

Maths Booklet: Year 6

St. John Fisher Primary School



A booklet containing information about maths in Year 6 and advice on how you can help your child with maths at home.

How to help your child with their maths

Mathematics is a key learning area that has a central place in the curriculum. Mathematics is not just 'sums' but also a way in which to solve everyday problems and encourage different ways of thinking.

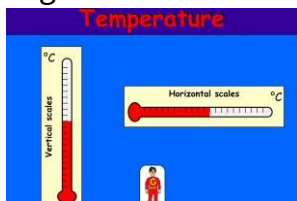
You can help your child with mathematics at home by involving them in practical activities and by helping them to recall key facts e.g. number bonds or times tables. Some suggested activities are included on the following pages.

Key objectives to focus on at home.

Please familiarise yourselves with the key objectives for Year 6 and consider how you can help your child to achieve them with discussions at home. By doing this, you can play a big role in helping your child to flourish in school.

Number – Place Value

To use numbers to 10 000 000 and understand the value of each digit.
To be able to round numbers and decimals. To use negative numbers.



Number – Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division To solve addition, subtraction, multiplication and division word problems. To multiply 4 digits by a 2-digit number using the formal written.



To multiply and divide numbers involving decimals [for example 6.32×4 or $3.00 \div 5$]

To divide numbers up to 4 digits by a 1-digit number using short division.



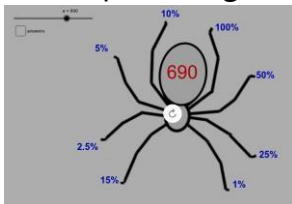
To divide 4 digits by a 2-digit whole number using long division

Number – Fractions, Decimals and Percentages To

compare and order fractions.

To add and subtract fractions with different denominations and mixed numbers.

To find percentages of an amount [for example 15% of 360]



Geometry – Properties of Shape and Angles

To compare shapes based on their properties and sizes and find angles.

To recognise angles on a point, straight line or vertically opposite, and find missing angles.



Measurement – Converting Units

To convert standard units of measure, including decimals [for example $1200\text{g} = 1.2\text{kg}$]

Addition and subtraction

$789 + 642$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 789 \\ + 642 \\ \hline 1431 \\ \text{1} \quad \text{1} \end{array}$$

Answer: 1431

$874 - 523$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 874 \\ - 523 \\ \hline 351 \end{array}$$

Answer: 351

$932 - 457$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{8}{9} \overset{12}{3} \overset{1}{2} \\ - 457 \\ \hline 475 \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

$932 - 457$ becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} \overset{1}{9} \overset{1}{3} \overset{2}{2} \\ - 457 \\ \hline 475 \\ \text{5} \quad \text{6} \end{array}$$

Answer: 475

Short multiplication

24×6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 144 \\ \text{2} \end{array}$$

Answer: 144

342×7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 342 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 2394 \\ \text{2} \quad \text{1} \end{array}$$

Answer: 2394

2741×6 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} 2741 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 16446 \\ \text{4} \quad \text{2} \end{array}$$

Answer: 16 446

Long multiplication

24 × 16 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^2 \\ 24 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 240 \\ 144 \\ \hline 384 \end{array}$$

Answer: 384

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^1 ^2 \\ 124 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 2480 \\ 744 \\ \hline 3224 \\ ^1 ^1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

124 × 26 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^1 ^2 \\ 124 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 744 \\ 2480 \\ \hline 3224 \\ ^1 ^1 \end{array}$$

Answer: 3224

Short division

98 ÷ 7 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^1 ^4 \\ 7 \overline{) 98} \\ ^2 ^8 \end{array}$$

Answer: 14

432 ÷ 5 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^8 ^6 \text{ r } 2 \\ 5 \overline{) 432} \\ ^3 ^2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 86 remainder 2

496 ÷ 11 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^4 ^5 \text{ r } 1 \\ 11 \overline{) 496} \\ ^5 ^6 \end{array}$$

Answer: $45\frac{1}{11}$

Long division

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^2 ^8 \text{ r } 12 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ ^3 ^0 ^0 \\ \hline ^1 ^3 ^2 \\ ^1 ^2 ^0 \\ \hline ^1 ^2 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28 remainder 12

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^2 ^8 \\ 15 \overline{) 432} \\ ^3 ^0 ^0 \quad 15 \times 20 \\ \hline ^1 ^3 ^2 \\ ^1 ^2 ^0 \quad 15 \times 8 \\ \hline ^1 ^2 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{12}{15} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Answer: $28\frac{4}{5}$

432 ÷ 15 becomes

$$\begin{array}{r} ^2 ^8 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \overline{) 432 \cdot 0} \\ ^3 ^0 ^0 \downarrow \\ \hline ^1 ^3 ^2 \downarrow \\ ^1 ^2 ^0 \downarrow \\ \hline ^1 ^2 ^0 \downarrow \\ ^1 ^2 ^0 \downarrow \\ \hline ^0 ^0 ^0 \end{array}$$

Answer: 28.8

[Steps of Long Division- - Dad Mom Sister Brother - YouTube](#)

If you have any more questions about how to further

support your child with their maths please see their class