

Year 4 – Maths Home Learning

Autumn Term 1

This term, please practise with your child:

- Multiply and divide numbers by 10.
- Multiply and divide numbers by 100
- Recognise regular polygons
- Name types of triangles (isosceles, equilateral and scalene)
- Name types of quadrilaterals (parallelogram, rhombus and trapezium)
- Recognise acute angles.
- Recognise obtuse angles.



Key Vocabulary

polygon	a 2D shape with straight edges
regular polygon	a polygon with the same size length edges and internal angles
irregular polygon	a polygon with different size length edges and internal angles
quadrilateral	a four sided 2D shape

right angle – an angle measuring 90°	acute angle – an angle less than 90°	obtuse angle – an angle between 90° and 180°

Types of Triangles (isosceles, equilateral and scalene)

<p>equilateral</p> <p>3 equal sides 3 equal angles (60°)</p>	<p>isosceles</p> <p>2 equal sides 2 equal angles</p>	<p>right angle</p> <p>One angle is a right angle (90°) Two other angles add up to 90° The longest side is called the hypotenuse</p>	<p>scalene</p> <p>All sides are different All angles are different</p>
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Types of Quadrilaterals

<p>parallelogram</p> <p>2 pairs of equal sides Diagonally opposite angles are equal</p>	<p>trapezium</p> <p>1 pair of sides are parallel</p>	<p>rhombus</p> <p>All sides are equal Diagonally opposite angles are equal</p>
<p>rectangle</p> <p>2 pairs of equal parallel sides 4 right angles (90°)</p>	<p>kite</p> <p>2 pairs of sides of equal length 1 pair of opposite angles is equal.</p>	<p>square</p> <p>4 equal parallel sides 4 right angles (90°)</p>

Times Tables

This term Year 4 will be continuing to practise the 8x and learn the 7x tables.

$1 \times 8 = 8$	$1 \times 7 = 7$
$2 \times 8 = 16$	$2 \times 7 = 14$
$3 \times 8 = 24$	$3 \times 7 = 21$
$4 \times 8 = 32$	$4 \times 7 = 28$
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$5 \times 7 = 35$
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$6 \times 7 = 42$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$7 \times 7 = 49$
$8 \times 8 = 64$	$8 \times 7 = 56$
$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 7 = 63$
$10 \times 8 = 80$	$10 \times 7 = 70$
$11 \times 8 = 88$	$11 \times 7 = 77$
$12 \times 8 = 96$	$12 \times 7 = 84$

The school has subscribed to Times Tables Rock Stars (TTRS). TTRS is an online platforms to help your child practise times tables facts at home. TTRS be downloaded as app on your phone or tablet. Your child has a username and password. This is stuck in their reading record



Maths Games to play at home!

Flip 'n' Roll

- Draw a number line from 0 to 1000. Each player choose a different colour pencil
- Roll the dice twice to make a 2-digit number (e.g. 14)
- Flip the coin. Head = $\times 10$ / Tail = $\times 100$
(e.g. $14 \times 10 = 140$)
- Place the new number on the number line (140)
- First to 3 in a row wins.



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- Draw a 5×5 grid
- Shuffle a pack of playing cards.
- Turn the cards over. Put the numbers in the grid.
- At the end, find the total of each row and column – you do this by adding numbers that are the same which are adjacent to each other (they must be touching).
- For example, in this grid, the first row is 14 ($7 + 7$) and the last column is 31 ($9 + 9 + 9 + 2 + 2$)
- Highest total wins!

7	7	8	1	9
2	7	3	1	9
1	6	8	8	9
5	5	8	3	2
5	5	1	2	2

For more game ideas go to the school website for the 'Bare Necessities' game packs <https://stratford-sub-castle.wilts.sch.uk/maths-at-home/>