
Year 5 Maths
Knowledge Organiser

## Place Value

| Millions | Thousands |  | Units |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 46 | 2, 7 | 9 | 5 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{\underline{\underline{3}}} \\ & \text { 犃 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{\text { T }}{\stackrel{1}{*}}$ | $\stackrel{\circ}{\text { 的 }}$ |

Expanded Form:
$1,000,000+400,000+60,000+2,000+$ $700+90+5$

Word Form: one million, four hundred sixty-two thousand, seven hundred ninetyfive

Stenderrd Form: 1,462,795
Roman Numerals

| I | 1 |
| :--- | ---: |
| II | 2 |
| III | 3 |
| IV | 4 |
| V | 5 |
| VI | 6 |
| VII | 7 |
| VIII | 8 |
| $I X$ | 9 |
| X | 10 |
| XI | 11 |
| XII | 12 |
| XIII | 13 |
| XIV | 14 |
| XV | 15 |
| XVI | 16 |
| XVII | 17 |
| XVIII | 18 |
| XIX | 19 |
| XX | 20 |


| XXI | 21 | XLI | 41 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| XXII | 22 | XLII | 42 |
| XXIII | 23 | XLIII | 43 |
| xxiv | 24 | XL.IV | 44 |
| xxy | 25 | XLV | 45 |
| xxyI | 26 | XLVI | 46 |
| XXVII | 27 | XLVII | 47 |
| xxvili | 28 | XLVIII | 48 |
| XXIX | 29 | XLIX | 49 |
| XxX | 30 | 1. | 50 |
| XXXI | 31 | 4 | 51 |
| xxxil | 32 | LII | 52 |
| xxxili | 33 | LIII | 53 |
| XXXIV | 34 | LIV | 54 |
| XXXV | 35 | LV | 55 |
| xXxys | 36 | LVI | 56 |
| xxxvil | 37 | LVII | 57 |
| xxxvili | 38 | LVIII | 58 |
| XXXIX | 39 | LIX | 59 |
| XL | 40 | LX | 60 |


| LXI | 61 |
| :--- | ---: |
| LXII | 62 |
| LXIII | 63 |
| LXIV | 64 |
| LXV | 65 |
| LXVI | 66 |
| LXVII | 67 |
| LXVIII | 68 |
| LXIX | 69 |
| LXX | 70 |
| LXXI | 71 |
| LXXII | 72 |
| LXXIII | 73 |
| LXXIV | 74 |
| LXXV | 75 |
| LXXVI | 76 |
| LXXVII | 77 |
| LXXVIII | 78 |
| LXXIX | 79 |
| LXXX | 80 |


| LXXXII | 81 |
| :---: | :---: |
| LXXXII | 82 |
| LXXXIII | 83 |
| LXXXIV | 84 |
| Lxxxy | 85 |
| LexxxyI | 86 |
| LXXXVII | 87 |
| Lxxxvili | 88 |
| LXXXIX | 89 |
| xC | 90 |
| XCl | 91 |
| XCII | 92 |
| XCIII | 93 |
| xCIV | 94 |
| XCV | 95 |
| XCVI | 96 |
| XCVII | 97 |
| XCVIII | 98 |
| XCIX | 99 |
| C | 100 |
| D | 500 |
| M | 1000 |

Converting LENGTH Units
<

|  | Fraction | Decimal | Percentages |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1/1 | 1.0 | 100\% |
| (-) | 3/4 | 0.75 | 75\% |
| (1) | 2/3 | 0.66 | 66.6\% |
| ( | 1/2 | 0.5 | 50\% |
| (8) | 3/8 | 0.375 | 37.5\% |
| (1) | 1/3 | 0.33 | 33.3\% |
| - | 1/4 | 0.25 | 25\% |
| (*) | 1/5 | 0.2 | 20\% |
| (8) | 1/8 | 0.125 | 12.5\% |
| * | 1/10 | 0.1 | 10\% |

## Vocabulary- Number

Prime numbers

Composite (nonprime) numbers

A number that is divisible only by itself and 1 (e.g. $2,3,5,7,11$ ).
(zero) are negative

| Vocabulary- Number |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Prime numbers | A number that is divisible <br> only by itself and 1 (e.g. <br> $2,3,5,7,11$ ). |
| Composite (non- <br> prime) numbers | A composite number has <br> more than two factors. |


| Vocabulary- Angles |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Degrees | a unit of measurement of angles |
| Obtuse angle | An angle whose measure is greater than $90^{\circ}$ and less <br> than $180^{\circ}$ |
| Reflex angle | Reflex angles are angles measuring greater than $180^{\circ}$ <br> and less than $360^{\circ}$ |
| Acute angle | An acute angle ("acute" meaning "small") is an angle <br> smaller than a right angle. The range of an acute angle is <br> between 0 and $90^{\circ}$ |



Square Numbers
The product of a number multiplied
The product of a number multiplied
by itself.
e.g. $\mathbf{1 0 \times 1 0}=\mathbf{1 0 0}$
which can be shown as:
$10^{\mathbf{2}=100}$
10 squared = 100
$10 \times 10=100$

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| $1^{2}$ | 1 | $\times$ | 1 | = | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2^{2}$ | 2 | $\times$ | 2 | = | 4 |
| $3^{2}$ | 3 | $\times$ | 3 | = | 9 |
| $4^{2}$ | 4 | $\times$ | 4 | $=$ | 16 |
| $5^{2}$ | 5 | $\times$ | 5 | $=$ | 25 |
| $6^{2}$ | 6 | $\times$ | 6 | $=$ | 36 |
| $7^{2}$ | 7 | $\times$ | 7 | = | 49 |
| $8^{2}$ | 8 | $\times$ | 8 | = | 64 |
| $9^{2}$ | 9 | $\times$ | 9 | = | 81 |
| $10^{2}$ | 10 | $\times$ | 10 | $=$ | 100 |

## Vocabulary- Angles

## Prime Numbers

A natural number greater than 1 with no divisors other than 1 and itself.


## Cube Numbers

Formed by multiplying a digit by itself 3 times.
e.g. $10 \times 10 \times 10=1000$
which can be shown as:
$10^{3}=1000$
10 cubed $=1000$
$10 \times 10 \times 10$ cube


| $1^{3}$ | $1 \times 1 \times 1=1$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2^{3}$ | $2 \times 2 \times 2=8$ |
| $3^{3}$ | $3 \times 3 \times 3=27$ |
| $4^{3}$ | $4 \times 4 \times 4=64$ |
| $5^{3}$ | $5 \times 5 \times 5=125$ |
| $6^{3}$ | $6 \times 6 \times 6=216$ |
| $7^{3} 7 \times 7 \times 7=343$ |  |
| $8^{3}$ | $8 \times 8 \times 8=512$ |
| $9^{3}$ | $9 \times 9 \times 9=729$ |
| $10^{3}$ | $10 \times 10 \times 10=1000$ |


| Vocabulary- Fractions |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Equivalent <br> fractions | Equivalent fractions can be <br> defined as fractions with <br> different numerators and <br> denominators that <br> represent the same value <br> or proportion of the <br> whole. |
| Improper <br> fractions | A fraction in which the <br> numerator is greater than <br> the denominator, such as <br> $5 / 4$. |
| Mixed <br> fractions | A whole number and a <br> fraction combined into one <br> "mixed" number/mixed <br> fractions. Example: $11 / 2$ <br> (one and a half) is a mixed <br> fraction. |

