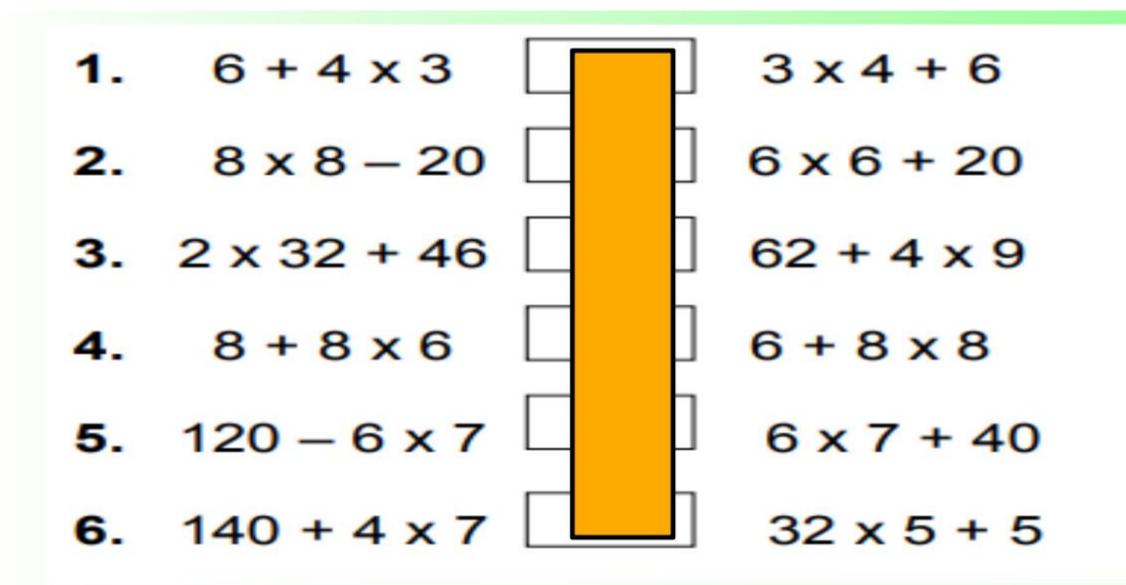# Year 6 – Arithmetic recap

Summer 2 Week 1

The BIDMAS rule (BODMAS)

There is an agreed order of operations in Maths called BIDMAS.

BIDMAS stands for Brackets, Indices, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction.

All of these terms are fairly obvious except for 'Indices' - which are just powers, eg 2^3 or 10^2 .

'Indices' are also known as 'orders', which gives us the term BODMAS (Brackets, Orders, Division and Multiplication, Addition and Subtraction).

1.	$6 + 4 \times 3$	☐	$3 \times 4 + 6$
2.	$8 \times 8 - 20$	☐	$6 \times 6 + 20$
3.	$2 \times 32 + 46$	☐	$62 + 4 \times 9$
4.	$8 + 8 \times 6$	☐	$6 + 8 \times 8$
5.	$120 - 6 \times 7$	☐	$6 \times 7 + 40$
6.	$140 + 4 \times 7$	☐	$32 \times 5 + 5$

1.	$6 + 4 \times 3$	$=$	$3 \times 4 + 6$
2.	$8 \times 8 - 20$	$<$	$6 \times 6 + 20$
3.	$2 \times 32 + 46$	$>$	$62 + 4 \times 9$
4.	$8 + 8 \times 6$	$<$	$6 + 8 \times 8$
5.	$120 - 6 \times 7$	$<$	$6 \times 7 + 40$
6.	$140 + 4 \times 7$	$>$	$32 \times 5 + 5$

Multiplying a whole number by a mixed fraction

$$2\frac{1}{3} \times 7 =$$

Do 2 x 7 and $\frac{1}{3} \times 7$

2 x 7 = 14 $\qquad \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{1} = \frac{7}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$

Now add 14 and $2\frac{1}{3}$ $\qquad\qquad = 16\frac{1}{3}$

1. $4 \times 2 \dfrac{3}{5}$

2. $8 \times 5 \dfrac{7}{8}$

3. $10 \times 10 \dfrac{3}{6}$

4. $13 \times 8 \dfrac{9}{9}$

5. $9 \times 8 \dfrac{6}{12}$

6. $5 \times 3 \dfrac{5}{6}$

7. $7 \times 8 \dfrac{7}{11}$

8. $2 \times 6 \dfrac{11}{20}$

Answers

1. $10\frac{2}{5}$

2. $40\frac{56}{8} = 47$

3. $100\frac{30}{6} = 105$

4. 117

5. $72\frac{54}{12} = 76\frac{6}{12} = 76\frac{1}{2}$

6. $15\frac{25}{6} = 19\frac{1}{6}$

7. $56\frac{49}{11} = 60\frac{5}{11}$

8. $12\frac{22}{20} = 13\frac{2}{20} = 13\frac{1}{10}$