

# Year 5 Merlins Mathematics Summer 2

**Number**  
Decimals  
Negative Numbers  
Measurements  
Converting Units.

## Adding and subtracting decimals

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

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.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18.42 \\
 + 5.37 \\
 \hline
 23.79 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 6 \\
 \cancel{7} \cdot 12 \\
 - 1.8 \\
 \hline
 5.4 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}$$

	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.

## 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 is)	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.

