

Round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000

- Generate a number randomly with dice rolls or cards (it could be a 4, 5 or 6 digit number). Ask your child which powers of 10 they can round to, e.g. a 4 digit number can only be rounded to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000, unless it is 9500 or greater
- With the same digits what other numbers could your child make? How might this change the results of rounding?
- When out shopping, look at prices with your child (*always a good time to point out that money doesn't grow on trees!*) Can they round the cost to the nearest £1, £10, £100, £1000. Why is rounding useful?
- When planning journeys look on Google Maps to find the distance. Can they round the distance to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 miles or km? How can this be useful when planning journeys

(When rounding numbers if the digit is 5 or more we round up, if it is 4 or less we round down).

Add and subtract whole numbers with more than 4 digits, including using formal written methods

- When playing online games with a score, ask your child to consider how much they have scored in 2 games, or the difference between their top and lowest score
- Ask your child to imagine (*please make this very clear to them!*) that they have won £10,000 on the lottery. They are allowed to buy two items they would really love. Search online and find the price for two items. How much are they added together? What's the difference in price? What change would they get from £10,000? Can they find two items that would get them as close to £10,000 but without actually reaching the total?
- Ask your child to imagine (*again, please make this very clear to them!*) that they have 20,000 air miles to spend. Locate 2 destinations they would really like to travel on holiday. How many miles would they have to travel to go to both destinations and to get home? Is it better to return home after the first destination and then travel on?

Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000

- Play 'verbal tennis' taking it in turns to say numbers. This could be counting in 10s, 20s, 30s... 100s, 200s, 300s...1000s, 2000s, 3000s... You can make it more practical by throwing or kicking a ball or balloon between each other
- Ask your child to count aloud during a car journey. What number can they count up to or down to? (You may want to choose shorter journeys for this!)

Count aloud going up and down the stairs at home or on the walk to school

Multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts

- When faced with larger numbers it is often very useful to draw upon times tables and the linked division tables. E.g.
 - when faced with 400×3 , if your child knows that $4 \times 3 = 12$, then the answer to 400×3 will be 100 times bigger (1,200) because the 4 has become 100 times bigger to become 400
 - when faced with $2100 \div 7$, if your child knows $21 \div 7 = 3$, then they can work out that $2100 \div 7 = 300$
- Play "I know so". You start with a given known times table fact and then work out as many linked multiplication and division facts as you can within a given time. E.g.

$4 \times 6 = 24$		$24 \div 4 = 6$
$60 \times 4 = 240$		$24 \div 6 = 4$
$6 \times 40 = 240$		$240 \div 4 = 60$
$60 \times 40 = 2,400$		$240 \div 40 = 6$
$600 \times 4 = 2,400$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$240 \div 6 = 40$
$600 \times 40 = 24,000$		$240 \div 60 = 4$
$6 \times 400 = 2,400$		$2400 \div 4 = 600$
$60 \times 400 = 24,000$		$2400 \div 40 = 60$
$600 \times 400 = 240,000$		$2400 \div 400 = 6$

Identify multiples and factors, including finding all factor pairs of a number, and common factors of two numbers

Factors	Number	First 5 multiples
1 2 3 4 6 8 12 24	24	48 72 96 120 144

Generate a random to digit number with dice or cards, or opening a book at random and using the page number. Can they find all the factors and the first 5 multiples for that number? What if they reversed the digits (e.g. 42 becomes 24)? Have the 2 numbers got any factors in common?

Read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places

- Find the prices in pounds and pence of 5 items from your usual food shop. Ask your child to read the prices aloud and then to put them in order of most expensive to least expensive or vica versa.
Can they use less than ($<$) or more than ($>$) signs to separate the decimals?
- Discuss that numbers with 3 decimals are often used in sports events like 100 metre races that take place over a very short space of time. Research times from Olympic 100m races, record the times to 3 decimal places. Ask your child to record the results in order from fastest to slowest.

Convert between different units of metric measure

- When looking at bottles of liquids at home if they are in litres (L) ask your child to convert it to millilitres (ml) and vica versa
- Measure the length of objects at home and ask your child to record their length in millimetres (mm), centimetres (cm) and metres (m)
- Most tins and packets of food at home have a weight in grams (g) or kilograms (Kg). Ask your child to convert between the two units of measure