

Y4 Maths Overview Spring Term.

Week	Starter Ideas	Main focus of teaching and learning.	Outcomes
		<p>Number, place value and rounding.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To find 1000 more or less than a given number. ● To recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones). ● To order and compare numbers beyond 1000. ● To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations. ● To round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000. ● To solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers. ● To read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and understand how, over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value. 	
		<p>Mental and written addition and subtraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the efficient written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate. ● To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. ● To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. ● To estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence. 	
		<p>Mental and written multiplication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12. ● To use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers. ● To multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout. ● To solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law and harder multiplication problems such as which n objects are connected to m objects. 	
		<p>Mental and written division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12. ● To use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers. 	
		<p>Fractions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by a hundred and dividing tenths by ten. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number. ● To recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions. 	
		<p>Fractions and decimals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths. ● To recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{3}{4}$. ● To 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 units, tenths and hundredths. ● To round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number. ● To compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places. ● To solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. 	
		<p>Mental calculation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. ● To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. ● To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12. ● To recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations. ● To solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law and harder multiplication problems such as which n objects are connected to m objects. 	
		<p>Written addition and subtraction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To add and subtract numbers with up to four digits using the efficient written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate. ● To estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. ● To solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. 	
		<p>Time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks. ● To solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days. 	
		<p>Written multiplication and division.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12. ● To use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; dividing by 1; multiplying together three numbers. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout. ● To solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law and harder multiplication problems such as which n objects are connected to m objects. 	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Geometry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes. ● To identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size. ● To describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant. ● To describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down. ● To plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon. 	
		<p style="text-align: center;">Data handling and measurement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To interpret and present discrete data using bar charts and continuous data using time graphs. ● To solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and simple line graphs. ● To convert between different units of measure (kilometre to metre; hour to minute). ● To estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence. 	
		<i>Assess and Review.</i>	