

Year 4 - Autumn	Week 1 – 4	Week 5 – 7	Week 8	Week 9-11	Week 12
Unit	Place Value	Number, Addition and Subtraction	Measurement: Area	Number Multiplication and Division	Consolidation
National Curriculum Links	Recognise the place value of each digit in a 4-digit number (1,000s, 100s, 10s, and 1s).	Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.	Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares. Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence	Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12 . 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.	
Key Vocabulary	Tens (10s), hundreds (100s), thousands (1,000s) rounding, counting, represent, compare, order more than >, less than <, equal to	addition, subtraction, total, more than, less than, difference, exchange column method, estimate, accurate, exact strategy, diagram	area, space, inside, units, rows length, width, measure shape, triangle, square, rectangle, trapezium, rectilinear shape, 2D shapes larger, more area, smaller, less area, least area, greatest area right angle counting, subtraction reflection, rotation compare, order, size	times-table, times, times by multiply ($\times$), multiple, multiply by divide ($\div$), divide by grouping, groups of, lots of, sets of, grouped, x groups of y sharing, share, equal, equally number facts, number sentences, multiplication facts/sentences, division facts/sentences, fact family ones (1s), tens (10s), hundreds (100s), zero (0), how many, total, method, calculation, exchange, solve, less than ($<$), added, sort, sum, recall	

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Year 4 - Spring	Week 1 – 3	Week 4 - 5	Week 6-9	Week 10-12
Unit	Multiplication and Division	Length and Perimeter	Fractions	Decimals A
National Curriculum Links	Solve problems involving multiplication and addition, 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 more objects	Convert between different units of measure (for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute).	Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten. Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.	Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.
Key Vocabulary	multiplication ($\times$), multiplication statement grouping, groups, equal, total, repeated addition correspondence, multiply, divide, combinations divide ($\div$), division statement times-tables whole, le over, remainder one-step, two-step, multi-step array, bar model, part-whole model	kilometres, metres, centimetres convert, equivalent to perimeter, distance, around total length, width square, rectangle, rectilinear shape	tenth, hundredth equivalent & improper fraction, mixed number simplify, simplest, numerator, denominator, whole number, mixed number, proper & improper fraction add (+), subtract ($-$), multiply ($\times$), divide ($\div$), sign, greater than ($>$), less than ($<$)	decimal point, whole, tenths, hundredths, integer, tenths column, hundredths column one more, one less, greater than, less than, increase, decrease divide, regroup, equivalent, partition

Year 4 - Summer	Week 1 -2	Week 3 – 4	Week 5-6	Week 7-8	Week 9	Week 10-11	Consolidation
Unit	Decimals B	Money	Time	Shape	Statistics	Position and Direction	
National Curriculum Links	Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths. Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator	Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence. Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.	Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre; hour to minute]	Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size	Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.	Describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant	
Key Vocabulary	tens (10s), ones (1s), tenths, hundredths, fraction decimal point, decimal place, 0.1, 0.01 equivalent, number bond, equivalent	notes coins pounds (£) pence (p) add (+) subtract (–) change round to the nearest order greater than (>) less than (<)	seconds, minutes, hours days, weeks, months, years units of time convert, equal to (=), compare 12-hour, 24-hour, am, pm analogue, digital bar model	angle, acute, obtuse, right angle, quarter turn, half turn, interior angles, exterior angles quadrilateral, square, oblong, rectangle, rhombus, parallelogram, trapezium,	Table, line graph, bar chart, pictogram discrete data, continuous data operation altogether, more than, greatest, smallest compare	coordinates position horizontal, vertical up, down left, right square, rectangle vertex, vertices	

	fraction whole number, digit rounding, round up, round down, multiply ($\times$), divide ($\div$) greater than ($>$), less than ($<$)			pentagon, hexagon, octagon, hexagon, decagon, kite arrowhead, polygon, circle triangle, isosceles, equilateral, scalene regular, irregular, side length, length, perimeter symmetrical, symmetry, line of symmetry, horizontal, vertical, diagonal, reflective, sequence, pattern sort, group, compare, order, properties shape, vertices, parallel			
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