

Year 4
'Must Know'
Maths Facts!

Times tables	e P	Г	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	П	12
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
up to 12 x 12	2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
Also related	3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
division	4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	ЦЦ	48
	5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
facts—the	6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
inverse	7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
	8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
E.g. $6 \times 4 = 24$	9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
so 24 ÷ 6 = 4	10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
	11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
	12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

## Key vocabulary

**Factors** and **multiples** are different things. But they both involve multiplication: **Factors** are what we can multiply to get the number. **Multiples** are what we get after multiplying the number by an integer (not a fraction).

**Numerator**—The top number in a fraction.

**Denominator**—The bottom number in a fraction.

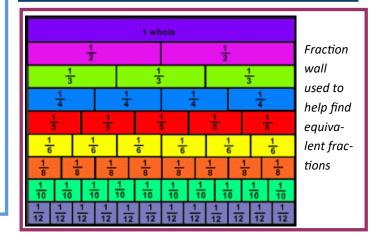
**Equivalent fraction**—Fractions which have the same value, even though they may look different. Example 1/2 and 2/4 are equivalent, because they are both "half".

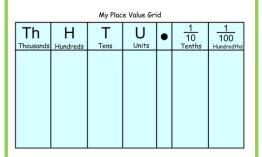
Acute angle—An angle less than 90° is acute.

**Obtuse angle**—An Obtuse Angle is more than 90° but less than 180°

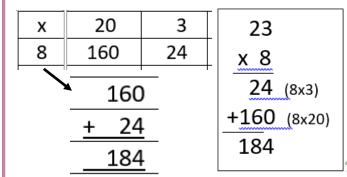
<u>Key method</u>—compact method for addition and subtraction

Children should be able to calculate with numbers up to 4-digits





Children should be able to multiply and divide whole and decimal numbers by 10 and 100 <u>Key method</u>—grid method for multiplication moving to compact





Children should be able to tell and convert time between analogue and digital clocks and 24 hour