Fast 5

84 x 52

6% of 3560

0.375 as a fraction

56526 + 47852

0.6 + 0.8

Fast 5

84 x 52 = 4368

6% of 3560 = 213.6

0.375 as a fraction = ⅜

56526 + 47852 = 104378

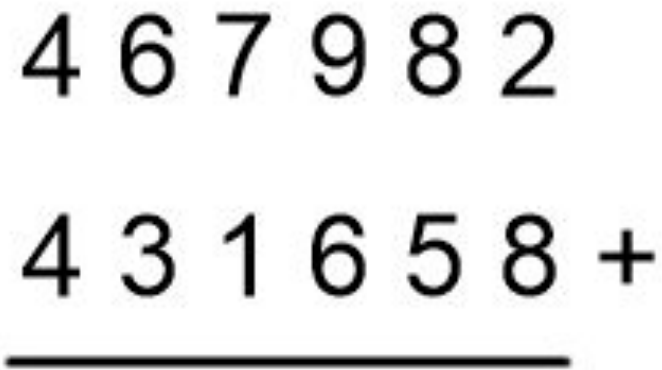
0.6 + 0.8 = 1.4

Can I correctly use the four operations?

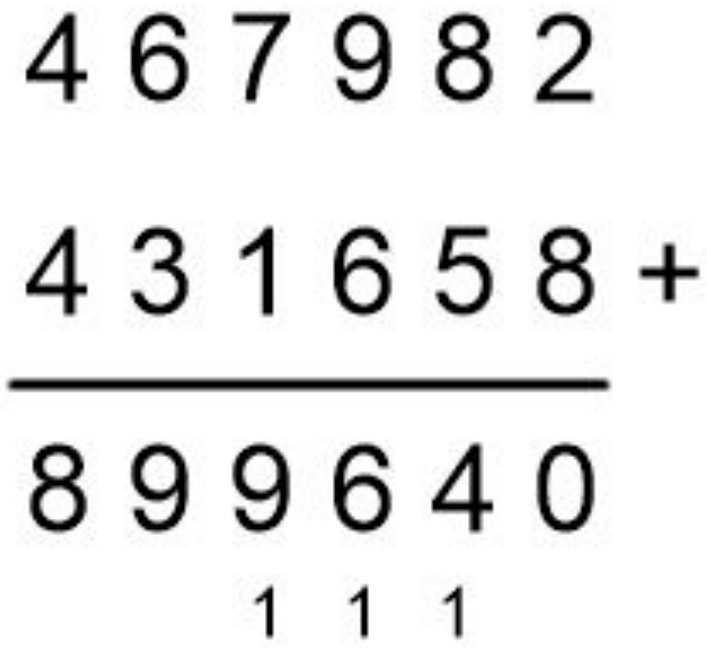
We’re going to be revising our use of the four operations today.

Using the operations correctly is vital for all other areas of maths, so it is important to ensure we are confident with them.

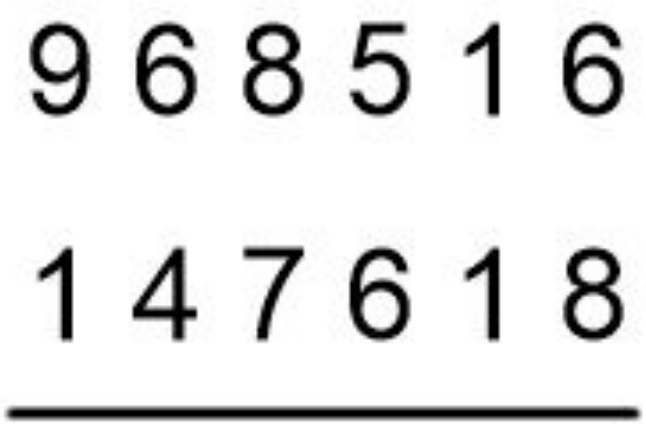
Addition



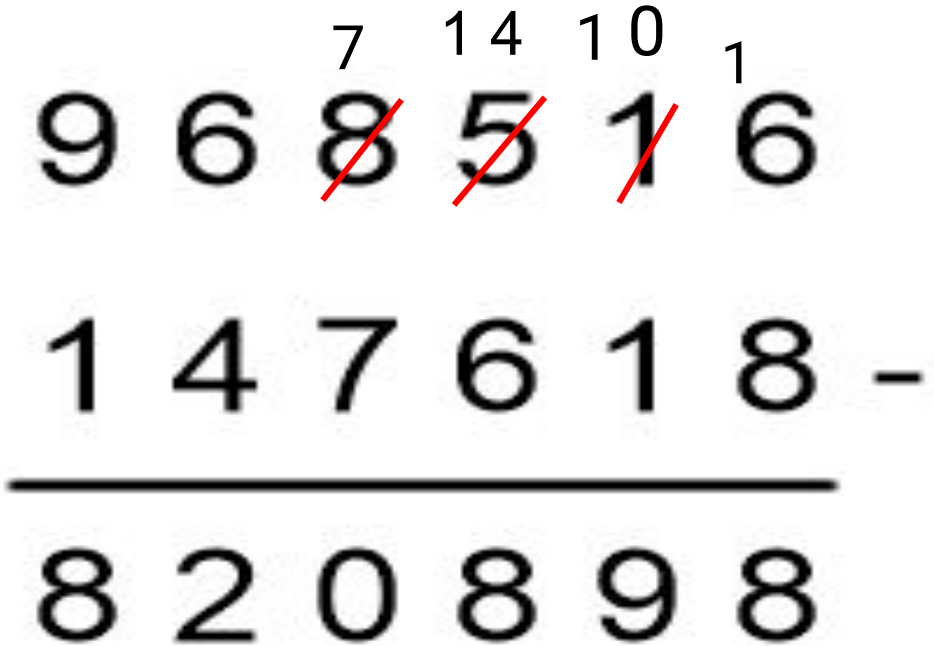
When we add two numbers together using column addition, we need to ensure that we regroup underneath if necessary.


4 6 7 9 8 2
4 3 1 6 5 8 +
8 9 9 6 4 0
1 1 1

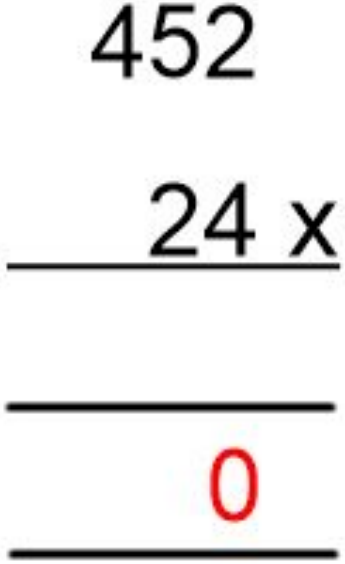
Subtraction



When subtracting, we need to make sure that we exchange across the top row when necessary.


7 14 10 1
9 6 8 5 1 6
1 4 7 6 1 8 -
8 2 0 8 9 8

Multiplication



When we multiply two 2-digit (or greater) numbers together, we need to use column multiplication, making sure to include our placeholder 0 on the second row.

452

24 x

1808

2

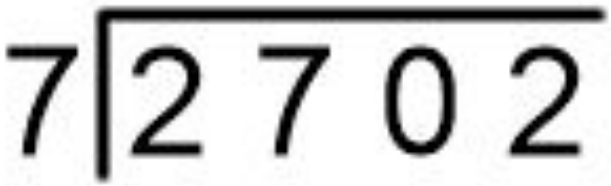
9040 +

1

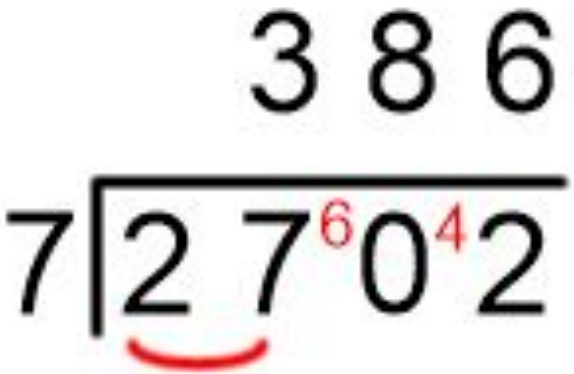
10848

1

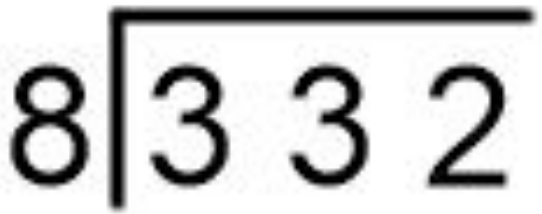
Division



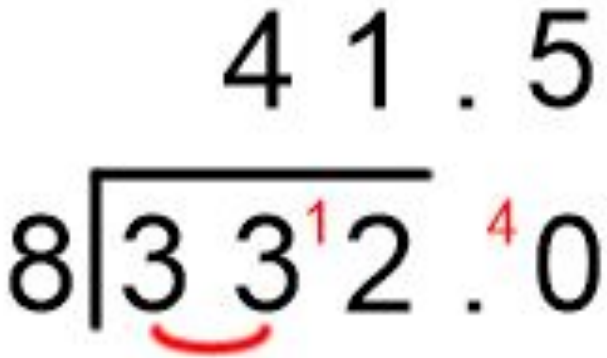
In year 6, we look at two different types of division: short and long. Let’s start by looking at this short division problem. Can you remember how to solve this?

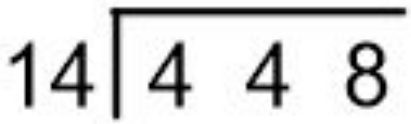


Remember to bring your remainders forward, so that you can continue to find your answer.



We may also have to find an answer with a decimal remainder. We do this by continuing beyond 0 with a decimal point. Once we have this, we can carry on solving the problem.


4 1 . 5
8 3 3 1 2 . 4 0



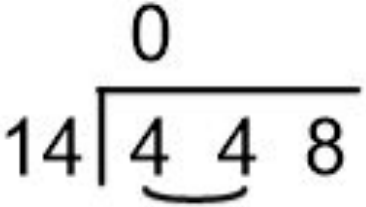
1 - 14

2 - 28

3 - 42

4 - 56

For long division, we need to make sure that we lay our calculation out correctly. Once we have done that, we draw a skeleton table for our divisor along the side of the calculation. This will save us from having to do it later.



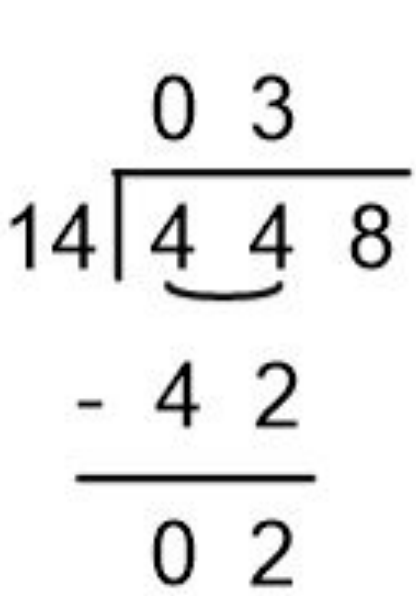
1 - 14

2 - 28

3 - 42

4 - 56

There isn’t a way for us to divide 4 by 14, so we’re going to put a 0 above the 4 and place it to the 4 next to it, making 44.



1 - 14

2 - 28

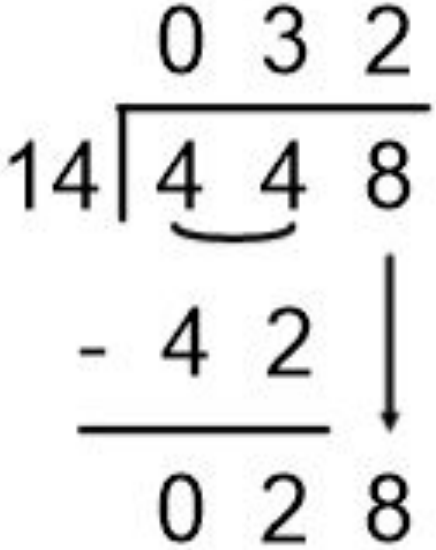
3 - 42

4 - 56

Without going over 44, the highest multiple of 14 we can find is 42, which is 14x3.

We can put that 3 above our 44.

We now need to subtract 42 from 44 to find our remainder, which is 2.



1 - 14

2 - 28

3 - 42

4 - 56

Finally, we bring our 8 down to the 2, to make 28.

Then we divide 28 by 14 and find that we have an exact answer of 2, which we put above the 8 in the calculation.

Now we can see that 448÷14 = 32

Solve these problems using your understanding of the operations

857412 + 68595

2996587 - 356841

74 x 54

524 ÷ 8

1131 ÷ 13

857412 + 68595 = 864007

2996587 - 356841= 2639746

74 x 54 = 3996

524 ÷ 8 = 65.5

1131 ÷ 13 = 87