An Introduction to Algebra

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 6: Use simple formulae. More resources with this objective.

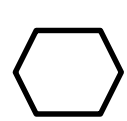
Differentiation:

Beginner Addition to 20. Symbols represent numbers up to 20. Aimed at Year 6 Emerging.
Easy Addition and subtraction. Symbols represent numbers up to 30. Aimed at Year 6 Emerging.
Tricky Addition, subtraction and multiplication. Symbols represent numbers up to 60. Aimed at Year 6 Developing.
Expert All four operations. Symbols represent numbers up to 200 and are in different positions within the number sentences. Aimed at Year 6 Secure.
Brainbox All four operations. Symbols represent numbers up to 200. Balancing equations using two symbols where the amount of one symbol is given. Aimed at Year 6 Mastery.
Genius All four operations. Four symbols are used with amounts given. Answers go up to 3 digits. Includes multiplying symbols and calculating square numbers. Aimed at Year 6 Mastery.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

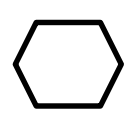
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 + 5 = 20	 =
 + 8 = 18	 =
 + 4 = 16	 =
 + 9 = 25	 =
 + 7 = 21	 =
 + 6 = 23	 =
 + 10 = 30	 =
 + 11 = 24	 =
 + 12 = 30	 =
 + 14 = 33	 =

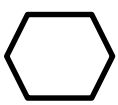
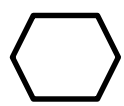
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 + 5 = 20	 = 15
 + 8 = 18	 = 10
 + 4 = 16	 = 12
 + 9 = 25	 = 16
 + 7 = 21	 = 14
 + 6 = 23	 = 17
 + 10 = 30	 = 20
 + 11 = 24	 = 13
 + 12 = 30	 = 18
 + 14 = 33	 = 19

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 + 15 = 31	 =
 + 18 = 38	 =
 – 5 = 10	 =
 + 19 = 40	 =
 – 7 = 16	 =
 – 9 = 17	 =
 + 20 = 50	 =
 – 11 = 14	 =
 – 15 = 15	 =
 + 24 = 49	 =

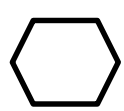
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

△ + 15 = 31	△ = 16
☆ + 18 = 38	☆ = 20
□ – 5 = 10	□ = 15
○ + 19 = 40	○ = 21
☼ – 7 = 16	☼ = 23
♡ – 9 = 17	♡ = 26
☺ + 20 = 50	☺ = 30
⬠ – 11 = 14	⬠ = 25
✿ – 15 = 15	✿ = 30
⬡ + 24 = 49	⬡ = 25

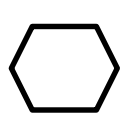
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 + 35 = 67	 =
 – 23 = 26	 =
 x 5 = 35	 =
 – 29 = 36	 =
 x 3 = 24	 =
 + 42 = 95	 =
 x 9 = 54	 =
 – 32 = 16	 =
 x 8 = 56	 =
 x 12 = 108	 =

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 + 35 = 67	 = 32
 – 23 = 26	 = 49
 x 5 = 35	 = 7
 – 29 = 36	 = 65
 x 3 = 24	 = 8
 + 42 = 95	 = 53
 x 9 = 54	 = 6
 – 32 = 16	 = 48
 x 8 = 56	 = 7
 x 12 = 108	 = 9

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

65 + △ = 146	△ =
☆ – 83 = 97	☆ =
5 x □ = 80	□ =
○ ÷ 12 = 11	○ =
 x 4 = 112	 =
36 ÷ ♡ = 12	♡ =
 x 6 = 162	 =
⬠ – 62 = 19	⬠ =
56 ÷  = 7	 =
⬡ ÷ 3 = 60	⬡ =

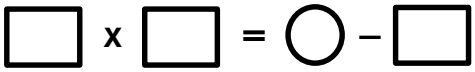
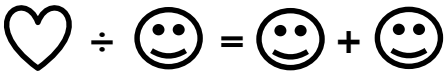
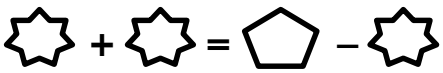
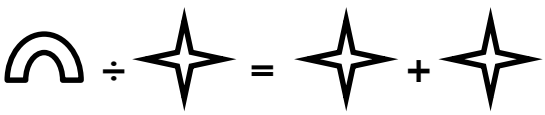
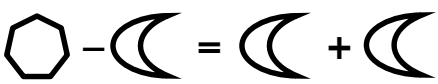
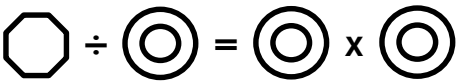
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

65 + △ = 146	△ = 81
☆ – 83 = 97	☆ = 180
5 x □ = 80	□ = 16
○ ÷ 12 = 11	○ = 132
☼ x 4 = 112	☼ = 28
36 ÷ ♡ = 12	♡ = 3
☺ x 6 = 162	☺ = 27
⬠ – 62 = 19	⬠ = 81
56 ÷ ✿ = 7	✿ = 8
⬡ ÷ 3 = 60	⬡ = 180

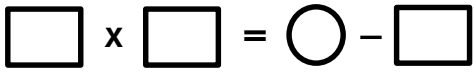
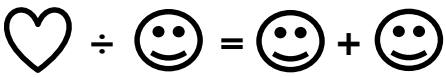
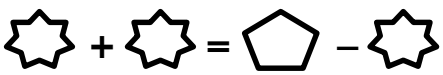
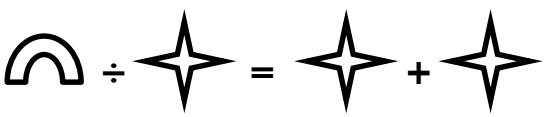
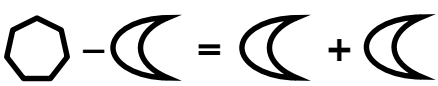
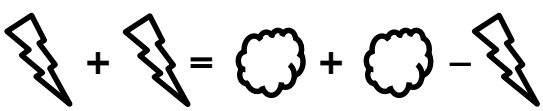
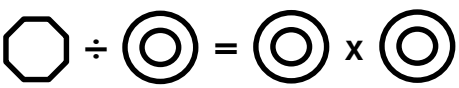
An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

	If  = 20, then  must =
	If  = 5, then  must =
	If  = 6, then  must =
	If  = 8, then  must =
	If  = 15, then  must =
	If  = 9, then  must =
	If  = 4, then  must =
	If  = 36, then  must =
	If  = 26, then  must =
	If  = 6, then  must =

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

	If △ = 20, then ☆ must = 10
	If □ = 5, then ○ must = 30
	If ☺ = 6, then ♡ must = 72
	If ✿ = 8, then ⬠ must = 24
	If ✹ = 15, then ⬡ must = 3
	If ✦ = 9, then ∩ must = 162
	If ✚ = 4, then ⊘ must = 16
	If ☾ = 36, then ⬡ must = 108
	If ↯ = 26, then ☁ must = 39
	If ◎ = 6, then ⬡ must = 216

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

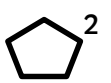
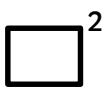
△ = 10 □ = 9 ⬠ = 12 ☆ = 8

3△ + ⬠ =	4□ – ☆ =
6⬠ + 5△ =	7△ x 5 =
2☆ + 4△ + 2⬠ =	4⬠ ÷ ☆ =
6☆ – 3△ – 2□ =	2△ x 2⬠ =
8□ ÷ ⬠ =	☆ x ☆ x ☆ =
3⬠ – 2△ – 2☆ =	4□ ÷ 3⬠ =
⬠^{2} + 6 =	☆^{2} – 4 =
□^{2} – 3☆ =	△^{2} + 4□ =

An Introduction to Algebra

Each symbol represents a number. Use your knowledge of inverse operations to calculate the value of each symbol.

 = 10  = 9  = 12  = 8

3  +  = 42	4  –  = 28
6  + 5  = 122	7  x 5 = 350
2  + 4  + 2  = 80	4  ÷  = 6
6  – 3  – 2  = 0	2  x 2  = 480
8  ÷  = 6	 x  x  = 512
3  – 2  – 2  = 0	4  ÷ 3  = 1
 + 6 = 150	 – 4 = 60
 – 3  = 57	 + 4  = 136