Dicey subtractions

- Take turns to roll a dice twice.
- Fill in the missing boxes. 400? – 399? = e.g. 4002 – 3994
- Count on from the smaller to the larger number, e.g 3995, 3996, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000, 4001, 4002.
- You counted on 8, so you score 8 points.

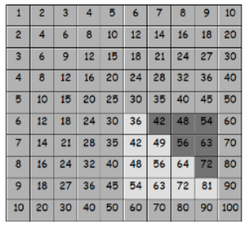
Tables

Make a times-table grid like this. Shade in all the tables facts that you know..

Some facts appear twice, e.g. 7 x 3 and 3 x 7, so cross out one of each.

You are left with a few facts to learn– focus on these.

Practise them also as multiples of 10.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Target 1000

- Roll a dice 6 times.
- Use the six digits to make two three-digit numbers.
- Add the two numbers together.
- How close to 1000 can you get with these digits.
- Play competitively with someone else to be the first to 6 points.

Dicey division

For this game you need a 1–100 board (a snakes and ladders board will do), a dice and 20 coins or counters.

- Take turns. Choose a two-digit number. Roll a dice. If you roll 1, roll again.
- If your two-digit number divides exactly by the dice number, put a coin on your chosen two-digit number. Otherwise, miss that turn.
- The first to get 10 counters on the board wins.

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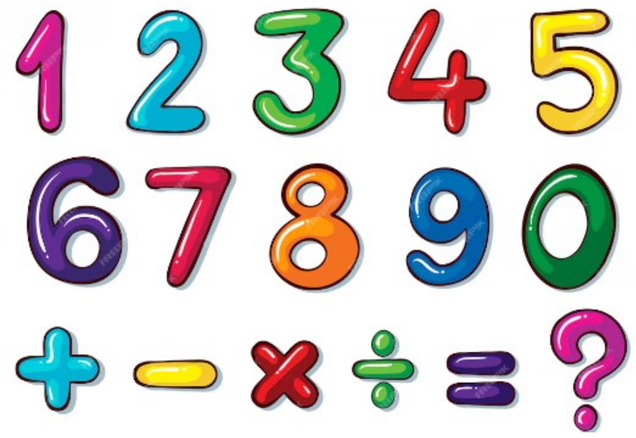
Maths

Y5



Year 5

- Count forwards and backward with positive and negative numbers through zero.
- Count forwards/backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1,000,000.
- Compare and order numbers up to 1,000,000.
- Compare and order numbers with 3 decimal places.
- Read Roman numerals to 1,000.
- Identify all multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs.
- Use known tables to derive other number facts.
- Recall prime numbers up to 19.
- Recognise and use square numbers and cube numbers.
- Recognise place value of any number up to 1,000,000.
- Round any number up to 1,000,000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 or 100,000.
- Round decimals with 2 decimal places to nearest whole number and 1 decimal place.
- Add and subtract: numbers with more than 4-digits using formal written method.
- Use rounding and the inverse to check answers.
- Multiply 4-digits by 1-digit/ 2-digit
- Divide up to 4-digits by 1-digit
- Multiply & divide whole numbers & decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000
- Recognise and use thousandths.
- Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one to another.
- Add and subtract fractions and mixed numbers.
- Multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers.
- Identify and write fractions., decimal, percentage equivalents.
- Convert between measures and solve problems
- Calculate and compare area, perimeter and violume
- Solve time problems using timetables and converting between different units of time.
- Know properties of 2D and 3D shapes
- Compare, draw, estimate and measure angles accurately.
- Know angle rules
- Know how to reflect and translate a shape
- Solve problems using line graphs and tables

Fun activities to do at home

Favourite food

- Find the cost of a favourite item of food. Ask them to work out what 7 of them would cost, or 8, or 9. How much change would there be from £10, £20, £50?

Repeat with increasing accuracy

Times tables

- Say together the six times table forwards, then backwards.
- Ask your child questions, such as: Nine sixes? How many sixes in 42? Six times four? Forty-eight divided by six? Three multiplied by six? Six times what equals sixty? Repeat with other times tables.
- Then begin to use multiples of 10 eg 30 x 8, 70 x 7

Finding areas and perimeters

Perimeter = distance around the edge of a shape Area of a rectangle = length x breadth (width)

- Collect 5 or 6 used envelopes of different sizes.
- Ask your child to estimate the perimeter of each one to the nearest centimetre. Write the estimate on the back.
- Now measure. Write the estimate next to the measurement.

How much?

While shopping, point out an item costing less than £1.

Ask your child to work out in their head the cost of 3 items.

Ask them to estimate first. See how close they come.

If you see any items labelled '2 for £3.50', ask them to work out the cost of 1 item and to explain how they got the answer.