Highgate Primary
Year 4 Maths Curriculum

WALT: We Are Learning To
WAP: We Are Practising

Summer 1: Away from Home

Week	Unit	National Curriculum objectives Possible lesson objectives	White Rose Maths (WRM) 'small steps'	Models and images representing number Key vocabulary	Reasoning (in addition to WRM questions)	Fluency
1	**Number Decimals (2)**					
	• recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths • solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. WAP making 10 and 100 [two lessons, if time] WALT add tenths or hundredths to make a whole WAL the value of each digit in a decimal number	• Bonds to 10 and 100 [revision – WRM Y2] • Make a whole • Write decimals	Ten frame, 100 square, base-10, rekenrek, part-whole model, place value grid, counters, bead string (in 10s)	**What do you notice?** 11/100 + 89/100 = 1 12/100 + 88/100 = 1 13/100 + 87/100 = 1 Continue the pattern for the next five number sentences *[or could be done as decimals]* **No title!** What needs to be added to 3.23 to give 3.53? What needs to be added to 3.16 to give 3.2? **Do, then explain** Use bonds to 100 to work out: 4.7 + ? = 10 10 – 7.5 = ? Then explain how the bonds helped.	Number facts: 11 times table and division
2	• recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions • recognise and write decimal equivalents to ¼, ½ and ¾ • 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. WALT compare decimal numbers	• Compare decimals • Order decimals • Round decimals • Halves and quarters	Counters, place value chart, number line, rekenrek	**Missing symbol** Put the correct symbol < or > in each box 3.03 ▢ 3.33 0.37 ▢ 0.32 **Ordering** Put these numbers in the correct order, starting with the smallest. ¼ 0.75 5/10 Explain your thinking **Do, then explain** Circle each decimal which when	Number facts: 12 times table and division

	WALT order decimal numbers WALT round decimal numbers to the nearest whole number WALT round decimal numbers to the nearest tenth WALT express ¼, ½ and ¾ as decimal fractions			rounded to the nearest whole number is 5. 5.3 5.7 5.2 5.8 Explain your reasoning **Top tips** Explain how to round numbers to one decimal place? **Another and another** Write a decimal number (to one decimal place) which lies between a half and three quarters? … and another, … and another (?) **NRICH Round the Dice Decimals 1**	
3	**Measurement** **Money**				
	• solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. • estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence WALT partition amounts of money into pounds and pence WALT record money using decimal notation WALT order amounts of money WALT estimate amounts of money, and understand why this is important WALT convert between pounds and pence	• Pounds and pence • Ordering money • Estimating money • Convert pounds and pence *(WRM revision)*	Coins and notes, part-whole model, number line	**Position the symbols** Place the correct symbols between the measurements > or < £23.61 2326p 2623p Explain your thinking. **Working backwards (estimating)** I paid for 8 books from the book fair with a £50 note and got £5 change. Each book cost the same – roughly how much? **Prove it** 100,000 pence is a lot more than 100 pounds!	Number facts: the easier ones: 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s and 10s
4	• solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places. • estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence WALT add amounts of money (using decimal notation) WALT subtract amounts of money (using decimal notation) WALT calculate how much change is due (using decimal notation) WALT solve simple money problems WALT solve more complex money problems	• Add money *(WRM revision)* • Subtract money *(WRM revision)* • Give change *(WRM revision)* • Four operations **NB** Revision units can be taught using decimal notation as a progression from Year 3	Coins and notes, part-whole model, bar model, number line	**Possibilities** Adult tickets cost £8 and Children's tickets cost £4. How many adult and children's tickets could I buy for £100 exactly? Can you find more than one way of doing this? **Spot the mistake** £20.00 - £10.00 = £10.00 £20.00 - £1.00 = £19.00 £20.00 - £0.10 = £9.90 £20.00 - £0.01 = £19.99 … and explain what I've done! **Always, sometimes, never** Pounds are worth more than pence.	Number facts: the harder ones: 6s, 7s, 8s and 9s

5	**Measurement** **Time**				
	• read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks • solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days WAP reading and showing times at 5 minute intervals WAP reading and showing times to the nearest minute WAP using a.m. and p.m. times WAP comparing times shown on analogue and digital clocks	• Telling the time to 5 minutes *(WRM revision)* • Telling the time to the minute *(WRM revision)* • Using a.m. and p.m. *(WRM revision)* • 24-hour clock *(WRM revision)*	- *NB Any lessons not required for this unit can be used for MTC practice!*	**Always, sometimes, never** Twenty past is before twenty-one past. Twenty to is before twenty-one to. Explain your answers. **Odd one out** 3.33 p.m. 10 to 4 in the afternoon Home time Quarter to 3 Explain your reasons. Is there more than one way to answer?	Focus on Multiplication Tables Check (MTC)
6	• read, write and convert time between analogue and digital 12- and 24-hour clocks • solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days WALT convert between hours, minutes and seconds WALT convert between longer time periods WALT convert times shown on analogue and digital clocks WALT convert times shown on analogue and 24-hour digital clocks WALT calculate duration [not WRM]	• Hours, minutes and seconds • Years, months, weeks and days • Analogue to digital – 12 hour • Analogue to digital – 24 hour	-	**What do you notice?** 1:00pm = 13:00 2:00pm = 14:00 Continue the pattern. **Working backwards** Put these times of the day in order, starting with the earliest time. A: Quarter to four in the afternoon B: 07:56 C: six minutes to nine in the evening D: 14:36 **What's the same, what's different** …between these ways of writing the same time? 20 past 6 in the evening 6.20 p.m. 18:20	Focus on MTC