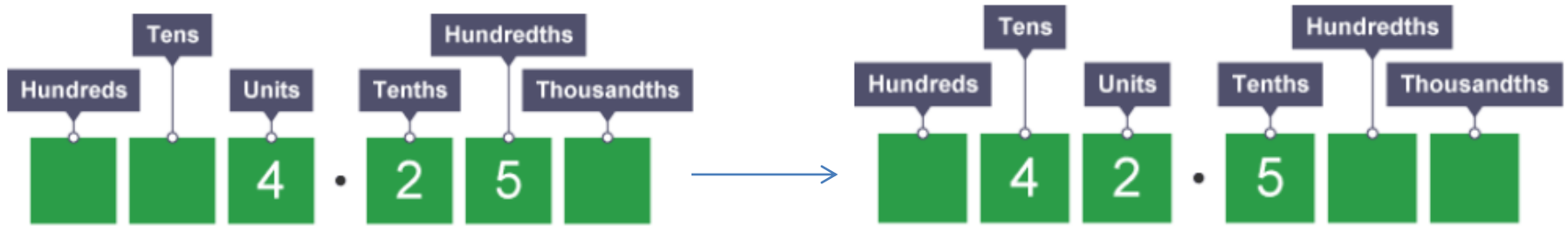


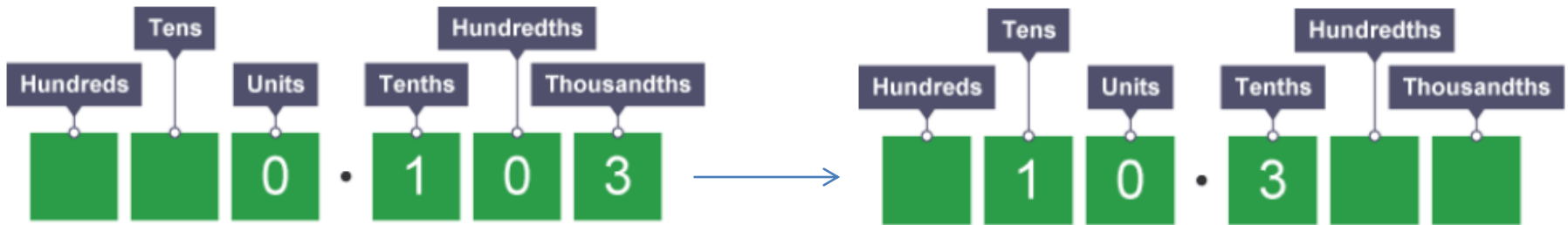
# My Maths

## Multiply decimals by 10 and 100

When a decimal is multiplied by **10**, each digit moves one place to the left.



When multiplying by **100**, each digit moves two places to the left.



Login and have a practise with the game below:

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-6-multiply-by-10-100-and-1000/>

# My Maths

## Percentages of Amounts

50% is half, so if you want to find 50% of an amount, divide it by 2.

25% is a quarter, so if you want to find 25% of something, divide it by 4.

20% is a fifth, so if you want to find 20% of something, divide it by 5.

10% is a tenth, so if you want to find 10% of something, divide it by 10.

To find 1% of any number we  $\div 100$ , so to find a percentage of any number we:

$\div 100$  and  $\times$  by %

For example, 22% of 50 is:

$$50 \div 100 = 0.5 \text{ so } 0.5 = 1\%$$

$$0.5 \times 22 = 11$$

$$\underline{22\% \text{ of } 50 = 11}$$

Watch this video and do some exercise at the same time!

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-maths-calculate-percentages-with-the-worst-witch/zr9njhv>

# Wednesday – LBO

## Solve 1 step problems – Place Value

Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Decimal point ▼	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
								.			

Numbers, such as **6,495,784** have seven digits. Each digit is a different place value.

The first digit is called the **millions'** place value.

➡ There are six millions in the number 6,495,784.

The second digit tells you how many sets of one **hundred thousand** are in the number.

➡ The number 6,495,784 has four hundred thousands.

The third digit is the **ten thousands'** place.

➡ There are nine ten thousands

The fourth digit is the **one thousands'** place

➡ In this example is five

The fifth digit is the **hundreds'** place

➡ In this example is seven

The next digit is the **tens'** place.

➡ In this example is eight

The last or right digit is the **ones'** place

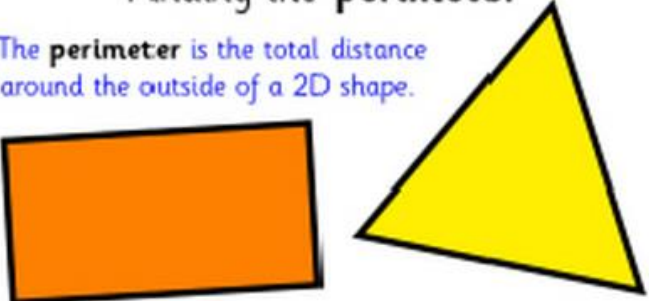
➡ In this example is four



# My Maths-Perimeter

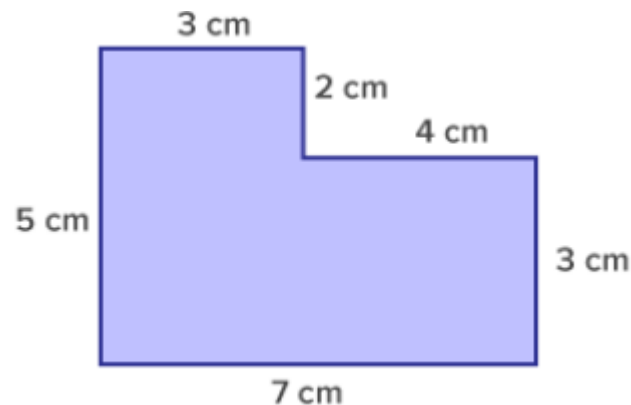
**Finding the perimeter**

The **perimeter** is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.



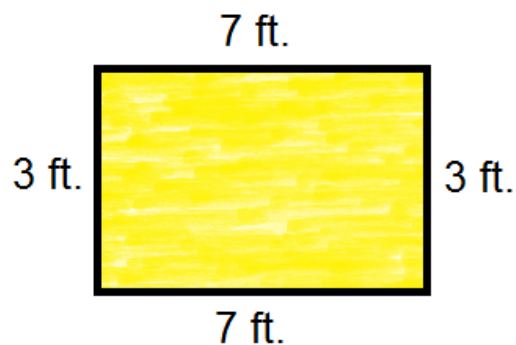
To find the perimeter of any straight-sided shape, just **add up the length of all the sides**.

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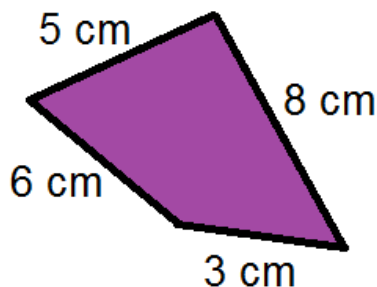
$$5 + 3 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 7$$
$$= 24 \text{ cm}$$

## Finding Perimeter



$$7 + 3 + 7 + 3 = 20$$

The perimeter is 20 feet.



$$5 + 8 + 3 + 6 = 22$$

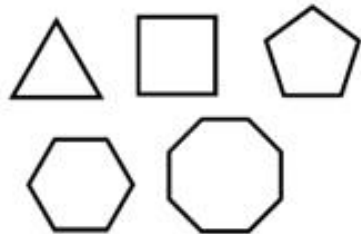
The perimeter is 22 cm.

# My Maths

## Regular and Irregular Polygons

A **polygon** is "regular" only when all angles are equal and all sides are equal.

### Regular Polygons



### Irregular Polygons

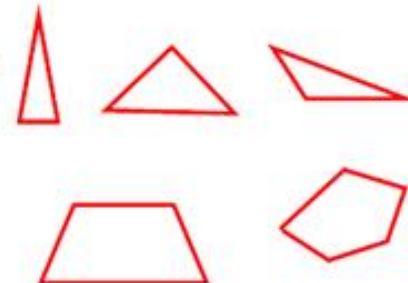
Angles equal but  
sides not equal



Sides equal but  
angles not equal



Neither sides equal  
nor angles equal



# My Maths –

## Lowest Common Multiple

The multiples of a number are all the numbers that it will divide into.

The multiples of 4 are 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 ...

The multiples of 6 are 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66 ...

12, 24, and 36 are multiples of both 4 and 6 and are known as **the common multiples** of 4 and 6.

The lowest number that is a multiple of 4 and 6 is 12. So the **lowest common multiple** (LCM) of 4 and 6 is 12.

The multiples of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 ...

The multiples of 8 are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56 ...

So the LCM of 5 and 8 is 40.

Watch the video tutorial below for more support:

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/common-multiples-video-tutorial/>



# Thursday – LBQ

## Order of Operations

**Brackets**  
 $4 \times (3 + 7)$

Brackets always come first. They can change answers when moved around

**Indices**  
 $3 \times 7^2$

Indices refers to the little floating number and means how many times to multiply by itself

**Division**  
 $12 + 21 \div 7$

Division and multiplication work together

**Multiplication**  
 $73 - 12 \times 4$

If a calculation is just multiplications and divisions then go from left to right

**Addition**  
 $12 + 3 - 7$

Addition and subtraction work together

**Subtraction**  
 $12 - 3 + 7$

If a calculation is just addition and subtraction then go from left to right

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad & (3 + 2) \times 6 - 8 && \text{(brackets first)} \\ & = 5 \times 6 - 8 && \text{(multiplication second)} \\ & = 30 - 8 && \text{(subtraction last)} \\ & = 22 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad & 4 \times 6 + 18 \div 2 && \text{(multiplication and division must be done before addition)} \\ & = 24 + 9 \\ & = 33 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad & (17 - 2) \div 5 + 6 && \text{(brackets first)} \\ & = 15 \div 5 + 6 && \text{(division second)} \\ & = 3 + 6 && \text{(addition last)} \\ & = 9 \end{aligned}$$

# Thursday – LBQ

## Order of Operations

Calculation	Order of completion	Answer
$3 \times (7-3) =$	Complete the subtraction first because it is in brackets	$3 \times 4 = 12$
$2 + 3^2 =$	Complete the power first $3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$ then the addition	$2 + 9 = 11$
$3 \times 10 \div 2 =$	Multiplication and division have the same level of order so complete from left to right	$30 \div 2 = 15$
$6 - 2 + 5 =$	Addition and subtraction have the same level of order so complete from left to right	$4 + 5 = 9$
$30 - 2 \times 5 =$	Complete the multiplication first and then the subtraction	$30 - 10 = 20$

Watch this video tutorial for more support. Don't forget to log in first.

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/order-of-operations-video-tutorial/>



# Friday – LBQ

## Simplifying Proper Fractions

Divide both the top and bottom of the fraction by the Greatest Common Factor (you have to work it out first!).

Example: Simplify the fraction  $\frac{8}{12}$  :

The largest number that goes exactly into both 8 and 12 is 4, so *the Greatest Common Factor is 4*.

Divide both top and bottom by 4:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \div 4 & \\ \text{8} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 2 \\ \text{12} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 3 \\ & \div 4 & \end{array}$$

That is as far as we can go. The fraction simplifies to  $\frac{2}{3}$

# Friday – LBQ

## Simplifying Proper Fractions

Watch a video tutorial if you'd like more support. Don't forget to log in first.

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/simplifying-fractions-video-tutorial/>

Try this quiz if you want more challenge:

<https://kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk/resource/year-6-simplify-fractions-reasoning-practice/>