How much?

- While shopping, point out an item costing less than £1.
- Ask your child to work out in their head the cost of 3 items.
- If you see any items labelled, for example, '2 for £3.50', ask them

to work out the cost of 1 item for you, and to explain how they got the answer.

Times tables

Say together the six times table forwards, then backwards. Ask your child questions, such as:

Nine sixes? How many sixes in 42?

Six times four? Forty-eight divided by six?

Three multiplied by six? Six times what equals sixty?

Repeat with the seven, eight and nine times tables.

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.

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?

Line it up

You need a ruler marked in centimetres and millimetres.

- Use the ruler to draw 10 different straight lines on a piece of paper.
- Ask your child to estimate the length of each line and write the estimate on the line.
- Now give them the ruler and ask them to measure each line to the nearest millimetre.

Crossley Hall Primary School

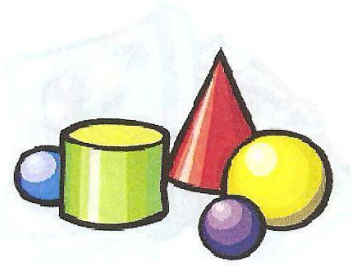
A Booklet for Year 5 Parents

How to help your child with mathematics...

Ideas and tips

Try some of these ideas to reinforce learning that has taken place at school:

- A key part of every numeracy session in school is mental maths, so practise at home. Children must get used to solving problems in their heads, rather than resorting to a calculator. Play games with your child: throw two dice and multiply the numbers, then move on to multiplying the sum of two throws by the sum of another two throws. Try to get some pace into the game!
- Play snakes and ladders, cribbage, darts, dominoes and other games that depend on numbers, counting, calculation and scoring. 'Battleships' is a fun way to practise co-ordinates.
- Invest in a range of maths puzzle books.
- Talk about pocket money with your child. Help them to add it up week by week, and work out whether they can afford a particular toy or treat. Shop using money and calculate change.
- Capitalise on hobbies. If your child is car-mad, talk about relative engine sizes, fuel economy, speed and performance. If they have a favourite pop group, get them to compile a list of statistics such as the number of weeks each single is in the charts. Watch and play sports that involve scoring, timing, counting, measuring.
- Add number apparatus to your child's toy collection - counters, a purse full of change, dice, dominoes, a tape measure, ruler, pack of cards, timer, different shapes - and use them to make mathematics come alive.



Fun activities for Year 5 pupils

Favourite food

Ask your child the cost of a favourite item of food.
Ask them to work out what 7 of them would cost, or 8, or 9.
How much change would there be from £50?
Repeat with his / her least favourite food.
What is the difference in cost between the two?

Sale of the century

When you go shopping, or see a shop with a sale on, ask your child to work out what some items would cost with:
50% off
25% off
10% off
5% off
Ask your child to explain how they worked it out.

TV addicts

Ask your child to keep a record of how long he / she watches TV each day for a week. Then ask him / her to do this.
• Work out the total watching time for the week.
• Work out the average watching time for a day (that is, the total time divided by 7).
Instead of watching TV, you could ask them to keep a record of time spent eating meals, or playing outdoors, or anything else they do each day. Then work out the daily average.

Four in a line

• Draw a 6 x 7 grid.
• Fill it with numbers under 100.
• Take turns.
• Roll three dice, or roll one dice three times.
• Use all three numbers to make a number on the grid. You can add, subtract, multiply or divide the numbers, e.g. if you roll 3, 4 and 5, you could make $3 \times 4 - 5 = 7$, $54 \div 3 = 18$, $(4 + 5) \times 3 = 27$, and so on.
• Cover the number you make with a coin or counter.