

Parent Information - Maths Facts Booklet

Year Four



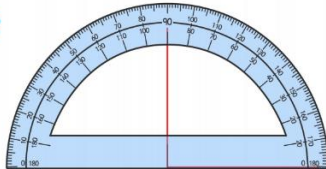

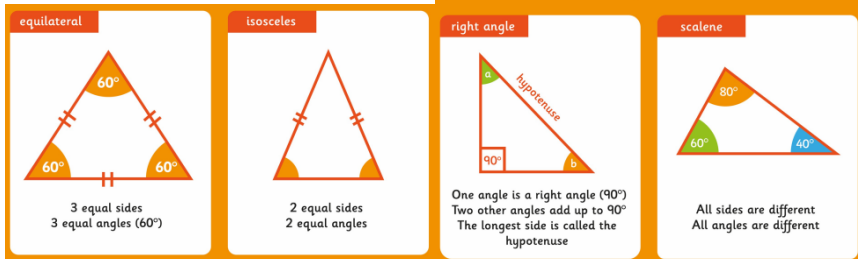
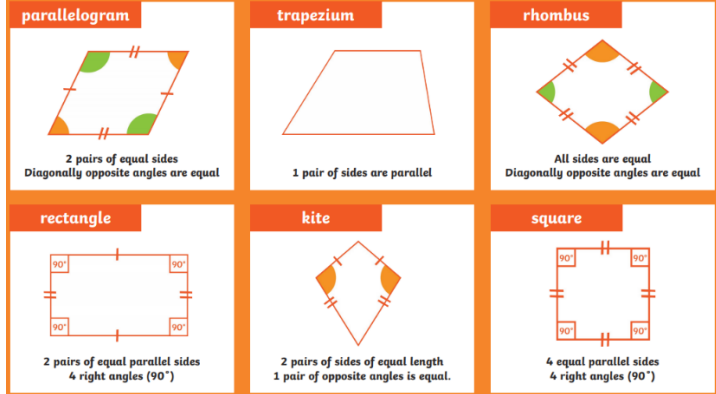
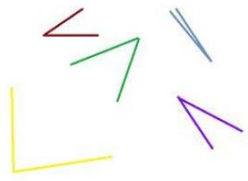
Multiplication and Division				Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
2x	10x	5 x	3x	count - count in steps (e.g. 2s, 3s, etc). Counting is the start of learning times tables, practice the counting patterns as far as you can go! in order - recite (verbally or written) multiplication facts in order mixed up - answer verbal multiplication facts questions division - answer verbal division facts. Division facts – $20 \div 2 = 10$, $12 \div 2 = 6$
4x	6x	8x	7x	
9x	11x	12x		

Place Value	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number.	4563 = 4 thousands, 5 hundreds, 6 tens and 3 ones $1876 = 1000 + 800 + 7 + 6$
Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.	e.g. 123, 673, 8549, 99361 or using < > so $14387 > 10254$
Know that 100 hundreds are equivalent to 1 thousand	"10 hundreds is equal to 1 thousand."
Know that 1000 is 10 times the size of 100	"1000 is 10 times the size of 100."
Read Roman numerals to 100	I = 1 V = 5 X = 10 L = 50 so 21 = XXI 34 = XXXIV 47 = XLVII
Count backwards through 0 to include negative numbers.	5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3
Count in multiples of 1000.	1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000...
Count in multiples of 25.	25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200...

Fractions and Decimals	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Count forwards and backwards in hundredths.	$1/100$, $2/100$, $3/100$, $4/100$, $5/100$,
Know the decimals for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

Multiplication & Division	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Multiply and divide numbers by 10.	e.g. $12 \times 10 = 120$, $4.7 \times 10 = 47$ $460 \div 10 = 46$ $57 \div 10 = 5.7$
Multiply and divide numbers by 100	e.g. $12 \times 100 = 1200$, $4.7 \times 100 = 470$ $4600 \div 100 = 46$ $57 \div 100 = 0.57$

Measure	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
mm \leftrightarrow cm	10mm = 1cm
cm \leftrightarrow m	100cm = 1m
	50 cm = $\frac{1}{2}$ m
m \leftrightarrow km	25cm = $\frac{1}{4}$ m
	1000m = 1km
	500m = $\frac{1}{2}$ km
ml \leftrightarrow l	250m = $\frac{1}{4}$ km
	1000ml = 1l.
	500ml = $\frac{1}{2}$ l
g \leftrightarrow kg	250ml = $\frac{1}{4}$ l
	1000g = 1kg
	500g = $\frac{1}{2}$ kg
g \leftrightarrow kg	250g = $\frac{1}{4}$ kg
Tell the time to the nearest minute using analogue and digital clocks.	These facts need to be recalled quickly so they can be applied to problem solving Reading digital and analogue clocks around the home; using TV Guides

Geometry		Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise	
Check-up from Y3	Identify pairs of parallel lines.		Lines that will never meet and are always the same distance apart.
	Identify pairs of perpendicular lines.		Lines that meet at a right angle (90°)
	Identify right angles	Right Angle A right angle is 90°.	
Recognise regular polygons	<p>A regular polygon is a 2D shape with sides the same length and internal angles the same size</p>  <p>equilateral triangle square regular pentagon regular hexagon regular heptagon regular octagon</p>		
Name types of triangles (isosceles, equilateral and scalene)	 <p>equilateral: 3 equal sides, 3 equal angles (60°) isosceles: 2 equal sides, 2 equal angles right angle: One angle is a right angle (90°), Two other angles add up to 90°, The longest side is called the hypotenuse scalene: All sides are different, All angles are different</p>		
Name types of quadrilaterals (parallelogram, rhombus and trapezium)	 <p>parallelogram: 2 pairs of equal sides, Diagonally opposite angles are equal trapezium: 1 pair of sides are parallel rhombus: All sides are equal, Diagonally opposite angles are equal rectangle: 2 pairs of equal parallel sides, 4 right angles (90°) kite: 2 pairs of sides of equal length, 1 pair of opposite angles is equal. square: 4 equal parallel sides, 4 right angles (90°)</p>		
Recognise acute angles.	<p>Angles less than 90°</p> 		
Recognise obtuse angles.	<p>Angles between 90° and 180°</p> 