

Measurement of perimeter

HERE'S THE MATHS

The perimeter is the distance all the way around the edge of something. It is measured in centimetres or metres, using a ruler or tape measure.

ACTIVITY

What to do

- Collect 5 books or rectangular objects and try to put them in order of increasing perimeter.
- Both of you should estimate the perimeter of the first book to the nearest centimetre.
- Take turns to measure the perimeter of the objects to the nearest centimetre.
- The closer estimate scores a point and the winner is the person with the higher score.

You will need:

- 5 books or rectangular objects of different sizes
- tape measure or ruler in cm

Variation

- Reverse the challenge by choosing 5 different perimeter lengths and trying to find objects with those perimeter lengths.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

The perimeter of a regular pentagon is 20 cm. What is the length of each side?

A regular octagon has sides equal to 6 cm. What is its perimeter?

The perimeter of a rectangle is 12 cm. What could be the lengths of the sides?

The 2-D shape I am thinking of has a perimeter of 20 cm. What shapes could it be and what are the lengths of the sides?

What is the perimeter of an 8 cm square? If you cut it into four 4 cm squares, what is the total perimeter the squares? And when you cut these into 2 cm squares? And 1 cm?



Year 3 Maths Newsletter 8



Date: _____

Name: _____

MATHS TOPICS

These are the maths topics your child will be working on during the next three weeks:

- Multiplication and division, including number and place value
- Fractions
- Measurement of perimeter

KEY MATHEMATICAL IDEAS

During these three weeks your child will be learning to:

- use the multiplication and division facts for the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 multiplication tables, and extend to multiply a number by 20, 30, 40, etc.
- recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators e.g. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$
- measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes.

TIPS FOR GOOD HOMEWORK HABITS

When your child has finished their homework, discuss with them what they have learnt and whether it was easy or hard.

Remember to encourage your son to access the online Rock star Timetable scheme at least for 5min a day

Multiplication and division, including number and place value

HERE'S THE MATHS

Your child has learnt the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables facts for multiplication and division. The key facts for each table are the answers to 1 times, 2 times, 5 times and 10 times the number; from these, missing values can be deduced if they cannot be instantly recalled. They know the answers to the 20 times tables by simply multiplying the answers to the 2 times table by 10, so 2, 4, 6, 8 become 20, 40, 60, 80, and similarly for the other tables.

ACTIVITY

What to do

- Place the cards face down and decide on a time to play, e.g. 3 minutes.
- Start the timer, ask your child to pick one card and say that table up to 12 times.
- Choose another card and continue until the time runs out.
- Make a note of how many tables were completed.
- Take your turn.
- Have another go each and try to improve on your previous score.

You will need:

- 5 cards with 20 x, 30 x, 40 x, 50 x and 80 x written on them
- timer (or phone with timer)

Variation

- Start at 12 times the number and say the multiples backwards.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

How many 30s in 120?

How many 40s in 480?

How many 80s in 640?

Count in multiples of 50 to 1000.

Count in multiples of 100 to 1000.

Fractions

HERE'S THE MATHS

Equivalent fractions have the same value, e.g. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$. To understand equivalent fractions, your child needs to have a secure grasp of unit and non-unit fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$. Using diagrams can help. The use of a fraction wall can also help. You can demonstrate fractions in a practical way when you share a bar of chocolate or a pizza (providing everyone has equal shares).

ACTIVITY

What to do

$\frac{1}{4}$	Circle with $\frac{1}{4}$ coloured	$\frac{1}{4}$ rectangle coloured	$\frac{2}{8}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ square coloured	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{8}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ rectangle coloured	Circle with $\frac{3}{4}$ coloured	$\frac{6}{8}$
$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ circle coloured	$\frac{1}{3}$ square coloured	$\frac{2}{6}$

- Look at the grid with your child and agree that each row represents the same fraction expressed in a different way.
- Carefully cut up the grid. Turn the pieces over and muddle them up.
- Play the pairs game. Take turns to turn over two pieces. If they represent the same fraction, keep the pair and have another go. If they do not, turn them back over, making sure that they remain in the same positions.
- The winner is the player with the most pairs at the end of the game.

Variation

- Add more cards with more challenging fractions.

QUESTIONS TO ASK

How do you find a quarter of a group of items?

What has to be added to $\frac{5}{8}$ to make one whole?

Tell me some fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$?