YEAR 4 MATHS: NUMBER AND PLACE VALUE			
Count in multiples of 6 & 7			
Count in multiples of 9			
Count in multiples of 25			
Count in multiples of 1000			
Find 1000 more or less than a given number & Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers			
Recognise the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)			
Order and compare numbers beyond 1000			
Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000			
Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above			
Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value			
MATHS: ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION			
Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate			
Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation			
Solve addition and subtraction two-step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.			
MATHS: MULTIPICATION AND DIVISION			
Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 × 12 for 7, 9, 11, 12			
Use and know multiplication and division facts when multiplying 3 numbers			
Recognise and use factor pairs and commutability 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			
Multiply two-digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects.			
NUMBER: FRACTIONS, DECIMALS and PERCENTAGES			
Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions			
Count up and down in hundredths and tenths; write as decimal equivalents			
Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate and divide quantities			
Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator			
Calculate percentages (%)			
Recognise and write decimal equivalents to ¼ ½ ¾			
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			
Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number			
Compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places			
Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places			
MATHS: MEASUREMENT: SHAPE			
Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres			
Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares			
MATHS: MEASUREMENT: MASS, WEIGHT			
Convert between different units of measure, e.g. kg to g			
MATHS: MEASUREMENT: CAPACITY AND VOLUME			
Convert between different units of measure, e.g. ml to l, cl to l			

YEAR 4 MATHS: MEASUREMENT: TIME	SKILL		
Solve problems in converting between different units of measure, e.eg hour to minute, days, years			
Convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks			
Calculate measures of time, e.g. length of a journey time			
MATHS: MEASUREMENT: MONEY			
Estimate, compare and calculate measures of money in pounds and pence			
MATHS: GEOMETRY: PROPERTIES OF SHAPE			
Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes			
Compare and order angles up to 2 right angles by size			
Calculate missing angles in a triangle			
Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes and complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.			
MATHS: GEOMETRY: POSITION AND DIRECTION			
Describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant			
Describe movements bet positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down			
Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon			
MATHS: STATISTICS			
Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using apt graphical methods, including bar and time graphs			
Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.			

BOLD = Greater Depth