



YEAR 4 MATHS RAINBOW PLANNING

Y4 SKILL	 Money (spending, cheques)	- estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence - recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)
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Term	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14
Autumn	Number – Place Value				Calculation – Addition & Subtraction			Area	Number – multiplication & division A			Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc		

Term	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Spring	Number – multiplication & division B			Measurement: length & perimeter		Fractions				Decimals A		

Term	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Summer	Decimals B		Money		Time		Properties of shapes		Statistics	Position & direction		Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc

Year 4 - Mathematics

Purpose of study

Mathematics is a creative and highly inter-connected discipline that has been developed over centuries, providing the solution to some of history's most intriguing problems. **It is essential to everyday life**, critical to science, technology and engineering, and necessary for financial literacy and most forms of employment. A high-quality mathematics education therefore provides a foundation for understanding the world, the ability to reason mathematically, an appreciation of the beauty and power of mathematics, and a **sense of enjoyment and curiosity** about the subject.

Aims

The national curriculum for mathematics aims to ensure that all pupils:

- become **fluent** in the fundamentals of mathematics, including through varied and frequent practice with increasingly complex problems over time, so that pupils develop conceptual understanding and the ability to recall and apply knowledge rapidly and accurately.
- **reason mathematically** by following a line of enquiry, conjecturing relationships and generalisations, and developing an argument, justification or proof using mathematical language
- can **solve problems** by applying their mathematics to a variety of routine and non-routine problems with increasing sophistication, including breaking down problems into a series of simpler steps and persevering in seeking solutions.

Mathematics is an interconnected subject in which pupils need to be able to move fluently between representations of mathematical ideas. The programmes of study are, by necessity, organised into apparently distinct domains, but **pupils should make rich connections across mathematical ideas** to develop fluency, mathematical reasoning and competence in solving increasingly sophisticated problems. They should also apply their mathematical knowledge to science and other subjects.

The expectation is that the majority of pupils will move through the programmes of study at broadly the same pace. However, decisions about when to progress should always be based on the security of pupils' understanding and their readiness to progress to the next stage. **Pupils who grasp concepts rapidly should be challenged through being offered rich and sophisticated problems before any acceleration through new content.** Those who are not sufficiently fluent with earlier material should consolidate their understanding, including through additional practice, before moving on.

Information and communication technology (ICT)

Calculators should not be used as a substitute for good written and mental arithmetic. They should therefore only be introduced near the end of key stage 2 to support pupils' conceptual understanding and exploration of more complex number problems, if written and mental arithmetic are secure. In both primary and secondary schools, teachers should use their judgement about when ICT tools should be used.

Spoken language

The national curriculum for mathematics reflects the importance of spoken language in pupils' development across the whole curriculum – cognitively, socially and linguistically. The quality and variety of language that pupils hear and speak are key factors in developing their mathematical vocabulary and presenting a mathematical justification, argument or proof. **They must be assisted in making their thinking clear to themselves as well as others and teachers** should ensure that pupils build secure foundations by using discussion to probe and remedy their misconceptions.

Lower Key Stage 2 Mathematics (Years 3 & 4)

The principal focus of mathematics teaching in lower key stage 2 is to ensure that pupils become increasingly fluent with whole numbers and the four operations, including number facts and the concept of place value. This should ensure that pupils develop efficient written and mental methods and perform calculations accurately with increasingly large whole numbers.

At this stage, pupils should develop their ability to solve a range of problems, including with simple fractions and decimal place value. Teaching should also ensure that pupils draw with increasing accuracy and develop mathematical reasoning so they can analyse shapes and their properties, and confidently describe the relationships between them. It should ensure that they can use measuring instruments with accuracy and make connections between measure and number.

By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work.

Pupils should read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly and confidently, using their growing word reading knowledge and their knowledge of spelling.

Year 4 – Overview

Number, place value & algebra

Using a variety of representations, including measures, pupils become fluent in the order and place value of numbers beyond 1000, including counting in tens and hundreds, and maintaining fluency in other multiples through varied and frequent practice.

They begin to extend their knowledge of the number system to include the decimal numbers and fractions that they have met so far.

They connect estimation and rounding numbers to the use of measuring instruments.

Roman numerals should be put in their historical context so pupils understand that there have been different ways to write whole numbers and that the important concepts of zero and place value were introduced over a period of time.

Calculation

Pupils continue to practise both mental methods and columnar addition and subtraction with increasingly large numbers to aid fluency (see [English Appendix 1](#)).

Pupils continue to practise recalling and using multiplication tables and related division facts to aid fluency.

By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work.

Pupils practise mental methods and extend this to three-digit numbers to derive facts, (for example $600 \div 3 = 200$ can be derived from $2 \times 3 = 6$).

Pupils practise to become fluent in the formal written method of short multiplication and short division with exact answers (see Mathematics Appendix 1).

Pupils write statements about the equality of expressions (for example, use the distributive law $39 \times 7 = 30 \times 7 + 9 \times 7$ and associative law $(2 \times 3) \times 4 = 2 \times (3 \times 4)$). They combine their knowledge of number facts and rules of arithmetic to solve mental and written calculations for example, $2 \times 6 \times 5 = 10 \times 6 = 60$.

Pupils solve two-step problems in contexts, choosing the appropriate operation, working with increasingly harder numbers. This should include correspondence questions such as the numbers of choices of a meal on a menu, or three cakes shared equally between 10 children.

Fractions, Decimals & Percentages

They extend the use of the number line to connect fractions, numbers and measures.

Pupils understand the relation between non-unit fractions and multiplication and division of quantities, with particular emphasis on tenths and hundredths.

Pupils make connections between fractions of a length, of a shape and as a representation of one whole or set of quantities. Pupils use factors and multiples to recognise equivalent fractions and simplify where appropriate (for example, $\frac{6}{9} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$).

Pupils continue to practise adding and subtracting fractions with the same denominator, to become fluent through a variety of increasingly complex problems beyond one whole.

Pupils are taught throughout that decimals and fractions are different ways of expressing numbers and proportions.

Pupils' understanding of the number system and decimal place value is extended at this stage to tenths and then hundredths. This includes relating the decimal notation to division of whole number by 10 and later 100.

They practise counting using simple fractions and decimals, both forwards and backwards.

Pupils learn decimal notation and the language associated with it, including in the context of measurements. They make comparisons and order decimal amounts and quantities that are expressed to the same number of decimal places. They should be able to represent numbers with one or two decimal places in several ways, such as on number lines.

Measurement

Pupils build on their understanding of place value and decimal notation to record metric measures, including money.

They use multiplication to convert from larger to smaller units.

Perimeter can be expressed algebraically as $2(a + b)$ where a and b are the dimensions in the same unit.

They relate area to arrays and multiplication.

Geometry – Properties of Shape

Pupils continue to classify shapes using geometrical properties, extending to classifying different triangles (for example, isosceles, equilateral, scalene) and quadrilaterals (for example, parallelogram, rhombus, trapezium).

Pupils compare and order angles in preparation for using a protractor and compare lengths and angles to decide if a polygon is regular or irregular.

Pupils draw symmetric patterns using a variety of media to become familiar with different orientations of lines of symmetry; and recognise line symmetry in a variety of diagrams, including where the line of symmetry does not dissect the original shape.

Geometry – Position and Direction

Pupils draw a pair of axes in one quadrant, with equal scales and integer labels. They read, write and use pairs of coordinates, for example (2, 5), including using coordinate-plotting ICT tools.

Statistics

Pupils understand and use a greater range of scales in their representations.

Pupils begin to relate the graphical representation of data to recording change over time.

Year 4 Key Objectives			Best Fit: 4.1 Emerging / 4.2 Expected / 4.3		
Exceeding					
Number, Place Value & Algebra	Multiplication and division				
	Addition and subtraction	Multiplication and division			
<i>Pupils should be taught to</i> - 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 - recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones) - order and compare numbers beyond 1000 - identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations - round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000 - solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers - read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) - know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.	<i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits - using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate - estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation - solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts - decide which operations and methods to use and why.	<i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 - use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally - multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers - recognise and use factor pairs - understand commutatively in mental calculations - multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout - solve problems involving multiplying and adding, - use the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit - solve integer scaling problems - solve harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.			
Fractions and Decimals	Measures	Geometry			
<i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions - count up and down in hundredths; - recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten. - solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, - use fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number - add and subtract fractions with the same denominator - recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths - recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ - find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths - round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number - compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places - solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.	<i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute] - measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres - find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares - estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence	<i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - 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. <i>Pupils should be taught to:</i> - 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.			
		Statistics			
		<i>Pupils should be taught to:</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.			

