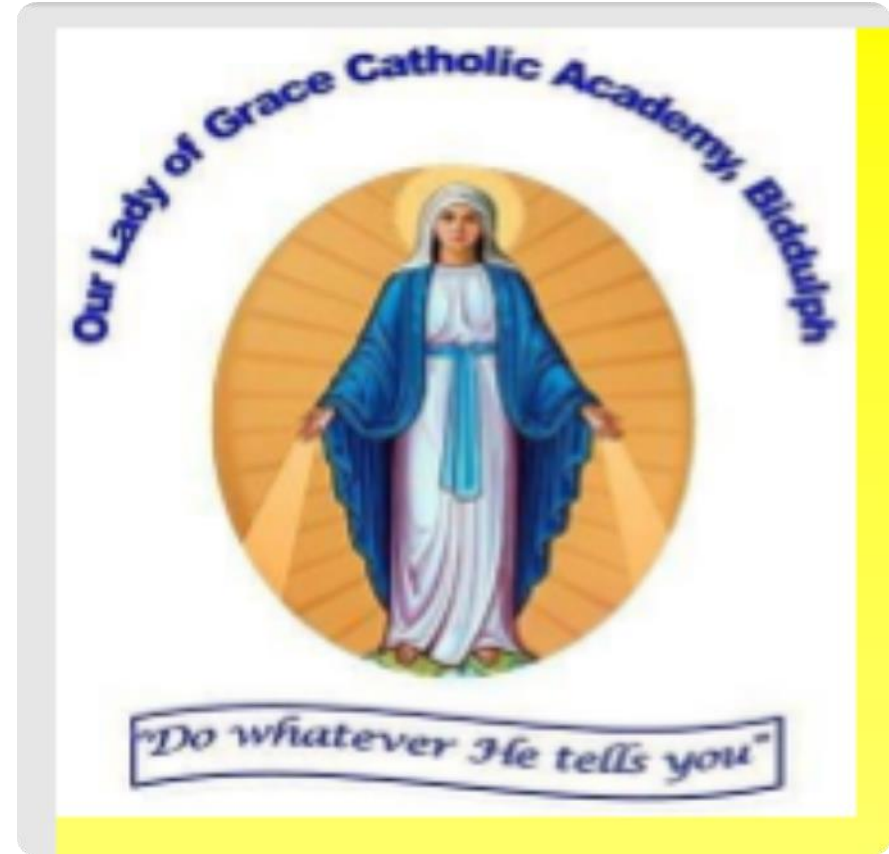


Maths skills and Support Pack

Week beginning 13.07.20



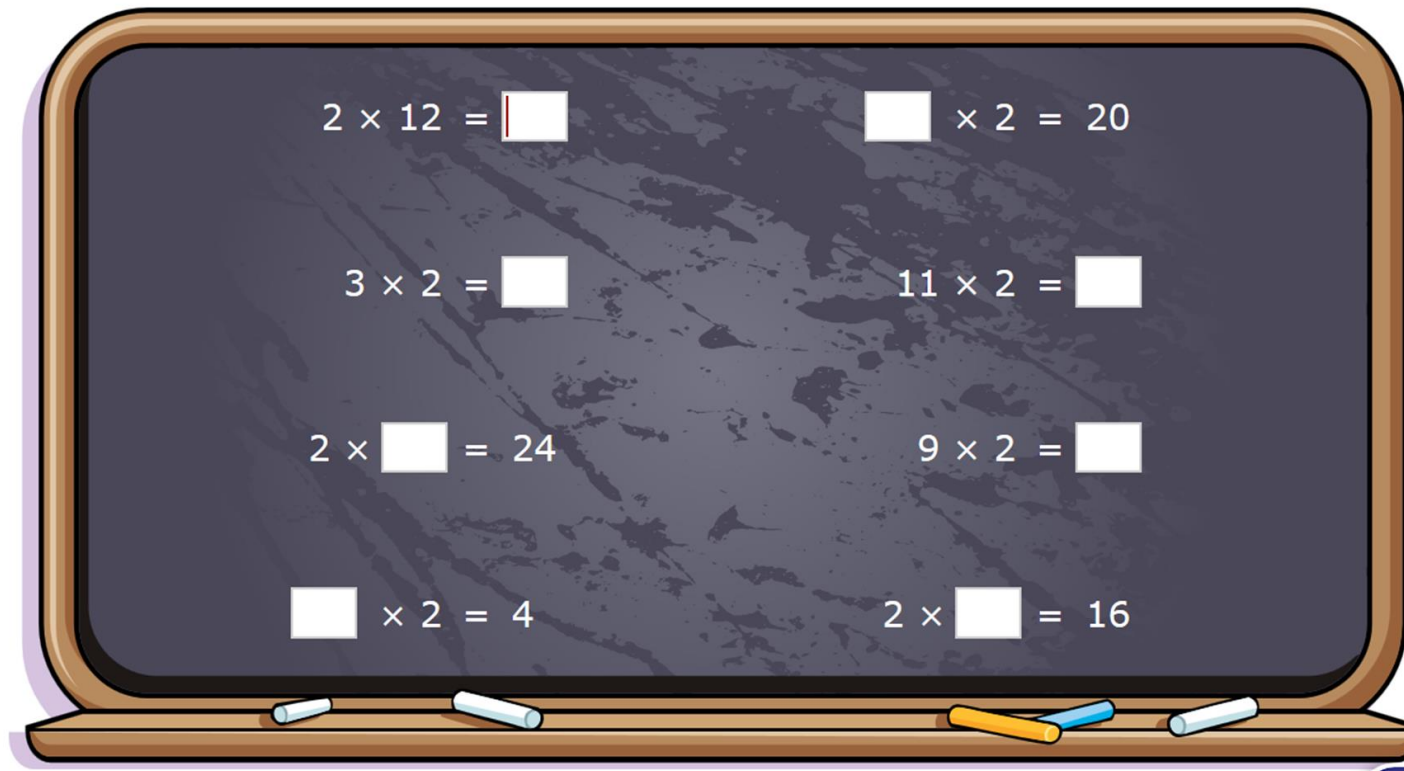
My Maths Home Learning.

There are three different activities this week which all focus on times tables:

- X2 including inverse and missing number
- X5 including inverse and missing number
- X10 including inverse and missing number

These questions are all multiplications.

To complete these examples remember to use the opposite operation, which is divide when the missing number is in-front of the =

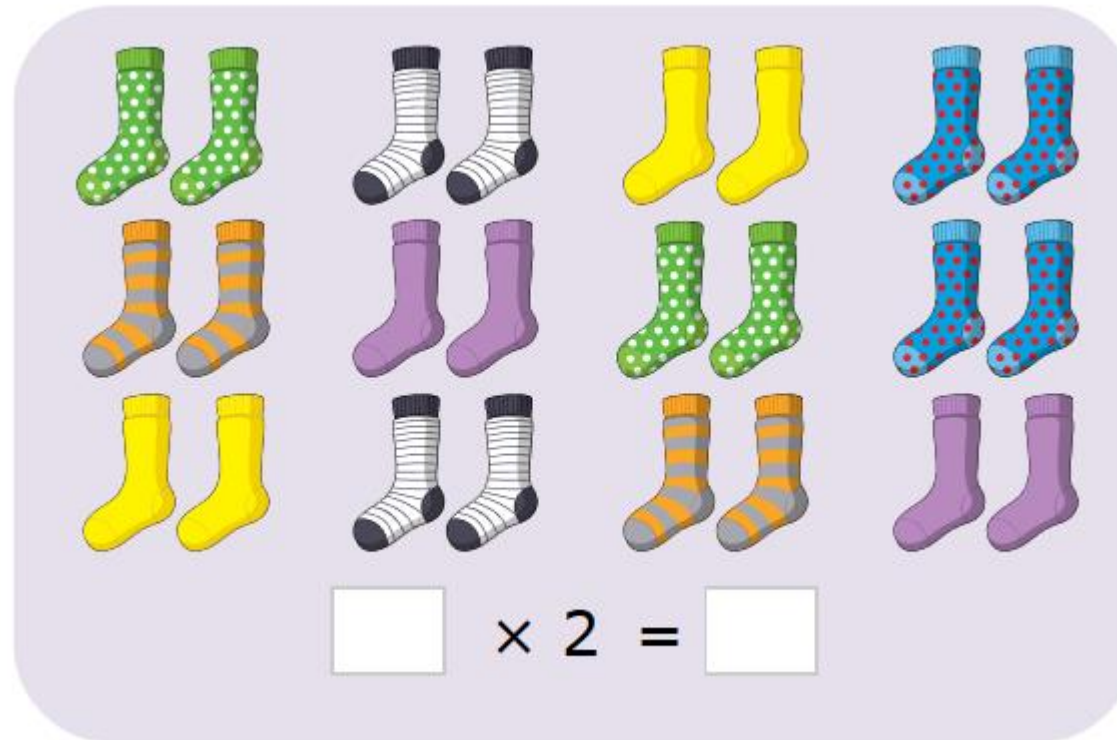


To find the answer to
___ x 2 = 20

Remember to
divide 20 by 2

Multiplication: Sets of or lots of

To solve this question remind the children to use their knowledge of X2 tables.



In this question there are two numbers missing. The first box refers to how many pairs of socks there are and the box after the equals is how many socks there are altogether.

There are 12 pairs (sets of) of socks
12 lots of 2 is 12 and it can be written like this

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Drag the correct symbol into place to complete each calculation.

÷

×

$$12 \quad ? \quad 2 = 24$$

$$10 \quad ? \quad 2 = 5$$

For the next set of questions the children need to decide if they need to multiply or divide.

Remind the children that if the number is bigger after the equals then the operation will be a multiplication. If the number that is after the equals is smaller then it will be a division.

X5 Tables

$$6 \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

$$6 \times 5 = \boxed{}$$



Odd and even

- Remember that odd numbers always end in

1 3 5 7 9

13 57 91 73 15 27 85 63 23

- Even numbers always end in

0 2 4 6 8

22 68 88 42 62 22 76 34 90

Additional Activities

Data Handling

This week we will be looking at data in all of its different forms and we will be looking at different ways that it can be organised.

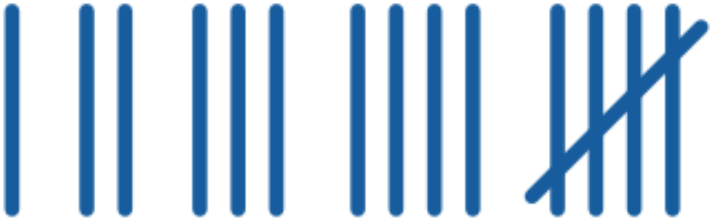
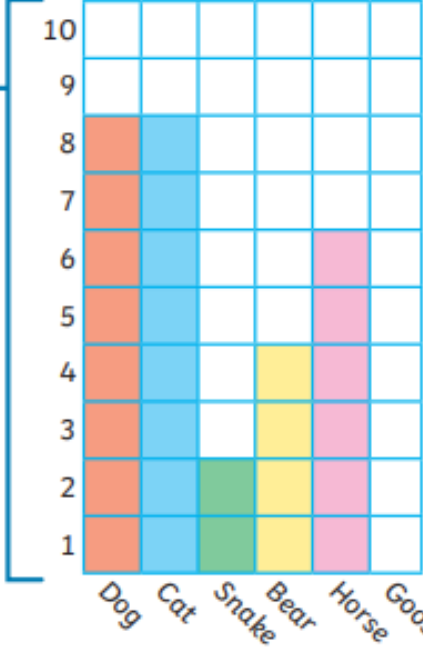

What is Data?

Data is Information,

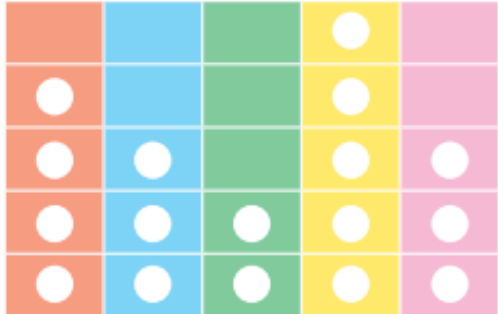

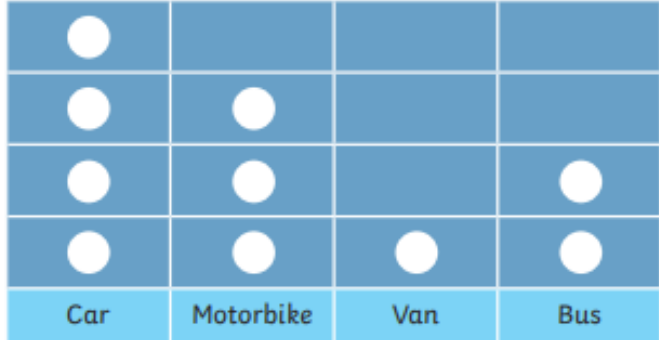

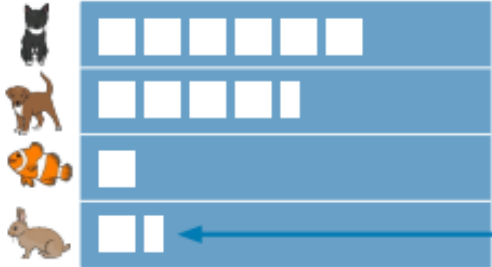




- ❖ It can be in the form of numbers, words, pictures, digits.
- ❖ It provides us with the facts.
- ❖ By organising this information in different ways we can make it easier to read and answer questions and solve problems.

Here is a grid showing the key vocabulary we will be focusing on this week.

We will learn about Tally charts on Monday and we learn more about Block or Bar Graphs on Thursday.

Statistics		Knowledge Organiser																			
Key Vocabulary	Tally Charts	Block Diagram																			
data	<p>Tally marks look like this:</p> 	<p>A block diagram represents data using blocks. One block represents one item.</p> <p>In this block diagram, the y-axis, which is vertical, shows the number of items.</p> 																			
interpret																					
key																					
tally chart	<p>The fifth mark goes across diagonally, like a gate.</p>	<p>In this block diagram, the x-axis, which is horizontal, shows the types of items.</p> <p>The blocks can go vertically or horizontally.</p>																			
pictogram	<p>A tally chart is one way of collecting data using tally marks.</p> <table><tr><th>Eye Colour</th><th>Tally</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>brown</td><td> </td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>blue</td><td> </td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>green</td><td> </td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>grey</td><td> </td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>hazel</td><td> </td><td>5</td></tr></table>			Eye Colour	Tally	Total	brown		6	blue		8	green		3	grey		4	hazel		5
Eye Colour				Tally	Total																
brown			6																		
blue		8																			
green		3																			
grey		4																			
hazel		5																			
block diagram																					
table																					
total																					
compare																					
symbol																					
																					

On Tuesday and Wednesday we will learn to draw and interpret pictograms. We will begin by using a scale of 1 but then we will change this and the children need to be encouraged to use their knowledge of counting in 2's, 5's and 10's.

Statistics		Knowledge Organiser	
Pictograms			
<p>Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. Each picture or symbol can represent one item or more than one. The key shows what each symbol represents.</p>		<p>Here is an example of a pictogram with a different scale.</p>	
<p>Favourite Colour</p>  <p>Red Blue Green Yellow Pink</p> <p>Key  = 1 child</p>		<p>Traffic Survey</p>  <p>Car Motorbike Van Bus</p> <p>Key  = 5 vehicles</p>	
<p>This pictogram uses one symbol to represent 2 pets.</p> <p>Class 1's Pets</p>  <p>Key  = 2 pets</p> <p>To represent 1 pet, a picture of half a square is used.</p> <p> visit twinkl.com</p>		<p>This pictogram has one symbol to represent 10 children.</p> <p>Ways of Travelling to School</p>  <p>Key  = 10 children</p> <p>To represent 5 children, a picture of half a face is used.</p>	



Friday-Statistics

The children will apply the knowledge that they have learnt during the week to complete a range of questions using data of different kinds.