## Measurement (volume and capacity)

## HERE'S THE MATHS

This week your child will be introduced to calculating the volume of cuboids using $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ cubes. They use cubes (and diagrams of cubes) to count number of cubes in each layer. They are beginning to establish an understanding that volume equals length $\times$ width $\times$ height.

1 layer of $3 \times 4$ cubes $=12 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ 2 layers of cubes $=24 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$

## ACTIVITY



You will need:

- pencil and
paper
- two 1-6 dice

What to do

- Each person rolls their dice three times to give dimensions of a cuboid
- Each person sketches the cuboid and calculates the volume.
- The person with the cuboid that has the greater volume scores a point.
- The winner is the first person to reach 5 points.

Variation

- Use 1-9 cards to increase the number of possible cuboids.


## QUESTIONS TO ASK



How many glasses of lemonade ( 250 ml ) can be poured from 10 litres?

[^0]Date: $\qquad$ Name: $\qquad$

## MATHS TOPICS

These are the maths topics your child will be working on during the next three weeks:

- Multiplication and division
- Fractions
- Measurement (volume and capacity)


## KEY MATHEMATICAL IDEAS

During these three weeks your child will be learning to:

- multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000
- recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other.
- calculate the volume of cuboids using $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ cubes.


## TIPS FOR GOOD HOMEWORK HABITS

If your child is struggling, don't give them the answer in order to finish the homework. Instead, talk through the task together and help them to arrive at the solution themselves.

## Multiplication and division

## HERE'S THE MATHS

Your child is consolidating their ability to multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000. They can recall the multiplication facts up to 12 $x 12$ and extend this to multiplication tables that are 10 times or 100 times greater, i.e. 20x, 30x, 40x etc. and 200x, 300x, 400x etc. They can look at a calculation and choose the most efficient method to work it out.

## ACTIVITY



What to do

- Roll the dice.
- Take it in turns to spin the spinner and carry out the operation.
- Write down your score.
- Repeat and add your score to your total.
- The winner has the higher score.
- (The scores may differ hugely because in a single round, one person could score 6000 and the other 0.006 ).


## Variation

- Roll the dice twice to give a 2-digit starting number.


## QUESTIONS TO ASK



## Fractions

## HERE'S THE MATHS

Your child is learning to recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and to convert from one form to the other, e.g. $2 \frac{2}{5}=\frac{12}{5}$. They are introduced to multiplication of mixed numbers and improper fractions. They practise simplifying fractions. A fraction is in its simplest form when the numerator and denominator cannot be any smaller whole numbers.

## ACTIVITY

## What to do

- First person rolls the dice to give a numerator.
- Roll the dice again to give a denominator. (Roll again if you roll a 1.)


## You will need: <br> - 1-6 dice

- Write down the proper or improper fraction.
- Change an improper fraction to a mixed number and simplify the fraction if possible.
- Score as follows
- 2 points for a fraction equal to less than a half
-5 points for a fraction greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ but less than 1
- 10 points for a number greater than 1 but less than 2
- 15 points for a number greater than 2.
- Second person has a turn.
- Continue for 10 minutes.
- Winner is the person with the higher score.


## Variation

- Roll the dice twice to give a 2-digit numerator and produce only improper fractions. Decide on a new scoring system.


## QUESTIONS TO ASK




[^0]:    How many $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}$ cubes are required to make a cuboid $5 \mathrm{~cm} \times$ $3 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}$ ?

