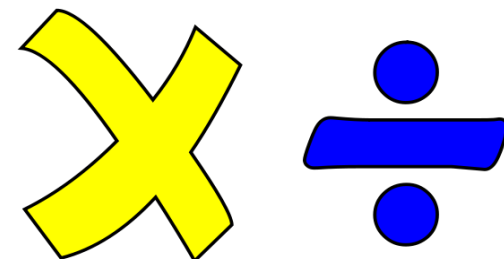
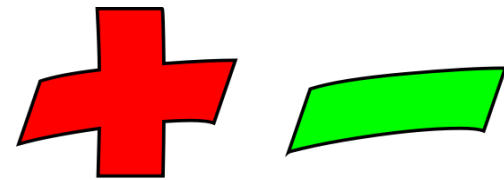




Maths Booklet
Class Y6



Addition

In year 6 the children will be confidently using the standard written methods of addition and subtraction. Lots of practise is essential to help their confidence grow.

Standard method of addition

Always start at the right-hand side with the units.
Place carries (tens) on the line.

When adding decimals always line up the decimal points.

$$124.9 + 7.25 =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 124.90 \\ + 7.25 \\ \hline 132.15 \end{array}$$

Place '0' in any gaps when the points are lined up.

Subtraction

Always start on the right hand side (the units.)
In this case as you can't do $5 - 9 =$ you need to borrow from the tens column. (as shown) Then continue as normal, in this case $15 - 9 =$ and then $7 - 5 =$

This example is the same as above except there is nothing in the tens column to borrow so you need to then borrow from the hundreds.

You can now do: $10 - 7 =$,
 $9 - 4 =$ and then you will be left with 5 in the hundreds column

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ - 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{8}5 \\ - 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cancel{6}00 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplication

In year 6 the children will be using the standard written methods for multiplication and division. Again lots of practise will ensure the children's confidence in this area. Quick recall of all times tables is essential to succeed with confidence

Know by heart all times table facts

In addition to being able to recite the above tables, children should also be able to answer random multiplication questions from them.

Standard written method of multiplication
Year 6 children will extend this method

to multiply hundreds numbers such as
 $486 \times 69 =$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 576 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiply by 8
Place the ten on the line to carry

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 576 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

Play O and X's

$$\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times 38 \\ \hline 576 \\ 2160 \\ \hline 2736 \end{array}$$

Multiply by 3

Division

$$3 \overline{)46}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \overline{)46} \\ \underline{3} \end{array}$$

How many 3's in 4?
1

Put 1 on the top and 3 underneath because $1 \times 3 = 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \overline{)46} \\ \underline{3} \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Calculate the remainder.

$$4 - 3 = 1$$

Then bring down the next digit

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 3 \overline{)46} \\ \underline{3} \downarrow \\ 16 \\ \underline{15} \end{array}$$

How many 3's in 16?

$$5$$

Put 5 on the top and 15 underneath because $3 \times 5 = 15$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \text{ r } 1 \\ 3 \overline{)46} \\ \underline{3} \downarrow \\ 16 \\ \underline{15} \\ 1 \end{array}$$

Calculate the remainder

$$16 - 15 = 1$$

This is then the remainder.

Answer 15 r 1

Year 6 children will extend this method to divide hundreds numbers such as

$$522 \div 8 =$$