

LORETO CONVENT SCHOOL

Lockdown 2020



Grade 5 Mathematics

Term 2: Week 11

Mrs. R Fourie

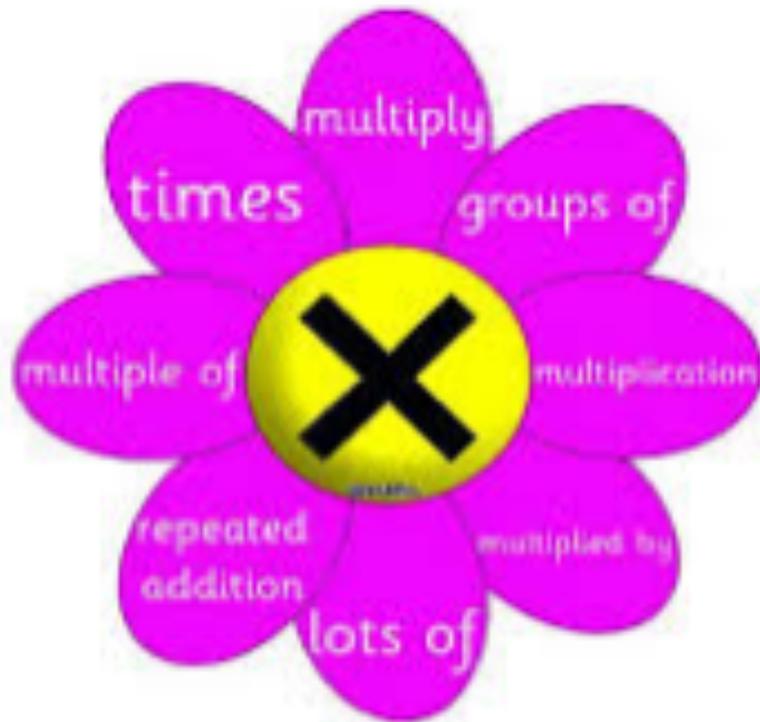


Loreto Convent School Grade 5 Mathematics Term 2 Assessment: week 11

- Greetings Grade 5's!
- I'm really excited to see you all again on Monday.
- This week you will revise all the Mathematics vocabulary.
- Please go through the Power Point Presentation carefully and then complete the questionnaire that follows.
 - You have the whole week to complete it.
- Bring it along with you on Monday or keep it safe until I see you again.
 - Good luck

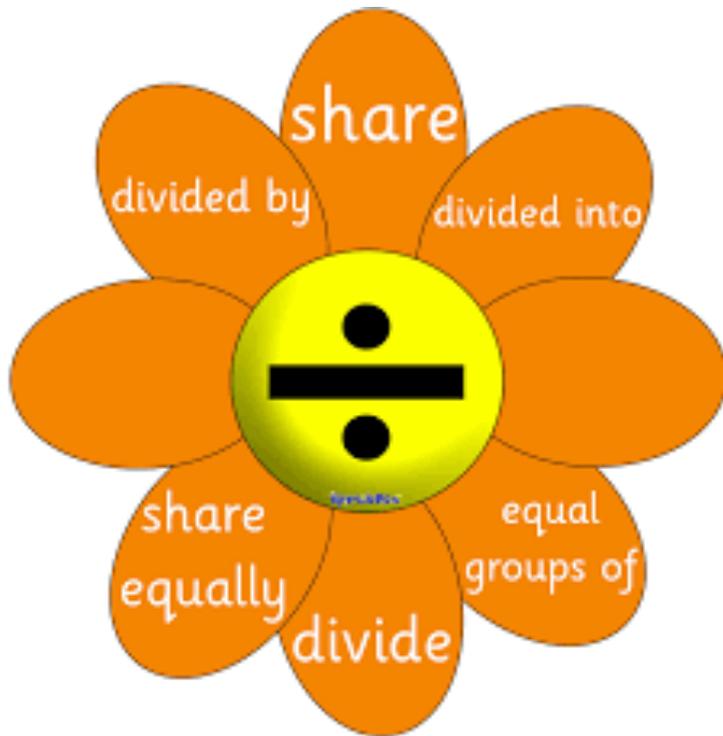
Vocab Flowers:

►► Multiplication: ►► Product



Vocab Flowers:

▶▶ Division: ▶▶ Quotient



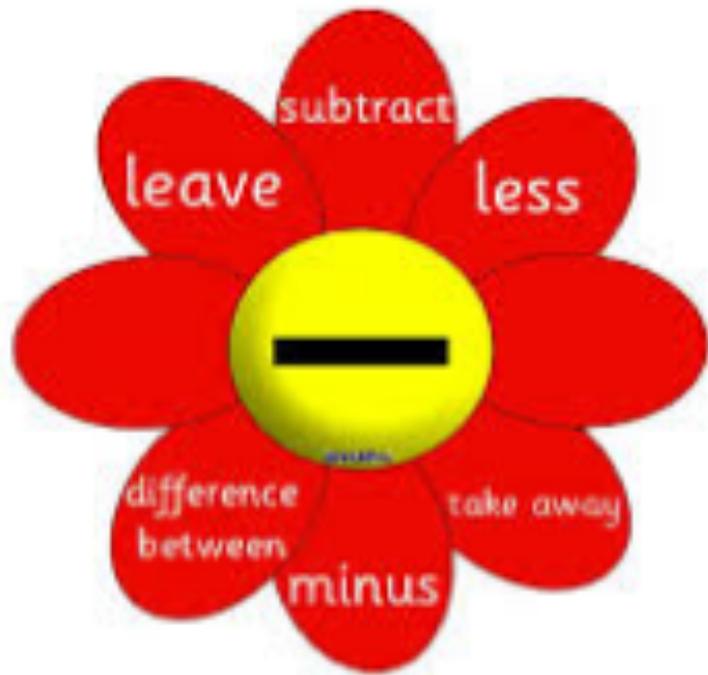
Vocab Flowers:

►► Addition:

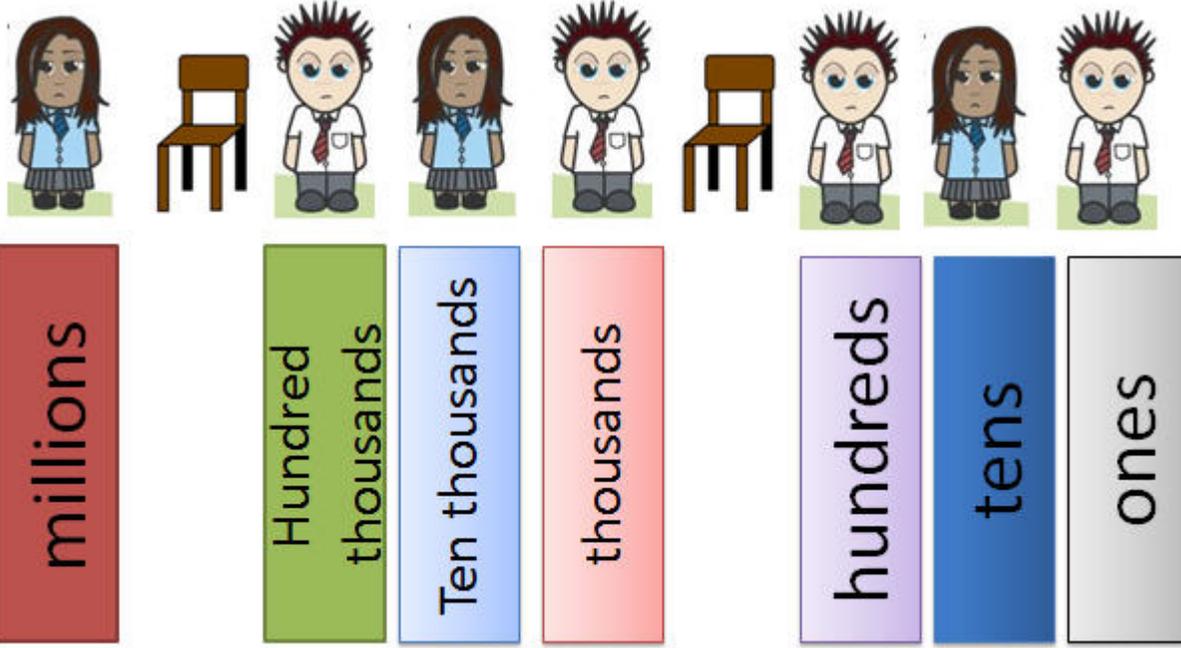


Vocab Flowers:

▶▶ Subtraction:



Number placement:



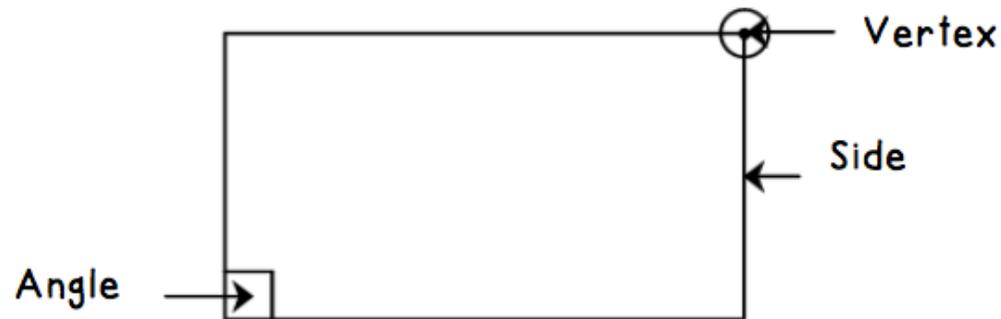
Number place value:

Place value	Abbreviation	Value
Billion	B	1000000000
Hundred million	HM	100000 000
Ten million	TM	10000000
Million	M	1000 000
Hundred Thousand	HT	100000
Ten Thousand	TT	10000
Thousand	Th	1000
Hundred	H	100
Ten	T	10
Ones	O	1
tenths	t	0.1
hundredths	h	0.01
thousands	th	0.001

2D Shapes:

Two-dimensional shapes are flat shapes and they have length and width but no thickness.

The 2-D shape has three characteristics: A vertex, a side and an angle



Vertex: where two sides of a polygon meets.

Side: the line segments are the sides of a polygon. It can be straight or curved.

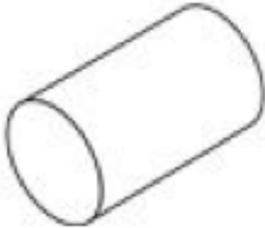
Angle: The angle in a rectangle and a square is 90° . It is the angle inside a certain shape.

3D Shapes:

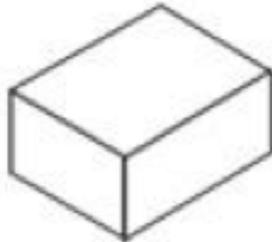
Sphere



Cylinder



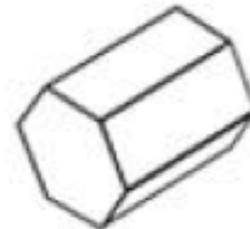
Cuboid



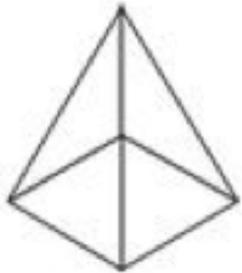
Cone



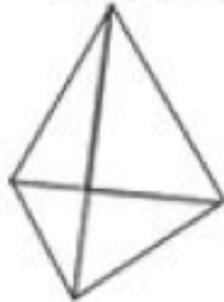
Hexagonal prism



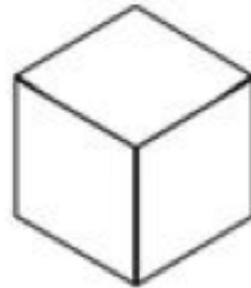
Square-based
pyramid



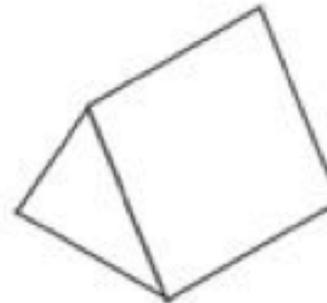
Triangular-based
pyramid



Cube



Triangular prism

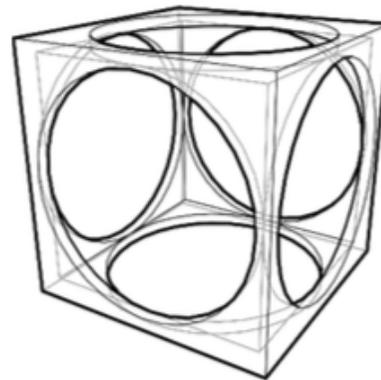


3 D Shapes:

FACE: A face is the side of a solid shape. It usually means a flat face. The base of a shape is also a face.

EDGE: The edge of a shape is where two faces meet. An edge can be straight or curved.

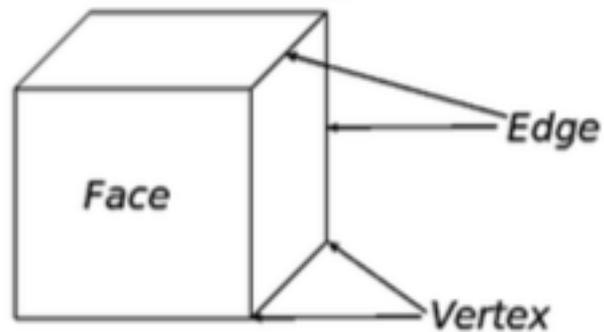
VERTEX: A vertex is a point at which two or more lines meet in an object or a shape.



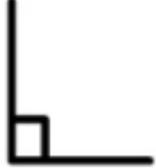
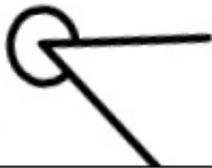
Three dimensional shapes are solid shapes. The shapes have length, width and height.

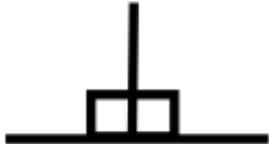
3-D shapes have three characteristics:

- A face,
- An edge
- A vertex



Angles:

Name of angle	Sketch	Explanation
Acute angle		An acute angle measures between 0° and 90° .
Right angle		The angle is 90° .
Obtuse angle		Obtuse angle measures between 90° and 180° .
Straight angle		A straight angle is half a turn and measures 180° .
Reflex angle		A reflex angle measures between 180° and 360° .
Revolution		A total revolution of 360° around a certain point. The angle is 360° .

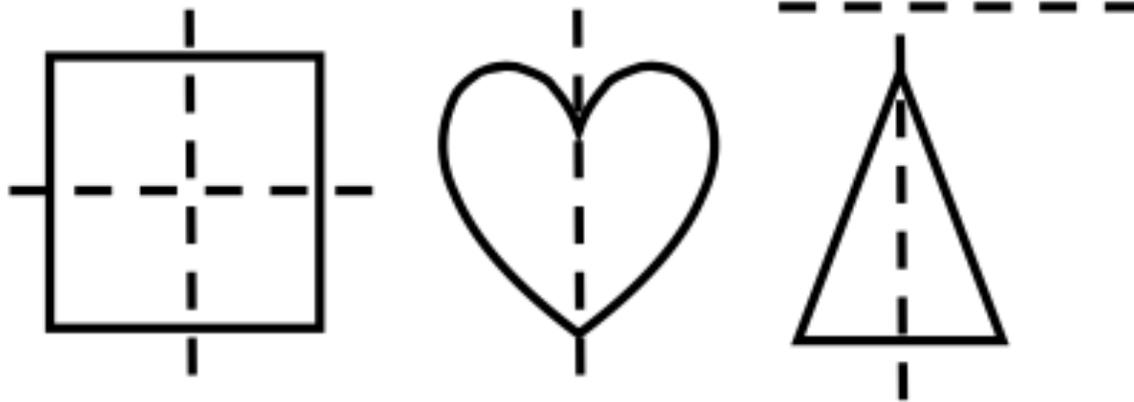
Type of lines	Characteristic	Sketch
Line segment / segment	Part of a line with two endpoints	
Line	A set of points that forms a straight path and extends indefinitely in opposite directions	
Half line (ray)	Part of a line that starts at an endpoint and extends indefinitely in one direction.	
Horizontal line	It is a line that runs horizontally from left to right or right to left.	
Vertical line	It is a line that stretches vertically from top to bottom or from bottom to top.	
Parallel lines	These are lines continue down the same distance apart.	
Perpendicular lines	Two straight lines that meet at a 90° point.	

Types of lines:

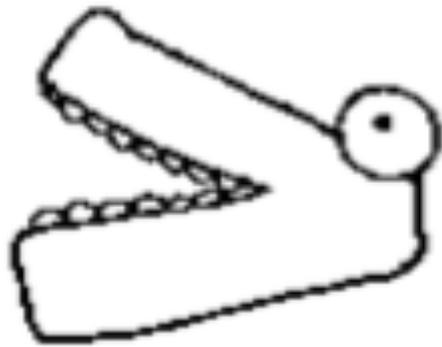
Symmetry:

Line symmetry

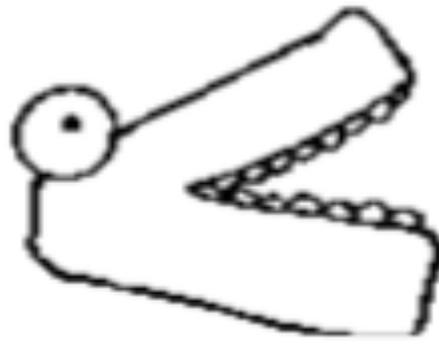
A line of symmetry divides a shape in half. One half is the reflection of the other half. The line of symmetry is the same as a mirror line. Some shapes have no lines of symmetry, others have one or even more than one. Symmetry lines are always represented by dotted lines.



Greater than, less than and equals to:



greater than



less than



Equal to

Decrease and Ascend:

- a) **DECREASING:** When the airplane is about to land from the air, we can see that it is from the largest to the smallest number.



- b) **ASCENDING:** When the airplane is about take-off from the bottom up, we can see that it is from the smallest to the largest number.



Geometric patterns:

Geometric patterns are formed by shapes or patterns that follow a rule



Fraction Vocabulary:

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}}$$

Numerator: Count how many parts there are

Denominator: Name how many parts the whole is divided

HCF – HIGHEST COMMON FACTOR

LCD – LOWEST COMMON MULTIPLE

There are three types of fractions:

a) Proper fraction: $\frac{1}{4}$ The numerator is smaller than the denominator

b) Improper fraction: $\frac{5}{4}$ The numerator is greater than the denominator

c) Mixed numbers: $1\frac{1}{4}$ An integer and a fraction

Properties:

1. Commutative property

- You can change the order of the numbers when adding or multiplying and the answer will not change.
- $7 + 6 = 6 + 7$
- $3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$

2. Associative property

- It does not matter what set of the numbers are calculated first, the answer remains the same.
- $2 + 3 + 4 = (2 + 3) + 4 = 2 + (3 + 4)$
- $3 \times 4 \times 5 = (3 \times 4) \times 5 = 3 \times (4 \times 5)$

3. Distributive property

- The number outside the brackets is multiplied by each number within the brackets and the operator within the brackets are now between the brackets.
- $3(4 + 5)$
 $= (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 5)$
 $= 12 + 15$
 $= 27$

Decimal numbers:

Decimal numbers

Decimal numbers are used to represent numbers that are smaller than 1 unit. Decimals are written to the right of the units' place separated by a comma.

A decimal fraction is a sort of fraction that uses tenths, hundredths, thousandths, and so on. Decimal fractions have digits to the right of the decimal comma. The denominator must be 10, 100, 1000 so that the decimal fraction can be written as a decimal number. When the fraction has a denominator of 10, 100 or 1000, look at the nominator.

Grade 5 Vocabulary Questionnaire: Week 11
Give the correct word for the given definition: (60)

1. An angle whose measure is between 0° and 90° or with less than 90° radians.
2. Two rays sharing the same endpoint (called the angle vertex).
3. The two-dimensional space taken up by an object or shape, given in square units.
4. The average is the same as the mean. Add up a series of numbers and divide the sum by the total number of values to find the average.
5. The bottom of a shape or three-dimensional object, what an object rests on.
6. A graph that represents data visually using bars of different heights or lengths.
7. A metric unit of measurement for length, abbreviated as cm. 2.5 cm is approximately equal to an inch.
8. The complete distance around a circle or a square.
9. A factor shared by two or more numbers, common factors are numbers that divide exactly into two different numbers.
10. A three-dimensional shape with only one vertex and a circular base.
11. A three-dimensional shape featuring two circle bases connected by a curved tube.
12. A polygon/shape with ten angles and ten straight lines.
13. A real number on the base ten standard numbering system.
14. The bottom number of a fraction. The denominator is the total number of equal parts into which the numerator is being divided.
15. The unit of an angle's measure represented with the symbol $^\circ$.
16. A line segment that connects two vertices in a polygon.

17. A line that passes through the center of a circle and divides it in half.
18. The difference is the answer to a subtraction problem, in which one number is taken away from another.
19. Digits are the numerals 0-9 found in all numbers. 176 is a 3-digit number featuring the digits 1, 7, and 6.
20. A number being divided into equal parts (inside the bracket in long division).
21. A number that divides another number into equal parts (outside of the bracket in long division).
22. A line is where two faces meet in a three-dimensional structure.
23. A number that can be divided or is divisible by 2.
24. A six-sided and six-angled polygon.
25. A fraction whose denominator is equal to or greater than the numerator, such as $\frac{6}{4}$.
26. A unit of measure equal to 1000 meters.
27. Fractions with the same denominator.
28. A straight infinite path joining an infinite number of points in both directions.
29. A line that divides a figure into two equal shapes.
30. A point that is exactly halfway between two locations.
31. Mixed numbers refer to whole numbers combined with fractions or decimals. Example $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 3.5.
32. The multiple of a number is the product of that number and any other whole number. 2, 4, 6, and 8 are multiples of 2.
33. Multiplication is the repeated addition of the same number denoted with the symbol \times . 4×3 is equal to $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$.

34. A number less than zero denoted with the symbol -. Negative 3 = -3.
35. The top number in a fraction. The numerator is divided into equal parts by the denominator.
36. A line whose points correspond to numbers.
37. A written symbol denoting a number value.
38. An angle measuring between 90° and 180° .
39. A polygon with eight sides.
40. A whole number that is not divisible by 2.
41. Refers to addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.
42. A set of rules used to solve mathematical problems in the correct order. This is often remembered with acronyms BEDMAS and PEMDAS.
43. A five-sided polygon. Regular pentagons have five equal sides and five equal angles.
44. The total distance around the outside of a polygon. This distance is obtained by adding together the units of measure from each side.
45. A four-sided polygon.
46. The solution to a division problem.
47. A distance found by measuring a line segment extending from the center of a circle to any point on the circle; the line extending from the center of a sphere to any point on the outside edge of the sphere.
48. A parallelogram with four right angles.
49. The number left over when a quantity cannot be divided evenly. A remainder can be expressed as an integer, fraction, or decimal.
50. An angle equal to 90° .
51. The operation of finding the difference between two numbers or quantities by "taking away" one from the other.

52. Two angles are supplementary if their sum is equal to 180° .
53. Two halves that match perfectly and are identical across an axis.
54. A quadrilateral with exactly two parallel sides.
55. A unit of measure describing how much space a substance occupies or the capacity of a container, provided in cubic units.
56. The point of intersection between two or more rays, often called a corner. A vertex is where two-dimensional sides or three-dimensional edges meet.
57. The measure of how heavy something is.
58. A whole number is a positive integer.
59. The Roman numeral for 10.
60. A symbol used to represent an unknown quantity in an equation or expression.

Grade 5 Vocabulary Questionnaire: Week 11

Answer sheet:

1		31	
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