

Key Instant Recall Facts 2025-26
Year 4

Cycle 1
A millennium is 1000 years
To find one tenth of a number you divide it by 10.
To convert to 24 hour pm time, you add 12 to the hour e.g. 3:35pm = 15:35pm $3 + 12 = 15$
Translation - "Sliding" - moving a shape without rotating or flipping it.

Cycle 3
The area is the amount of space inside a 2D shape. $L \times W$ / find area counting inside
Decagon - 10 sided shape.
Equilateral triangle - all 3 sides of equal length and equal angles.
To find a quarter, you can half and half again.

Cycle 5
Rounding rule - 5 or more let it soar, 4 or less let it rest.
Square numbers e.g. 2×2 3×3 4×4 etc
Multiplying ($\times$) means Lots of Groups of Product Multiplied by.
A decimal is parts of a whole

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Cycle 9
Isosceles triangle - A triangle with two equal sides. The angles opposite the equal sides are equal.
A regular shape has sides that are all the same length and all angles are equal.
An irregular shape has sides and angles of different length and size.
To convert metres to centimetres you must multiply by 100 e.g. $1.23 \times 100 = 123\text{cm}$

Cycle 7
Equilateral triangle - all 3 sides of equal length and equal angles.
To convert from pence to pounds you divide by 100 e.g. $245\text{p} \div 100 = \text{£}2.45$
To convert from pounds to pence you multiply by 100 e.g. $\text{£}4.56 \times 100 = 456\text{p}$

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Cycle 13
Times tables 12×12
Less than $45 < 100$
To double a number you $\times$ by 2.
Factors are numbers we can multiply together to get another number e.g. 2 and 3 are factors of 6, because $2 \times 3 = 6$.
A fraction is parts of a whole.

Cycle 11
The x axis is horizontal and the y axis is vertical on a co-ordinates grid.
Scalene triangle - A triangle with all sides of different lengths. No sides are equal and no angles are equal.
A decimal is parts of a whole
To find a quarter, you can half and half again.