

Parent Information - Maths Facts Booklet

Year Four

Each year group has an individual maths booklet and is stuck in the back of Spelling Books. The Maths Planet Booklets are pitched in line with year group expectations. They contain the maths facts from the National Curriculum and these will be taught during the year in Maths. They are designed to support parents to reinforce this learning outside school. The children need to be very secure in their knowledge and ability to recall (quickly) in order to 'achieve' each objective.

Teachers will indicate in the Maths Planet Booklet which facts need to be practised at home. Children need to show that the learning has been embedded. Once you feel your child is confident with the fact put a date in the 'Home' column. The dates in the 'Home' column must be at least two weeks apart to show they have practiced over a period of time. In Years 4, 5 and 6, the 'Me' column is for the child to sign once they feel confident they know the fact. When a fact is tested in school, the teacher will either put a sticker on the 'star' on the front cover or date the completed fact to show your child has been tested and has been successful. **This can only be done in school!**



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		



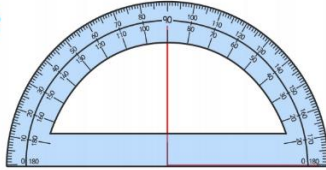

Place Value	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number.	$4563 = 4 \text{ thousands, } 5 \text{ hundreds, } 6 \text{ tens and } 3 \text{ ones}$ $1876 = 1000 + 800 + 7 + 6$
Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.	e.g. 123, 673, 8549, 99361 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...

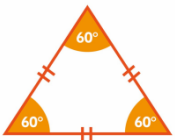

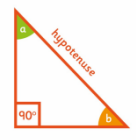
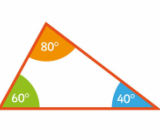
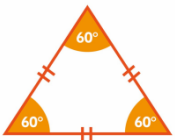

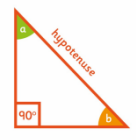
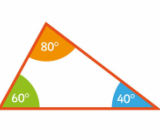
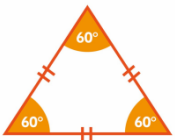

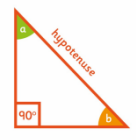
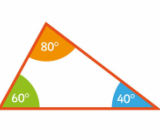





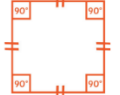





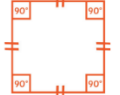





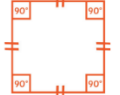
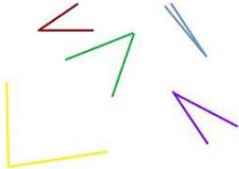
Fractions and Decimals	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise
Count forwards and backwards in hundredths.	$1/100$, $2/100$, $3/100$, $4/100$, $5/100$,

Know the decimals for $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ $\frac{1}{2} = 0.5$ $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$
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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	These facts need to be recalled quickly so they can be applied to problem solving
10mm = 1cm	
cm \leftrightarrow m	
100cm = 1m	
50cm = $\frac{1}{2}$ m	
25cm = $\frac{1}{4}$ m	
m \leftrightarrow km	
1000m = 1km	
500m = $\frac{1}{2}$ km	
250m = $\frac{1}{4}$ km	
ml \leftrightarrow l	
1000ml = 1l.	
500ml = $\frac{1}{2}$ l	
250ml = $\frac{1}{4}$ l	
g \leftrightarrow kg	
1000g = 1kg	
500g = $\frac{1}{2}$ kg	
250g = $\frac{1}{4}$ kg	
Tell the time to the nearest minute using analogue and digital clocks.	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°)
	Right Angle A right angle is 90°. 
Recognise regular polygons	A regular polygon is a 2D shape with sides the same length and internal angles the same size  equilateral triangle square regular pentagon regular hexagon regular heptagon regular octagon

Geometry	Further explanation / Ideas of how to practise						
Name types of triangles (isosceles, equilateral and scalene)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="587 141 794 387"> <p>equilateral</p>  <p>3 equal sides 3 equal angles (60°)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="810 141 1018 387"> <p>isosceles</p>  <p>2 equal sides 2 equal angles</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1034 141 1241 387"> <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> </td> <td data-bbox="1257 141 1449 387"> <p>scalene</p>  <p>All sides are different All angles are different</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<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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Name types of quadrilaterals (parallelogram, rhombus and trapezium)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="659 409 890 589"> <p>parallelogram</p>  <p>2 pairs of equal sides Diagonally opposite angles are equal</p> </td> <td data-bbox="906 409 1137 589"> <p>trapezium</p>  <p>1 pair of sides are parallel</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1153 409 1385 589"> <p>rhombus</p>  <p>All sides are equal Diagonally opposite angles are equal</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="659 611 890 790"> <p>rectangle</p>  <p>2 pairs of equal parallel sides 4 right angles (90°)</p> </td> <td data-bbox="906 611 1137 790"> <p>kite</p>  <p>2 pairs of sides of equal length 1 pair of opposite angles is equal.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1153 611 1385 790"> <p>square</p>  <p>4 equal parallel sides 4 right angles (90°)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<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>
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Recognise acute angles.	<p style="text-align: center;">Angles less than 90°</p> 						
Recognise obtuse angles.	<p style="text-align: center;">Angles between 90° and 180°</p> 