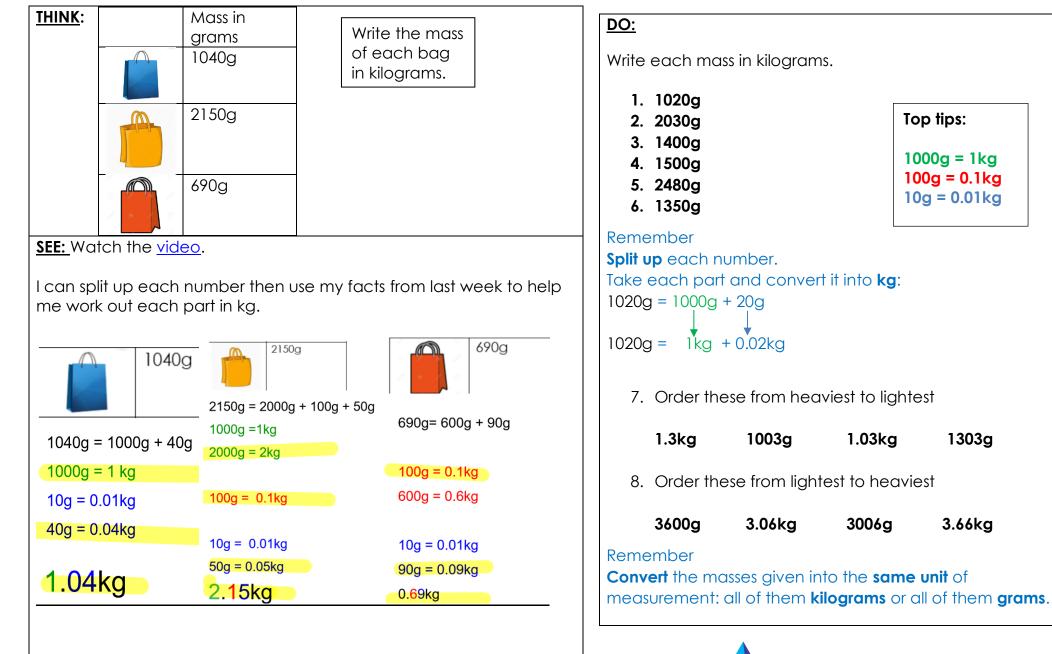
| | Year 5 Maths – Summer 1 Week beginning: 11.5.20 | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Theme | Converting units of mass Kilograms and grams | Converting units of mass. Kilograms and grams | Converting units of mass Kilograms, grams and pounds | Converting units of imperial units to metric units | Units of Measurement Converting units of time | | | |
| Factual fluency (to aid fluency) | Recap your division skills <u>here</u> | n skills <u>here</u> Recap your division skills <u>here</u> Recap your division skills <u>here</u> Recap your division skills <u>here</u> | | Recap your division skills <u>here</u> | Recap your knowledge on units of time <u>here</u> | | | |
| Problem/ activity of the day Remember, just like in class, you can still show the depth of your knowledge Link | (Lesson 1 resources below) <u>MAKING LINKS:</u> Last week we learn about converting between grams and kilograms. Remind yourself here. <u>THINK: (support below)</u> Can you help me with this problem? <u>Mink: (support below)</u> Can you help me with this problem? <u>SEE: (model below)</u> A good way to solve this is by splitting the numbers up to make them easier to work with. Watch the lesson video here. <u>DO:</u> Use what you have learnt today to solve the other problems below. | (Lesson 2 resources below) <u>MAKING LINKS:</u> Yesterday we practised converting between grams and kilograms. THINK: (support below) Can you help me with this problem? These children have been making cakes. Each cake needed the same amount of butter. The children started with the same amount of butter. Emma made 5 cakes and ended up with 1450g of butter left over. Joe made 10 cakes and ended up with 400g butter left over. How much butter did they each start with? SEE: (model below) A good way to solve this is using a bar model. Can you guess how it might look? Watch the lesson video here. DO: Use what you have learnt today to solve the other problems below. | (Lesson 3 resources below) <u>MAKING LINKS:</u> Last week we looked at imperial measures - feet and inches. Today we will look at another imperial measure – pounds. See more <u>here</u> . <u>THINK: (support below)</u> Can you help me with this problem? Another way of measuring mass is using pounds which we write as <u>bs. Babies and badiers are still often weighed using pounds.</u> Convert these babies' weights into pounds. <u>Tkg. * 2.2bs</u> The * <u>sign means approximately.</u> <u>SEE: (model below)</u> Watch the lesson video <u>here</u> . <u>DO:</u> Use what you have learnt today to solve the other problems below. | (Lesson 4 resources below) <u>MAKING LINKS:</u> Yesterday we converted units of mass, including kg and lbs. <u>IHINK: (support below)</u> Can you help me with this problem? <u>Can you help me with this</u> problem? <u>Can you help me with this</u> <u>Can you will be important for means (bit of grans (c and from pints to millitres (m)? <u>SEE: (model below)</u> Multiplication and division skills will be important in solving today's problems. Watch the video lesson <u>here</u>. <u>DO:</u> Use what you have learnt today to solve the problems below.</u> | (Lesson 5 resources below) <u>MAKING LINKS:</u> In Year 4, you studied how to convert units of time. Today's lesson continues this learning. <u>IHINK: (support below)</u> Can you help me with this problem? <u>Whose baby brother is older?</u> <u>SEE: (model below)</u> See the model below in the Day 5 resources. <u>DO:</u> Use what you have learnt today to solve the problems below. | | | |
| Methods, tips, clues & checks | Day 1 resources and answers (below) | Day 2 resources and answers (below) | Day 3 resources and answers (below) | Day 4 resources and answers (below) | Day 5 resources and answers (below) | | | |

See below for resources to support you to THINK-SEE-DO



DAY1 RESOURCES:





Top tips:

1000g = 1kg

100g = 0.1kg

10g = 0.01kg

1303g

3.66kg

DAY 2 RESOURCES:

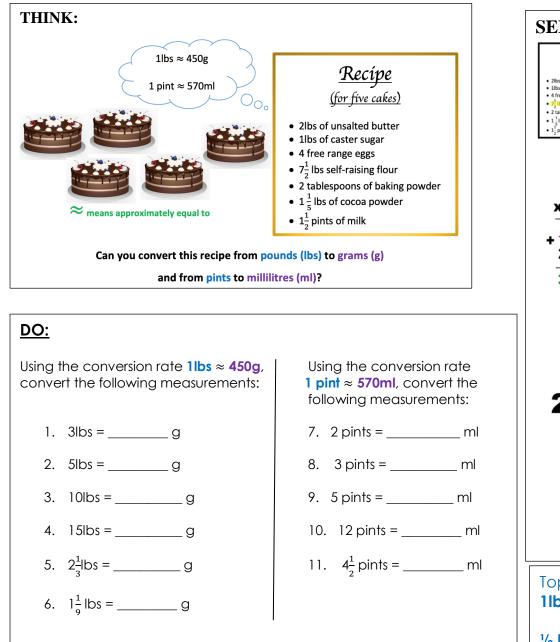
| | | - | | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|-------------------|--|--|
| THINK: | | <u>DO:</u> | Top tip: turn kg into g first before div | riding. | | |
| These children have been making cakes. E | Each cake needed the same | | | | | |
| amount of butter. | | | | | | |
| | | 1 | This bag of rice weighs 3kg. The ric | e is shared | | |
| The children each started with the same a | mount of butter. Emma made 5 | | equally into 6 jars. How many gran | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| cakes and ended up with 1450g of butter | ien over. Joe made 10 cakes | | each jar? | | | |
| and ended up with 400g butter left over. | | | | Remember | | |
| | | 2. | This bag of flour weighs 2kg. It is | | | |
| How much butter did they each start with? | 2 | | used to make 5 cakes and there | 1000g = 1kg | | |
| | | | is none left over. How many | 100g = 0.1kg | | |
| Top tip – a bar model would be really useful | ulherel | | grams of flour goes in each | 10g = 0.01kg | | |
| SEE: | | | cake? | | | |
| | | | CORCY | | | |
| Watch the <u>video.</u> | | 2 | | | | |
| 1 The bar model could look like this. | | 3. | a) What is 2.8kg in grams? b) How | | | |
| E 🜉 🜉 🜉 🌉 Butter 1450g | | | bags of pasta can be made out o | of 2.8kg? | | |
| | | | | | | |
| J 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 🚟 Eutter | | 4. | a) What is 1.48 kg in grams? b) If 1 | . 48 kg of | | |
| | | | chocolates are shared equally into 4 boxes, how | | | |
| | | | much would be in each box? | | | |
| 2 You can work out the butter in one cake. | . 3 Now the bar model looks | | | | | |
| like this. | | 5 | There are 2.1 kg of cherries. They c | aro solit oqually | | |
| 1450g | | 5. | • | | | |
| 10509 2 | | | into 7 boxes. What is the mass of th | he chemes in | | |
| | E 💥 👑 👑 👹 Butter 1450g | | each box in grams? | | | |
| | m 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g | | | | | |
| 🕮 🕮 🕮 🕮 Butter 400a | J 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 🗮 Butter 400g | 6. | 1.44 kg of pears are shared out ea | jually into 6 | | |
| | e 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g 210g | | bags. What is the mass of each bo | ng in grams? | | |
| ۱۹۵۶ A Now you can check how much butter they each | | | - | | | |
| 4 Now you can check now much buffer they each Emma | signed with which is 2000g of 2.5Kg. | Top t | ip: think of multiplication facts | | | |
| 210x5 = 1050 | | | $7 \times 3 = 21$ | | | |
| 1050 + 1450 = 2500g or 2.5kg but | ter at the start | | $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 4 = 28$ | | | |
| | | | $7 \times 4 = 20$ 30 × 4 = 120 | | | |
| Joe 210 x 10 = 2100 | | | | | | |
| 2100+400 = 2500g or 2.5kg butter | at the start | | 20 x 6 = 120 | | | |
| | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

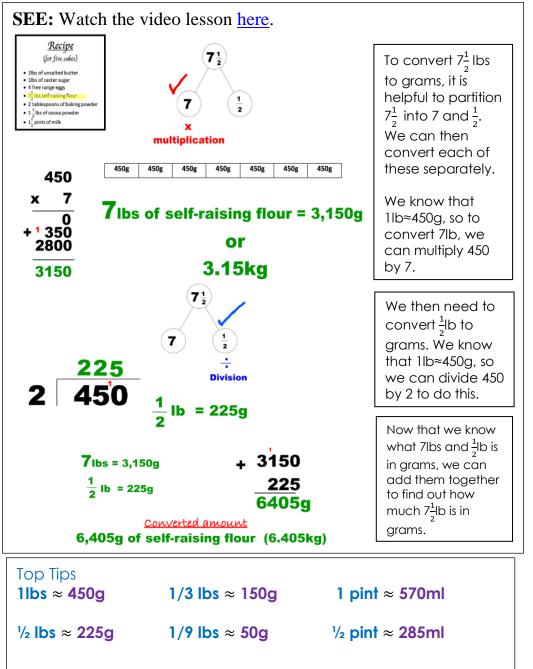


DAY 3 RESOURCES:

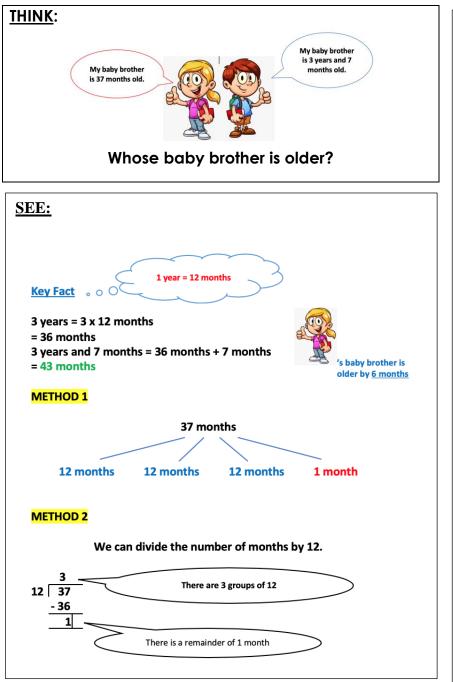
| <u>THINK</u> : | | | <u>DO:</u> | | | |
|---|--------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Another way of measuring mass is using pounds which we write as lbs. Can you find out why we write it this way? Babies and toddlers are still often | | | In <u>Convert these measurements into pounds (lbs)</u> | Convert these measurements into pounds (lbs) | | |
| | | ese children's weights into pounds. 1kg | 1) 2kg | | | |
| ≈ 2.2 lbs The \approx sign means approximately. | | | Remember: | | | |
| | Weight in kg | Weight in Ibs | 2) 3kg | | | |
| Chloe | 4kg | | 1kg ≈ 2.2lbs | | | |
| Silas Zak | 8kg | | 3) 7kg | | | |
| Elodie | 10kg 15kg | | $2kg \approx 4.4lbs$ | | | |
| | · · | | 4) 12kg | | | |
| SEE: Watch the vic | | repeated addition if that's easier | 10kg ≈ 22lbs | | | |
| rou can muliipiy ia | | repeated addition if that's easier. | 5) 20kg | | | |
| Chloe 4 kg | | | 5) ZONG | | | |
| | | <u>Silas 8kg</u> | () $25kg$ | | | |
| x^{2} 1kg \approx 2.2lbs x2 | | | 6) 25kg | | | |
| 2kg ≈ 4.4 lbs | | x2 8kg ≈ 17.6 lbs | 71, 201-5 | | | |
| $4 \text{kg} \approx 8.8 \text{lbs}$ $\times 2$ | | 8Kg ≈ 17.6 IDS | 7) 30kg | | | |
| Or addition works too | | | (\mathbf{r}) | | | |
| | | 8.8 | 8) 45kg | | | |
| 2.2 4.4 | | 8.8 | | | | |
| + 2.2 + 4.4 | | +8.8 | Top tips: | | | |
| | | | Split the measurements into tens and ones: | | | |
| <u>4.4</u> <u>8.8 l</u> k | DS | 1 <u>7.6 lbs</u> | 12kg = 10kg + 2kg | | | |
| | | _ | | | | |
| | | Elodie 15kg = $0 kq + 5 kg$ | Use the 'Remember' box to work out other facts | | | |
| <u>Zak 10kg</u> | | · 5 | i.e. If I know 10kg \approx 22lbs | | | |
| | | 10kg _* 22lbs | | | | |
| 1 kg ≈ 2.2lbs | 10 | 5kg ₌11lbs | ÷2 ÷2 | | | |
| 10kg ₌ 22 lbs | | 22+11-22lbs | * * | | | |
| TOUR = 22 IDS | | 22+11=33lbs | 5kg ≈ | | | |
| | | | | | | |

DAY 4 RESOURCES





DAY 5 RESOURCES:



DO: 1. 0.5 years = _____ months 2. 2 years = _____ months 3. 3 years 4 months = _____ months 4. 5 years 11 months = _____ months 5. 6 years 7 months = _____ months 6. 38 months = _____ months 7. 100 months = _____years _____ months 1/3 year = 4 months 1/6 year = 2 months

8. The Table below show the ages of puppies at a dog show.

Complete the table.

| Name of | In months | In years and | In years |
|---------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|
| рирру | | months | |
| Jack | 13 months | | |
| Sam | | 1 year and 3 | |
| | | months | |
| Rover | | | $2\frac{1}{6}$ years |
| Jake | 21 months | | |
| Ollie | | | $2\frac{1}{2}$ years |
| | | | |

9. When Tom was five years old, his brother was 20 months old. How much older is Tom than his brother? Give your answer in years and months.

ANSWERS:

| <u>Day 1</u> | Day 2 | <u>Day 3</u> | <u>Day 4</u> | <u>Day 5</u> | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| 1. 1.02kg 2. 2.03kg 3. 1.4kg 4. 1.5kg 5. 2.48kg 6. 1.35kg 1303g, 1.3kg , 1.03kg, 1003g 3006g, 3.06kg, 3600g, 3.66kg | 500g 400g 2800g and 7 bags 1480g and 370g of chocolates 300g 240g | 4.4 lbs 6.6lbs 15.4lbs 26.4 lbs 44lbs 55lbs 66lbs 99lbs | 1350g or 1.35kg 2,250g or 2.25kg 4,500g or 4.5kg 6,750g or 6.75kg 1,050g or 1.05kg 500g or 0.5kg 1,140ml or 1.14L 1,710ml or 1.17L 2,850ml or 2.85L 6,840ml or 6.84L 2,565ml or 2.565L | 1.6 months2.24 months3.40 months4.71 months5.79 months6.3 years and7.8 years and8.13 monthsJack13 monthsSam15 monthsSam15 monthsJake21 monthsJake21 months9.40 months = | 4 months In years and months I year 1 month I year and 3 months 2 years 2 months I year 9 months 2 years 6 months | In years $1 \frac{1}{12}$ years $1 \frac{1}{4}$ years $2\frac{1}{6}$ years $1 \frac{3}{4}$ years $2\frac{1}{2}$ years $2\frac{1}{2}$ years |