



# Year 6 Maths

with Miss Maths

# Daily Maths with Miss Maths

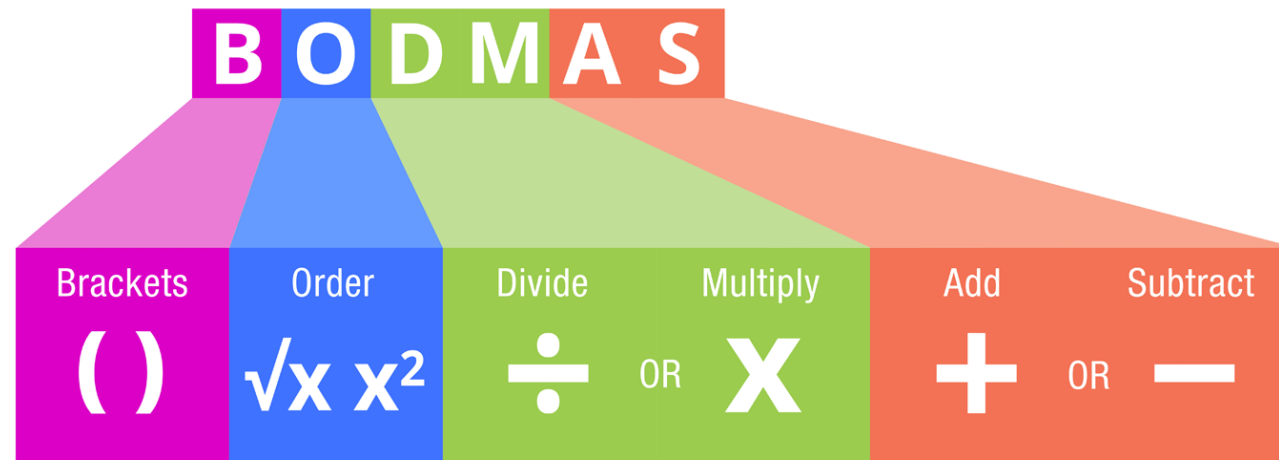
- Today we're learning about BODMAS.
- This is previous learning, how much can you remember?
- My group can join me at 11am or work through this power point at home.
- My little tips and tricks are there to help you memorise your learning.
- A useful video to watch:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z69k7ty/articles/z24ctv4>

# What is BODMAS (AKA BIDMAS)?

- ▶ BODMAS is a useful acronym that tells you the order of operations you should follow in mathematical calculations.



## B is for Brackets

- ▶ 1. Deal with the brackets first, no matter which operation is within the brackets.



Brackets first!

# O is for Orders

► Examples of Orders are  
Squared numbers and Cubed numbers

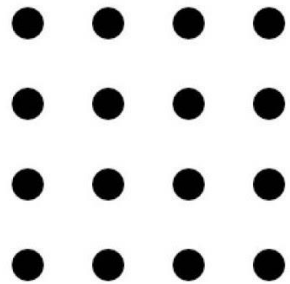
Square numbers

e.g.  $4^2$

$4 \times 4$

4 groups of 4 = 16 dots

4 multiplied by itself 2 times



Cubed numbers

e.g.  $3^3$

$3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$

3 multiplied by itself 3 times

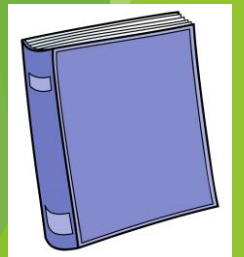


**DM** stands for **D**ivision and **M**ultiplication, it could be **MD** but **BOMDAS** sounds strange!



Remember,  $\times$  and  $\div$  have priority over  $+$  and  $-$ . We can think of them as the powerful operations.

However  $\times$  and  $\div$  have equal power, choose the operation that is in the brackets otherwise choose the one that **appears first** in the number sentence, work left to right, like a book. The same is true for  $+$  and  $-$ , they have equal power!

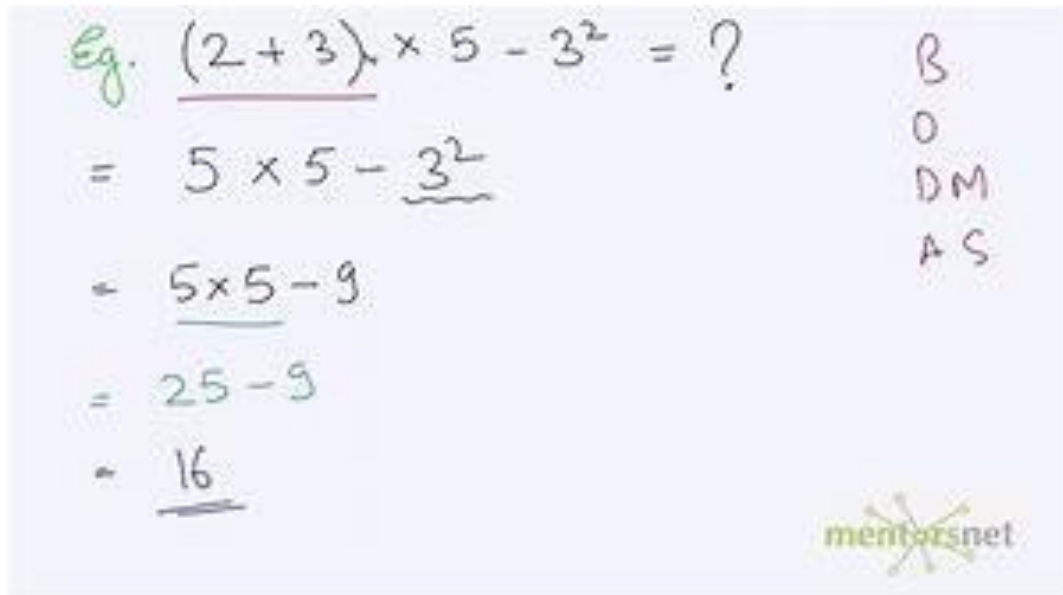


**AS** stands for **a**ddition and **s**ubtraction

# Let's get to work

$$(2+3) \times 5 - 3^2$$

So if we follow Bodmas we start solving what's in the brackets, we write that underneath and then copy the rest of the number sentence.



Eg.  $(2+3) \times 5 - 3^2 = ?$

$= 5 \times 5 - \underline{3^2}$

$= \underline{5 \times 5} - 9$

$= 25 - 9$

$= \underline{16}$

B  
O  
DM  
AS

mentorsnet

Then we have the square number  $3^2$  to solve



Your jottings are so important.  
Be organised with your jottings.  
They are your key to success!

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 + (12 \div 3) \times 4 \\ &= 3 + 4 \times 4 \\ &= 3 + 16 \\ &= 19 \end{aligned}$$



## Let's get to work!

▶ Follow the BODMAS rules:

▶ 1)  $(55-4) \times (5+5)$

▶ 2)  $(20+12) \div 4 - 1$

▶ 3)  $55 - 4 \times 5 + 5$  hint: There are no brackets here so find the powerful operation and add those brackets in yourself so you know what to focus on

▶ 4)  $20 + 12 \div 4 - 1$

▶ 5)  $10 + 20 + 30 \times 40$

## Next level...

6)  $(2 + 7) \times 4 - 10 \div 2$

tip: when you write the next line

$9 \times 4 - 10 \div 2$  it's a good idea to include brackets on the important parts you need to solve next

$$(9 \times 4) - (10 \div 2)$$

$$36 - 5 = 31$$

7)  $(40 - 10) \div 5 + 1 \times 12$

8)  $16 \times 2 - (8 \times 8) \div 4$

9)  $72 \div (12 - 3) + 6 \times 7$

10)  $(10 - 7) \times 9 + 12 \div 2$



Can you add the brackets to the number sentences below to make them correct?

- ▶ 11)  $10 \times 2 + 6 = 80$
- ▶ 12)  $16 - 10 \div 2 = 3$
- ▶ 13)  $11 - 5 \times 7 + 2 = 54$
- ▶ 14)  $9 + 6 \div 3 - 1 = 12$
- ▶ 15)  $20 + 25 - 10 \div 5 = 23$
- ▶ 16)  $17 - 2 \times 6 + 4 = 150$

Well done! Don't forget to watch the video 😊