

Year 5: Maths Knowledge Mat



Rounding

78,543

To the **nearest 10** is 78,540
 To the **nearest 100** is 78,500
 To the **nearest 1000** is 79,000
 To the **nearest 10,000** is 80,000
 To the **nearest 100,000** is 100,000

67.53

To the **nearest 10** is 70
 To the **nearest whole number** is 68
 To **one decimal place** is 67.6

Multiplying a fraction by a whole number

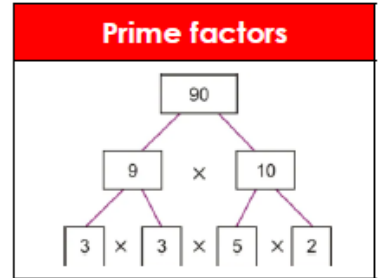
If you have a **proper** fraction multiplied by a whole number, it is going to be **less** than that whole number

$$\frac{3}{5} \times 2$$

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{6}{5} = 1 \frac{1}{5}$$

Prime Numbers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



Place value

Each row divides by 10

	Tens	Ones	.	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
36.7	3	6	.	7	0	0
3.67	0	3	.	6	7	0
0.367	0	0	.	3	6	7

Percentages %

'part per hundred' $50\% = \frac{50}{100}$ $25\% = \frac{25}{100}$

50% of 100 = 50 25% of 100 = 25
 50% of 200 = 100 25% of 200 = 50
 50% of 300 = 150 25% of 300 = 75

$\frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$ $\frac{1}{4} = 0.25 = 25\%$
 $\frac{1}{5} = 0.2 = 20\%$ $\frac{2}{5} = 0.4 = 40\%$

Converting a mixed number to an improper fraction

$$1 \frac{4}{7} = \frac{11}{7}$$

$36.7 = 36 \frac{7}{10}$ $3.67 = 3 \frac{67}{100}$ $0.367 = \frac{367}{1000}$

Formal methods of multiplication and division

<p>3741 x 6 becomes</p> $\begin{array}{r} 3741 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 22446 \\ 42 \end{array}$	<p>485 ÷ 11 becomes</p> $\begin{array}{r} 44 \text{ r}1 \\ 11 \overline{) 485} \\ \underline{44} \\ 45 \\ \underline{44} \\ 5 \end{array}$	<p>34 x 26 becomes</p> $\begin{array}{r} 34 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline 204 \\ 680 \\ \hline 884 \end{array}$	<p>134 x 27 becomes</p> $\begin{array}{r} 134 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 938 \\ 2680 \\ \hline 3618 \\ 11 \end{array}$
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Square and cubed numbers

$1^2 = 1 \times 1 = 1$
 $2^2 = 2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7^2 = 7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8^2 = 8 \times 8 = 64$
 $9^2 = 9 \times 9 = 81$
 $10^2 = 10 \times 10 = 100$

1 is the first cube number, because $1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1$
 8 is the second cube number, because $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$
 27 is the third cube number, because $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
 64 is the fourth cube number, because $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$

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Measures – Sticky Knowledge



1 km = 1000 m
1 m = 100 cm
1 cm = 10 mm



1 kg = 1000 g



1 l = 1000 ml

Imperial measures

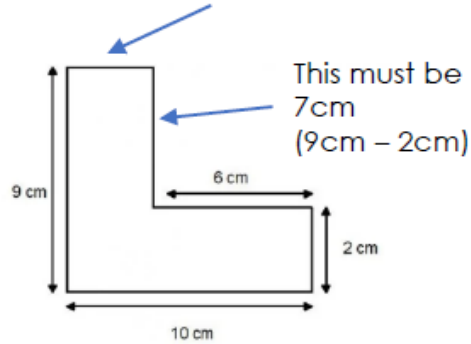
1 mile = 1.6 km
1 yard = 0.91 m
1 foot = 30 cm
1 inch = 2.54 cm

1 lb (pound) = 0.45 kg

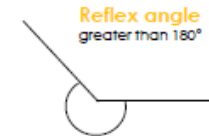
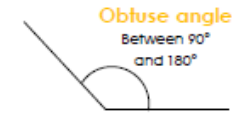
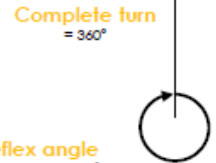
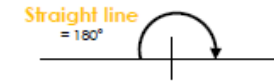
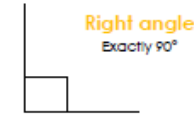
1 pint = 0.57 litre

Perimeter

This must be 4 cm (10cm – 6cm)



Angles



3D Shapes

Solid (3D) shapes are three-dimensional shapes having length, breadth and height.

Examples



sphere



cone



cylinder



cube

Prisms



triangular prism



square prism



rectangular prism



pentagonal prism



hexagonal prism



octagonal prism

Pyramids



triangular pyramid



square pyramid



rectangular pyramid



pentagonal pyramid



hexagonal pyramid



octagonal pyramid

Platonic solids



tetrahedron



cube



octahedron



dodecahedron



icosahedron

Roman Numerals

Symbol	Value
I	1
V	5
X	10
L	50
C	100
D	500
M	1000

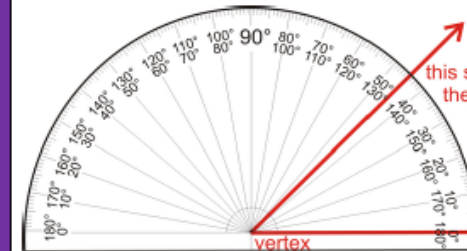
Dates

2020 = MMXX
2021 = MMXXI
2022 = MMXXII
2023 = MMXXIII
2024 = MMXXIV

1066 = MLXVI

1939 = MCMXXXIX

Using a protractor

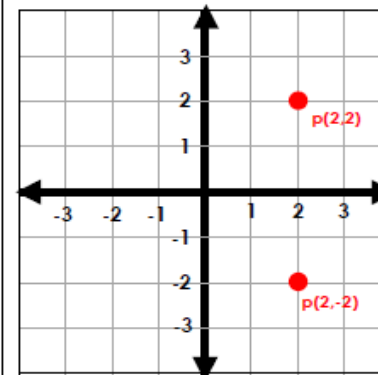


this side intersects the protractor at 45°

this side lines up with 0° on the top scale or counter clockwise use the top scale to measure the angle

Coordinates

P has been reflected in the x axis



The shape has been reflected in the dotted line $y=x+2$

