

Number Work.

Addition: - do not forget to add the numbers you carry over.

$$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ +89 \\ \hline 165 \\ 1 \leftarrow \text{this one} \end{array}$$

Subtraction: - Remember top number take away the bottom number.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 11 \\ - \cancel{5} \ \cancel{1} \\ \hline 2 \ 6 \\ \hline 2 \ 5 \end{array} \quad \leftarrow \text{If the top number is smaller you will need to borrow.}$$

Multiplication: - learn your times tables. Practice with a friend.

- **short multiplication.**

$$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 270 \\ 2 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1^{\text{st}} \quad 5 \times 4 = 20 \\ 2^{\text{nd}} \quad 5 \times 5 = 25 \\ \text{Remember to add the carried number} \end{array}$$

Or ***Use the box method***

X	50	4
5	250	20

add these answers together $250 + 20 = \underline{\underline{270}}$

- **long multiplication.**

27	Multiply first with the number 8
<u>x18</u>	as short multiplication
216	Then put a zero and repeat
270	with the second

Add these two answers carefully = 486

Or ***Use the box method***

X	20	7
10	200	70
8	160	56

now add them altogether
 $200+160+70+56 = \underline{\underline{486}}$

Division: - you will need to know your times tables

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 304 \\ 6 \overline{) 1824} \end{array}$$

Always move any remainders to the next number. If it 'won't go' put a zero (except at the beginning) and carry the remainder

Long Division First write the times tables of the division you are doing.

e.g. 18, 36, 54, 72, 90, 108, 126, 144, 162, 180

$$\begin{array}{r} \times 27 \\ 18 \overline{) 486} \end{array}$$

Then you should be able to complete the sum.

You really should do all your working out beneath the division sum

eg.
$$\begin{array}{r} \times 27 \\ 18 \overline{) 486} \\ \underline{36} \\ 126 \\ \underline{126} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

You should have no remainders – convert any remainders into decimals.