

Division

In Year 6, we will be dividing four-digit numbers by one-digit numbers using short division, considering the remainders and how we should present them, depending on the context of the question.

Handwritten short division of 815 by 8 on grid paper. The calculation shows 8 into 815 with a remainder of 1. The quotient is 101 with a remainder of 7. The final result is $101\frac{7}{8}$.

We will be learning to divide by a two-digit number using a 'chunking' method, using number facts we know.

Handwritten chunking division of 9872 by 67 on grid paper. The calculation shows 67 into 9872 with a remainder of 23. The quotient is 147 with a remainder of 23. The final result is $147\frac{23}{67}$.

At Home

The following activities are ideas for how your child can practise their maths at home:

- Practising quick recall of **all** times table up to 12×12 and the related division facts.
- Playing on maths games such as those on www.topmarks.co.uk - e.g. Hit the Button to help improve quick recall of number facts, times tables and division facts.

If you have any questions about your child's maths learning or how you can support them at home, please do ask your child's teacher.



Year 6 Written Calculations



Place Value

In Year 6, we focus on the place value of numbers up to 10,000,000. We add and subtract numbers with more than four-digit numbers and multiply and divide numbers with up to four digits by two-digit numbers.

This leaflet summarises your child's learning in terms of written calculations. Our full calculation policy, which gives further information and includes mental strategies, is available on our website.

Horn's Mill Primary School
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Addition

In Year 6, we will use column addition to:

- Add numbers with more than four digits in a range of contexts, including adding more than two values. We will use our understanding of place value to ensure our columns are aligned correctly.

$$\begin{array}{r} 82631 \\ + 213625 \\ \hline 299681 \end{array}$$

- Add numbers with differing amounts of decimal places, ensuring the decimal place is aligned correctly. We will also fill in empty columns with zeros to acknowledge the place value.

$$\begin{array}{r} 23.361 \\ + 52.300 \\ \hline 84.741 \end{array}$$

Subtraction

We will start use column subtraction to subtract increasingly large and complex numbers, in a range of contexts.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ 26821 \\ - 39151 \\ \hline 87170 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 1 \quad 5 \quad 9 \\ 32760 \\ - 148532 \\ \hline 179068 \end{array}$$

We will also use this method to subtract decimals, including a mixture of whole numbers and decimals, ensuring we align the decimal point correctly.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad 9 \quad 3 \\ 105.419 \\ - 37.080 \\ \hline 68.339 \end{array}$$

Multiplication

We will use short multiplication to multiply numbers with up to four digits by a one-digit number and to multiply numbers with up to two-decimal places by a one-digit number.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3753 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 26271 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4.26 \\ \times 34.08 \\ \hline 144.888 \end{array}$$

We will use long multiplication to multiply number with up to four-digits by two-digit numbers.

We will also be practising our quick recall of all of our

$$\begin{array}{r} 3876 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline 7752 \\ 155040 \\ \hline 162792 \end{array}$$

times tables up to 12x12.