Mathematics	Term 1 Cycle 1	Term 2 Cycle 1	Term 3 Cycle 1	Term 1 Cycle 2	Term 2 Cycle 2	Term 3 Cycle 2
Year 4 Maths						
Number & Place Value						
• 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						
<ul> <li>recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)</li> </ul>						
order and compare numbers beyond 1000						
identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations						
round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000						
<ul> <li>solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers</li> </ul>						
<ul> <li>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.</li> </ul>						
Number Addition and Subtraction		'				
<ul> <li>add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate</li> </ul>						
estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation						
<ul> <li>solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</li> </ul>						
Multiplication and Division						
<ul> <li>recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12</li> </ul>						

	place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: tiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers			
• reco	ognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations			
	tiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal ten layout			
to m	re problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder respondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.			
Fractions				
• reco	ognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions			
	nt up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an ect by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.			
frac	e problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and tions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a ble number			
• add	and subtract fractions with the same denominator			
• reco	ognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths			
• reco	ognise and write decimal equivalents to quarter and half			
	the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the see of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths			
• rour	nd decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number			
• com	pare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places			
	e simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two imal places.			
Measurem	·		ı	
	vert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour ninute]			
	asure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in timetres and metres			

		1				1
•	find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares					
•	estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence					
•	read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks					
•	solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days.					
Geom	etry		•	•		
•	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					
•	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					
Statis	tics		I		I	
•	interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.					
•	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.					