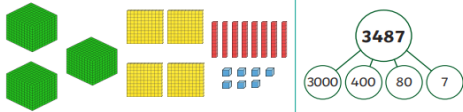


Number and Place Value

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000	100	10	1



Numbers are shown in a variety of ways and numbers are compared. We use concrete objects to help us do this.

4324 is greater than 3243 by 1081.

Th	H	T	O
4	3	2	4

4324 > 3243
greater than

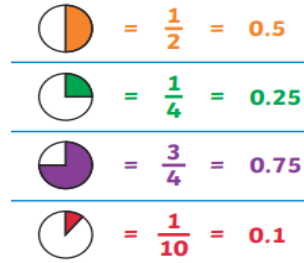
Fractions

Fractions and decimal equivalents. Each fraction has a decimal equivalent.

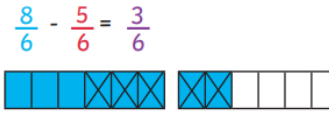
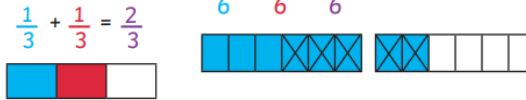
These should be known off by heart. Can you remember them all?

Numerator is the top number— how many parts of the whole that we have.

The bottom number is a **denominator** and it is how many parts in total that we have.



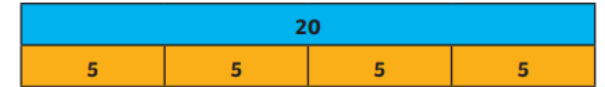
When we add or subtract fractions that have the same denominator, we add or subtract the numerators. The denominators stay the same.



1 times table 1x1=1 2x1=2 3x1=3 4x1=4 5x1=5 6x1=6 7x1=7 8x1=8 9x1=9 10x1=10 11x1=11 12x1=12	2 times table 1x2=2 2x2=4 3x2=6 4x2=8 5x2=10 6x2=12 7x2=14 8x2=16 9x2=18 10x2=20 11x2=22 12x2=24	3 times table 1x3=3 2x3=6 3x3=9 4x3=12 5x3=15 6x3=18 7x3=21 8x3=24 9x3=27 10x3=30 11x3=33 12x3=36	4 times table 1x4=4 2x4=8 3x4=12 4x4=16 5x4=20 6x4=24 7x4=28 8x4=32 9x4=36 10x4=40 11x4=44 12x4=48	5 times table 1x5=5 2x5=10 3x5=15 4x5=20 5x5=25 6x5=30 7x5=35 8x5=40 9x5=45 10x5=50 11x5=55 12x5=60	6 times table 1x6=6 2x6=12 3x6=18 4x6=24 5x6=30 6x6=36 7x6=42 8x6=48 9x6=54 10x6=60 11x6=66 12x6=72
7 times table 1x7=7 2x7=14 3x7=21 4x7=28 5x7=35 6x7=42 7x7=49 8x7=56 9x7=63 10x7=70 11x7=77 12x7=84	8 times tables 1x8=8 2x8=16 3x8=24 4x8=32 5x8=40 6x8=48 7x8=56 8x8=64 9x8=72 10x8=80 11x8=88 12x8=96	9 times tables 1x9=9 2x9=18 3x9=27 4x9=36 5x9=45 6x9=54 7x9=63 8x9=72 9x9=81 10x9=90 11x9=99 12x9=108	10 times tables 1x10=10 2x10=20 3x10=30 4x10=40 5x10=50 6x10=60 7x10=70 8x10=80 9x10=90 10x10=100 11x10=110 12x10=120	11 times tables 1x11=11 2x11=22 3x11=33 4x11=44 5x11=55 6x11=66 7x11=77 8x11=88 9x11=99 10x11=110 11x11=121 12x11=132	12 times tables 1x12=12 2x12=24 3x12=36 4x12=48 5x12=60 6x12=72 7x12=84 8x12=96 9x12=108 10x12=120 11x12=132 12x12=144

Fractions of amounts are found by using division.

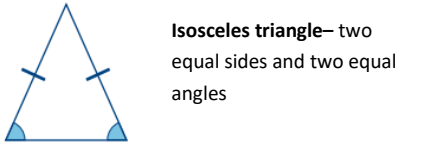
One quarter of 20 is 20 divided by the 4 parts. Bar models help us visualise this.



1/4 of 20 = 5 2/4 of 20 = 10 3/4 of 20 = 15 4/4 of 20 = 20

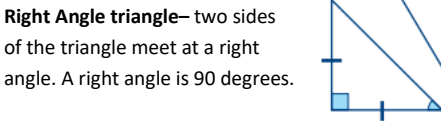
Geometry

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser



Isosceles triangle— two equal sides and two equal angles

Parallelogram— opposite sides are equal and parallel. Opposite interior angles are equal.



Right Angle triangle— two sides of the triangle meet at a right angle. A right angle is 90 degrees.

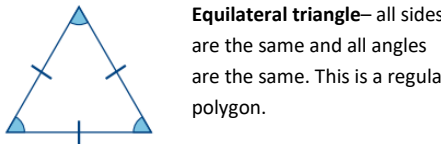
Rhombus— all four sides are equal and opposite interior angles are equal.



All of the 2D shapes can be classified based on what they look like. We can compare shapes

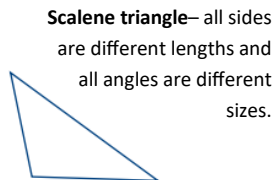
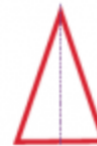


Trapezium—one pair of opposite sides are parallel.



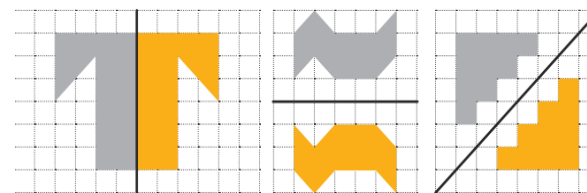
Equilateral triangle— all sides are the same and all angles are the same. This is a regular polygon.

Shapes can have **lines of symmetry**. It is a line that cuts the shape exactly in half.

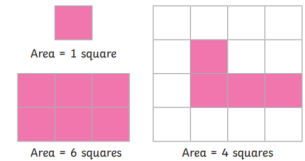
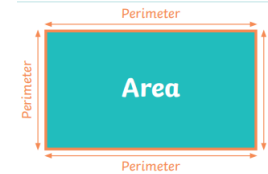


Scalene triangle— all sides are different lengths and all angles are different sizes.

These shapes have been completed with their symmetric figure in respect to the line of symmetry.

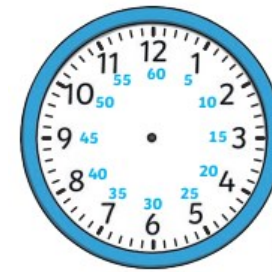


Measurement



Area is the amount of space inside a shape. We find it by counting the squares or multiplying length times the width.

Perimeter is the total of the four sides. You add the four sides together to find the total.



An **analogue clock** can be used to read the time. There are 24 hours in a day, therefore the hour hand goes around the clock twice. A digital clock can also be used to tell the time.