



Maths in Year 4

Supporting Maths at Home

Subtraction

Column subtraction method is first introduced in Year 3 but will continue to be used by students up to Year 6 and beyond. The [column method](#) of subtraction relies on students being able to correctly arrange a calculation, such as $653 - 321$, into columns so that the operation of subtraction can take place.



Scan me!

Addition

Column addition is first introduced in Year 3 but will continue to be used by pupils up to Year 6 and beyond.

The [column method](#) of addition relies on pupils being able to correctly arrange a calculation, such as $789 + 642$, into columns so that the operation of addition can take place.



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Division

[Short division](#) is a quick and effective method to work out division with larger numbers.

After your child becomes comfortable with chunking, they will move onto short division as it can be used to solve a division problem with a very large dividend by following a series of easy steps.



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Multiplication

In Year 4, your child will continue to learn to multiply a two-digit number by a one-digit number, such as 45×3 , using a range of mental and informal methods. They will also learn to multiply three-digit numbers by a one-digit number, such as 453×6 . They will use objects, drawings, diagrams, and formal written methods.

By the end of the year, your child should know multiplication facts all the way up to 12×12 .



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Multiplication Check

The Multiplication Times Tables Check is an online test where the pupils are asked 25 questions on times tables 2 to 12. For every question, you have 6 seconds to answer, and in between the questions, there is a 3-second rest. Questions about the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 12 times table come up more often. The questions are generated randomly based on the rules of the MTC.



Year 4 Bitesize

Maths

