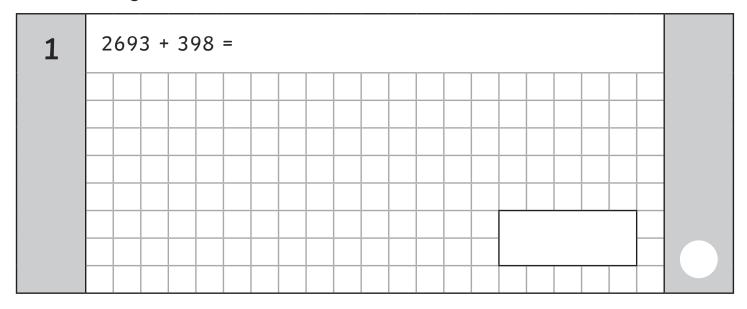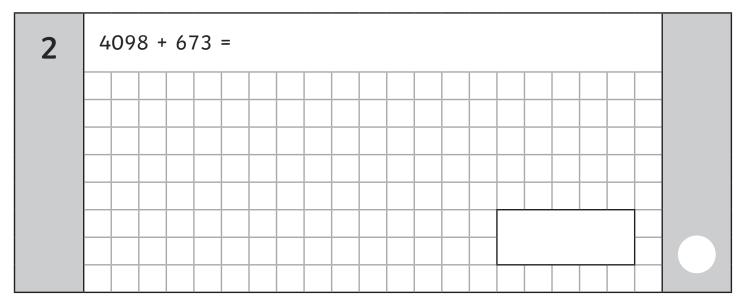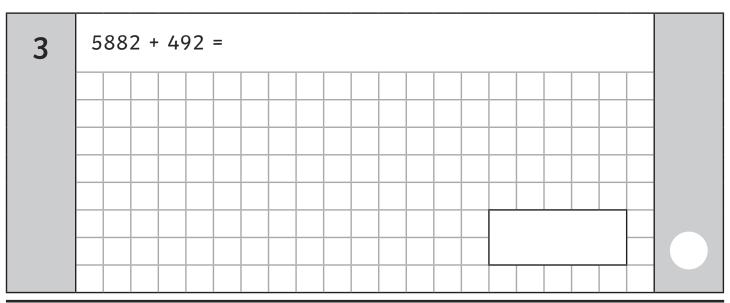# Year 6 Arithmetic Quiz 2

Addition using written columnar methods.
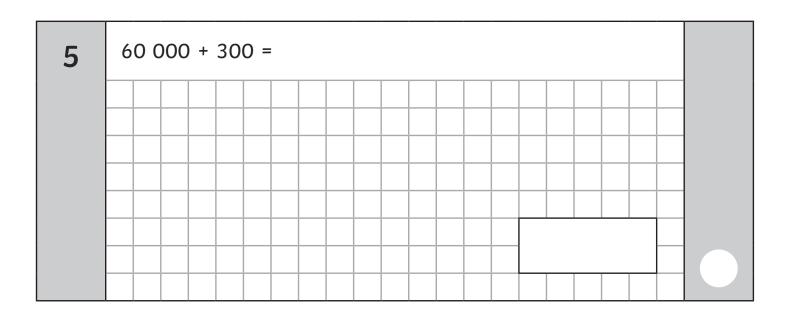
1 2693 + 398 =

2 4098 + 673 =

3 5882 + 492 =

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4   40 000 + 40 =

5   60 000 + 300 =

6   50 000 + 7000 =

7 183 942 + 8862 =

8 734 835 + 4982 =

9 466 290 + 9342 =

10 707 228 + 6993 =

11 911 267 + 5735 =

12 283 782 + 3768 =

Subtraction using written columnar methods.

13   8273 − 351 =

14   4772 − 298 =

15   9035 − 836 =

16 50 000 − 30 =

17 40 000 − 200 =

18 70 000 − 8000 =

19 672 928 – 7290 =

20 580 277 – 4948 =

21 182 384 – 3929 =

22 738 712 − 4675 =

23 300 187 − 5923 =

24 925 693 − 5829 =

Order of operations.

25   9 × (4 + 2) =

26   9 × 4 + 2 =

27   5 + 2 × 7 =

28 (5 + 2) × 7 =

29 9 + 6 ÷ 3 =

30 (9 + 6) ÷ 3 =

31　40 ÷ (8 − 4) =

32　40 ÷ 8 − 4 =

33　18 − 12 ÷ 2 =

34 (18 − 12) ÷ 2 =

35 12 − 3 × 4 =

36 (12 − 3) × 4 =

Year 6 Arithmetic Quiz 2: Answers

1. 3091
2. 4771
3. 6374
4. 40 040
5. 60 300
6. 57 000
7. 192 804
8. 739 817
9. 475 632
10. 714 221
11. 917 002
12. 287 550
13. 7922
14. 4474
15. 8199
16. 49 970
17. 39 800
18. 62 000

19. 665 638
20. 575 329
21. 178 455
22. 734 037
23. 294 264
24. 919 864
25. 54
26. 38
27. 19
28. 49
29. 11
30. 5
31. 10
32. 1
33. 12
34. 3
35. 0
36. 36

Year 6 Arithmetic Quiz 2

Addition using written columnar methods

1. Write the calculation lining up from the right with the ones, tens and hundreds in line. (It can sometimes be helpful to label the columns 1, T, H, Th.)

2. Add the ones: 7 + 6 = 13. Write the 3 under the 6 and the 1 (ten) under the next column.

3. Add the tens: 1 + 4 + 1 = 6. Remember to include the ten carried from adding the ones.

4. Add the hundreds: 4 + 8 = 12. Write the 2 (hundreds) under the 8 and the 1 (thousand) under the next column.

5. Add the thousands: 6 + 1 = 7. Remember to include the thousand carried from adding the hundreds.

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

Subtraction using written columnar methods

1. Write the calculation lining up from the right with the ones, tens and hundreds in line. (It can sometimes be helpful to label the columns 1, T, H, Th.)

2. Subtract the ones: 6 – 4 = 2. Write the 2 under the 4.

3. Subtract the tens: 3 – 8 would give a negative answer. Take a hundred from the 1 (hundred) making this 0 (hundreds) in order to make 13 in the tens column (13 tens). So 13 – 8 = 5. Write the 5 (tens) under the 8.

4. Subtract the hundreds: 0 – 5 would give a negative answer. Take a thousand from the 4 (thousands) leaving 3 (thousands) in order to make 10 in the hundreds column (10 hundreds). So 10 – 5 = 5. Write the 5 (hundreds) under the 5.

5. Subtract the thousands: 3 – 0 = 3.

	$^3\cancel{4}$	$^1{^0}\cancel{1}$	$^1 3$	6
	–	5	8	4
	3	5	5	2

Order of Operations

There is an agreed order for operations to be carried out. This is often known as BODMAS or BIDMAS.

> **B**rackets
>
> **O**rder or **I**ndices
>
> **D**ivision and **M**ultiplication
>
> **A**ddition and **S**ubtraction

Brackets: Start by calculating anything inside brackets.

$3 × \textbf{(4 + 2)} = 3 × 6 = 18$

Order or Indices: this includes the square number symbol 5^2.

$4 + \textbf{5}^\textbf{2} = 4 + 25 = 29$

Division and Multiplication: division first, then multiplication come before any addition and subtraction.

$4 + \textbf{3 × 5} = 4 + 15 = 19$

Addition and subtraction can be done in any order.