



Parklands
Educate Together



Mathematics in Year Four



A guide for parents

Learn Together to Live Together

This guide is designed to inform families of how Maths is taught and how to support at home. It has been created using guides from White Rose Mathematics to support.



What is our approach to mathematics?

At Parklands Educate Together, we use a scheme called White Rose Maths. This is a mastery-based approach aligned to the aims and objectives of the National Curriculum. It is rooted in the belief that all children can achieve in Mathematics.

Putting Number First

The White Rose scheme has number at its heart, and a significant amount of time is spent reinforcing number so that children can confidently access the rest of the curriculum.

Depth before Breadth

We ensure that children have a deep understanding of concepts, rather than rushing on. Opportunities to revisit previously learned skills are built into later blocks of learning.

Fluency, reasoning and problem solving

The White Rose scheme develops these three areas to ensure children have the knowledge and skills they need to become confident mathematicians.

Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract

Research shows that all children, when introduced to a new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency using the concrete, pictorial, abstract approach. This features throughout the schemes of learning.

Concrete

Children should have the opportunity to work with physical objects/concrete resources, in order to bring the maths to life and to build understanding of what they are doing.



Pictorial

Alongside concrete resources, children should work with pictorial representations, making links to the concrete. Visualising a problem in this way can help children to reason and to solve problems.



Abstract

With the support of both the concrete and pictorial representations, children can develop their understanding of abstract methods.

$$5 + 7$$

This Booklet

The aim of this booklet is to give you, as parents, a better understanding of the key concepts your child will be learning and how they are taught. It provides ideas and resources so you can support your child at home. This booklet is available to download from the curriculum section of our website, with elements hyperlinked so you can easily access the resources.

What will my child learn in mathematics this year?

Overleaf is an overview of the maths that your child should be learning at any point in the year. You'll notice that the White Rose scheme spends lots of time building strong number skills in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. These essential core skills lay a solid foundation for more complicated learning later on.

Sometimes the class might be a little behind or ahead of the scheme schedule. That's fine; White Rose deliberately build flexibility into their schemes to allow for this. You can check the year group medium term planner on the class page for further information.

Year Four Overview

Click the image below to link to the White Rose website. This will give you more information on the small steps that are taught in each of these blocks.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn term	<div>Number</div> <div>Place value</div> <div>FREE TRIAL</div> <div>VIEW</div>				<div>Number</div> <div>Addition and subtraction</div> <div>VIEW</div>			<div>Measurement</div> <div>Area</div> <div>VIEW</div>	<div>Number</div> <div>Multiplication and division A</div> <div>VIEW</div>			<div>Consolidation</div>
Spring term	<div>Number</div> <div>Multiplication and division B</div> <div>VIEW</div>				<div>Measurement</div> <div>Length and perimeter</div> <div>VIEW</div>		<div>Number</div> <div>Fractions</div> <div>VIEW</div>			<div>Number</div> <div>Decimals A</div> <div>VIEW</div>		
Summer term	<div>Number</div> <div>Decimals B</div> <div>VIEW</div>		<div>Measurement</div> <div>Money</div> <div>VIEW</div>		<div>Measurement</div> <div>Time</div> <div>VIEW</div>		<div>Consolidation</div>	<div>Geometry</div> <div>Shape</div> <div>VIEW</div>		<div>Statistics</div> <div>VIEW</div>	<div>Geometry</div> <div>Position and direction</div> <div>VIEW</div>	

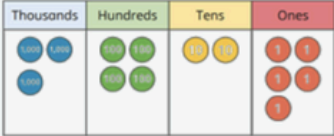


Progression of Skills

White Rose is a very carefully planned scheme of work. Overleaf, you can see an overview of how key skills are taught for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.




It also includes some sentence stems and key questions that we use to help children.

You may also find the '[Maths with Michael – Parent Guide](#)' videos and downloadable parent guides on the White Rose website useful. These give a broad overview for parents of place value, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions and algebra.

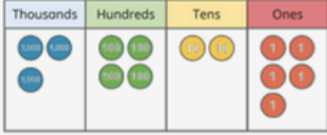
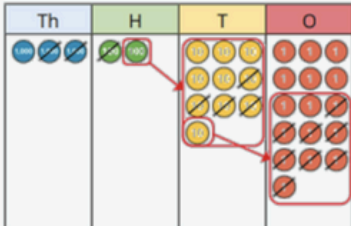
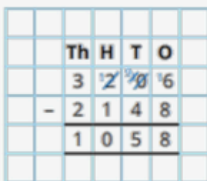
Addition

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places. Add fractions with the same denominator. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 4-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will increase by ...  $3,425 + 3 =$ $3,425 + 300 =$ $3,425 + 30 =$ $3,425 + 3,000 =$	What patterns do you notice? $2,350 + 3 =$ $2,350 + 30 =$ $2,350 + 300 =$ $2,350 + 3,000 =$ $6,040 + 200 =$ $2,211 + \square = 2,251$ $6,040 + 500 =$ $2,211 + \square = 2,215$ $6,040 + 900 =$ $2,211 + \square = 2,511$
Add up to two 4-digit numbers Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	There are ... ones/tens/hundreds so I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 10 ... for 1 ...	 

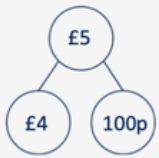

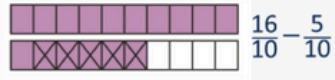

Addition

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Add decimal numbers in the context of money Emphasis on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	... pence + ... pence = ... pence ... pounds + ... pounds = ... pounds  $45p + 25p = 70p$ $£2 + £3 = £5$ $£5 + 70p = £5.70$	$£3.25$ can be partitioned into $£3 + 20p + 5p$ 
Add fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator beyond 1 whole	When adding fractions with the same denominator, I only add the numerator. ... fifths + ... fifths = ... fifths 	


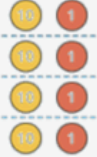


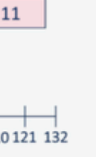
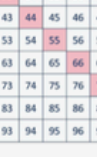
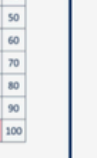

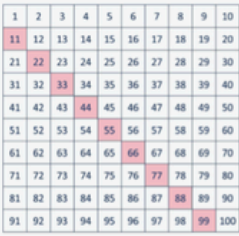

Subtraction

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places. Subtract fractions with the same denominator. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s from a 4-digit number Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.	The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will decrease by ...  $3,425 - 2 =$ $3,425 - 200 =$ $3,425 - 20 =$ $3,425 - 2,000 =$	What patterns do you notice? $4,356 - 3 =$ $4,356 - 30 =$ $4,356 - 300 =$ $4,356 - 3,000 =$ $4,433 - \square = 4,430$ $4,433 - \square = 4,033$ $4,433 - \square = 4,403$
Subtract up to two 4-digit numbers Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.	I need to subtract... ones/tens/hundreds. I do/do not need to make an exchange. I can exchange 1... for 10...  	


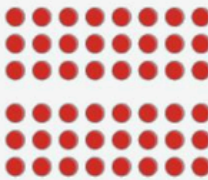
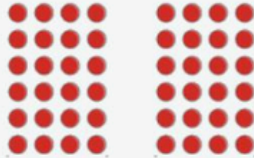
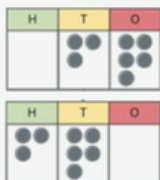
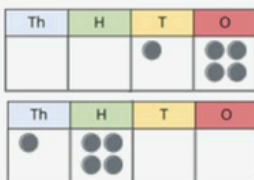
Subtraction

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money Emphasis here is on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.	I can partition £... into £... and 100p $£... - £... = £...$ $100p - ...p = ...p$ $£5 - £3.26$ $£4 - £3 = £1$ $100p - 26p = 74p$ $£5 - £3.26 = £1.74$ 	$£3.26$ can be partitioned into $£3 + 20p + 6p$ 
Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator Include subtracting fractions from wholes.	When subtracting fractions with the same denominator, I only subtract the numerator. ... tenths - ... tenths = ... tenths  $\frac{16}{10} - \frac{5}{10}$  $\frac{16}{10} - \frac{9}{10}$	

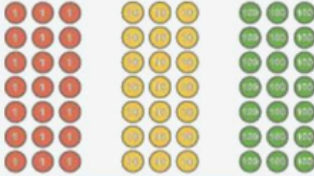
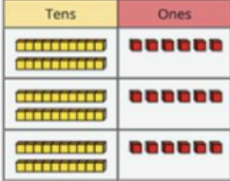
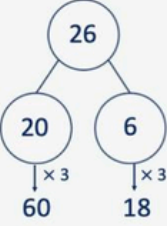
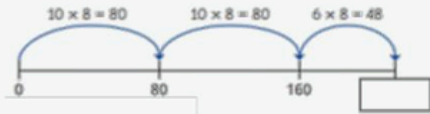
Multiplication

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three numbers. Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity 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, including using the distributive law to multiply two-digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Times-table facts to 12×12 Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between related times-tables.	... groups of ... = ... times ... is equal to \times ... =        	
Multiply by 1 and 0	Any number multiplied by 1 is equal to ... Any number multiplied by 0 is equal to ... 	... \times ... = ... $1 \times 1 = 1$ $1 \times 0 = 0$ $2 \times 1 = 2$ $2 \times 0 = 0$ $3 \times 1 = 3$ $3 \times 0 = 0$ $4 \times 1 = 4$ $4 \times 0 = 0$

Multiplication

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Multiply 3 numbers Children use their understanding of commutativity to multiply more efficiently.	To work out ... \times ... \times ..., I can first calculate ... \times ... and then multiply the answer by ...  $4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24$ $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24$ $3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24$	
Factor pairs Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	$12 = \dots \times \dots$, so ... \times 12 = ... \times ... \times ...  $8 \times 6 = 8 \times 3 \times 2$ $8 \times 6 = 24 \times 2$	 $6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2$ $6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2$
Multiply by 10 and 100 Some children may over-generalise that multiplying by 10 or 100 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	When I multiply by 10, the digits move ... place value column to the left. ... is 10 times the size of ...  $35 \times 10 = 350$	When I multiply by 100, the digits move ... place value columns to the left. ... is 100 times the size of ...  $14 \times 100 = 1,400$

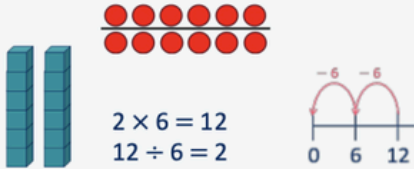
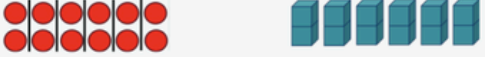
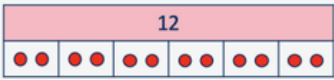




Multiplication

Progression of skills	Key representations
Related facts Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.	<p>... × ... ones is equal to ... ones so ... × ... tens is equal to ... tens and ... × ... hundreds is equal to ... hundreds.</p>  <div> $3 \times 7 = 21$ $3 \times 70 = 210$ $3 \times 700 = 2,100$ </div> <div> $7 \times 3 = 21$ $7 \times 30 = 210$ $7 \times 300 = 2,100$ </div>
Mental strategies Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.	<p>... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens. ...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.</p> <div>    </div> <div> $3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78$ $26 \times 8 = 80 + 80 + 48 = 208$ </div>


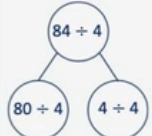

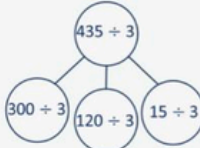
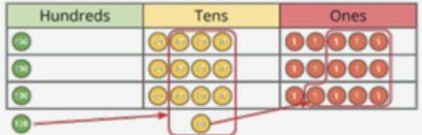
Multiplication

Progression of skills	Key representations																																																																								
<p>Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number</p> <p>The short multiplication method is introduced for the first time, initially in an expanded form.</p>	<p>To multiply a 2-digit number by ... , I multiply the ones by ... and the tens by ... To multiply a 3-digit number by ... , I multiply the ones by ... , the tens by ... and the hundreds by ...</p> <div><div><table><tr><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr></table></div><div><table><tr><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>×</td><td></td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr></table><div>(4 × 5) (30 × 5)</div></div><div><table><tr><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>×</td><td></td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td>0</td></tr></table></div><div><table><tr><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>10 10 10</td><td>1 1 1 1 1</td></tr></table></div></div>	T	O	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1	H	T	O		3	4	×		5		2	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	H	T	O		3	4	×		5		1	7	1		0	H	T	O		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1		10 10 10	1 1 1 1 1
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<p>Scaling</p> <p>Children focus on multiplication as scaling (... times the size).</p>	<p>... is ... times the size of ...</p> <div><div><table><tr><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>7 7 7 7 7 7</td></tr></table><p>A computer mouse costs £7 A keyboard costs 6 times as much.</p></div><div><table><tr><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>6 6 6 6 6 6 6</td></tr></table><p>A red ribbon is 6 cm. A yellow ribbon is 7 times as long.</p></div></div>	7	7 7 7 7 7 7	6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6																																																																				
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<p>Correspondence problems</p> <p>Encourage children to use tables to show all the different possible combinations.</p>	<p>For every ... , there are ... possibilities. There are ... × ... possibilities altogether.</p> <p>A pizza company offers a choice of 5 toppings and 3 bases.</p> <p>5 × 3 = 15</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Deep pan</th><th>Italian</th><th>Thin</th></tr><tr><td>Cheese</td><td>C DP</td><td>C I</td><td>C Th</td></tr><tr><td>Mushroom</td><td>M DP</td><td>M I</td><td>M Th</td></tr><tr><td>Vegetable</td><td>V DP</td><td>V I</td><td>V Th</td></tr><tr><td>Chicken</td><td>C DP</td><td>C I</td><td>C Th</td></tr><tr><td>Tuna</td><td>T DP</td><td>T I</td><td>T Th</td></tr></table>		Deep pan	Italian	Thin	Cheese	C DP	C I	C Th	Mushroom	M DP	M I	M Th	Vegetable	V DP	V I	V Th	Chicken	C DP	C I	C Th	Tuna	T DP	T I	T Th																																																
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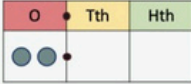
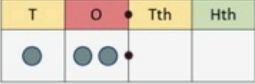

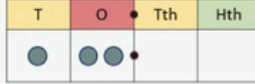
Division

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 Use place value, known and derived facts to divide mentally, including: dividing by 1 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. 	
Progression of skills	Key representations	
Division facts to 12×12 Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.	There are ... groups of ... in ... $\dots \div \dots =$  $2 \times 6 = 12$ $12 \div 6 = 2$... has been shared equally into ... equal groups. $\dots \div \dots =$   $2 \times 6 = 12$ $12 \div 6 = 2$
Divide a number by 1 and itself Children may try to divide a number by zero and it should be highlighted that this is not possible.	When I divide a number by 1, the number remains the same. 5 shared between 1 is 5  There are 5 groups of 1 in 5 	When I divide a number by itself, the answer is 1 5 shared between 5 is 1  There is 1 group of 5 in 5 

Division

Progression of skills	Key representations	
Related facts Link to known times-table facts.	$\dots \div \dots$ is equal to ... so ... tens \div ... is equal to ... tens and ... hundreds \div ... is equal to ... hundreds.  $21 \div 7 = 3$ $210 \div 7 = 30$ $2,100 \div 7 = 300$ $21 \div 3 = 7$ $210 \div 3 = 70$ $2,100 \div 3 = 700$	
Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then divisions with remainders.	I can partition ... into ... tens and ... ones.  $80 \div 4 = 20$ $4 \div 4 = 1$ $84 \div 4 = 21$ 	I cannot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to exchange 1 ... for 10 ...  $300 \div 3 = 100$ $120 \div 3 = 40$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $435 \div 3 = 145$ 

Division

Progression of skills	Key representations			
Divide by 10 and 100 Encourage children to notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice.	When I divide by 10, the digits move 1 place value column to the right. ... is one-tenth the size of ...		When I divide by 100, the digits move 2 place value columns to the right. ... is one-hundredth the size of ...	
	 $2 \div 10 = 0.2$	 $12 \div 10 = 1.2$	 $2 \div 100 = 0.02$	 $12 \div 100 = 0.12$

MTC check

The Multiplication Timestables Check is a national assessment done in Year 4, Term 5 that checks all children's knowledge of their multiplication facts from 1x1 to 12x12. While there is no "pass score" the expectation is that all children know all their facts by the end of Year 4. Your child's class teachers will tell you more about it closer to the time.

Fluency Friday

Every Friday across the school, each year group takes part in Fluency Friday wherein children are encouraged to practice the foundational skills that make up mathematic fluency.

In Year 4, this takes the form of times tables practice to prepare them for the National MTC check. We ensure that they are deliberately and constantly practicing their facts by working through all their times tables individually and then practicing them all together in the later terms. We work at the pace of your child by assessing them weekly and focusing on different times tables depending on their need. We use a variety of learning methods including formal testing, TTRS practice on iPads, practice on [timestables.co.uk](https://www.timestables.co.uk) to mimic the MTC itself and other games and activities.

We continuously check their progress in these times tables using their scores to do in the moment interventions and ensure we know where they are in their learning journey at all times.

Times Table Fluency

We want all our children to love maths and succeed. Children who can recall facts enjoy and are able to secure the maths curriculum easier than the children who can't recall these facts. There are not many facts: 36 'building block' facts (up to 9×9). There are roughly 39 weeks in a school year, equating to essentially 1 fact a week, every year. It is achievable for the vast majority of children to learn these facts. We have a systematic, whole class approach to learning times tables which breaks down the learning of times tables into manageable chunks. We teach little and often alongside our Fluency Friday lessons. In Year Four, we focus on the 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x tables.

Year 3	Year 3	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4	...
2 x	5 x	3 x	4 x	6 x	7 x	8 x	9 x	
2 x 2								
3 x 2	3 x 5	3 x 3						
4 x 2	4 x 5	4 x 3	4 x 4					
5 x 2	5 x 5							
6 x 2	6 x 5	6 x 3	6 x 4	6 x 6				
7 x 2	7 x 5	7 x 3	7 x 4	7 x 6	7 x 7			
8 x 2	8 x 5	8 x 3	8 x 4	8 x 6	8 x 7	8 x 8		
9 x 2	9 x 5	9 x 3	9 x 4	9 x 6	9 x 7	9 x 8	9 x 9	
8 facts	7 facts	6 facts	5 facts	4 facts	3 facts	2 facts	1 fact	
By end of Y3: 21 facts learnt 15 facts still to learn			By end of Y4 15 facts learnt to complete building blocks 21 more facts for times table check (see below)					

The Process

Children learn each number sentence as a memorised phrase by repeating the sound pattern out loud. They learn each fact one way round only. We always state the larger number first. The children very quickly become attuned to this and it just helps in the learning process.

$4 \times 6 =$ becomes 'six fours are twenty-four'. We learn one new fact at a time. We will look at $6 \times 6 = 36$ one day, then $7 \times 6 =$ the following day.

We don't want children to think. We want them to become known facts. This is why, during the quiz, we have the times tables answers on the board.

How we assess your child

Each term, we use Times Tables Rockstars to help assess the gaps. The children take part in a 'gig', which then produces a heatmap. This shows us which facts the child knows well, and which they need to work on. We send this home to families so that the children can practice the facts they aren't able to recall at home.



Children also get the chance to practise their facts on Times Table Rockstars once a week at school. This online resource is tailored to the individual child, and it's algorithm will workout which facts your child knows, and which they need to practice more.

Click the image below to find out more about the different game types and how they support your child.



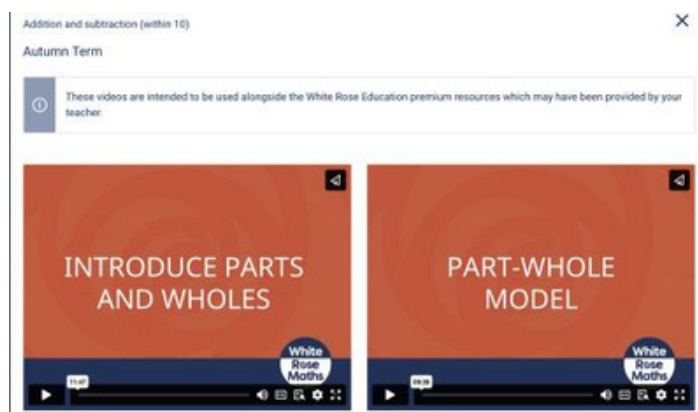
How to Support your child

There are a wide range of materials and resources available to support your child with their maths at home. In Key Stage Two, the expectation is that children practice their times tables fluency.

The medium term planner on the class page will support you with the current focus. Below are some ideas to support, as well as other resources that can be used if your child is finding an aspect of maths tricky. Pictures below are hyperlinked for ease.

White Rose Home Learning Videos

These are provided for each small step and are 8 – 10 minutes long. These can be useful to reconsolidate learning that your child may find tricky. Clicking on the individual block will then show you the different videos.



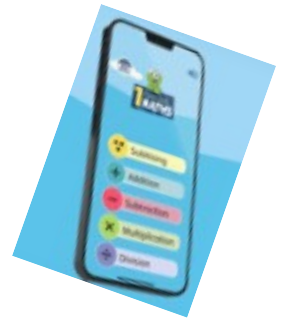
White Rose Home Workbooks

White Rose provide some printable workbooks for each block that can be used at home. They also have a Kindle edition.



White Rose One-Minute App

This app is great for short one-minute daily practice on adding, subtraction, subtraction, multiplication and division skills. It is free to download on iOS, amazon and android devices.



Times Tables Rockstars



Times Tables Rockstars (or TTRS), is highly individualised for each child to support them to practise the facts they need. It has a variety of timed and non-timed games.

Timestables.co.uk



Timestables.co.uk is a great website that helps children to learn their times tables through tests, activities and games. They have a MTC check mode which is also very useful for getting them used to the format of the test.

MathsBot Arithmetic and Reasoning Practice

MathsBot.com

MathsBot is an excellent revision resource that will be used in later terms for Fluency Fridays. It creates randomised arithmetic papers that mimic the Year 6 SATs paper but with year group specific learning. You can regenerate the resources as many times as you like which makes it useful continuously. The answers are also included in the pdf.

For those with children who may have gaps further back in the KS2 curriculum, there are also arithmetic resources for Year 3 and KS1.