Contents

How to use this book 5

Revision tracker 7

Number and place value

Counting in multiples 8

Numbers to 1000 10

Place value 12

Finding 10 or 100 more or less 14

Number patterns 16

Solving number problems 18

Calculations

Mental methods for addition and subtraction 20

Formal written addition methods 22

Formal written subtraction methods 24

Estimating and using inverses 26

Solving addition and subtraction problems 28

3, 4 and 8 multiplication and division facts 30

Using mental and written methods for multiplication and division 32

Solving multiplication and division problems 34

Fractions

Tenths 36

Fractions of objects 38

Fractions of numbers 40

Equivalent fractions 42

Comparing and ordering fractions 44

Adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator 46

Solving fraction problems 48

Measurement

Measuring and comparing lengths 50

Measuring and comparing mass 52

Measuring and comparing volume and capacity 54

Telling the time with analogue clocks 56

Telling the time with Roman numerals 58

Telling the time with a 24-hour clock 60

Using the vocabulary of time 62

Numbers and time 64

Finding the perimeter of 2D shapes 66

Money 68

Adding and subtracting lengths 70

Adding and subtracting mass 72

Adding and subtracting volume and capacity 74

Geometry

Lines 76

Drawing 2D shapes 78

3D shapes 80

Angles 82

Statistics

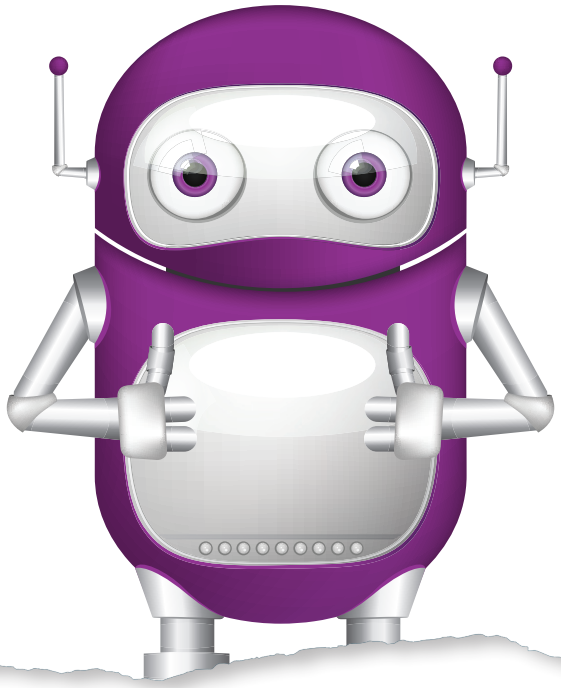
Tables and pictograms 84

Tables and bar charts 86

Answers **88**

Glossary **91**

Multiplication table **96**



Tables and pictograms

Recap

In a pictogram, each picture represents one or more items.

= 2 people

Revise

Look at this pictogram.

Dogs entered for a local dog show

= 2 dogs

Irish setter	
Labrador	
Boxer	
Great Dane	
Border collie	
Corgi	
Bloodhound	

- The title tells you what the data is about.
- This pictogram shows the number of dogs of different breeds that were entered in a local dog show.
- Look at the key. This tells you that one picture represents two dogs.
- Count in 2s to find the number of each breed of dog.

Look at the pictures for Irish setter.
There are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and then a half picture.
Half a picture represents one dog.
So there are 15 Irish setters.

Tips

If you are asked to collect your own data use tallies. Count the tallies when you have collected all the data.

When making a pictogram make sure that the pictures are spaced evenly so that they can be compared easily across the pictogram.

Always read the Key so you know what each picture represents.

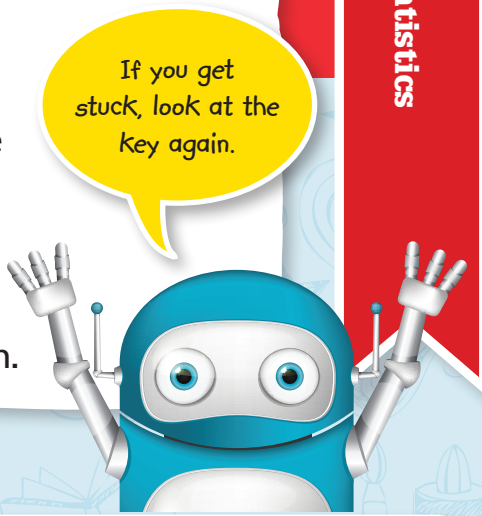
Talk maths

Look at these questions about the pictogram shown on the page opposite. Explain the answers to a friend or adult.

Which breed of dogs has the least number entered?

How many more Irish setters are there than corgis?

Make up some questions of your own about the pictogram.



✔ Check

The table shows the number of cats of different breeds that were entered in a local cat show.

Cat breed	Numbers
Siamese	15
Ragdoll	18
Russian blue	11
British shorthair	20
Persian	13
Munchkin	10

1. Use the data to make a pictogram. Give it a title. Choose a picture to represent two cats.

Then answer the questions.

a. How many cats are there if you total the munchkin, Russian Blue and British shorthair cats?

_____

b. Which breed has the least number of cats?

_____

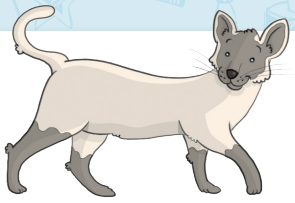
c. Which breed has the greatest number of cats?

_____

Siamese										
Ragdoll										
Russian blue										
British shorthair										
Persian										
Munchkin										

⚠ Problems

Brain-teaser How many more Siamese need to be entered so that there is the same number as the British shorthair cats?



_____