Age-related expectations: **Year Five**

MATHS continued

Measurement

41. convert between different units of metric measure (eg kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre)
42. understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints
43. measure and calculate perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres
44. calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes
45. estimate volume [eg using 1 cm^3 blocks to build cuboids (inc cubes)] and capacity [eg using water]
46. solve problems involving converting between units of time
47. use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [eg length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling

- Use knowledge of measurement to create plans of areas around school eg classroom, field, playground etc
- Relate imperial measures still used regularly in our society to metric equivalents, eg miles to Km; lbs to Kg
- Use a range of timetables to work out journey times on a fractional journey around the world, eg how long would it take to reach the rainforests in the Amazon

Geometry: properties of shapes

48. identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations (nets and other drawings)
49. know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles
50. draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)
51. identify:
    - angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)
    - angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (total 180°)
    - other multiples of 90°
52. use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles
53. distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles

Geometry: position and direction

54. identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed

Statistics

55. solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph
56. complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables

- Collect own data on personal project and present information in formats of their choosing, charts, graphs and tables