

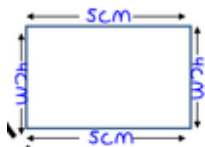
## Area and perimeter.

**Area** = Length x width



$$4 \times 5 = 20\text{cm}^2$$

**Perimeter** = Distance around the outside of the shape.



$$5+4+5+4 = 18\text{cm}$$

## Percentages decimals and fractions

Decimal	Percentage	Fraction
0.5	50%	$\frac{1}{2}$
0.25	25%	$\frac{1}{4}$
0.75	75%	$\frac{3}{4}$
0.2	20%	$\frac{1}{5}$
0.1	10%	$\frac{1}{10}$
0.3	33.3%	$\frac{1}{3}$

## Times Tables

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
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
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
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

## Year 4 Maths

## Roman Numerals

### Roman Numerals

1 = I	10 = X	100 = C	1000 = M
2 = II	20 = XX	200 = CC	2000 = MM
3 = III	30 = XXX	300 = CCC	3000 = MMM
4 = IV	40 = XL	400 = CD	
5 = V	50 = L	500 = D	
6 = VI	60 = LX	600 = DC	
7 = VII	70 = LXX	700 = DCC	
8 = VIII	80 = LXXX	800 = DCCC	
9 = IX	90 = XC	900 = CM	



## Place value

1,000	100	10	1	.1	.01
thousands	hundreds	tens	ones	tenths	hundredths
2	3	9	2	1	5

## Formal methods of multiplication of division

### Column multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 1950 \end{array}$$

- 1)  $5 \times 6 = 30$  carry the 3 on top of the 2.
- 2)  $2 \times 6 = 12$  + the carried 3 = 15, carry the 1 on top of the 3.
- 3)  $3 \times 6 = 18$  + the carried 1 = 19

### Formal method of division

$$186 \div 6 = 31$$

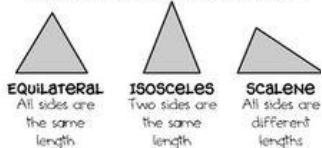
no groups of 6 can be made

$1 \times 6 = 6$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

## Triangles

### CLASSIFYING TRIANGLES BY THEIR SIDES



## Formal methods of addition and subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 5342 \\ + 77 \\ \hline 5419 \\ + 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Carry/re-group the 1 into the next column if needed.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5042 \\ - 1776 \\ \hline 3266 \end{array}$$

When subtracting, borrow/regroup from the next column if your column subtracts to less than zero.