



Love Maths Facts
Year 5 Spring 2

Read and write numbers up to 1 million and know the value of each digit

Round any number to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000 or 10, 000

Know and be able to recognise equivalent fractions for halves, quarters and eighths.

e.g. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{12}{24}$, $\frac{20}{40}$, etc

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{8}{32}$, $\frac{20}{80}$, etc.

$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{16}$, $\frac{3}{24}$, $\frac{4}{32}$, $\frac{10}{80}$, etc

Know equivalent decimals and percentages for simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{10} = 0.1 = 1\%$ $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$

$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$ $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75 = 75\%$

Count on and back from different numbers including positive and negative numbers

Recognise and name 2D shapes and know their properties using the correct vocabulary-circle, oval; 3sided=triangle; 4 sided=square, rectangle, rhombus, trapezoid, parallelogram, quadrilaterals, diamond; 5 sided=pentagon; 6

sided=hexagon; 7 sided=heptagon; 8 sided=octagon;

9sided=nonagon; 10sided=decagon

Using correct vocabulary e.g. a triangle has 3straight sides and 3 angles which total 180 degrees

Know the actual amounts of money we use are-1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1, £2, £5, £10, £20, £50-but that you can make any amount of money from these coins and notes.

Be able to calculate change from 50p and £1.

Use `bar models` (as used in class) to solve problems involving all four operations

Top Tips for Home Learning
Do little and often

Roll your dice ten times and use the digits to write down a 10-digit number!

Write the largest number you can make with your digits and the smallest

Write the numbers which are 1 more/less than your numbers

Can you multiply the largest number by 10?

Can you round your numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000 or 10,000?

Can you read your number correctly?

e.g. 12,345 needs to be read as 12 thousand, 3 hundred and forty five

When rounding a number up or down to the **nearest 10**-if the ones digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4 the number rounds down e.g, 23 would round down to 20 and if the ones digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 the number will round up e.g. 67 rounds up to 70

to round to **nearest 100**-if the last 2-digits are 49 or less the number rounds down and above 50 it rounds up

nearest 1,000-if the last 3-digits are 499 or less the number rounds down and above 500 it rounds up

nearest 10,000-if the last 4-digits are 4,999 or less the number rounds down and above 5,000 the number round up

Use your dice to roll numbers and round up/down.

Counting on and back

e.g. counting on in 2s from -11 (negative 11) =-9, -7, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, etc.

counting back in 4s from 42=38, 34, 30, 26, 22, etc

Shapes

Use pictures of 2D shapes for your child to name and using a ruler (if appropriate) ask your child to draw various 2D shapes.

Please remember that apart from the circle, oval, triangle and the 4sided shapes-apart from quadrilaterals- all the other shapes can be

any shape as long as they have the required number of sides

e.g. if a shape has 6 straight sides it is called a hexagon!

Bar models

e.g. if there are 43 children in a class and 25 are boys-how many girls are there?

43	
25	?

