

The new National Curriculum: Year 6 – Ratio and proportion and algebra

R a t i o a n d p r o p o r t i o n	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● solve problems involving the relative sizes of two quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts ● solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures, such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison ● solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found ● solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples
N o t e s a n d g u i d a n c e (n o n - s t a t u t o r y)	<p><i>Pupils recognise proportionality in contexts when the relations between quantities are in the same ratio (for example, similar shapes, recipes).</i></p> <p><i>Pupils link percentages or 360° to calculating angles of pie charts.</i></p> <p><i>Pupils should consolidate their understanding of ratio when comparing quantities, size and scale drawings by solving a variety of problems. They might use the notation a:b to record their work.</i></p> <p><i>Pupils solve problems involving unequal quantities e.g. ‘for every egg you need three spoonfuls of flour’, ‘3/5 of the class are boys’. These problems are the foundation for later formal approaches to ratio and proportion.</i></p>

A l g e b r a	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● use simple formulae ● generate and describe linear number sequences ● express missing number problems algebraically ● find pairs of numbers that satisfy an equation with two unknowns ● enumerate possibilities of combinations of two variables
N o t e s a n d g u i d a n c e (n o n - s t a t u t o r y)	<p><i>Pupils should be introduced to the use of symbols and letters to represent variables and unknowns in mathematical situations that they already understand, such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>missing numbers, lengths, coordinates and angles</i> - <i>formulae in mathematics and science</i> - <i>equivalent expressions (for example, $a + b = b + a$)</i> - <i>generalisations of number patterns</i> - <i>number puzzles (e.g. what two numbers can add up to)</i>