

Year 6 Maths Knowledge Organiser Autumn 1 - questions

Section 1 – Place value

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| 1. What value does each place value increase by? | Each place is 10 times bigger. |
| 2. What is a decimal? | Not a whole number. |
| 3. What is the symbol for greater than? | > |
| 4. What does equal mean? | Has the same value as. |
| 5. Which place value column is to the left of the tens column? | Hundreds |

Section 2 – Ordering, rounding and negative numbers

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| 1. What happens to digits to the right of the place being rounded to? | They change to zero. |
| 2. What rhyme can help us remember what to do with rounding? | Five and above, give it a shove. Four and below, leave it alone. |
| 3. When ordering and comparing, which place value do we start with? | The largest place value. |
| 4. If a number is below zero, what happens to the value of the number the further it gets from zero? | It decreases. |
| 5. What does 'comparing' mean? | To look at two or more numbers to decide which is greater, lesser or if they are equal. |

Section 3 – Adding and subtracting

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| 1. What is addition? | Finding the total of two or more quantities. |
| 2. What is subtraction? | Taking one number or quantity away from another. |
| 3. Name two other terms for addition? | Any two of these, Plus, total, increase, more, sum, altogether |
| 4. Name two other terms for subtraction? | Any two of these, Take away, minus, less than, reduce, taken from, fewer, difference, decrease |
| 5. When using the column method, which column do we start with? | The furthest righthand column. |

Section 4 – Multiplication methods

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| 1. What is multiplication? | An efficient method of repeated addition. |
| 2. When would you use short multiplication? | When multiplying by one digit. |
| 3. When would you use long multiplication? | When multiplying by two digits or more. |
| 4. If you are multiplying by a number in the hundreds, how many place values would you hold? | Two. |
| 5. What must you do with the rows you have calculated to complete the long multiplication calculation? | Add them together. |

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Section 5 – Division

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| 1. What is division? | Splitting into equal parts or groups. |
| 2. What is the number you are dividing by called? | Divisor. |
| 3. What is the number being divided called? | Dividend. |
| 4. What is the answer called? | Quotient. |
| 5. What must you know to work the answers? | Times tables. |

Section 6 – Long division

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| 1. When is long division used? | When the divisor is larger and the calculations become more complex. |
| 2. What does long division allow you to do? | It allows you to subtract amounts from the dividend. |
| 3. What acronym can help you to remember what to do? | Dangerous Monkeys Swipe Bananas. |
| 4. What does Dangerous Monkeys Swipe Bananas stand for? | Divide, multiply, subtract and bring down. |
| 5. If a number can't be divided equally, the answer will contain a remainder. What form can this be given in? | Remainder, fraction or decimal. |