## Tables

Make a times-table grid like this.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 |
| 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 |
| 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |

- Shade in all the tables facts that your child knows, probably the 1 s , $2 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{~s}, 4 \mathrm{~s}, 5 \mathrm{~s}$ and 10 s .
- Some facts appear twice, e.g. $7 \times 3$ and $3 \times 7$, so cross out one of each.
- Are you surprised how few facts are left?
- There might only be 10 facts to learn. So take one fact a day and make up a silly rhyme together to help your child to learn it, e.g. nine sevens are sixty-three, let's have lots of chips for tea!


## Telephone challenges

- Challenge your child to find numbers in the telephone directory where the digits add up to 42 .
- Find as many as possible in 10 minutes.
- On another day, see if they can beat their previous total.


## Telephone: 01264738281

## Target 1000

- Roll a dice 6 times.
- Use the six digits to make two three-digit numbers.
- Add the two numbers together.
- How close to 1000 can you get?



## Targets for pupils in Year 5



## A booklet for parents

Help your child with mathematics

## Targets - Year 5

## By the end of Year 5, most children should be able to...

Multiply and divide any whole number up to 10000 by 10 or 100 .Know what the digits in a decimal number stand for, e.g. the 6 in 2.63 stands for 6 tenths and the 3 for 3 hundredths.Round numbers with 1 decimal place to the nearest whole number, e.g. 9.7 rounds up to $10,147.2$ rounds down to 147 .Use division to find a fraction of a number, e.g. find one fifth by dividing by 5 .Work out in their head the difference between two numbers such as 3994 and 9007.Use pencil and paper to add and subtract big numbers, e.g. $5792+8436,13912-5829$.Know by heart all multiplication tables up to $10 \times 10$.Double numbers up to 100 in their heads.Use pencil and paper to multiply and divide, e.g. $328 \times 4,72 \times 56,329 \div 6$.Draw and measure lines to the nearest millimetre.Work out the perimeter and area of a rectangle, e.g. the perimeter and area of a book cover measuring 25 cm by 20 cm .Solve word problems and explain their method.$\qquad$ is working on the targets that are ticked.

## About the targets

These targets show some of the things your child should be able to do by the end of Year 5.

A target may be harder than it seems, e.g. a child may subtract 3994 from 9007 by writing it in columns, without realising it is quicker to count on from 3994 up to 9007 in his / her head.

## Fun activities to do at home

## Car numbers

- Try reading a car number as a measurement in centimetres, then converting it to metres, e.g. 456 cm , which is 4.56 m , or 4 m and 56 cm .
- Try this with car numbers that have zeros in them, e.g. 307 cm , which is 3.07 m or 3 m and $7 \mathrm{~cm} ; 370 \mathrm{~cm}$, which is 3.7 m , or 3 m and 70 cm . These are harder!


## Dicey subtractions

- Take turns to roll a dice twice.
- Fill in the missing boxes.

$$
\begin{array}{ll} 
& 400 \square-399 \square \\
\text { e.g. } & 4002-3994
\end{array}
$$



- Count on from the smaller to the larger number, e.g 3995, 3996, 3997, 3998, 3999, 4000, 4001, 4002.
- You counted on 8, so you score 8 points.
- Keep a running total of your score.
- The first to get 50 or more points wins.

