Year 5: Finches

Mathematics

Summer 2

Number

Decimals

Negative Numbers

Measurements

Converting Units.

Capacity.

	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Decimals	decimal places	The position of a digit to the right of a decimal point.
	hundredths	One of a hundred equal parts which make a whole. As a decimal: 0.01
	sequences	An ordered set of numbers, arranged to follow a rule (e.g. smallest to largest)
	tenths	One of ten equal parts which make a whole. As a decimal: 0.1
	thousandths	One of a thousand equal parts which make a whole. As a decimal: 0.001
	value	The numerical worth or amount of the digit.
Negative	difference	The difference between two quantities, found by subtracting the smaller from the larger.
	multiples	A number made from multiplying two whole numbers (10 is a multiple of 5 and 2)
	negative	Any number less than zero, written with a minus sign (e.g. –3 is negative 3)
	positive	Any number greater than zero.
Converting Units	conversion	Changing something from one form (e.g.,1 metre) into another (e.g., 100 centimetres.)
	imperial	A type of measurement system (inches/feet, yards/miles, ounces/pounds, pints/ gallons.)
	metric	A type of measurement system (centimetres/metres, grams/kilograms, millilitres/litres.)
	unit (of measurement)	What the volume/length is being measured in (grams, metres, tenths, cubic centimetres.)
Capacity	capacity	The amount a container can hold.
	cubed	(Power of 3) To multiply a number by itself, and then by itself again (2x2x2=8)
	cubic	A unit of measurement when measuring volume (of a 3D shape)
	estimate	To make an educated guess, often based on rounding.
	isometric	Having equal dimensions or measurements.
	volume	The amount of space occupied (being used by) an object.

Adding and subtracting decimals.

When adding or subtracting decimals, it is important to line up the correct place values.

In this example, the digit 5 representing ones would go under the digit 8 which is also worth ones. It would not start under the digit 1 as that represents tens.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\,8\cdot4\,2 \\ +\quad 5\cdot3\,7 \\ \hline 2\,3\cdot7\,9 \\ {\scriptstyle 1} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 6}\,\not{7}\cdot{}^{1}2 \\ -\ 1\cdot8 \\ \hline 5\cdot4 \end{array}$$

Units of measurements and their conversions

Units of weight (how heavy an object is)	1,000 milligrams (mg)	=	1 gram (g)
	1,000 grams (g)	=	1 kilogram (kg)
Units of length (how long an object is)	10 millimetres (mm)	=	1 centimetre (cm)
	100 centimetres (cm)	=	1 metre (m)
	1,000 metres (m)	=	1 kilometre (km)
Units of volume (how much an object can hold)	1 centilitre (cl)	=	10 millilitre (ml)
	1,000 millilitres (ml)	=	1 litre (L)

Volume

To work out the volume of each shape, we count how many cubes have been used. The shape with the most cubes has the greater volume – here, it's the yellow shape.