

Shape

You could take your child on a 'shape walk' around an area such as Walsall town or Birmingham to see what shapes they can spot. They should be able to identify different types of triangles and recognise multi-sided shapes including heptagons.

Money

Receiving (and spending!) pocket money can make children very keen learners in this area! Put them in charge of a small part of the shopping list at the supermarket and give them a budget they must not go over. Encourage them to solve problems involving money. E.g. I need 4 packets of sugar at £1.30 each. How much will that cost? How much change will I get from £10?

Time

Make sure that there are both traditional and digital clocks around the house for your child to practise reading the time to the nearest minute. Use TV guides and timetables to encourage them to calculate times (e.g. which programme will last 45 minutes?)

Measures

Cooking is a great way for your child to practise weighing and measuring in grams and kilograms. It's a terrific way to learn to accurately read scales and measure out capacities in litres and centilitres.

Helping your child with maths in Year 4

This leaflet is to give you some ideas about how you can support your child's learning in maths in small, fun, practical ways at home this year.

Children's numeracy skills can be greatly boosted by help at home, in the same way that regular help with spelling and reading can nurture their literacy skills. Parents are often nervous to help in maths however, worried they may confuse their child by teaching them 'different' methods ("we didn't do it like this in my day...").

At St. Anne's, we aim to teach children to work with number in lots of different ways. We know that what works for one child will not always make sense to another and that by giving them a range of different methods, they will be well equipped to select one which works for them. So please, be encouraged to talk about maths with your child, you never know, they may even teach you a new thing or two!

7 times
table

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$
$$2 \times 7 = 14$$
$$3 \times 7 = 21$$
$$4 \times 7 = 28$$
$$5 \times 7 = 35$$
$$6 \times 7 = 42$$
$$7 \times 7 = 49$$
$$8 \times 7 = 56$$
$$9 \times 7 = 63$$
$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

8 times
table

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$
$$2 \times 8 = 16$$
$$3 \times 8 = 24$$
$$4 \times 8 = 32$$
$$5 \times 8 = 40$$
$$6 \times 8 = 48$$
$$7 \times 8 = 56$$
$$8 \times 8 = 64$$
$$9 \times 8 = 72$$
$$10 \times 8 = 80$$

9 times
table

$$1 \times 9 = 9$$
$$2 \times 9 = 18$$
$$3 \times 9 = 27$$
$$4 \times 9 = 36$$
$$5 \times 9 = 45$$
$$6 \times 9 = 54$$
$$7 \times 9 = 63$$
$$8 \times 9 = 72$$
$$9 \times 9 = 81$$
$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

Multiplication tables

Helping your child to learn multiplication facts and regularly going over them will benefit them enormously. They should learn to recite them in order as well as give 'quickfire' answers when they are jumbled up (e.g. "What are seven eights?", "How many nine's make 81?"). This can be done on car journeys or whenever there is a spare 5 minutes.

By the end of Year 4, it is hoped that your child will know their 2, 5, 10, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 times tables.

'Every day maths'

An important part of children's learning in maths involves applying their skills to everyday problems and situations. Encouraging them to practise their maths skills in daily life will benefit them enormously. The following questions may give you some ideas:

*Children are no longer required to learn up to 12x because of the metric number system.

Useful websites

www.multiplication.com

www.happychild.org.uk/wks/math/key2/multiply/index.htm

www.topmarks.co.uk

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/ks2bitesize/numeracy