

Year 4 Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	We	ek 9	Week 10	Week 11
Phase 1	Place Value		Addition a	Addition and		Multipl	Multiplication and			Measures		
				Subtraction		division				Time		
Phase 2	Geometry		Fractions		Measures							
	Shape, symmetry, position and				Money							
	direction											
Phase 3	Fraction	S		Measures	Meas	ures	Geom	Meas				
	Decimals			Converting	Length	and	etry	ure				
				measures	perime	ter	Angles	Area				
Phase 4	Statistic	S										
(EoY)												

Ongoing throughout the year:	Time Tell and write the time from an analogue clock, including using Roman numerals from I to XII, and 12-hour and 24-hour clocks Multiplication facts recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 Children should arrive in Year 4 knowing their 2, 5, 10, 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables. If pupils do not know these with rapid recall intervention must be put in place to secure them. Opportunities to practise and apply them should be provided regularly and frequently in Autumn 1.
	Counting count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000



Year 4 MTP - Phase 2

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Main Sessions	compare and classify and triangles, based identify lines of symmorientations complete a simple sy line of symmetry Geometry – Position describe positions or quadrant describe movements given unit to the left/in	on their properties and netry in 2-D shapes prometric figure with read and Direction and 2-D grid as coordings between positions as	esented in different spect to a specific ates in the first translations of a	recognise and show, equivalent fractions solve problems invol calculate quantities,	ctions with the same d using diagrams, family ving increasingly hard and fractions to divide here the answer is a w	lies of common er fractions to quantities, including	Measurement - Mor Solve simple measuroblems involving fractions a decimal places. Estimate, compare a measures, including and pence	and money nd decimals to two



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
	Addition and Su	btraction	Multiplication ar	nd division			Fractions	-
S								
٥ü								
ssic								
Ses								
Š								



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry	compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes	Label each of the triangles isosceles, scalene or equilateral. Match the quadrilaterals to their names. rectangle rhombus	Look at these shapes. What's the same? What's different? Can you name the shapes? Can you sort the shapes below into different groups? Ask other children to see if they can label your groups and work out how you have sorted your shapes.	Here is a square. Inside the square is an equilateral triangle. The perimeter of the triangle is 54cm. Find the perimeter of the square. Can you fill in each of the boxes below with a different shape? Can you name each shape? Has a right angle Has no equal sides
		parallelogram trapezium Write down the properties of each of the	Can you add one more shape to each of your groups? Can you name each shape?	Has 4 or more sides Has three sides Has an obtuse
		shapes.	Can you sort your shapes in a different way?	angle



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry		Find lines of symmetry in the shapes		Colour in one more square on each pattern to create a shape with a line of symmetry.
		Sort the shapes into the groups.	 Jasmine has drawn the lines of symmetry on the square. 	Can you place one shape in each of
				the boxes below? Has an acute angle lines of symmetry Has 4
		1 line of 2 or more lines symmetry of symmetry	Has she found them all? Explain how you could check.	sides Has three or less sides Has a right
			 Hamza says 'Lines of symmetry are always straight.' Is Hamza right? Convince me. 	angle
		Can you add one more shape to each group?		



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry	complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry	Complete the shape with respect to the line of symmetry.	Prove that the shape below is not reflected correctly.	How many different ways can you colour the squares below to create different symmetrical designs?
		Reflect the shape in the mirror line	Complete the shape to make a square and draw on the mirror line.	Colour in extra squares to complete a symmetrical pattern.
		Shade in the squares to complete a symmetrical pattern.	Caroline thinks the shape will have 6 sides altogether when it is reflected in the mirror line. Do you agree? Prove it.	



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry	describe positions on a 2- D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant	Write the co-ordinates of the coloured dots. Draw the shapes on the co-ordinates given. (2, 6) (6, 2) (9, 0) Write the co-ordinates of the ships.	Point A is marked on the grid. Henry says that point A is at (5,8) Aisha says that point A is at (8,5) Who is correct? Can you explain what mistake one of the children has made? Junaid says: You can say either number first in co-ordinates, it doesn't matter. Do you agree with Junaid? Explain why.	Can you place the letters below on the grid by following the rules? ABCDE PSXYZ The letters at (1,1), (1,2) and (1,3) are all symmetrical about a vertical line. The letter at (8,3) is not symmetrical and is made of straight and curved lines. The letters at (1,1), (2,1) and (5,1) are symmetrical about a horizontal line. The letters at (5,1) consists of just straight lines. The letters at (5,3) and (2,0) consist of just curved lines. The letters at (5,3), (5,2) and (5,1) are consecutive in the alphabet. The letters at (0,2) and (1,2) are at the two ends of the alphabet.



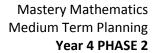
Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry	describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down	Describe the movement of the orange square to the purple square. The coordinates of point A are (3,2). Point B is 2 squares left and 7 squares up from point A. What are the co-ordinates of point B? Plot point A and point B on the grid.	Describe the movement from the green circle to the red circle. Describe the movement from the red circle to the green circle. What do you notice about your descriptions? Keeley has described the movement of the orange circle to the green square as 3 squares to the left and 4 squares down. Do you agree? Explain why.	Write a set of instructions to move the red square to the purple square without going through any green squares. Write a set of instructions to move from the yellow circle to the purple circle while passing through all the other coloured circles. Compare your instructions with a friend.



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Geometry	plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon	Plot the points on the grid below to make a 2d shape. (2,9) (2,2) (5,9) (5,2) Tom draws a shape on the same grid using these co-ordinates. (2,9) (2,6) (5,9) (5,6) What is the same and what is different about your shape and Tom's shape? Write co-ordinates for a friend to plot that make the following shapes: a) Triangle b) Trapezium c) Rhombus	Henry plots three points on a grid. Aisha says "You can make a square if you mark another point at (8, 9)" Is Aisha correct? Here are the co-ordinates of corners of a rectangle that has width of 4. (7, 2) and (14, 2) What are the other two co-ordinates?	There are 12 points marked on the grid that are all corners of squares. Can you work out where the 4 squares are? The purple dots are corners of more than one square.



Domain	NC Objectives	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Fractions	Recognise and show using diagrams, families of common fractions and equivalents	Fold the strips of paper into halves, quarters and eighths. Shade in one half and find the	A pizza is cut into 8 slices. Zara says, If I take half of the pizza, and my brother takes 4 slices, we will both have the same amount Is she correct? Convince me by using a diagram.	Harry says, "
		equivalent fractions for quarters and eighths. Stick the bar models in your book and draw a number line for each. Colour in the equivalent fractions.	Look at the three pictures. What's the same and what's different?	1 2 3 4 6 8 ——————————————————————————————————
		• Complete the statements: $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{10}{10}$ $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$	Here is a part of two shapes. Which shape will be larger? 1/8 1/8	Print the square below several times on a sheet. Children investigate the different ways they can show $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$





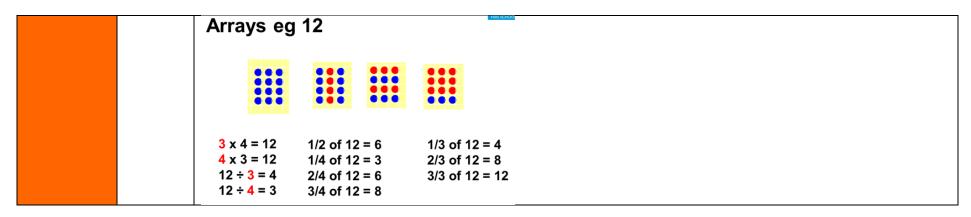


	NC Objectives	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Fractions	Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator	 Calculate: +	 Explain what fraction calculation the diagram is showing. Can you make your own? True or False \$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{8}{12}\$ \$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{8}{24}\$ \$\frac{5}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{4}{6}\$ Explain your reasoning. Describe the pattern: \$\frac{7}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{6}{10}\$ \$\frac{6}{10} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{5}{10}\$ Can you continue the pattern? 	• How many different ways can you complete the calculation? $ \begin{array}{c c} & + & \\ \hline & + &$



Domain	NC	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Fractions	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	 Emily buys a box of 24 chocolates. She eats \$\frac{1}{4}\$ of the chocolates and her Mum eats \$\frac{1}{3}\$. How many chocolates are left? George and Grace have ordered lemonade. Grace has a small lemonade which is 250ml. George has a large lemonade which is \$\frac{4}{10}\$ more than a small. How many millilitres does George have? If George only drinks half of his lemonade and Grace drinks three quarters of her lemonade, who drinks the most? Show your working. 	The school kitchen needs to buy potatoes for lunch. A large bag has 200 potatoes and a medium bag has $\frac{3}{5}$ of a large bag. The school cook says I need 150 potatoes so I will have to buy a large bag Is she correct? Explain your reasoning. True or False To find $\frac{3}{5}$ of a number, divide by 3 and multiply by 8. Convince me.	These three squares are $\frac{1}{4}$ of a whole shape. How many different shapes can you draw that could be the complete shape? • Work out the answer to each question to make it through the maze. S 4 7 7 7 8 1 2 9 1 8 1 2 7 1 8 1 2 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1 1 8 1
	Additional guidance:	Relate fractions to division using arrays, use a	arrays to support finding fractions of quantities:	







Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
noney	solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places	A box of chocolates costs £1.25 Hannah and Thomas want to buy 4 boxes of chocolates. If Hannah pays £2.45, how much must Thomas pay? Emma has five pounds. She spends a quarter of her money. How much does she have left? 55 55 56 57 That £2.50 T-shirt £6.50 O How much would the clothes have been full price? O How much did I spend altogether? O How much did I save?	A class is planning a trip to a theme park. Theme park prices Adult = £8 Child = £4 How many tickets could they buy for £100. How many different ways can you find to do this? • Hazel buys a teddy bearfor £6.00, a board game for £4.00, a cd for £5.50 and a box of chocolates for £2.50 She has some discount vouchers. She can either get £10.00 off or half price on her items. Which voucher would save her more? Explain your thinking. • Yasmin is choosing a new mobile phone. One phone costs £5.50 per month. The other costs £65.50 for a year. Which is the better deal overayear?	Kim bought a chocolate bar and a drink. The cost of them both together is in one of the boxes below. £1.85 75p £1.56 £1.74 £2.25 £1.00 £1.80 80p £2.10 £1.44 £3.06 £1.50 £1.20 £1.25 £1.60 £1.45 90p £1.27 Using these five clues can you work out which price in the boxes is correct? 1. You need more than three coins to make this amount. 2. There would be change when using the most valuable coin to buy them. 3. The chocolate bar cost more than 50p 4. You could pay without using any copper coins 5. The chocolate bar cost exactly half the amount of the drink.
	Additional		ems with decimals on a numberline before moving	



Domain	NC Objective	Example tasks fluency	Example tasks reasoning	Example tasks problem solving
Measures - es co ca di m in m po	estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in	Order the following amounts placing or > between them. £25.62, 2657p, 2567p.	Which would you rather have, three quarters of £2.40 or one quarter of £6? Explain your reasoning.	Choose a route through the money maze. You can only go on each square once. Can you find the route that makes the highest amount of money? Which route makes the lowest amount of money?
	pounds and pence	Robbie buys a toy car for 99p, a yoyo for £1.05, three sweets for 30p each and a chocolate bar for 47p. Does he have enough money to pay with a £5 note? Martina buys a jacket for 2165p and a t shirt for £9.99. Hamid buys a coat for £32.00. Who spends the	Which would you rather have, five 50p coins or 12 20p coins? Explain why. 1 chocolate bar costs the same as 4 sweets.	Start +£50 Halve It Halve It +£35 +£100 +£20
		most?	4 sweets cost the same as 2 stickers. 1 sticker costs 30p. How much does the chocolate bar cost?	Lola and Jamal are sharing some coins. Lola gets half the amount of Jamal. Which coins could they each get?