



Year 4 Workout: Maths

Warm up

1. Fill in the missing numbers in this sequence.

64 264 464
1 mark

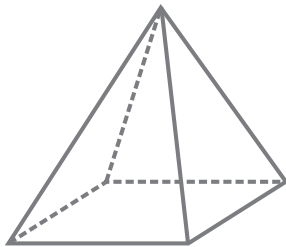
2. Work out the answers to these additions.

$643 + 7 = \dots\dots\dots$ $802 + 5 = \dots\dots\dots$

$438 + 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ $297 + 9 = \dots\dots\dots$

2 marks

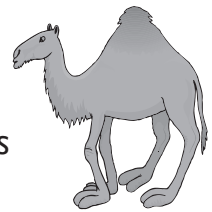
3. How many **faces**, **edges** and **vertices** does this pyramid have?



..... faces

..... edges

..... vertices



1 mark

4. Put these decimals in order. Start with the **smallest**.

1.34

1.04

1.85

0.49

.....

smallest

.....

.....

.....

largest

1 mark

5. Work out these calculations.

$1764 + 1000 = \dots\dots\dots$

$6971 - 1000 = \dots\dots\dots$

_____ 1 mark

6. Fill in the gaps in these calculations with **10** or **100**.

$27 \div \dots\dots\dots = 2.7$

$63 \div \dots\dots\dots = 0.63$

$4 \div \dots\dots\dots = 0.04$

$59 \div \dots\dots\dots = 5.90$

_____ 2 marks

7. Look at the number **756.89**

Which digit is in the tenths place?

.....

_____ 1 mark

Which digit is in the hundredths place?

.....

_____ 1 mark

8. Louisa has thirty four £1 coins and nine £2 coins.
Alberto has one hundred 50p coins.
Who has more money? Explain your answer.



.....
.....
.....

_____ 2 marks

Score:

Taken from CGP's Year 4 Maths 10-Minute Weekly Workouts (M4XW21).
See the full range of KS2 Weekly Workouts at cgpbooks.co.uk.

Year 4 Maths Workout: Answers

- 64, **164**, 264, **364**, 464, **564** 1 mark
- $643 + 7 = \mathbf{650}$ $802 + 5 = \mathbf{807}$
 $438 + 3 = \mathbf{441}$ $297 + 9 = \mathbf{306}$
2 marks for all 4 correct,
otherwise 1 mark for any 2 correct
- 5 faces, 8 edges** and **5 vertices** 1 mark
- 0.49, 1.04, 1.34, 1.85** 1 mark
- $1764 + 1000 = \mathbf{2764}$ $6971 - 1000 = \mathbf{5971}$
1 mark for both correct answers
- $27 \div \mathbf{10} = 2.7$ $63 \div \mathbf{100} = 0.63$
 $4 \div \mathbf{100} = 0.04$ $59 \div \mathbf{10} = 5.90$
2 marks for all 4 correct,
otherwise 1 mark for any 2 correct
- Tenths place — **8** 1 mark
Hundredths place — **9** 1 mark
- $34 \times 1 = \mathbf{£34}$ and $9 \times 2 = \mathbf{£18}$
Louisa has $34 + 18 = \mathbf{£52}$
Alberto has $100 \times 50\text{p} = \mathbf{£50}$
So **Louisa** has more money.
1 mark for saying Louisa has more money,
1 mark for a correct explanation