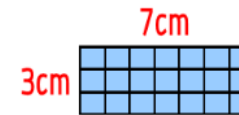


# Year 5 Merlins Mathematics Spring 2

**Number**  
Decimal and percentages  
**Measurement**  
Area and perimeter.  
**Statistics**

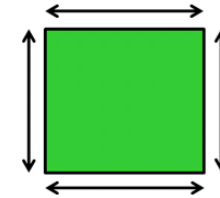
## Area

To work out the area of a rectangle, multiply its length by its width.



## Perimeter

The perimeter is the distance all the way around the outside of a 2D (flat) shape.



### Key Vocabulary

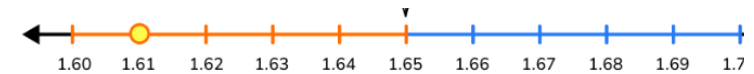
### Definition

|                       | Key Vocabulary         | Definition   |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--|
| Decimals & percentage | <b>compare</b>         | To look at the place value of numbers and decide which is the greater number. To compare the numbers, look at the greatest place value column and see which has the greater digit. |
|                       | <b>decimal place</b>   | The position of a digit to the right of a decimal place.   |
|                       | <b>equivalent</b>      | A different representation which is equal in value.  |
|                       | <b>percent</b>         | Per cent means for every hundred. The symbol for percent is %.   |
|                       | <b>rounding</b>        | To change the number to one less precise for ease of calculations.   |
|                       | <b>thousandth</b>      | The third column after the decimal point. 0.001.   |
| Measurement           | <b>area</b>            | The total space taken up by the shape.   |
|                       | <b>compound</b>        | A compound shape is a shape which has been created by combining two or more shapes.  |
|                       | <b>irregular shape</b> | Shapes with different sides and interior angles.   |
|                       | <b>length</b>          | The measurement of something from end to end.  |
|                       | <b>perimeter</b>       | The total length around the outside of the shape.  |
|                       | <b>polygon</b>         | A flat, 2D shape.  |
|                       | <b>rectilinear</b>     | A shape contained by straight lines which all meet at 90° or 270°.   |
|                       | <b>width</b>           | The measurement of something from side to side.  |
| Statistics            | <b>axis</b>            | The lines that are used to mark the measurements.  |
|                       | <b>data</b>            | Information, facts, or measurements collected for analysis, often organized in tables, graphs, or charts to make it easier to understand.  |
|                       | <b>horizontal</b>      | Parallel to the horizon (known as the x-axis).   |
|                       | <b>intervals</b>       | The space in between 2 points on a graph.  |
|                       | <b>vertical</b>        | at a right angle to the horizon (known as the y-axis).   |

## Rounding

Rounding decimals involves making a decimal simpler by shortening it to a given number of decimal places.

The rule is the same as larger numbers. To round to a particular column, the column to the right is looked at: if the digit is 5 or more then the score is increased. The digit in the column you are rounding to stays the same if the digit to the right is 0 – 4.



## Place Value

A one can be split into ten tenths.

The tenths can be split into ten hundredths.

The hundredths can be split into ten thousandths.

| H | T | O | $\frac{1}{10}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ |
|---|---|---|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6 | 5 | 4 | ● 3            | 2               | 1                |