# Year Five Maths – Summer Term

In maths, children spend three days each week looking at a number aspect of maths and the other two days are spent focusing on another area of the maths curriculum. Below are some of the aspects of maths covered in Year 5 and some useful ideas to help your children at home.

Addition and subtraction – *add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods (columnar addition).*
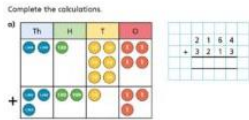
Children will be modelled using concrete, pictorial and abstract methods the process of using column addition to add and subtract numbers. Using place value counters, children will be able to visually see the process of carrying numbers and exchanging numbers.

Division – *divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division.*

$$7580 \div 5 = \boxed{1516}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1516 \\ 5\overline{)7^{2}5^{3}80} \end{array}$$

When dividing numbers, it really helps children to be secure in their understanding of their times tables.

Statistics – *complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables.*

| Tube Times				
Watford	10:36	10:41	10:53	11:02
Croxley	10:42	10:48	10:59	11:07
Moor Park	10:47	10:53	11:04	11:11
Northwood	10:52	10:58	11:08	11:15
Pinner	10:58	11:03	11:12	11:21

Children will be looking at reading and interpreting timetables. They will be provided with questions and mathematical vocabulary to support their interpretation skills.

Decimals – *round decimals with 2 decimal places to the nearest whole number and to 1 decimal place.*

1.61 is 0.1 from 1.60 and 0.9 from 1.70. It is closer to 1.60, so it rounds to 1.6.
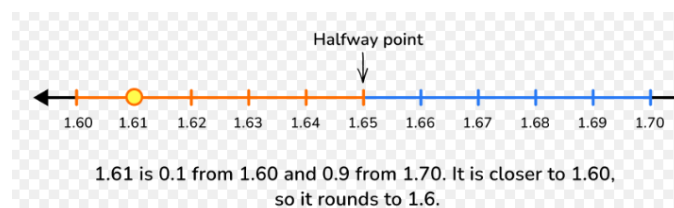
Your child will be modelled the use of a number line to round numbers.

Geometry – position and direction – *identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation.*
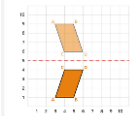
When a shape is reflected, its size does not change. To reflect an object, a mirror line is needed. Every point on the shape is the same distance away on the other side of the mirror line.
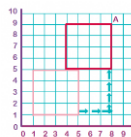
When a shape is translated, it moves to a different position without rotating the shape or resizing it. In order to successfully translate a shape, each point must move the exact same distance.

Measurement – *estimate volume and capacity*

Volume is the amount of space a 3D shape takes up. Volume is measured in cubic centimetres (cm3) or cubic metres (m3).

Capacity is the amount a shape or container can hold. Capacity is measured in millilitres (ml) or litres (l).