Welcome to Year 6

Mr Hughes, Mr Middleton, Mrs Burdett

Mrs Taylor, Mrs Sullivan, Mrs Dudman

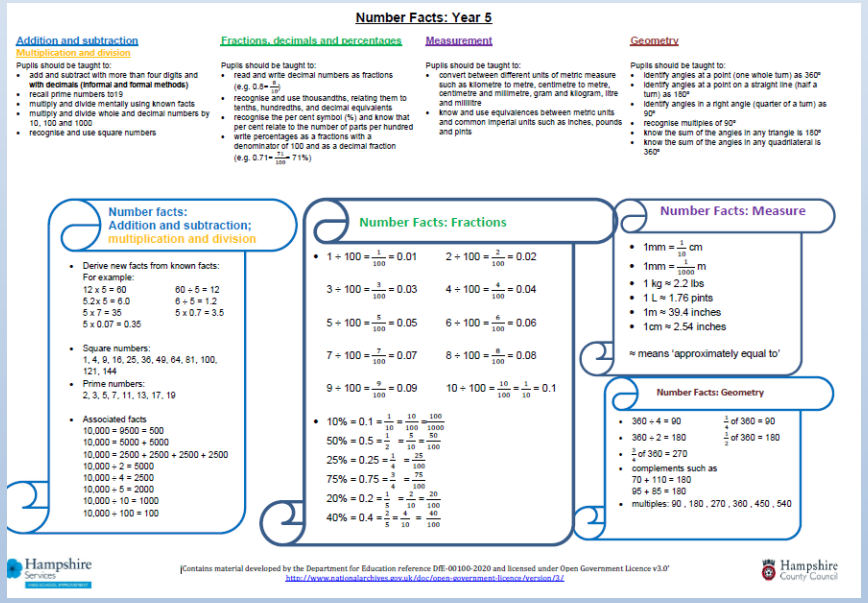
General

- We are available at the beginning and end of each day for very brief messages however, if you would like to have a lengthier chat, please speak to the office and they will arrange a mutually convenient time.
- All clothes labelled.
- Uniform guidelines followed.
- Water bottles-a must! Water only.
- P.E. kit to stay all week

Wednesday and Thursday– changing arrangements

The curriculum
Maths

- Year 6 expectations (End of year)



Number Facts: Year 5

Addition and subtraction
Multiplication and division

Pupils should be taught to:
- add and subtract with more than four digits and **with decimals (informal and formal methods)**
- recall prime numbers to19
- multiply and divide mentally using known facts
- multiply and divide whole and decimal numbers by 10, 100 and 1000
- recognise and use square numbers

Fractions, decimals and percentages

Pupils should be taught to:
- read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.8 = \frac{8}{10}$)
- recognise and use thousandths, relating them to tenths, hundredths, and decimal equivalents
- recognise the per cent symbol (%) and know that per cent relate to the number of parts per hundred
- write percentages as a fractions with a denominator of 100 and as a decimal fraction (e.g. $0.71 = \frac{71}{100} = 71\%$)

Measurement

Pupils should be taught to:
- convert between different units of metric measure such as kilometre to metre, centimetre to metre, centimetre and millimetre, gram and kilogram, litre and millilitre
- know and use equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints

Geometry

Pupils should be taught to:
- Identify angles at a point (one whole turn) as 360°
- Identify angles at a point on a straight line (half a turn) as 180°
- Identify angles in a right angle (quarter of a turn) as 90°
- recognise multiples of 90°
- know the sum of the angles in any triangle is 180°
- know the sum of the angles in any quadrilateral is 360°

Number facts: Addition and subtraction; multiplication and division

- Derive new facts from known facts: For example:
  12 x 5 = 60 → 60 ÷ 5 = 12
  5.2 x 5 = 6.0 → 6 ÷ 5 = 1.2
  5 x 7 = 35 → 5 x 0.7 = 3.5
  5 x 0.07 = 0.35
- Square numbers: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144
- Prime numbers: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19
- Associated facts
  10,000 = 9500 = 500
  10,000 = 5000 + 5000
  10,000 = 2500 + 2500 + 2500 + 2500
  10,000 ÷ 2 = 5000
  10,000 ÷ 4 = 2500
  10,000 ÷ 5 = 2000
  10,000 ÷ 10 = 1000
  10,000 ÷ 100 = 100

Number Facts: Fractions

- $1 \div 100 = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$ $2 \div 100 = \frac{2}{100} = 0.02$
  $3 \div 100 = \frac{3}{100} = 0.03$ $4 \div 100 = \frac{4}{100} = 0.04$
  $5 \div 100 = \frac{5}{100} = 0.05$ $6 \div 100 = \frac{6}{100} = 0.06$
  $7 \div 100 = \frac{7}{100} = 0.07$ $8 \div 100 = \frac{8}{100} = 0.08$
  $9 \div 100 = \frac{9}{100} = 0.09$ $10 \div 100 = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$
- $10\% = 0.1 = \frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{100}{1000}$
  $50\% = 0.5 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$
  $25\% = 0.25 = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{25}{100}$
  $75\% = 0.75 = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{75}{100}$
  $20\% = 0.2 = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100}$
  $40\% = 0.4 = \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100}$

Number Facts: Measure

- 1mm = $\frac{1}{10}$ cm
- 1mm = $\frac{1}{1000}$ m
- 1 kg ≈ 2.2 lbs
- 1 L ≈ 1.76 pints
- 1m ≈ 39.4 inches
- 1cm ≈ 2.54 inches

≈ means 'approximately equal to'

Number Facts: Geometry

- 360 ÷ 4 = 90 → $\frac{1}{4}$ of 360 = 90
- 360 ÷ 2 = 180 → $\frac{1}{2}$ of 360 = 180
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of 360 = 270
- complements such as
  70 + 110 = 180
  95 + 85 = 180
- multiples: 90 , 180 , 270 , 360 , 450 , 540

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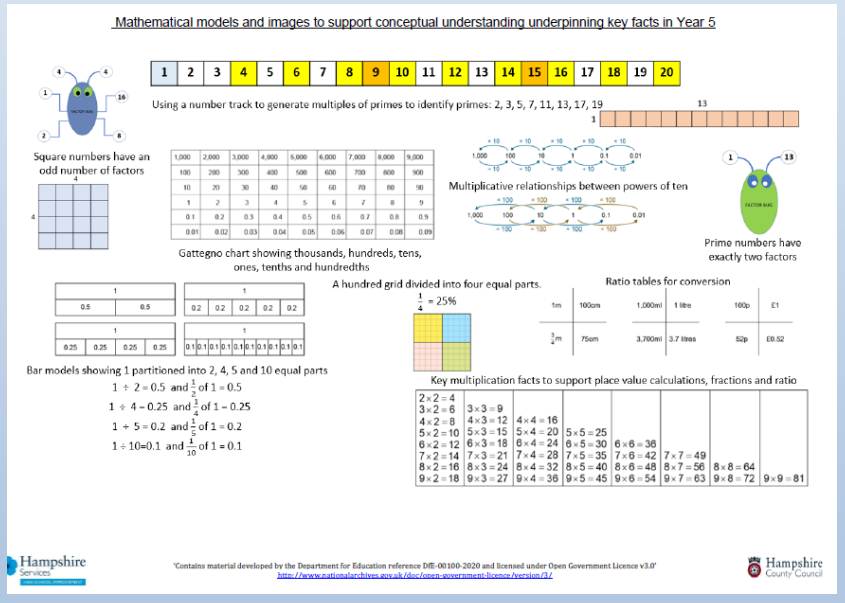

Mathematical models and images to support conceptual understanding underpinning key facts in Year 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Using a number track to generate multiples of primes to identify primes: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

Square numbers have an odd number of factors

1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	9,000
100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09

Gattegno chart showing thousands, hundreds, tens, ones, tenths and hundredths

Multiplicative relationships between powers of ten

Prime numbers have exactly two factors

Bar models showing 1 partitioned into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts

A hundred grid divided into four equal parts.

$\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

Ratio tables for conversion

1m	100cm	1,000ml	1 litre	100p	£1
$\frac{3}{4}$m	75cm	3,700ml	3.7 litres	52p	£0.52

$1 \div 2 = 0.5$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of $1 = 0.5$
$1 \div 4 = 0.25$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of $1 = 0.25$
$1 \div 5 = 0.2$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of $1 = 0.2$
$1 \div 10 = 0.1$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of $1 = 0.1$

Key multiplication facts to support place value calculations, fractions and ratio

2 × 2 = 4								
3 × 2 = 6	3 × 3 = 9							
4 × 2 = 8	4 × 3 = 12	4 × 4 = 16						
5 × 2 = 10	5 × 3 = 15	5 × 4 = 20	5 × 5 = 25					
6 × 2 = 12	6 × 3 = 18	6 × 4 = 24	6 × 5 = 30	6 × 6 = 36				
7 × 2 = 14	7 × 3 = 21	7 × 4 = 28	7 × 5 = 35	7 × 6 = 42	7 × 7 = 49			
8 × 2 = 16	8 × 3 = 24	8 × 4 = 32	8 × 5 = 40	8 × 6 = 48	8 × 7 = 56	8 × 8 = 64		
9 × 2 = 18	9 × 3 = 27	9 × 4 = 36	9 × 5 = 45	9 × 6 = 54	9 × 7 = 63	9 × 8 = 72	9 × 9 = 81	

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Times Tables

- Expectation for the end of Year 6 is that the children know all their tables to 12 x 12, have rapid recall, and use them to solve both long multiplication and long division problems and related facts.
- TT Rockstars
- Weekly times tables test - Thursdays
- Additional support in class/home
- Children who have weak times tables struggle to reach age related expectations

Reading

- Children are expected to read on a regular basis-at least 15 minutes daily
- We have a class read which is used to tackle a range of reading skills
- All children will have a reading diary and will use this to record their personal reading on a regular basis. Reading logs should stay at school during the week.
- Please encourage them to read at home, listen to them read and question them on what they have read.

Spellings

- Children will be tested on Monday
- New lists on Tuesday
  - Orange: statutory word list for years 5 and 6
  - RWI spelling programme words
  - Lists of words will be sent home

Homework

- Homework will be given out on Fridays and due in the following Wednesday unless stated otherwise
- Alternating between maths and English/project

SATS

KS2 SATs Dates 2026 – Testing Period

- Monday May 11th: Spelling, punctuation and grammar Test- Grammar/Punctuation- 45 minutes
- Monday May 11th: Spelling, punctuation and grammar Test- Spelling- 20 minutes
- Tuesday May 12th: Reading Test- 60 minutes
- Wednesday May 13th: Maths Paper 1 (Arithmetic)- 30 minutes
- Wednesday May 13th: Maths Paper 2 (Reasoning)- 40 minutes
- Thursday May 14th: Maths Paper 3 (Reasoning)- 40 minutes

Revision guides will be sent home in Spring term.

Trips

- Parents volunteers – please let a member of staff know in advance, if you can help
- Woods – October (Mon Y6M 13th Oct, Tuesday Y6H 14th Oct)
- Southampton Art Gallery (TBC)
- Wales – (Y6H 23rd – 27th Feb, Y6M 2nd – 6th March 2026)

Questions