Year 4

Mastery Overview Autumn



SOL Overview

As well as providing term by term overviews for the new National Curriculum as a Maths Hub we are aiming to support primary schools by providing more detailed Schemes of Learning, which help teachers plan lessons on a day to day basis.

The following schemes provide exemplification for each of the objectives in our new term by term overviews, which are linked to the new National Curriculum. The schemes are broken down into fluency, reasoning and problem solving, which are the key aims of the curriculum. Each objective has with it examples of key questions, activities and resources that you can use in your classroom. These can be used in tandem with the mastery assessment materials that the NCETM have recently produced.

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, we also 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. The questions use strategies and methods promoted through the schemes of learning.



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;

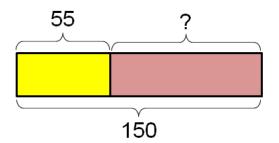
- have number at their heart. A large proportion of time is spent reinforcing number to build competency
- ensure teachers stay in the required key stage and support the ideal of depth before breadth.
- ensure students have the opportunity to stay together as they work through the schemes as a whole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



Year 4

NCETM Mastery Booklets

In addition to the schemes attached 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

We are offering courses on:

- Bar modelling
- Teaching for Mastery
- 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	Numb	er: Place	Value	Number: Addition and Subtraction		Number: Multiplication and Division		Measur Ar				
Spring		Number:	Fractions		Measurement : Time	Measurement : Time		Number: Decimals			rement: ney	
Summer	Measurement : Perimeter and length	Geometry: Angles	Shap	netry: e and netry	Position	netry: on and ction	Stati	stics	Area	rement: and neter		

Year Group Y4	Term	Autumn							
Week 1 Week 2 Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Number – place value Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9. 25 and 1000 Find 1000 more or less than a given number. Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers. Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones) Order and compare numbers beyond 1000. Identify, represent and estimate number using different representations. Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000. Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers. 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.	Number- add Add and sub digits using t columnar ad appropriate. Estimate and check answer Solve addition problems in operations a	dition and subtra otract numbers w the formal writte ddition and subtra	erations to on two step	Recall and use multiplication Use place validivide mental dividing by 1; Recognise and mental calcul Multiply two number using Solve problem including using numbers by contact the multiple of the multip	digit and three formal writter as involving must the distributione digit, integes produced prob	derived facts to derived facts to nultiplying by 0 gether three nuits and communities and communities and communities and to multiplying and active law to multiplying problems.	o multiply and and 1; ambers. tatively in by a one digit dding, ply two digit ems and	Measurement Find the area shapes by cou squares.	of rectilinear





	National Curriculum		All students	
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
		• Find the next two numbers 6, 12, 18, 24, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 9, 18, 27, 36 25, 50, 75, 5000, 6000, 7000	 What is the same and what is different about these two number sequences? 6, 12, 18, 24, 30 45, 36, 27, 18, 9 Convince me that the number 14 will	Mr Hamm has three disco lights. The first light shines for 3 seconds then is off for 3 seconds. The second light shines for 4 seconds then is off for four seconds. The third light shines for 5 seconds then is off for 5 seconds. All the lights have just come on. When is the first time all the lights will be off? When is the next time all the lights will
Value		• Fill in the missing numbers: 14 28 35	be in this sequence if it is continued. 49, 42, 35, 28	 when is the next time all the lights will come on at the same time? Here is a hundred square.
Place Va	Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9. 25 and 1000.	 Hassan counts on in 25's from 250. Circle the numbers he will say. 990, 125, 300, 440, 575, 700 	 Always, Sometimes, Never Hayley is counting in 25s and 1,000s. She says: Multiples of 1,000 are also multiples of 25. Multiples of 25 are therefore multiples of 1,000. Are these statements always, sometimes or never true? 	Some numbers have been shaded in blue, and some in pink. Can you notice the pattern? Why are some numbers maroon? 34 35 36 44 45 46 45 46 45 46 56 50 57 56 56 56 57 56 56 56 57 56 56 56 57 56 56 56 57 56 56 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 56 57 5





	National Curriculum		All students		
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving	
Place Value	Find 1000 more or less than a given number.	 Find the missing value 3,891 +	 Henry says 'When I add 1,000 to 4,325 I only have to change 1 digit.' Is he correct? Which digit does he need to change? Phil says that he can make the number that is 1,000 less than 3,512 using the number cards 1, 2, 3 and 4. Do you agree? Explain your answer. Add one thousand to 2,554 Add ten hundreds to 2,554 What do you notice? Why does this happen? 	Fill in the boxes by finding the patterns. 3210	



	National Curriculum		All students	
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers.	 Fluency Find the missing numbers in the sequences: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, _, -2, _ 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, _, -4, _, 10, 6, 2, -2, _, -10, What temperature is 10 degrees below 3 degrees Celsius? Use the number line to complete the questions. -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 What is 4 more than -2? What is 7 less than 3? What is the difference between -5 	 Reasoning Anna is counting down from 11 in fives. Does she say -11? Explain your reasoning. Harris is finding the missing numbers in this sequence. 	 Problem Solving Fred is a police officer. He is chasing a suspect on Floor 5 of a building. The suspect jumps into the lift and presses -1. Fred has to run down the stairs, how many flights must he run down? Draw the new temperature on the thermometer after each temperature change: In the morning it is 4 degrees, it drops 8 degrees. In the afternoon it is 12 degrees Celsius, overnight it drops by 14 degrees.
		and 4?		-It is 1 degree, it drops by 11 degrees.



	National Curriculum		All students	
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones)	 Find the value of in each statement. = 3,000+ 500+ 40 2,000 + + 2 = 2702 + 40 + 5 = 3045 Write the value of the underlined digit. 3,462, 5,124, 7,024, 4,720 1,423 is made up of thousands, hundreds, ences - tens ences What number has been made in the place value chart? 	 Show the value of 5 in each of these numbers. 5,462, 345, 652, 7,523 Explain how you know. Create 5 four digit numbers where the tens number is 2 and the digits add up to 9. Order them from smallest to largest. Jeff says My number has fifty three hundreds, 6 tens and 4 ones My number has five thousands, three hundreds and 64 ones Who has the biggest number? Explain why. 	 Claire thinks of a 4 digit number. The digits add up to 12. The difference between the first and fourth digit is 5. What could Claire's number be? Use the clues to find the missing digits. The thousands and tens digit multiply together to make 24. The hundreds and tens digit have a digit total of 9. The ones digit is double the thousands digit. The whole number has a digit total of 18. There are 4 number cards, A, B, C and D. They each have a four digit number on. Using the clues below, work out which card has which number. 3,421, 1,435, 3,431, 1,243 A has a digit total of 10. B and C have the same thousands digit. In C and D the tens and hundreds digits add up to 7. D has the largest digit total.

	National Curriculum		All students	
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	Order and compare numbers beyond 1000.	smallest to largest. 1,324, 1,423, 1,342, 1,432, 2,341 Here are 4 digit cards. Arrange them to make as many 4 digit numbers as you can and order your numbers from largest to smallest. 4 0 5 3 Using four counters in the place value grid below make as many 4 digit numbers as possible. Put them in ascending order. 1,000s 100s 10s 1s True You value	ou wrote these numbers in order m largest to smallest which mber would be fourth? 31, 1,335, 1,533, 5,313, 5,133, 13, 3,531. clain the process of ordering. It one number in each box so that elist of numbers is ordered largest smallest. Th H T O 1 1 3 3 1 2 7 1 2 5 1 1 3 0 1 1 5 9 1 1 5 9 1 1 1 5 1 5 9 1 1 1 1 1	 I am thinking of a number. It is greater than 1,500 but smaller than 2,000. The digits add up to 13. The difference between the largest and smallest digit is 5. What could the number be? Order them from smallest to largest. Lola has ordered five 4 digit numbers. The smallest number is 3,450, the largest number is 3,650. All the other numbers have digit totals of 20. What could the other three numbers be? You have 2 sets of 0-9 digit cards. You can use each card once. Arrange the digits so they are as close to the target numbers as possible. Largest odd number Largest even number Largest multiple of 3 Smallest multiple of 5 Number closest to 5000.



	National Curriculum		All students	
	Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations.	What number is represented below? I add 7 hundreds and 4 tens to it. What is the new number? Show 1600 on the number line. This ten frame represents 1000 when it is full. What number is represented in the ten frame?	 Place 2500 on the number lines below. 0 5000 2000 4000 Has the place on the number line changed? Why? Amelia says 'The number in the place value grid is the largest number you can make with 8 counters.' Do you agree? Prove your answer. 	 Using 3 counters and the place value grid below, how many 4 digit numbers can you make? 1000 100 10 1 Dan was making a 4 digit number using place value counters. He dropped two of his counters on the floor. These are the counters he had left. 1000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10



	National Curriculum Statement		All students
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning Problem Solving
Place Value	Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000.	Fluency Complete the tables Nearest Nearest 100 1000	 Caroline thinks that the largest whole number that rounds to 400 it is 200. Is 449. Is she correct? Explain why. Henry says '747 to the nearest 10 is 740.' Do you agree with Henry? Explain why. When a number is rounded to the nearest 100 it is 200. When the same number is rounded to the nearest 10 it is 250. What could the number be? Two different 2 digit numbers both round to 40 when rounded to the nearest ten. The sum of the two numbers is 79 What could the 2 number be? What are all the possibilities? Using the digit cards 0-9, can you make numbers that fit the following rules? When rounded to the nearest 10, I round
		The school kitchen wants to order enough jacket potatoes for lunch. Potatoes come in sacks of 100. How many sacks do they need for 766 children?	 A number rounded to the nearest 10 is 550. What is the smallest possible number it could be? When rounded to the nearest 10, I round to 10. When rounded to the nearest 1000, I round to 1000. When rounded to the nearest 1000, I round to 7200.



	National Curriculum Statement		All students	
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers.	Use <, > or =	 Organise these numbers into different groups. 16, 40, 7, 26, 55, 39, 24, 2, 30 How have you organised them? Can you add one more number to each category? Can you a friend guess how you have organised them? Would they organise them differently? Odd one out. 12 25 Which of these numbers is the odd one out? Why? Is there a different answer? How many answers can you find? 	It has 4 digits. The column of the highest value is the greatest number it could be. The tens column is an even number in the 3 times table. The hundreds column is half of the ones column. What could Annie's number be? What are all the possibilities? Create your own question for a friend. • Guess my rule. Think of two rules for a Venn diagram. Other players say numbers for you to sort. They begin to guess the headings of the Venn diagram based on where the numbers are placed.



	National Curriculum Statement		All students	
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Place Value	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.	Match the Arabic numeral to the correct Roman numeral. 15	 Look at the multiples of 10. Is there a pattern? What do you notice? Bobby says In the 10 times table, all the numbers have a zero. Therefore, in Roman numerals all multiples of 10 have an X Is he correct? Prove it. What is today's short date in Roman numerals? How do you know? 	 Treasure hunt. Complete the trail by adding the Roman Numerals together as you go. If you know 1 – 100 in Roman numerals can you guess the numbers up to 1000? Order these answers from greatest to smallest XXII + XXXV = XXXI + LIV = LXIII + XXVI = LV + XXII = LXXI + XXXVIII= LXV + XXXII =



	National Curriculum Statement		All students	
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Addition and Subtraction	Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.	 Complete the part-whole models 2300 Choose whether to solve these questions mentally or using written methods. 54 + 46	• Complete the calculation O4 - 211 341 • Desani adds three numbers together that total 7,170 They all have 4 digits. They are all multiples of 5 What could the numbers be? Prove it.	 A game to play for two people. The aim of the game is to get a number as close to 5,000 as possible. Each child rolls a 1-6 die and chooses where to put the number on their. Once they have each filled their grid, they add up their totals to see who is the closest. ? ? ? ? ? ? + ? ? ? ? ? All of the digits below are either a 3 or a 9. Can you work out each digit? 7,338 = ???? + ???? Work out the value of each shape + A = 16 + A = 25 + A = 25 + A = 30

	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Addition and Subtraction	Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation.	 Julie has 578 stamps, Heidi has 456 stamps. How many stamps do they have altogether? Show how you can check your answer using the inverse. Estimate the answers to these number sentences. Show your working. 3,243 + 4,428 7,821- 2,941 Check the answers to the following calculations using the inverse. Show all your working. 762 + 345 = 1,107 2,456- 734 = 1,822 	 Always, sometimes, never. The difference between two odd numbers is odd. Hazel fills in this bar model 2821 2178 She makes the following calculations from it. 2,821 – 2,178 = 757 2,821 – 757 = 2,178 2,178 + 757 = 2,821 757 + 2,178 = 2,821 Is she correct? Explain why. 	 Harry thinks of a number, he multiplies it by 3, adds 7 and then divides it by 2. How could he get back to his original number? If Harry starts with the number 3, write out all the calculations he will do to get back to his original number. With a friend, discuss before working each out which will be greater or smaller than the other. Why do you think this? What key facts did you use? 3,567 – 567 3,677 – 344 4,738 + 36 4,738 + 18 + 18 2,139 – 85 + 27 2,151 – 86 + 30

	National Curriculum Statement		All students
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning Problem Solving
Addition and Subtraction	Solve addition and subtraction two step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why.	 There are 2,452 people at a theme park. 538 are children, how many are adults? Sarah draws a diagram to help. Circle the correct diagram. Adults 2,452 Adults 538 2,452 Adults Sassassassassassassassassassassassassass	 Archie and Sophie are both working out the answer to the following question 350 + 278 + 250 They have both used different strategies.

	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Multiplication and Division	Recall multiplication and division facts of multiplication tables up to 12 x 12.	 Find the answers: 4 x 12 = 5 x 9 = 7 x 8 = 8 x 11 = Fill in the gaps: 4 x = 12 8 x = 64 32 = 4 x 6 = 24 ÷ Leila has 6 bags with 5 apples in each. How many apples does she have altogether? How many multiplication and division sentences can you write that have the number 72 in them? 	 Complete these calculations: 7 x 8 = 7 x 4 x 2 = 5 x 6 = 5 x 3 x 2 = 12 x 4 = 12 x 2 x 2 = Which calculations have the same answer? Can you explain why? True or False 6 x 8 = 6 x 4 x 2 6 x 8 = 6 x 4 + 4 Explain your reasoning. Can you write the number 24 as a product of three numbers? Which pair of numbers could go in the boxes? X = 48 	 Find three possible values for O and A. O× A= 24 I am thinking of 2 secret numbers where the sum of the numbers is 16 and the product is 48. What are my secret numbers? Can you make up 2 secret numbers and tell somebody what the sum and product are? Here is part of a multiplication square. Shade in any other squares that have the same answer as the shaded square. X Y S G 7 8 9 Y 20 D G 7 8 9 Y 20 M G 7 8 9 M G 7 8 9<!--</td-->



	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Multiplication and Division	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.	 Fill in the missing numbers: x 1 = 13 x 0 = 3 x 2 x Holly has 1 box of 12 eggs. How many eggs does she have? Sally has 0 boxes of 12 eggs. How many eggs does she have? Write these two questions as multiplication sentences. Five children share some cherries. Each child gets 6 cherries. There are 3 cherries left over. How many cherries were in 	 Always, sometimes, never An even number that is divisible by 3 is also divisible by 6. Harvey has written a number sentence. 13 x 0 = 0 He says I can change one number in my number sentence to make a brand new multiplication. Is he correct? Which number should he change? Explain your reasoning. 	 Write the number 30 as the product of 3 numbers. Can you do it in different ways? Try to reach the target number below by multiplying three of the numbers together. Cross out any numbers you don't use. Target number: 144 1 5 3 0 6 8 Use the numbers 1-8 to fill the circles. \(\frac{1}{a} \) \(\frac
		How many cherries were in the bag to begin with?		



	National Curriculum Statement		All students	All students	
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving	
Multiplication and Division	Recognise and use factor pairs and commutatively in mental calculations.	 Use 16 cubes. How many different arrays can you make? Think about making towers of cubes that are equal in height. Can you write a multiplication sentence to describe the towers? The numbers in your multiplication sentences are the factors of 16! 7 x 5 = □ = 5 x □ Find the missing numbers 12 x 6 = 6 x 2 x 3 x 5 = x 5 2 x 7 x 5 = x 5 13 x 12 can be solved by using factor pairs, eg 13 x 3 x 4 or 13 x 2 x 6. What factor pair could you use to solve 17 x 8? 	 Fill in the missing numbers 25 x 3 = x x x x Use factor pairs to solve 15 x 8. Is there more than one way you can do it? Multiply a number by itself and then make one factor one more and the other one less. What do you notice? Does this always happen? Eg 4 x 4 = 16 6 x 6 = 36 5 x 3 = 15 7 x 5 = 35 Try out more examples to prove your thinking. 	 Place <, >, or = in these number sentences to make them correct: 50 x 4 4 4 x 50 4 x 50 4 x 50 4 x 50 200 x 5 3 x 300 The school has a singing group of more than 12 singers but less than 32. They sing together in different ways. Sometimes they sing in pairs and sometimes in groups of 3, 4 or 6. Whatever size groups they are in, no one is left out and everyone is singing. How many singers are there in the school choir? 	

	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Multiplication and Division	Multiply two digit and three digit numbers by a one digit number using formal written layout.	Use counters to solve 126 x 4 Draw 4 rows and make 126 in each of them. Add up the columns and exchange counters where needed to find the answer. Sahil has 45 packets of sweets. Each packet has 6 sweets in it. How many sweets does he have altogether?	 Penny says a two digit number multiplied by a one digit number will always give a two digit answer. Is she correct? Justify your answer. Find the mistake that has been made in the calculation below. Explain and correct it. 47 × 8 3256 What digit goes in the missing box? Convince me. 3 x 4 = 140 	 What could the numbers in the multiplication be? Every digit is different. X 3 3 3 Miss Wood orders some new whiteboard pens for Year 3 and 4.

	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Multiplication and Division	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.	 Harry buys 6 chocolate bars, one chocolate bar costs 54p. How much does Harry spend? Write a number sentence to represent the problem. Solve the problem. Dan is using a number machine. Every number he puts in is multiplied by the same number. He puts 4 numbers in and the numbers that come out are 21, 49, 84 and 140. What could the machine be multiplying by? Laura is making a sequence using shapes. She uses 3 circles, 4 pentagons and 5 rectangles. If she uses the same pattern to make a longer sequence, how many pentagons will she use in a sequence with 72 shapes altogether? 	 Miss Smith estimates; 399 x 60 = 240,000 Is this a good estimate? Explain why. In a box there are red and yellow cubes. For every 5 red cubes there are 3 yellow cubes. Hannah says; If I have more than 10 red cubes, I will definitely have more than 10 yellow cubes. Do you agree? Convince me. 	 An ice cream sundae is made from one scoop of ice cream, one topping and one sauce. How many different ice cream sundaes can be created from 5 different flavours of ice cream, 3 different toppings and 4 different sauces? Jenny needs to buy 20 cupcakes for a party. A shop has two offers on cupcakes. 5 cupcakes for 40p Which offer is better? How much money will Jenny spend altogether?



	National Curriculum Statement	All students		
	National Curriculum Statement	Fluency	Reasoning	Problem Solving
Measurement	Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares.	 Find the area of these shapes: A rectangle measures 5 squares long by 3 squares wide. What is the area of the shape? Max is building a patio made of 24 square slabs. What could the patio look like? Design it on squared paper. Max is using 6 coloured square slabs in his design. None of them are touching each other. Where could they be in the designs you have made? 	 A shape has the area of 17cm². Could the shape be a rectangle? Explain your answer. A rectangle measures 5 squares by 3 squares. Amy says; The area must be 8 squares. Do you agree? Explain your thinking. The area of any rectangle has an even number of squares. Do you agree? Prove it. 	 A fourteen sided shape has an area of eight squares. Draw the shape on squared paper. How many shapes can you draw that have an area of 8 square centimetres? Here is the floor plan of a lounge and a dining room. Each square represents 1m² Sam is a carpet fitter. He charges £3 per metre squared. How much will it cost to have the whole area of the lounge and dining room carpeted?

