Year 6 Autumn 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser

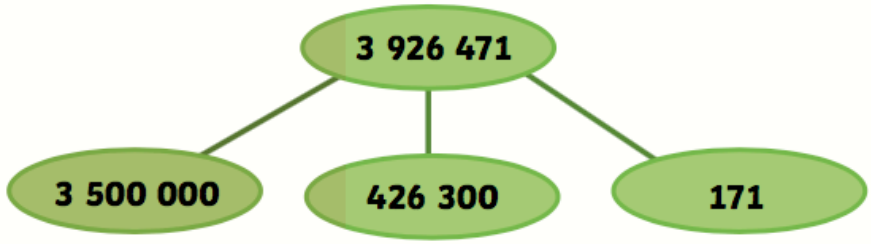
Numbers to 10 million

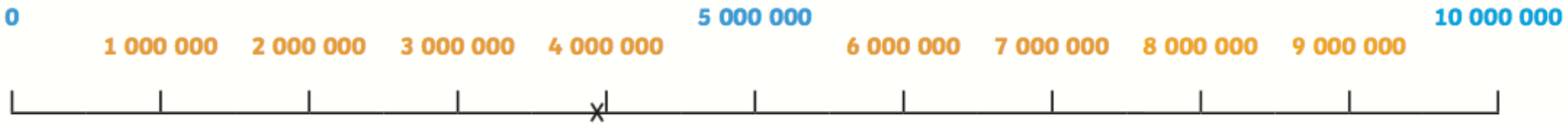
3 926 471

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	2	6	4	7	1

three million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

3 926 471	
3 926 000	471





Round Any Number

Rounding to the nearest 1000

2000 ← 2499	2500 → 3000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 100 000

200 000 ← 249 999	250 000 → 300 000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 10 000

20 000 ← 24 999	25 000 → 30 000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 1 000 000

2 000 000 ← 2 499 999	2 500 000 → 3 000 000
round down	round up

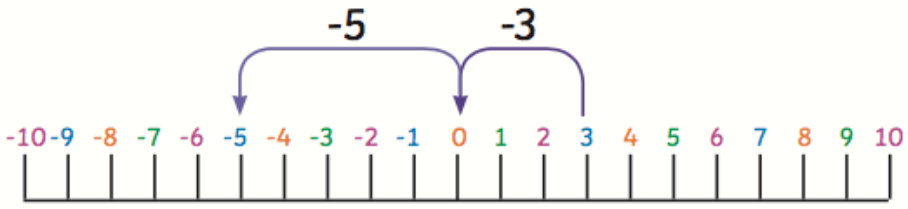
Compare and Order

equals	greater than	less than
$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$	$223\,873 > 98\,256$	$901\,198 < 1\,091\,098$
Both calculations have the value 64.	The number on the left has 2 hundred thousands and the number on the right has 0 hundred thousands.	The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

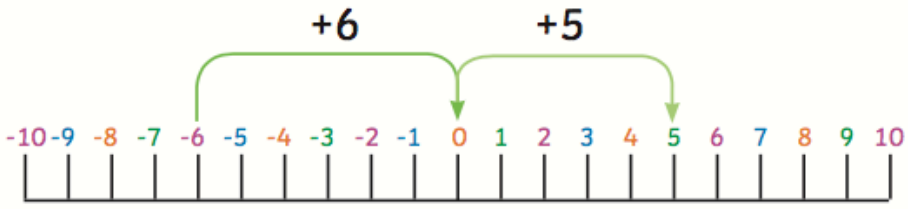
smallest | 81 782 | 127 352 | 127 835 | 137 019 | 200 002 | greatest

Negative Numbers

$3 - 8 = -5$



$-6 + 11 = 5$



Four Operations

Key Vocabulary

Add
Total
Make
Plus
Sum
More
Altogether
Difference
Leave
Subtract
Difference between
Less
Minus
Take away
Mentally, Orally
Column Addition
Column Subtraction
Estimate
Inverse operation
Solve problems
Number facts
Place Value
Complex

Add and Subtract Whole Numbers

Column Method

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

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Regroup tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands as required.

	3	5	$^{6}\not{7}$	$^{13}\not{4}$	$^{1}\not{2}$
-		3	4	7	6
	3	2	2	6	6

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds, thousands and/or ten thousands as required.

Multiply up to 4-digit by 2-digit

1	$\not{3}$	$\not{2}$	
	1	5	4
×		2	6
	9	2	4
3	0	8	0
4	0	0	4
1	1		

Start with the ones.

154 × 6 = 924

154 × 20 = 3080

3080 + 924 = 4004

Order of Operations

B	Brackets	10 × (4 + 2) = 10 × 6 = 60
O	Order	5 + 2^2 = 5 + 4 = 9
D	Division	10 + 6 ÷ 2 = 10 + 3 = 13
M	Multiplication	10 - 4 × 2 = 10 - 8 = 2
A	Addition	10 × 4 + 7 = 40 + 7 = 47
S	Subtraction	10 ÷ 2 - 3 = 5 - 3 = 2

Short Division

Start from the left.

		4	4	0	5
12	5	52	48	6	0

5 ÷ 12 = 0 r5
52 ÷ 12 = 4 r4
48 ÷ 12 = 4
6 ÷ 12 = 0 r6

Long Division

		1	2	0	r	3
14	1	6	8	3		
	1	4	0	0		
		2	8	3		
		2	8	0		
				3		

Create a fact box first for the 14 x tables

Common Factors

Factors of 48

1	2	3	4	6	8	12	16	24	48

Factors of 30

1	2	3	5	6	10	15	30

Common factors: 1, 2, 3, 6

Common Multiples

Multiples of 3

3	...	18	21	24	...	39	42

Multiples of 7

7	14	21	28	35	42

Common multiples: 21, 42...

Primes

A prime number has only 1 and itself as factors: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 33, 37, 41, 43

A composite number has factors other than 1 and itself.

Squares and Cubes

Square numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself (e.g. 5 × 5 = 25):

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100

Cube numbers result from a number being multiplied by itself twice (2 × 2 × 2 = 8):
1, 8, 27, 64, 125

Mental Calculations and Estimation

Order of calculations:

50 × 34 × 2 = 50 × 2 × 34 = 100 × 34 = 3400

Money: £8.99 + £3.49 = £12.48

Use £9 + £3.50 = £12.50 and subtract 2p

Estimate on a number line

Subdivide line to estimate: **17**

Reason from Known Facts

90 ÷ 10 = 9 **so 90 ÷ 20 = 4.5 and 90 ÷ 5 = 18**

16 × 9 = 144 **so 1.6 × 9 = 14.4**

4352 ÷ 17 = 256
so 256 × 18 = 4352 + 256 = 4608

3786 + 2850 = 6636
so 4786 + 2850 = 7636
and 2786 + 3850 = 6636
and 8636 – 3786 = 4850