

## RATIO AND PROPORTION Y6 SEQUENTIAL LEARNING OSMOTHERLEY CP

Year group	sequence	methods
SIX	<p>*solve problems involving the relative sizes of 2 quantities where missing values can be found by using integer multiplication and division facts</p> <p>*solve problems involving the calculation of percentages [for example, of measures and such as 15% of 360] and the use of percentages for comparison</p> <p>*solve problems involving similar shapes where the scale factor is known or can be found</p> <p>*solve problems involving unequal sharing and grouping using knowledge of fractions and multiples</p>	<p>Pupils recognise <b>proportionality</b> in contexts when the relations between quantities are in the same ratio (for example, similar shapes and recipes).</p> <p>Pupils link percentages or 360° to <b>calculating angles</b> of pie charts.</p> <p>Pupils should consolidate their understanding of ratio when comparing quantities, sizes and scale drawings by solving a variety of problems. They might use the <b>notation a:b</b> to record their work.</p> <p>Pupils solve problems involving unequal quantities, for example,</p> <p>'for every egg you need 3 spoonfuls of flour', '<math>\frac{3}{5}</math> of the class are boys'. These problems are the foundation for later formal approaches to ratio and proportion</p>