Addition and Subtraction — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- Add
- Total
- Plus
- Sum
- More
- Altogether
- Difference
- Subtract
- Less
- Minus
- Take away
- Mentally, Orally
- Column Addition
- Column Subtraction
- Exchange
- Estimate
- Inverse operation
- Solve problems
- Number facts

Addition and Subtraction Methods

Add 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3427 \\ \hline 8589 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5162 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 8659 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. When adding 6 tens + 9 tens = 15 tens = 1 hundred + 5 tens

Place 1 hundred under the hundreds answer and 5 tens in the answer.

Multiple exchanges

$$\begin{array}{r} 5864 \\ +3497 \\ \hline 9361 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, add each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.

Subtract 4-digit numbers

No exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} 5789 \\ -\ 3421 \\ \hline 2368 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn.

One exchange

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 6\ 1} \\ 5749 \\ -\ 3471 \\ \hline 2278 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. When subtracting 4 tens -7 tens, exchange 1 hundred to make:

14 tens – 7 tens = 7 tens

Multiple exchanges

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 6131} \\ 5742 \\ -\ 3476 \\ \hline 2266 \end{array}$$

Starting with the ones, subtract each column in turn. Exchange tens, hundreds and/ or thousands as required.

Efficient subtraction

Calculate 6000 – 3617 = 2383

Area and Perimeter — Knowledge Organiser

Keywords

- area
- perimeter
- centimetres
- metres
- squares
- distance
- millimetres
- kilometres
- length
- width
- rectilinear
- right angle

Area and Perimeter

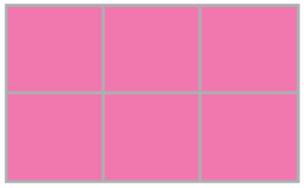
Area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape.

Perimeter is the total **distance** around the outside of a 2D shape.

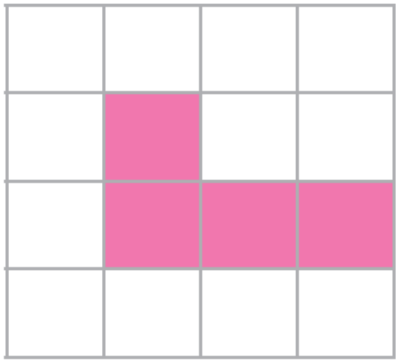
Measuring Area

We can count **squares** to find the **area** of a **rectilinear** shape.

Area = 1 square



Area = 6 squares



Area = 4 squares

Units of Measure for Perimeter

km	1 **kilometre** = 1000 **metres**
m	1 **metre** = 100 **centimetres**
cm	1 **centimetre** = 10 **millimetres**
mm	

Rectilinear Figures

A **rectilinear** figure is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at **right angles** (90°).

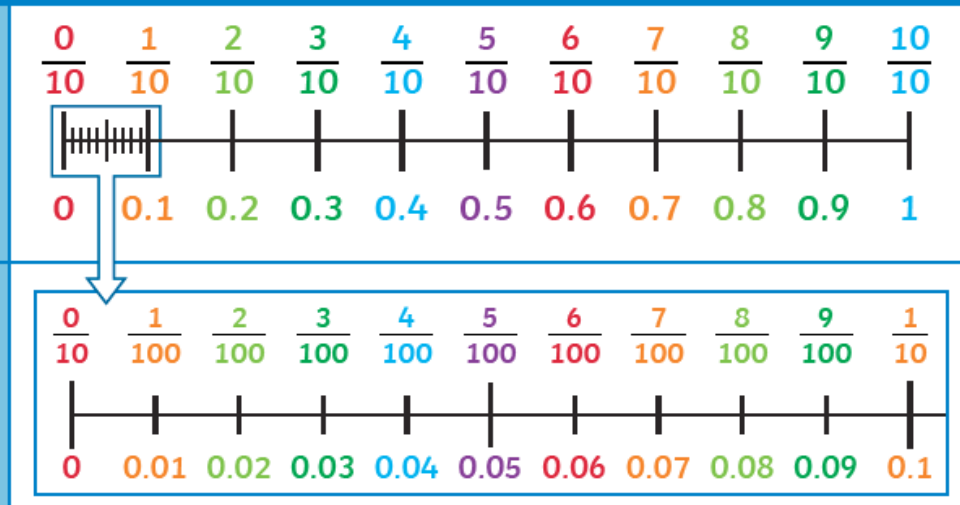
Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- tenths
- hundredths
- decimal tenths
- decimal hundredths
- decimal equivalents
- part-whole model
- rounding
- decimal point
- place value

Tenths and Hundredths



Fraction and Decimal Equivalents

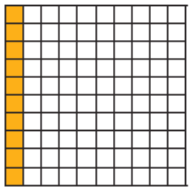
$= \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

$= \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$

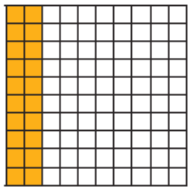
$= \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$

$= \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$

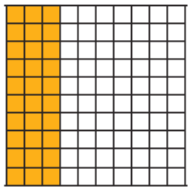
Tenth and Hundredth Decimal Equivalents



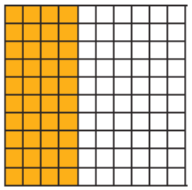
$\frac{1}{10} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$



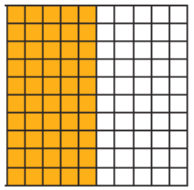
$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100} = 0.2$



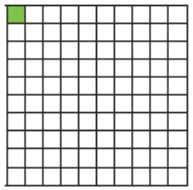
$\frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} = 0.3$



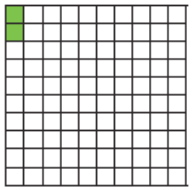
$\frac{4}{10} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4$



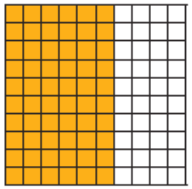
$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100} = 0.5$



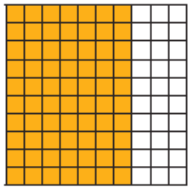
$\frac{1}{100} = 0.01$



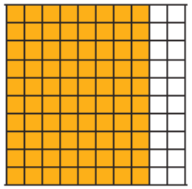
$\frac{2}{100} = 0.02$



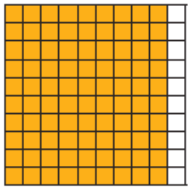
$\frac{6}{10} = \frac{60}{100} = 0.6$



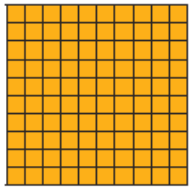
$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{70}{100} = 0.7$



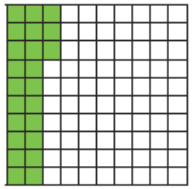
$\frac{8}{10} = \frac{80}{100} = 0.8$



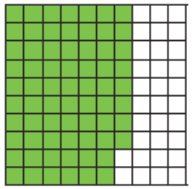
$\frac{9}{10} = \frac{90}{100} = 0.9$



$\frac{10}{10} = \frac{100}{100} = 1$



$\frac{23}{100} = 0.23$



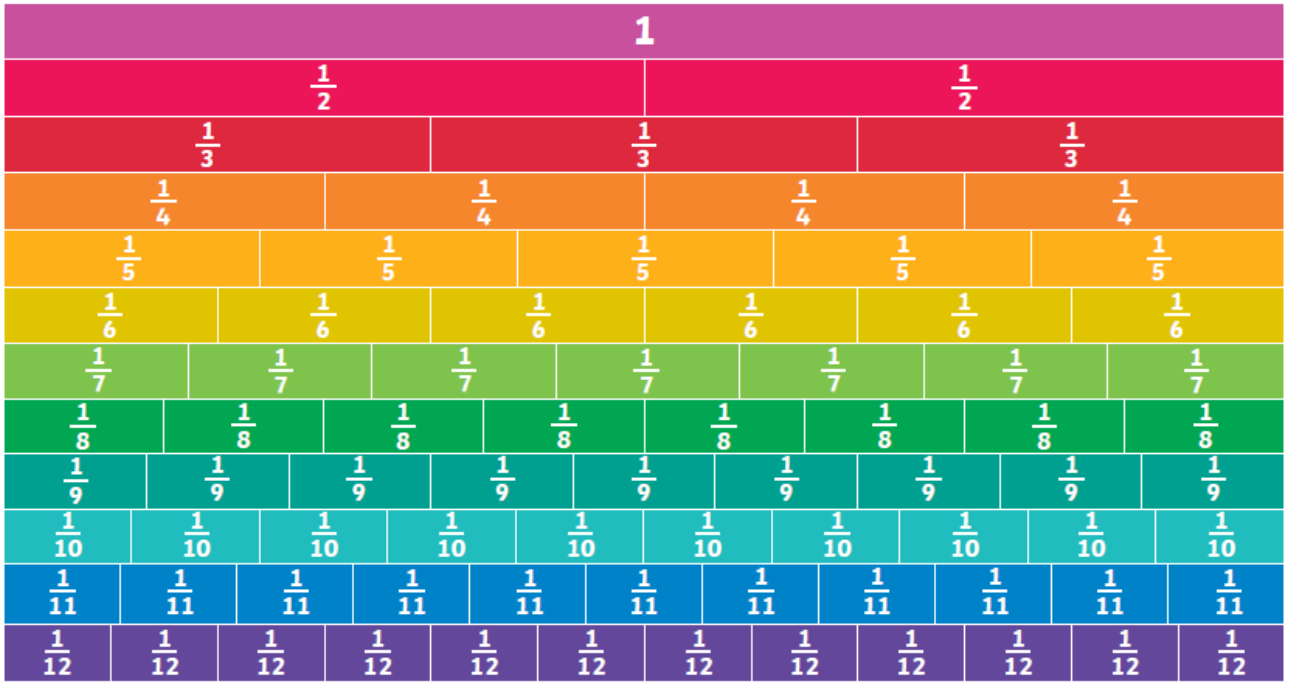
$\frac{68}{100} = 0.68$

Fractions — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- numerator
- denominator
- unit fraction
- non-unit fraction
- equivalent
- quantities
- whole
- halves
- thirds
- quarters
- fifths
- sixths
- sevenths
- eighths
- ninths
- tenths
- elevenths
- twelfths
- quantities

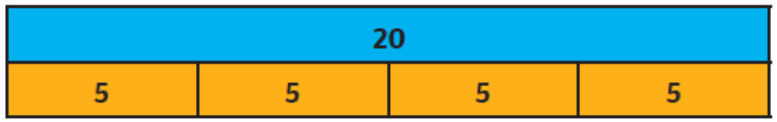
Fraction Families



Fractions of Quantities

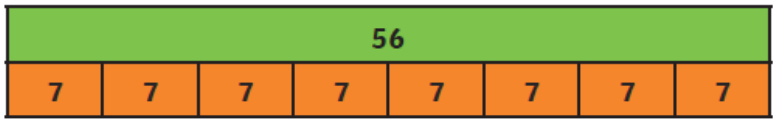
To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:



$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = 5 $\frac{2}{4}$ of 20 = 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 20 = 15 $\frac{4}{4}$ of 20 = 20

To find eighths of 56:



$\frac{1}{8}$ of 56 = 7 $\frac{2}{8}$ of 56 = 14 $\frac{3}{8}$ of 56 = 21 $\frac{4}{8}$ of 56 = 28

$\frac{5}{8}$ of 56 = 35 $\frac{6}{8}$ of 56 = 42 $\frac{7}{8}$ of 56 = 49 $\frac{8}{8}$ of 56 = 56

Statistics — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- bar chart
- pictogram
- frequency table
- tally chart
- discrete data
- continuous data
- time graph
- sum
- difference
- comparison
- interpret

Discrete and Continuous Data

Data that is counted in whole numbers is discrete. In **discrete data**, values between whole numbers cannot be counted.

Data that is measured and therefore can take on infinite values is continuous. In **continuous data**, values between whole numbers can be counted.

Frequency Tables

Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.

The frequency column is completed after all the data has been collected.

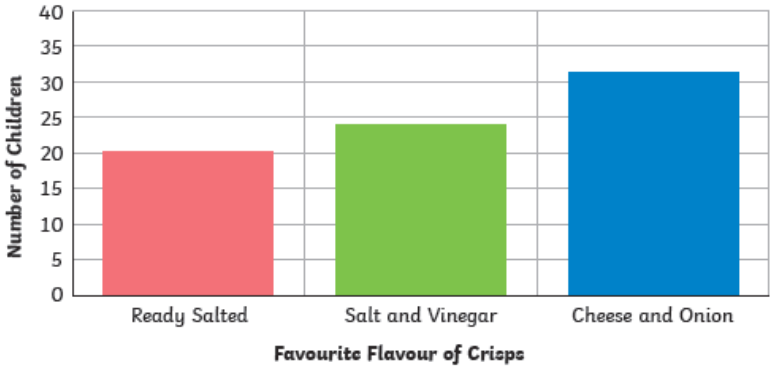
Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency
brown	𝍸 |	6
blue	𝍸 |||	8
green	|||	3
grey	||||	4
hazel	𝍸	5

Bar Charts

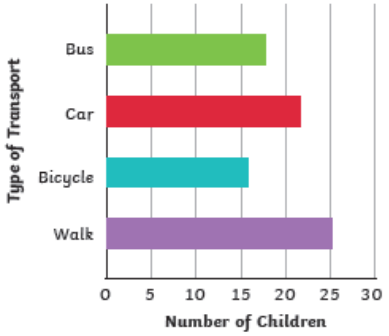
A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars are used to show the data of each category. There must be a gap between each bar.

The scale of the bar chart is based on the range of data.

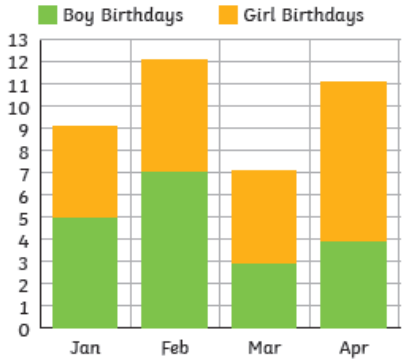
The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The bars are horizontal on this bar chart.



Two sets of data are shown on this stacked bar chart.



Money

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

amount
change
combinations
estimate
decimal
pence
penny
pounds
round
value
convert

UK Coins

£0.01
one
penny coin

£0.02
two
pence coin

£0.05
five
pence coin

£0.10
ten
pence coin

£0.20
twenty
pence coin

£0.50
fifty
pence coin

£1.00
one
pound coin

£2.00
two
pound coin

UK Notes

£5
five pound note

£10
ten pound note

£20
twenty pound note

£50
fifty pound note

Pounds and Pence

£3 and 25 pence **£3.25**

£52 and 13 pence **£52.13**

463 = £4.63

705p = £7.05

92p = £0.92

Multiplication and Division — Knowledge Organiser

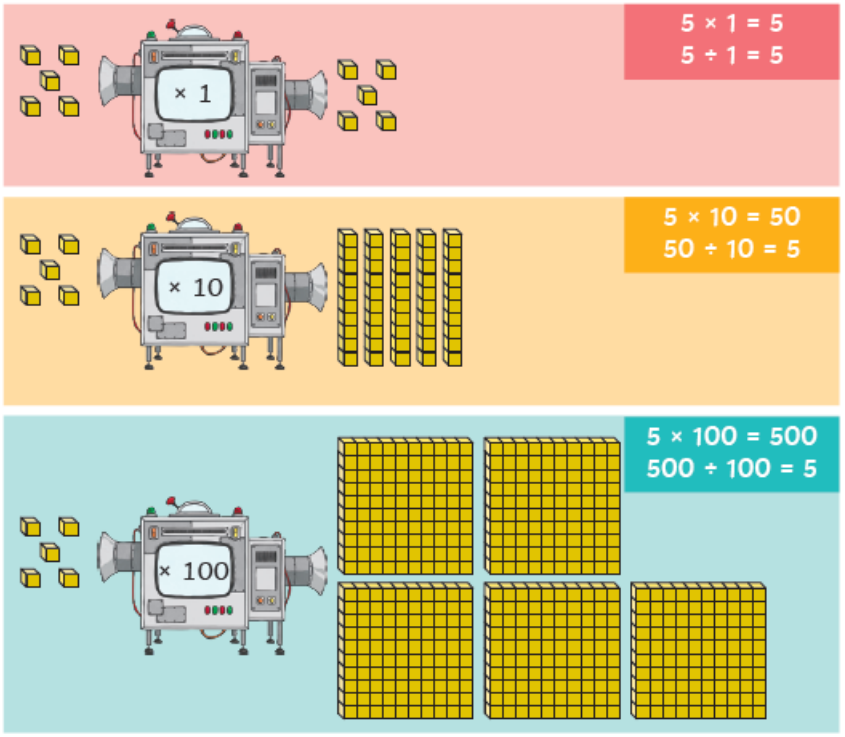
Key Vocabulary

- multiply
- groups of
- lots of
- times
- divide
- share
- remainder
- factor
- multiple
- product

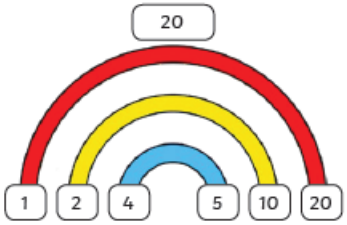
Multiplication and Division Facts

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

Use Place Value to Multiply and Divide Mentally



Factor pairs and Commutativity



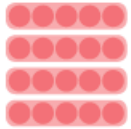
The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.

The factor pairs are:

1 and 20 | 2 and 10 | 4 and 5

5 × 4 = 20

4 × 5 = 20



Multiply Using Formal Written Methods

Th	H	T	O	
	5	4	3	
×			4	
		1	2	(4 × 3)
	1	6	0	(4 × 40)
2	0	0	0	(4 × 500)
2	1	7	2	

Th	H	T	O
	5	4	3
×			4
2	1	7	2
	1	1	

Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.

Number and Place Value — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- thousands
- hundreds
- tens
- ones
- zero
- place value
- greater than
- less than
- order
- round
- rounded to
- negative number
- partition
- digit
- Roman numeral

Counting

Counting in 6s

0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60

Counting in 7s

0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70

Counting in 9s

0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90

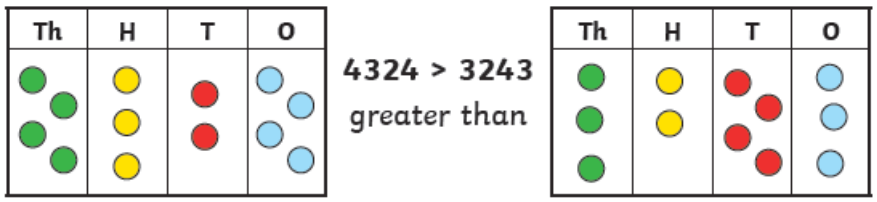
Counting in 25s

0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250

Counting in 1000s

0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000

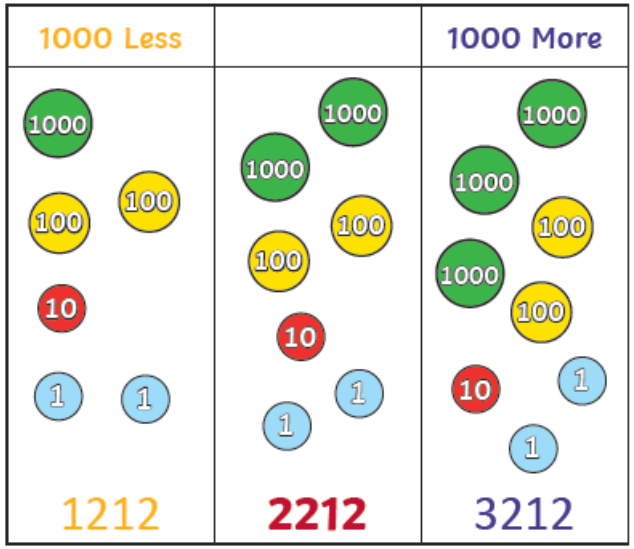
Compare and Order



2497	2508	3012	3521	3530	4002

smallest — greatest

1000 More or 1000 Less

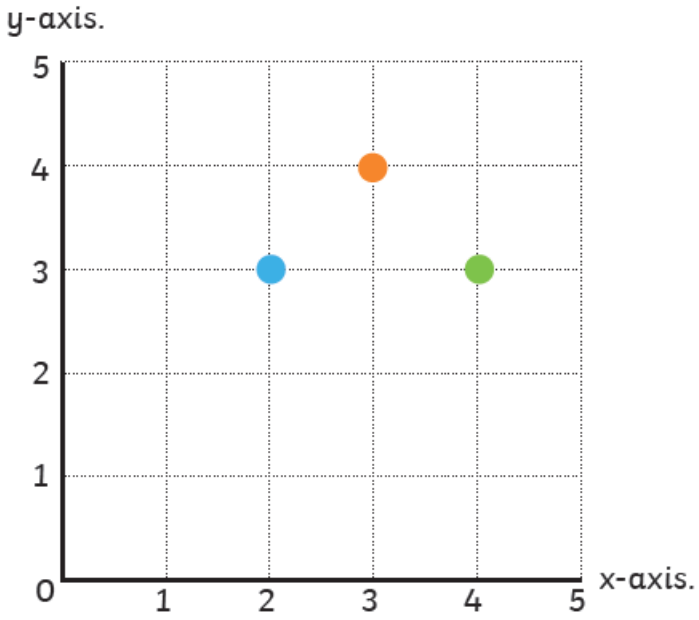


Position and Direction — Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- coordinate
- quadrant
- x-axis
- y-axis
- translation
- vertex
- vertices

Position in the First Quadrant



Coordinates are a useful way to locate a position on a map or grid.

The numbers across the horizontal line of the grid are on the **x-axis**.

The numbers on the vertical line of the grid are on the **y-axis**.

We always read or write the number on the x-axis before the **y-axis**.

The x and y position are written in brackets with a comma.

The coordinate of the blue spot is **(2, 3)**.

To help you remember which point to read or write first, simply remember to move 'along the corridor and up the stairs'.

In other words, move on the x-axis and then move on the y-axis.

Properties of Shape

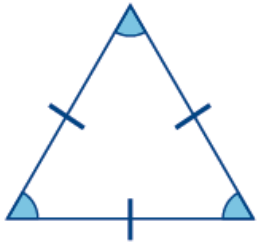
Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

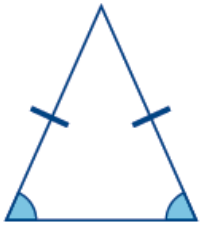
- angle
- right angle
- acute
- obtuse
- horizontal
- vertical
- diagonal
- parallel
- perpendicular
- two-dimensional
- polygon
- line of symmetry
- reflection
- mirror line
- isosceles
- equilateral
- scalene
- quadrilateral
- rhombus
- parallelogram
- trapezium

Triangles

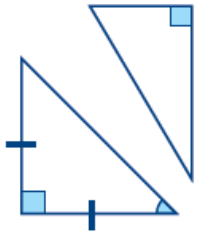
Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.



An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.

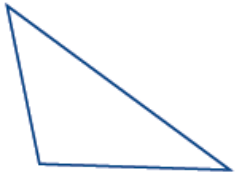


An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.



A right-angled triangle always has one 90° angle.

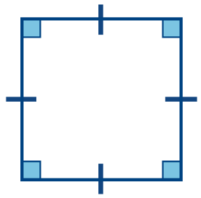
It can be isosceles or scalene.



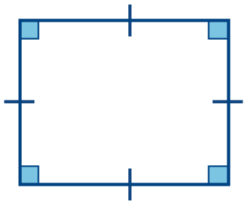
A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.

Quadrilaterals

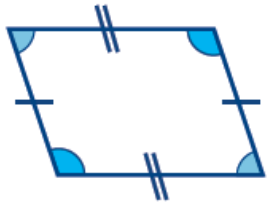
A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides.



A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.

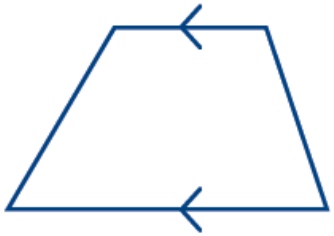


A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.

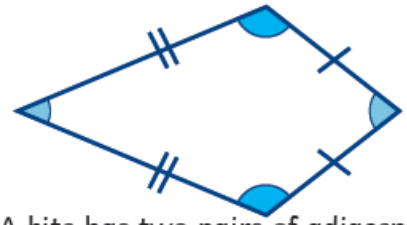


A parallelogram has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and opposite equal angles.

A rhombus has four sides of equal length and opposite equal angles. A rhombus is also a parallelogram.



A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.



A kite has two pairs of adjacent equal sides and one pair of opposite equal angles.

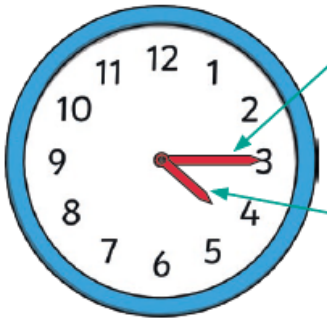
Time

Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- 12-hour time
- 24-hour time
- Roman numerals
- analogue
- digital
- hours
- minutes
- seconds
- o'clock
- half past
- quarter past
- quarter to
- midday
- midnight
- noon
- a.m.
- p.m.

Analogue and Digital Clocks



Minute Hand
The long hand points to the minutes past the hour.

Hour Hand
The short hand points to the hour. If this hand is pointing between the hours, it is the earlier hour of the two.

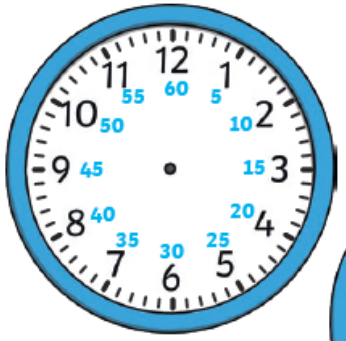
twelve o'clock

quarter past twelve

half past twelve

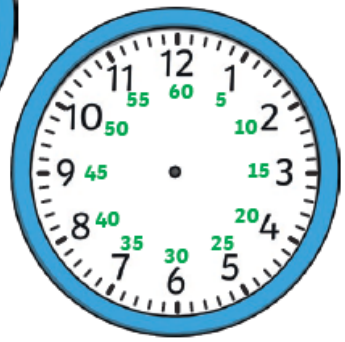
quarter to one

Durations of Time



There are **60 seconds** in a minute.

There are **60 minutes** in an hour.



There are **24 hours** in a day

There are **7 days** in a week.

There are **12 months** in a year.