

# Year 4

## Mastery Overview Term by Term



The **Mastery** Pathway

 **MathsHUBS**  
White Rose

## Overview

One of the most frequent request we get as a Maths Hub is for a suggested long term curriculum plan for mathematics in primary. We have listened to what teachers need and the following mastery overviews have been developed by primary practioners in conjunction with the White Rose Maths Hub to provide a curriculum plan that will support 'Teaching for Mastery'.

There is a termly plan for each year group from Year 1 to Year 6; each term is split into twelve weeks. You will see from the overviews that a significant amount of time is devoted to developing key number concepts each year. This is to build their fluency as number sense will affect their success in other areas of mathematics. Students who are successful with number are much more confident mathematicians.

We hope you find them useful. If you have any comments about this document or have any ideas please do get in touch.

***The White Rose Maths Hub Team***

## Assessment

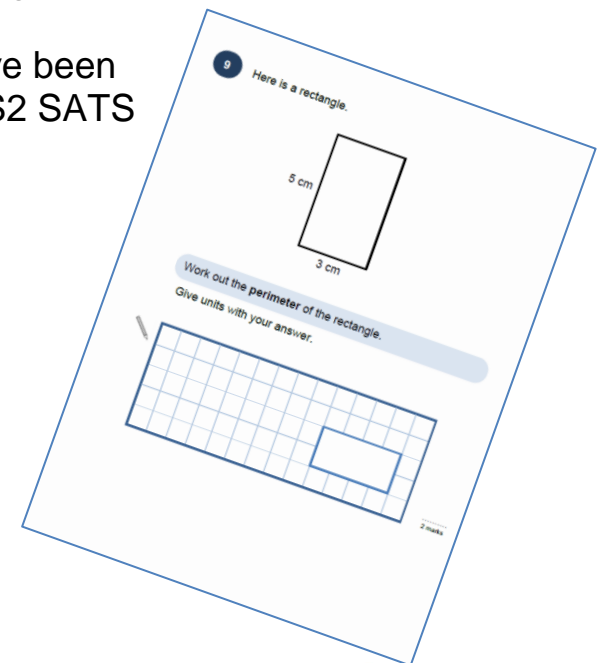
Alongside these curriculum overviews, our aim is also to provide a free assessment for each term's plan. Each assessment will be made up of two parts:

**Part 1:** Fluency based arithmetic practice

**Part 2:** Reasoning based questions

You can use these assessments to determine gaps in your students' knowledge and use them to plan support and intervention strategies.

The assessments have been designed with new KS2 SATS in mind. All of the assessments will be ready by 30 November 2015.



## Teaching for Mastery

These overviews are designed to support a mastery approach to teaching and learning and have been designed to support the aims and objectives of the new National Curriculum.

The overviews;

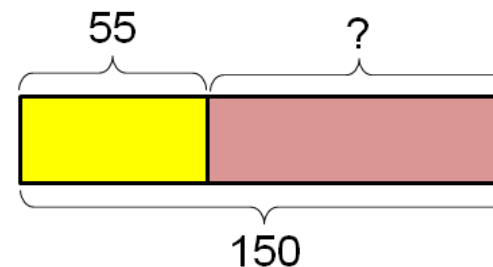
- have number at their heart. A large proportion of time is spent reinforcing number to build competency
- ensure teachers stay in the required key stage and support the ideal of depth before breadth.
- ensure students have the opportunity to stay together as they work through the schemes as a whole group
- provide plenty of time to build reasoning and problem solving elements into the curriculum.

## Concrete – Pictorial – Abstract

As a hub we believe that all students, when introduced to a key new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency in this topic by taking this approach.

**Concrete** – students should have the opportunity to use concrete objects and manipulatives to help them understand what they are doing.

**Pictorial** – students should then build on this concrete approach by using pictorial representations. These representations can then be used to reason and solve problems.



An example of a bar modelling diagram used to solve problems.

**Abstract** – with the foundations firmly laid, students should be able to move to an abstract approach using numbers and key concepts with confidence.

## Frequently Asked Questions

***We have bought one of the new Singapore textbooks. Can we use these curriculum plans?***

Many schools are starting to make use of a mastery textbook used in Singapore and China, the schemes have been designed to work alongside these textbooks. There are some variations in sequencing, but this should not cause a large number of issues

***If we spend so much time on number work, how can we cover the rest of the curriculum?***

Students who have an excellent grasp of number make better mathematicians. Spending longer on mastering key topics will build a student's confidence and help secure understanding. This should mean that less time will need to be spent on other topics.

In addition schools that have been using these schemes already have used other subjects and topic time to teach and consolidate other areas of the mathematics curriculum.

***My students have completed the assessment but they have not done well.***

This is your call as a school, however our recommendation is that you would spend some time with the whole group focussing on the areas of the curriculum that they don't appear to have grasped. If a couple of students have done well then these could be given rich tasks and deeper problems to build an even deeper understanding.

***Can we really move straight to this curriculum plan if our students already have so many gaps in knowledge?***

The simple answer is yes. You might have to pick the correct starting point for your groups. This might not be in the relevant year group and you may have to do some consolidation work before.

These schemes work incredibly well if they are introduced from Year 1 and continued into Year 2, then into Year 3 and so on.

## Detailed Schemes

To complement these yearly overviews we are working on termly schemes of learning that provide:

- More details on how to teach particular aspects of the curriculum
- Fluency, reasoning and problem solving ideas for each topic.

These will gradually become available over this term. Please keep checking back for updates.

In addition to this the NCETM have developed a fantastic series of problems, tasks and activities that can be used to support 'Teaching for Mastery'. They have been written by experts in mathematics.

It will also give you a detailed idea of what it means to take a mastery approach across your school. Information can be found on the link below.

<https://www.ncetm.org.uk/resources/46689>



## Everyone Can Succeed

As a Maths Hub we believe that all students can succeed in mathematics. We don't believe that there are individuals who can do maths and those that can't. A positive teacher mindset and strong subject knowledge are key to student success in mathematics.

## More Information

If you would like more information on 'Teaching for Mastery' you can contact the White Rose Maths Hub at [mathshub@trinityacademyhalifax.org](mailto:mathshub@trinityacademyhalifax.org)

We are offering courses on:

- Bar modelling
- Teaching for Mastery
- Year group subject specialism intensive courses – become a maths expert.

Our monthly newsletter also contains the latest initiatives we are involved with. We are looking to improve maths across our area and on a wider scale by working with the other Maths Hubs across the country.

## Year 4 Overview

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn	Number – Place Value			Number- Addition and Subtraction			Number- Multiplication and Division				Measurement- Area	
Spring	Fractions				Time	Decimals				Measurement- Money		
Summer	Measures- Perimeter and Length	Geometry- Angles	Geometry- Shape and Symmetry		Geometry- Position and Direction		Statistics		Measurement- Area and Perimeter			

# Term by Term Objectives

# Year 4

<b>Year group</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Autumn</b>
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
<p><u>Number – place value</u> Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9. 25 and 1000.</p> <p>Find 1000 more or less than a given number.</p> <p>Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers.</p> <p>Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones)</p> <p>Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.</p> <p>Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.</p> <p>Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.</p> <p>Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers.</p> <p>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.</p>			<p><u>Number- addition and subtraction</u> Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.</p> <p>Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.</p> <p>Solve addition and subtraction two step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.</p>			<p><u>Number – multiplication and division</u> Recall and use multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</p> <p>Multiply two digit and three digit numbers by a one digit number using formal written layout.</p> <p>Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, 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 m objects.</p>			<p><u>Measurement- Area</u> Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.</p>		

Year group	4	Term	Spring
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	
<p><u>Fractions</u> Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions.</p> <p>Count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten.</p> <p>Solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number.</p> <p>Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.</p>				<p><u>Time</u> Convert between different units of measure eg hour to minute.</p> <p>Read, write &amp; convert time between analogue and digital 12 and 14 hour clocks.</p> <p>Solve problems involving converting from hours to minutes; minutes to seconds; years to months; weeks to days</p>		<p><u>Decimals</u> Recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths.</p> <p>Recognise and write decimal equivalents to <math>\frac{1}{4}</math>, <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>, <math>\frac{3}{4}</math></p> <p>Find the effect of dividing a one or two digit number by 10 or 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths</p> <p>Round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number.</p> <p>Compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places.</p>			<p><u>Measurement- Money</u> Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.</p> <p>Estimate, compare and calculate different measures, including money in pounds and pence.</p>		<p>Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc.</p>	



Year group	4	Term	Summer
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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
<p><u>Measures: Perimeter and Length</u></p> <p>Convert between different units of measure eg kilometre to metre.</p> <p>Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in cm and m</p>	<p><u>Geometry: Angles</u></p> <p>Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size.</p>	<p><u>Geometry: Shape and symmetry</u></p> <p>Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes.</p> <p>Identify lines of symmetry in 2D shapes presented in different orientations.</p> <p>Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry.</p>	<p><u>Geometry- Position and Direction</u></p> <p>Describe positions on a 2D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant.</p> <p>Describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/ right and up/ down.</p> <p>Plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon.</p>	<p><u>Statistics</u></p> <p>Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.</p> <p>Solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.</p>	<p><u>Measurement: Area and Perimeter</u></p> <p>Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres</p> <p>Convert between different units of measure [for example, kilometre to metre]</p> <p>Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.</p>					<p>Time at the beginning or end of the term for consolidation, gap filling, seasonal activities, assessments, etc.</p>	