Quick Recall Facts
Year 5 – Spring 1

I can recall metric conversions.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to know these facts instantly.

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1 kilogram = 1000 grams
1 kilometre = 1000 metres
1 metre = 100 centimetres
1 metre = 1000 millimetres
    1 centimetre = 10
        millimetres
1 litre = 1000 millilitres
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They should also be able to apply these facts to answer questions e.g. How many metres in 1½ km?

Top Tips

Look at the prefixes – Can your child work out the meanings of *kilo-*, *centi-* and *milli-*? What other words begin with these prefixes?

Be practical – Do some baking and convert the measurements in the recipe.

How far? – Calculate some distances using unusual measurements. How tall is your child in mm? How far away is London in metres?

Quick Recall Facts
Year 5 – Spring 2

I can identify prime numbers up to 20.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to know these facts instantly.

A prime number is a number with no factors other than itself and one.

The following numbers are prime numbers:

    2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19

A composite number is divisible by a number other than 1 or itself.

The following numbers are composite numbers:

    4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20

Key Vocabulary

prime number

composite number

factor

multiple

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is composite. E.g. 15 is composite because it is a multiple of 3 and 5.

Top Tips

It's really important that your child uses mathematical vocabulary accurately. Choose a number between 2 and 20. How many correct statements can your child make about this number using the vocabulary above?

Make a set of cards for the numbers from 2 to 20. How quickly can your child sort these into prime and composite numbers? How many even prime numbers can they find? How many odd composite numbers?