

Maths

Number - Number and Place Value (Thousands, Hundreds, Tens and Ones)

- Your child may learn to count in jumps of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000 and practise finding 1000 more or less than another number having understood the place value of each digit of a four-digit number.
- They might work on making estimations and round numbers to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000.
- Children will solve problems involving these larger numbers and learn to read Roman numerals to 100, understanding that over time, our number system changed and included zero and place value.
- Your child might also practise ordering and comparing numbers beyond 1000.

Number - Addition and Subtraction

- In Year 4, your child may be taught to use formal column written methods to add and subtract numbers with up to four digits. (The methods and the order in which they are taught can vary between schools, your child's school will probably have a calculation policy that they would be willing to share with you).
- They may also be required to use their knowledge of addition as the opposite of subtraction (inverse) to check calculations, e.g. they would work out the addition calculation $432 + 367 = 799$ and check it by doing a subtraction calculation, $799 - 432 = 367$.
- Two step addition and subtraction problems will be posed to most children in Year 4.

Number - Multiplication and Division

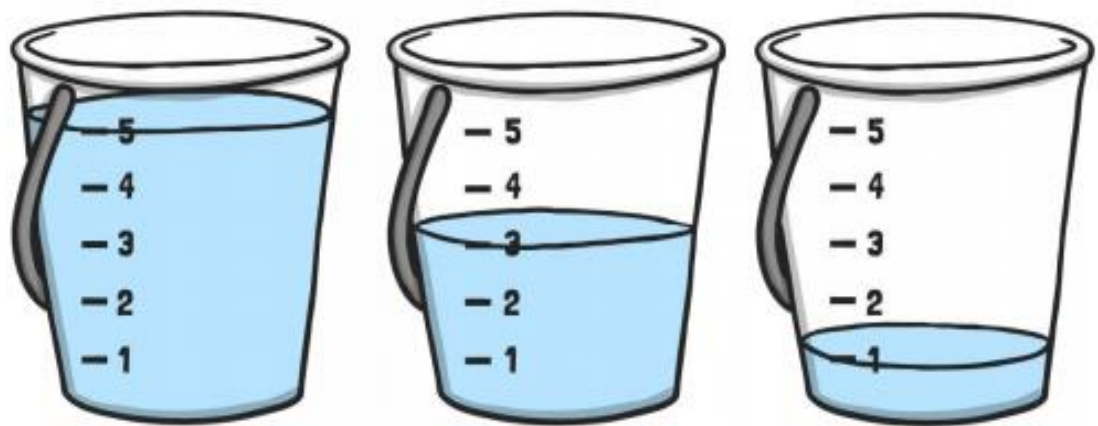
- The national expectation is that your child knows all their times tables up to 12×12 by the end of Year 4, and for some children this is no easy task.
- There are a range of helpful games and activities on the Twinkl website to help your child if you feel they need an extra source of support.
- In Year 4, multiplication of two and three digit numbers by a single digit number may be taught using formal written methods and solving problems.

Number - Fractions

- Fractions don't have to be scary! Your child may be taught to look for equivalent fractions, e.g. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$ (simplifying where possible, e.g. $\frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$) and solve problems involving fractions in order to calculate a quantity, e.g. $\frac{2}{6}$ of 18 litres.
- They may also work on adding fractions with the same denominator (lower number in the fraction) for example $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} =$.
- Your child may also be taught how to recognise and write decimals of the following fractions: $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.25), $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5) and $\frac{3}{4}$ (0.75).
- They may practise dividing a one and two-digit number by 10 and 100, describing the digits as ones, tenths and hundredths.
- Rounding decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number and comparing numbers with the same number of decimal places (up to two decimal places) may also be practised.
- Finally, solving simple money and measures problems solving including fractions and decimals to two decimal places may be worked on.

Measurement

- Children might learn how to convert between different units of measure, e.g. hours into minutes, kilograms into grams.
- They may also learn how to work out the perimeter (the distance around the shape) in both cm and m. Your child may also learn about how to find the area of a shape this year.
- Estimating and comparing different measures may be another focus this year e.g. 'How much does this parcel weigh in grams/kilograms?', 'How many ml of liquid is there in this container?' or 'Which is longer, 300 seconds or 2 minutes?'
- Converting between analogue (clock with hands) and digital 12 and 24 clock might also be practised this year, e.g. quarter past 6 in the afternoon – 18:15.



Geometry - Properties of Shape

- In Year 4, children are likely to focus on looking for lines of symmetry in shapes in different orientations (different positions) and complete a shape or picture with one line of symmetry.
- Your child may work on comparing and naming different quadrilaterals (four sided shapes with four straight sides including parallelograms, trapeziums and rhombuses) and triangles (including acute, obtuse, right angled, equilateral, isosceles and scalene).
- Children will be taught to spot and compare different angles using a protractor including acute angles (less than 90 degrees) and obtuse angles (more than 90 degrees).

Geometry - Position and Direction

- Your child may describe positions on a grid, e.g. (2,5) and (4,7).
- The phrase 'Along the corridor and up the stairs' is a great way of remembering to take the x axis reference before taking the y reference.

Statistics

- Children might learn to present their data in bar charts and time graphs, interpreting the data in different ways such as finding differences, totalling and making comparisons.