

Looking around

Choose a room at home.
Challenge your child to spot
20 right angles in it.



Dicey division

You each need a piece of paper. Each of you should choose five numbers from the list below and write them on your paper.

5 6 8 9 12 15 20 30 40 50

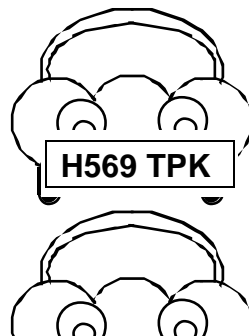
- ◆ Take turns to roll a dice. If the number you roll divides exactly into one of your numbers, then cross it out, e.g. you roll a 4, it goes into 8, cross out 8.
- ◆ If you roll a 1, miss that go. If you roll a 6 have an extra go.
- ◆ The first to cross out all five of their numbers wins.

Sum it up

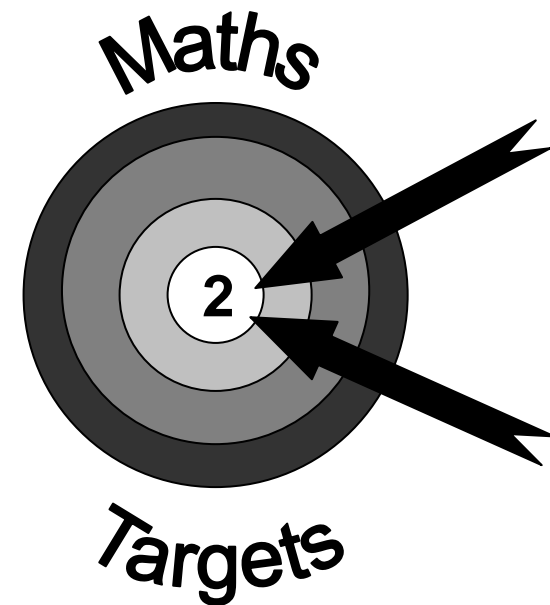
- ◆ Each player needs a dice.
- ◆ Say: *Go!* Then each rolls a dice at the same time.
- ◆ Add up all the numbers showing on your own dice, at the sides as well as at the top.
- ◆ Whoever has the highest total scores 1 point.
- ◆ The first to get 10 points wins.

Out and about

- ◆ Choose a three-digit car number, e.g. 569.
- ◆ Make a subtraction from this, e.g. $56 - 9$.
- ◆ Work it out in your head. Say the answer.
- ◆ If you are right, score a point.
- ◆ The first to get 10 points wins.



Helping your child with Maths in Year 4



A booklet for parents

Fun mathematical activities to do at home

This is some of the maths your child should be able to do by the end of Year 4

- count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000
- find 1000 more or less than a given number
- 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
- read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C)
- 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
- 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
- count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by a hundred and dividing tenths by ten
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator
- 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 units, 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
- Convert between different units of measure (e.g. kilometre to metre; hour to minute)
- measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
- estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence
- 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
- compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes

The activities given will all help your child towards achieving some of the maths they should be able to by the end of Year 4. Building confidence in maths is crucial so do praise their efforts. If your child is not in the mood it is the wrong time to be doing maths

Dicey tens

For this game you need a 1–100 square (a snakes and ladders board will do), 20 counters or coins, and a dice.

- ♦ Take turns.
- ♦ Choose a two-digit number on the board e.g. 24.
- ♦ Roll the dice. If you roll a 6, miss that turn.
- ♦ Multiply the dice number by 10, e.g. if you roll a 4, it becomes 40.
- ♦ Either add or subtract this number to or from your two-digit number on the board, e.g. $24 + 40 = 64$.
- ♦ If you are right, put a coin on the answer.
- ♦ The first to get 10 coins on the board wins.

Make it real!



Dad measures 350g of sugar from a kilogram bag of sugar to bake a cake. How much sugar is left in the bag?

650g

How do you know?

Because $350\text{g} + 650\text{g} = 1000\text{g}$ and $1000\text{g} + 1\text{kg}$

Tables

Practise the 9x table. Say it forwards and backwards.

Ask your child questions like:

What are nine sixes?

What is 27 divided by 9?

What is nine times nine?

How many nines in 72?

Playing cards:

Remove the picture cards from the pack. Pick a card and ask your child to multiply it by 9. Can they then give you 3 other associated facts?

e.g. Pick the '6' card, so:

$6 \times 9 = 54$, $9 \times 6 = 54$, $54 \div 6 = 9$ and $54 \div 9 = 6$

Make it real!

How many children will be in 5 teams if there are 9 in a team?

How many teams can a class of 27 children make?