



Mathematics in Year 4

A guide for parents

‘Without mathematics, there's nothing
you can do.

Everything around you is mathematics.

Everything around you is numbers.’



The purpose of this short booklet is to make you aware of the National Curriculum end of year expectations for the teaching of Maths for your child's specific year group.

With the latest National Curriculum (2014) the mathematical knowledge and understanding that children in KS1 require has become more demanding than any previous curriculum. We hope this booklet will make you aware of the standards required and enable you to support your child in their learning.

Best Wishes

Lower Key Stage 2 Team

You will never have this day again so, with the guidance of God, make it count!



Number – number and place value

Pupils should be taught to:

- count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000
- find 1000 more or less than a given number
- count backwards through zero to include negative numbers
- recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
- order and compare numbers beyond 1000
- identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000
- solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers
- read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.

Number – addition and subtraction

Pupils should be taught to:

- add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate
- estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation
- solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.

Number – multiplication and division

Pupils should be taught to:

- recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12
- use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers
- recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations

You will never have this day again so, with the guidance of God, make it count!



- multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout
- solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.

Number – fractions

Pupils should be taught to:

- recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions
- count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.
- solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths
- recognise and write decimal equivalents to a half, a quarter and three quarters
- find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths
- round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number
- compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places
- solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.

You will never have this day again so, with the guidance of God, make it count!



Measurement

Pupils should be taught to:

- Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]
- measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
- estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money.

Geometry – properties of shape

Pupils should be taught to:

- compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes
- identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size
- identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations
- complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.

Statistics

Pupils should be taught to:

- describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant
- describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down
- plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.

You will never have this day again so, with the guidance of God, make it count!



How to help your child:

Spend at least 30 minutes a week completing activities on Mathematics as well as completing mathematics Home Learning tasks.

Spend time learning and recalling multiplication and division facts linking to all times tables up to 12x12.

Name different 2D and 3D shapes when walking to the shops or going to the park. Can you see any patterns in the fencing panels? What shapes can you see in road signs? Discuss the properties of known shapes, how do you know it's a rectangle? Are there any lines of symmetry, Parallel or perpendicular lines? What type of angles can you see?

Help your child read and write numbers to 1000 encouraging accurate pronunciation and spelling. Link to Roman Numerals

Spend two minutes every so often counting on and back from different starting points in 6's, 7's, 9's and 25's and 1000's.

Each day use appropriate language linking to money discuss what coins could be used to buy objects in a shop e.g. stickers. Support your child in calculating the cost and change accurately.

Regularly discuss units of measurements estimating the length and mass of objects. Estimate distances and discuss different units of measurements identifying which units of measurement is smaller / larger and how many of a specific measurement make up another e.g. cm - m

You will never have this day again so, with the guidance of God, make it count!