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Maths: Summer Y4 Number: Decimals

Comparing Numbers with Two Decimal Places

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

0 . 3 4

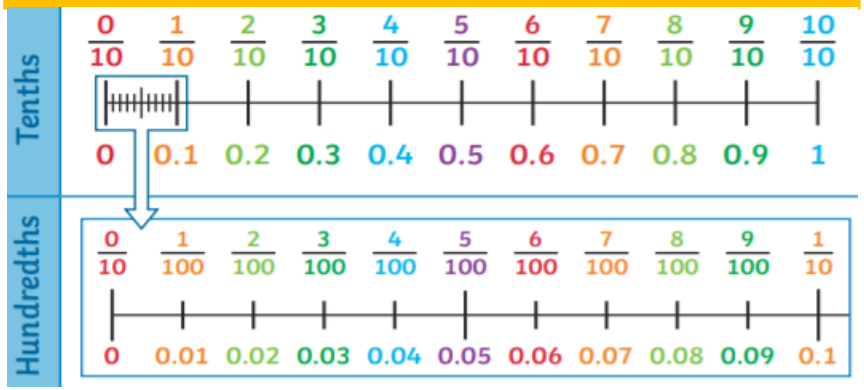
Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1		$\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

1 . 0 2

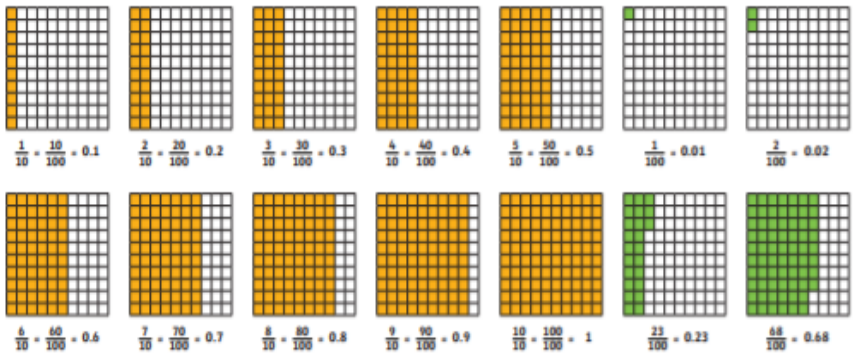
Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
1 1	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{100}$

2 . 1 3

Tenths and Hundredths



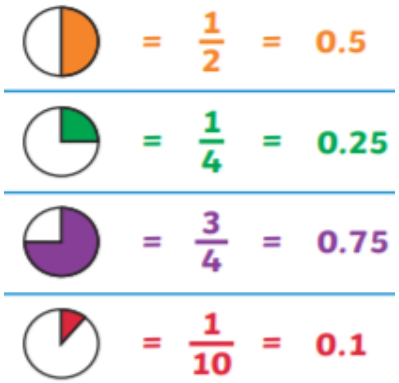
Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents



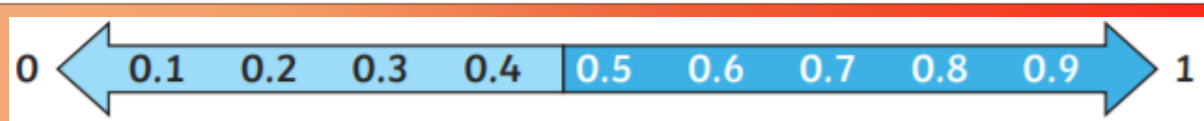
Key Vocabulary ✓

Tenths	First digit to the right of the decimal point.
Hundredths	A single part of something that has been divided into a hundred parts.
Decimal Tenths	0.1
Decimal Hundredths	The number that is 2 places to the right of the decimal point. 0.001
Decimal point	A point or dot used to separate the whole part of a number from the fractional part.

Fraction and Decimal Equivalents



If the tenths digit is 1, 2, 3, or 4, we round down to the nearest whole number.



If the tenths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest whole number.

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Maths: Summer Y4
Measurement: Money

UK Coins

£0.01 one penny coin | **£0.02** two pence coin | **£0.05** five pence coin | **£0.10** ten pence coin

£0.20 twenty pence coin | **£0.50** fifty pence coin | **£1.00** one pound coin | **£2.00** two pound coin

UK Notes

£5 five pound note

£10 ten pound note

£20 twenty pound note

£50 fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence

£3 and 25 pence = £3.25

£52 and 13 pence = £52.13

Ordering Money

We can compare or order amounts by changing all amounts to either pounds or pence.

£4.82 ☐ 428p

£4.82 = 482p

482p > 428p

£4.82 > 428p

Order in ascending order:

516p	156p	£1.65	£6.51

£1.65 = 165p and £6.51 = 651p

156p, £1.65, 516p, £6.51

Key Vocabulary

		✓
Amount	A quantity of something.	
Change	The money returned after paying for something with more money than it costs.	
Combinations	When different coins are used.	
Estimate	A sensible guess.	
Decimal	A decimal point shows the fraction of an amount.	
Pence	More than 1 penny.	
Penny	A coin that represents the smallest amount of money.	
Pound	Equal to 100 pence.	
Round	Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was.	
Value	How much something is worth.	
Convert	Change from pounds to pence or pence to pounds.	

Estimating Money. We can use estimates when calculating.

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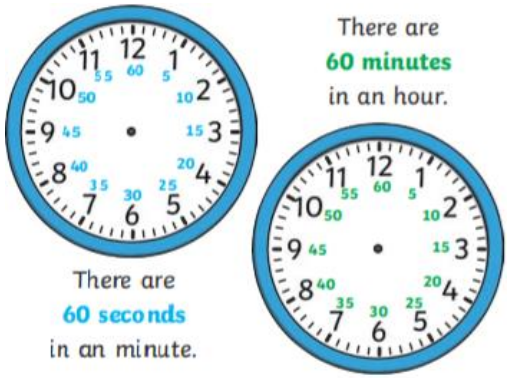
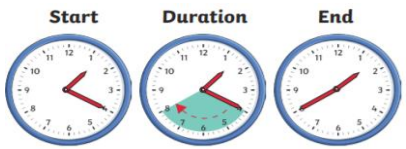
Maths: Summer Y4 Measurement: Time

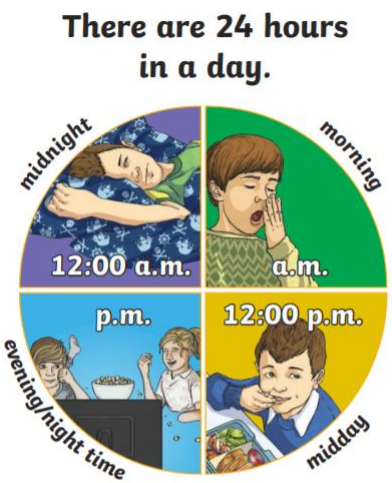
Durations of Time



Calculate Durations of Time

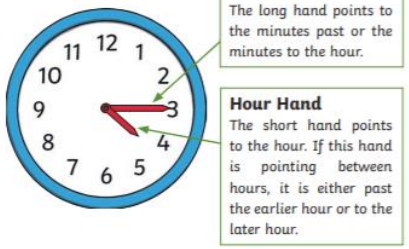


24 Hour Time



	13:00	1 p.m.	1 o'clock	
	14:00	2 p.m.	2 o'clock	
	15:00	3 p.m.	3 o'clock	
	16:00	4 p.m.	4 o'clock	
	17:00	5 p.m.	5 o'clock	
	18:00	6 p.m.	6 o'clock	
	19:00	7 p.m.	7 o'clock	
	20:00	8 p.m.	8 o'clock	
	21:00	9 p.m.	9 o'clock	
	22:00	10 p.m.	10 o'clock	
	23:00	11 p.m.	11 o'clock	
	00:00	12 a.m.	12 o'clock	

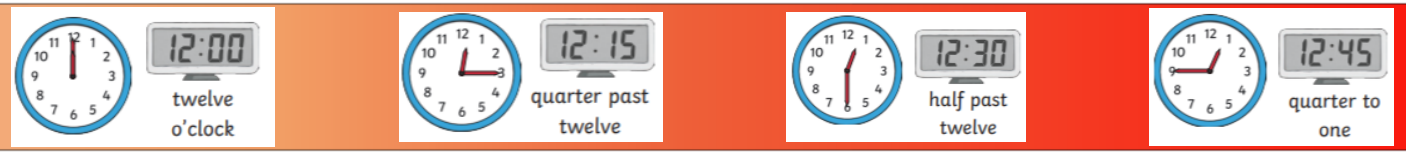
Analogue Clock



Key Vocabulary

		✓
12 Hour time	The day is divided into 2 halves, am and pm.	
24 Hour time	Using 24 numbers instead of 12 to tell the time. E.g 5pm is the same as 17.00.	
Analogue	A clock that tells the time by the position of hands on a clock face.	
Digital	A clock that displays the time in digits rather than a clock face.	
Minutes	Equal to 60 seconds.	
Seconds	60 seconds are equal to 1 minute.	
Half past	The minute hand is pointing to the 6.	
Quarter past	The minute hand is pointing to the 3.	
Quarter to	The minute hand is pointing to the 9.	
Midday or Noon	The middle of the day from late morning to early afternoon.	
Midnight	12 O'clock at night.	

Digital Clocks



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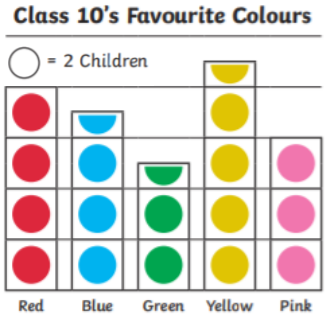
Maths: Summer Y4 Statistics

Pictograms



Pictograms use symbols or pictures to represent data. This pictogram uses one symbol to represent two children. Using the key, we can see that seven children prefer the colour blue.

Frequency Tables

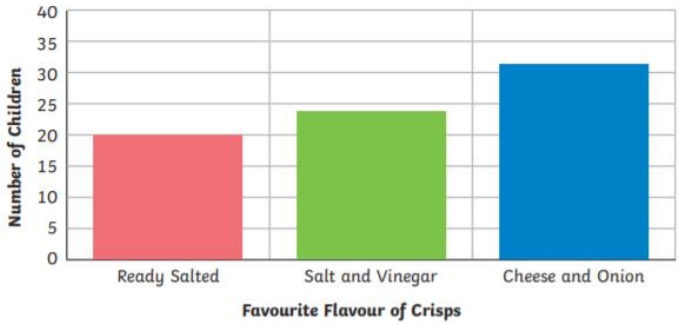
Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.

Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency
brown	𝍸 |	6
blue	𝍸 |||	8
green	|||	3
grey	||| |	4
hazel	𝍸	5

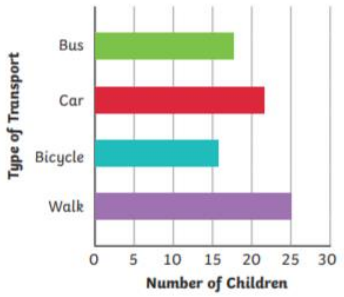
Bar Charts

A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars are used to show the data of each category. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale of the bar chart is based on the range of data.

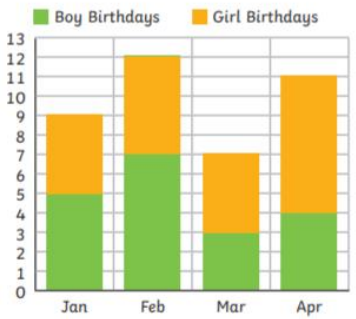
The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



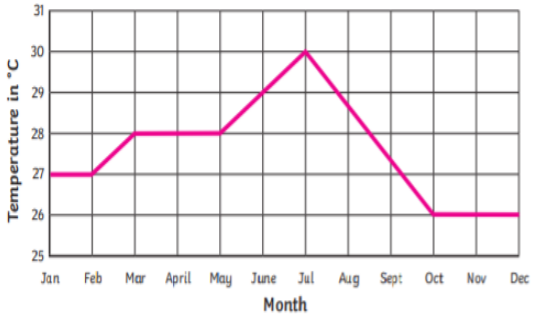
The bars are horizontal on this bar chart.



Two sets of data are shown on this stacked bar chart.



A Line Graph to Show the Average Monthly Temperature in the Borneo Rainforest



Key Vocabulary ✓

Bar chart	Values represented by the height or length of rectangles.
Pictogram	Pictures or symbols that represent data.
Frequency table	A table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.
Discrete data	Information that we collect that can be counted and that only has a certain number of values.
Continuous data	Continuous data is **data that can take any value**. Height, weight, temperature and length are all examples of continuous data. Some continuous data will change over time
Interpret	Explain the meaning of.

Year 4 grew a plant. They measured the height of the plant every week for 6 weeks. The table shows the height of the plant each week.

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
4 cm	7 cm	9 cm	12 cm	14 cm	17 cm

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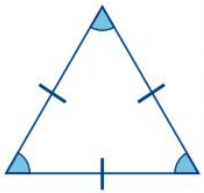
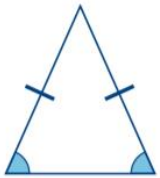
Maths: Summer Y4 Geometry: Properties of Shape

Triangles

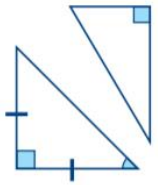
Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.



An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.

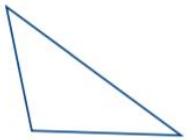


An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.



A right-angled triangle always has one 90° angle.

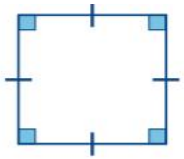
It can be isosceles or scalene.



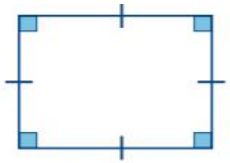
A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.

Quadrilaterals

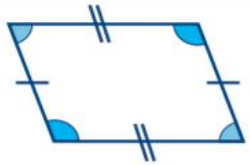
A quadrilateral is a polygon with 4 sides.



A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.

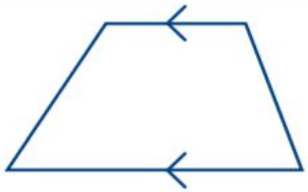


A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.

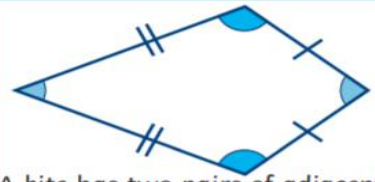


A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.

A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.



A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.



A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.

Key Vocabulary

		✓
Right angle	An angle that measures exactly 90°.	
Acute	An angle that is smaller than a right angle.	
Obtuse	An angle that is greater than a right angle.	
Horizontal	A straight line that goes across from left to right.	
Vertical	A straight line that goes up and down.	
Diagonal	Two opposite corners of a shape.	
Parallel	2 lines, side by side that have the same distance between them.	
Perpendicular	When 2 lines are at right angles to each other.	
Polygon	A 2D shape with straight sides.	

2D = 2 Dimensions, such as width and height.

3D = 3 Dimensions, such as width, height and depth.

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Maths: Summer Y4 Geometry: Properties of Shape

Angles

An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right angle

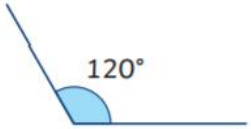
The intersection of perpendicular lines creates a right angle.

Acute angle

Any angle measuring more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees is acute.

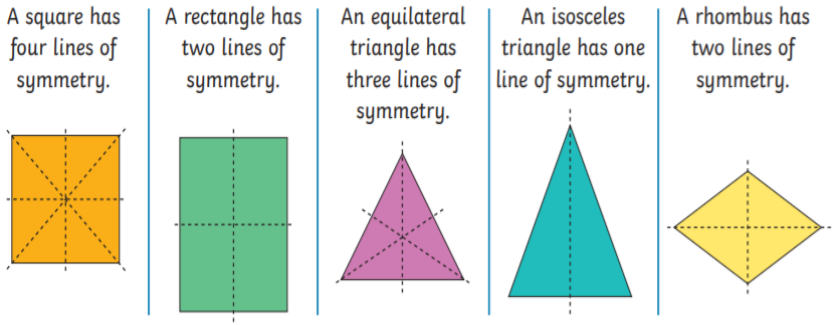
Obtuse angle

Any angle measuring more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is obtuse.



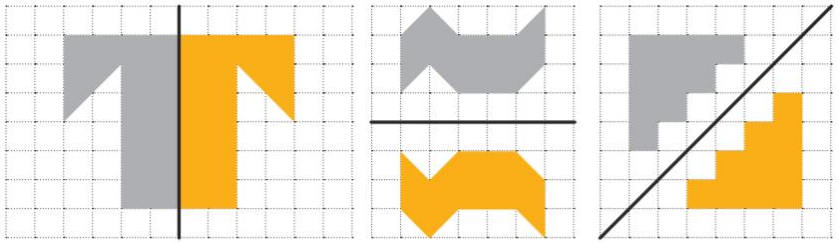
Lines of Symmetry

Lines of symmetry may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Some 2D shapes will have no lines of symmetry and some 2D shapes will have multiple lines of symmetry.



Symmetric Figures

Patterns and shapes can be reflected in a mirror line. Mirror lines can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.



Key Vocabulary		✓
Equilateral Triangle	All the sides are the same length.	
Scalene Triangle	All the sides are unequal length.	
Isosceles Triangle	A triangle with 2 equal sides.	
Right angle Triangle	A triangle with 1 right angle.	
Quadrilateral	A four sided shape with straight sides.	
Rhombus	A parallelogram with four equal sides and no right angles.	
Parallelogram	A shape with 4 straight sides where the opposite sides are parallel.	
Trapezium	A shape with 4 straight sides. It has one pair of parallel sides. The other two sides are not parallel.	
Polygon	A 2D shape with straight sides that are fully closed.	
Line of symmetry	Also called a mirror line. A line that divides an object into two mirror image halves. The line can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.	
Reflection	An image or shape as it would be seen in a mirror.	

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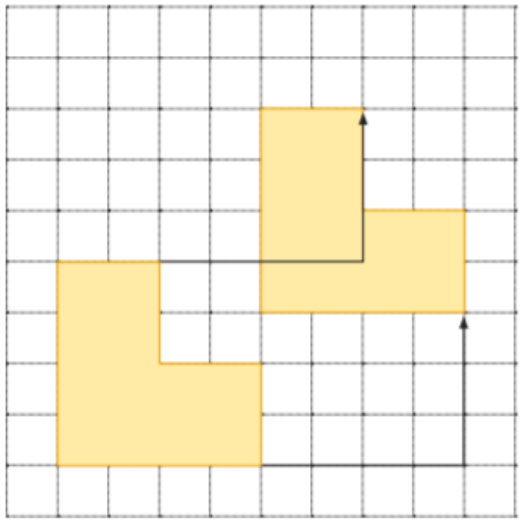
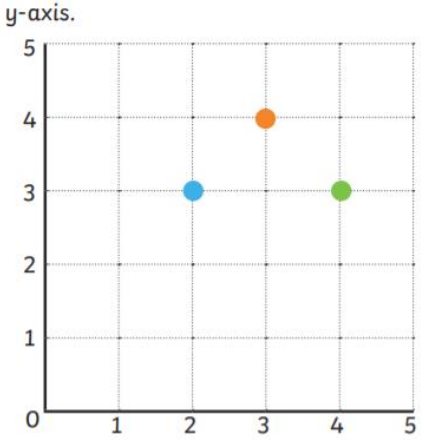
Maths: Summer Y4 Geometry: Position and Direction

Translation

In Maths, translation means moving an object on a grid. The object is moved without changing the size, turning or reflecting it.
When translating an object on a grid, it can move up or down, left or right.



Position in the First Quadrant



Coordinates are a useful way to locate a position on a map or grid. The numbers across the horizontal line of the grid are on the **x-axis.** The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the y-axis. We always read or write the number on the x-axis before the **y-axis**. The x and y position are written in brackets with a comma. The coordinate of the blue spot is **(2,3).**

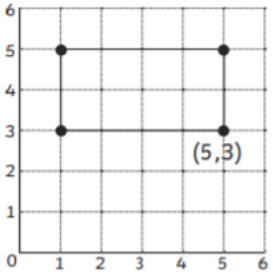
To help you remember which point to read or write first, simply remember to move 'along the corridor and up the stairs'. In other words, move on the x-axis and then move on the y-axis.

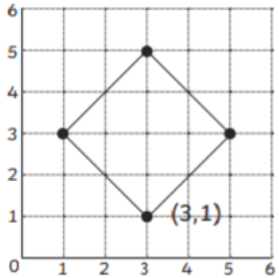
Key Vocabulary

		✓
Coordinate	A set of values that show an exact position.	
Quadrant	Any of the 4 areas when we divide up a grid by an x and y axis.	
X-axis	Horizontal line on the grid.	
Y-axis	Vertical line on the grid.	
Translation	Moving a shape without rotating or flipping it.	
Vertex	Each angular point.	
Vertices	More than one vertex. Plural for vertex.	

Plotting 2D Shapes

Each vertex (corner) of a 2D polygon can be represented as a coordinate on a 2D grid.





In maths, **translation** means to move. To translate a shape, we move it in one of these **directions**...

left up down right