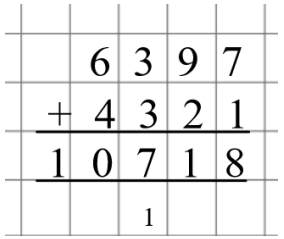
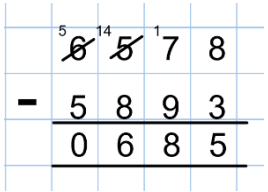
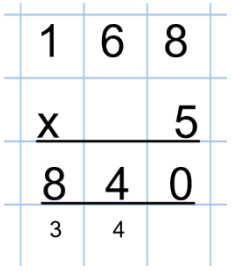
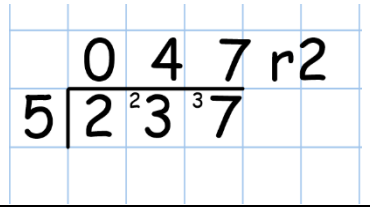
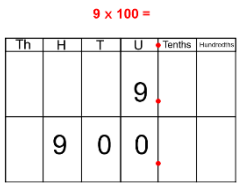
Year 5 Maths Overview for Home Learning worksheet pack

Lesson 1 (Page 1) **Place Value – Ordering and comparing numbers, Digit values**	Lesson 2 (Page 2) **Place Value – Adding & Subtracting powers of 10**	Lesson 3 (Page 3) **Rounding Numbers – to the nearest 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000**	Lesson 4 (Page 4) **Written methods – Column addition**	Lesson 5 (Page 5) **Written methods – Column subtraction**
To **compare** numbers, remember the crocodile (< >) always eats the bigger number. When **ordering** numbers, it is sometimes useful to write them one below the other to compare the different place value columns (i.e. 1000's, 100's etc) and always start with the largest column. Value of digits – the first one is done for you to demonstrate what to do	Follow the instructions for each section on the worksheet. Remember if you are adding/subtracting 1,000 then you need to be focusing on the digit in this column	Remember to use the rhyme which is written on the worksheet to help you. Follow the example below if you have forgotten how to round numbers… 236 rounded to the nearest 10 236 Draw a square around the 10 number as this is the one we are rounding to. Underline the digit before the 10 number. It is a 6 and according to the rhyme, 5 or above give it a shove, we will therefore change it to a 4, which gives the answer 240.	Always start at the smallest column (in this case the units/ones column) and carry the 10 below the line of the next column when it adds to 10 or more. See example below.  	Always start at the smallest column (in this case the units/ones column) and exchange when there is not enough value in the top number to subtract the number below. See example below. 
Lesson 6 (Page 6) **Times tables – practise up to 12 x 12**	**Lesson 7 (Page 7)** **Times tables – Using known facts to help mentally multiply and divide**	**Lesson 8 (Page 8)** **Written methods – Short multiplication**	**Lesson 9 (Page 9)** **Written methods – Short division (bus stop method)**	**Lesson 10 (Page 10)** **Multiplying & Dividing by 10 & 100**
On a multiplication wheel which you have not learnt the times table yet, generate a sequence of numbers to help support you Here is an example for the 6 times table. 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72	Use the example at the top of the page to support you in these calculations. Simply, partition the 2-digit number to make it simpler to multiply using your times table knowledge.	Start with the unit/ones value of the 3-digit number and multiply it by the single digit below, repeat with the tens digit and finish with the hundreds digit. See example below.  There is a completed times table square (support sheet) to help with recall of times tables.	For short division, its all about how you phrase the question. Look at the example below 237 ÷ 5. Ask yourself how many 5's are in 2? There are none, so you carry the 2 to the next number. Next you ask yourself how many 2's are in 23? There are 4. And continue until the end of the number. Whatever is leftover is written as the remainder.  	When we multiply by 10, all the digits move one place to the left and we use a place holder (0) to fill the gap. When multiplying by 100, the digits move 2 places to the left and we use 2 place holders (00) to fill the gaps. When we divide by 10, all the digits move one place to the right, and dividing by 100 we move all the digits 2 places to the right. See example below.  There is a blank place value chart (support sheet) to help you with these calculations

Any practise of times tables for your child will be beneficial. Below are some links to websites which will encourage quick recall of times table facts.
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check