Section 6.1

Grade 4 | Term 1

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Number Concepts	General	Problem solving	1. Create and solve problems involving place value, factors, multiples, and fractions.	3	3.0 wk
		Investigative strategies	2. Use appropriate strategies (pen and paper computation, mental computation, or a calculator) to investigate number concepts.		
	Counting	Counting forwards and backwards Skip counting Counting on	3. Count in a variety of ways: counting forward, counting backwards, skip counting, counting on.	4	
		Sequences of numbers	4. Identify the pattern in a sequence of numbers		
			5. Complete sequences of numbers.		
			6. Generate number sequences.		
	Whole Numbers	Reading and writing numbers	7. Read numbers, up to 9 999.	14	
			8. Write numbers up to 9 999 in words and numerals.		
		Place value	9. Identify the place value and total value of any digit in numbers up to 9 999.		
			10. Write numbers up to 9 999 in expanded notation.		
			11. Arrange a set of two-, three-, and/or four-digit numbers in order of magnitude.		
		Factors and multiples	12. Explain the meaning of factors and multiples.		
			13. Generate multiples of a given number.		
			14. List the factors of a given number.		
		Primes and composites	15. Explain the concepts of prime number and composite number.		
			16. Identify prime numbers and composite numbers.		
			17. Classify numbers in a variety of ways, e.g., as primes, composite, odd, and/or even.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Computation	General	Computation-related vocabulary	1. Use computation vocabulary (e.g., sum, product, total, etc.) to describe situations that involve any of the four basic operations.	7	2.5 wk
		Relationships among the four basic operations	2. Explain the relationships that exist among the four basic operations.		
		Checking the reasonableness of answers	3. Explain strategies that may be used to determine the reasonableness of answers.		
			4. Determine the reasonableness of an estimated or exact answer to a computation, and justify their conclusion.		
		Computation strategies	5. Explain mental computation strategies that may be used in calculation involving addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.		
			6. Explain pencil and paper computation procedures that may be used in calculations involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.		
			7. Explain how to use a calculator to carry out addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.		
			8. Select an appropriate computation strategy (mental computation, use of pencil and paper, or use of a calculator) to carry out addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division.		
	Whole Numbers	Problem solving	9. Create and solve problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, and /or division.	11	
		Basic facts	10. Recall the basic facts for addition and subtraction.		
			11. Use several strategies to recall the basic facts for multiplication and division.		
		Addition without and with regrouping	12. Add numbers with up to four digits without regrouping.		
			13. Add numbers with up to four digits with regrouping in one place/column only.		
			14. Add numbers with up to four digits with regrouping in two places/columns.		
			15. Add numbers with up to four digits with regrouping in three places/ columns.		

Strands	Topics	Sub Topics	Learning Outcomes	Lessons	
Statistics	General	Use of statistics in real life	1. Analyse real-life situations that involve data management to identify the questions, data collection methods, and data representation methods that were used.	3	2.0 wk
			2. State reasons why people collect data.		
	Data Collection	Use of observation and interviewing Introduction to questionnaires	3. Describe the characteristics of questionnaires.	11	
			4. Prepare simple questionnaires and interviews.		
			5. Describe procedures for collecting data using observation, interviews, or simple questionnaires.		
			6. Generate questions that may be answered through data collection, representation and interpretation.		
		Planning for data collection	7. Plan data collection activities.		
		Collecting data	8. Collect data through observation, interviews, or simple questionnaires.		
Geometry	Three-Dimensional Shapes	Attributes of cubes, cuboids, cylinders, cones, and spheres	1. Identify the relationship between the number of faces, edges, and vertices of cubes and cuboids.	8	2.0 wk
		Nets of cubes and cuboids	2. Make nets of cubes and cuboids.		
		Making cubes and cuboids	3. Construct cubes and cuboids.		
		Problem solving	4. Create and solve problems based on the attributes of cubes, cuboids, cylinders, cones and spheres.		
	Plane Shapes	Angles	5. Explain the concepts of angle and right angle.	6	
			6. Draw and label angles e.g., angle A.		
			7. Classify angles according to size, e.g., angles less than a right angle, angles larger than a right angle, angles that are right angles.		
			8. Identify right angles in two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Measurement	General	Problem solving	1. Create and solve problems involving measurement.	3	3.5 wk
		Use of measurement instruments	2. Explain how to use various instruments of measurements (ruler, scale, etc).		
		Selection of instruments and units of measurement	3. Select the most appropriate instrument to measure an object.		
			4. Select the most appropriate unit to measure an object.		
		Recording measurements	5. Read and record measurements using appropriate notation.		
	Linear Measurement	Estimation and measurement using the metre, centimetre, and millimetre	6. Estimate and measure lengths and heights of objects using the metre and/or centimetre as the unit of measure.	13	
		Relationships between units	7. Draw a line segment of a given length in centimetres.		
			8. Measure line segments and curves using the centimetre as the unit of measure.		
			9. Justify the need for the millimetres as a unit of measure.		
			10. Estimate and measure lengths of objects using the millimetres as the unit of measure.		
			11. State the relationship between the millimetre and centimetre, and the millimetre and metre.		
			12. Compare the length or height of objects given their measurement in the same or different units.		
		Scale drawing	13. Explain what is a scale drawing and how scale drawings are used in real life.		
			14. Use circle drawings (e.g. maps) to determine distances in kilometres or metres.		
	Mass	Estimation and measurement using the kilogram, gram, and milligram	15. Estimate and measure the mass of objects using kilograms and grams.	8	
			16. Justify the need for milligrams as a unit of mass.		
			17. Describe situations in real life where the milligram is used as a unit of measure.		
			18. Estimate and measure the mass of objects in milligrams.		
		Relationships between units	19. State the relationship between the milligram and gram, kilogram and gram.		
			20. Compare the mass of objects given their measurement of mass in the same or different units.		

Section 6.2

Grade 4 | Term 2

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Number concepts	Whole Numbers	Least common multiple	18. Find the least common multiple of two or three whole numbers, by listing multiples.	11	1.5 wk
			19. Find the highest common factor of two or three numbers by listing factors.		
		Rounding off	20. Round off two-, three-, or four-digit numbers to the nearest 10.		
			21. Round off three- or four-digit numbers to the nearest 100.		
		Ordinal numbers	22. Identify the ordinal position of an object in an arrangement.		
			23. Identify the object that corresponds to a given ordinal position in an arrangement.		
Computation	Whole Numbers	Subtraction without and with regrouping	16. Carry out subtractions involving numbers with up to four digits, without regrouping.	21	3.0 wk
			17. Carry out subtraction involving numbers with up to four digits, with regrouping in one place/column only.		
			18. Carry out subtraction involving numbers with up to four digits, with regrouping in two places/columns.		
			19. Carry out subtraction involving numbers with up to four digits, with regrouping in three places/columns.		
		Addition without and with regrouping Subtraction without and with regrouping	20. Explain the regrouping process for addition and subtraction.		
		Multiplication by one- and two-digit numbers	21. Multiply a two-digit number by a one-digit number, with and without regrouping.		
			22. Multiply a two-digit number by a two-digit number.		
		Division by one-digit numbers	23. Divide a two-digit number by one-digit number, with and without remainder.		
			24. Divide a three-digit number by a one-digit number, without and with remainder.		
		Calculations involving brackets	25. Explain the meaning of the remainder in division.		
			26. Carry out calculations involving brackets and several operations.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Statistics	Data Representation	Use of tales and graphs	9. Use tally charts and tables to organize collected data.	10	1.5 wk
		Selection of appropriate scales for drawing graphs	10. Select appropriate means (pictograph or bar graph) to represent collected data, and give reasons for their selection.		
			11. Select appropriate scales for constructing pictographs and bar graphs.		
			12. Construct pictograph and bar graphs to represent organised data.		
Geometry	Plane Shapes	Attributes of two-dimensional shapes	9. Describe two-dimensional shapes in terms of number of sides and the number and measure of angles.	10	1.5 wk
		Attributes of triangles, squares, rectangles, and circles	10. Classify triangles according to the measure of their angles.		
			11. Describe the attributes of squares and rectangles.		
			12. Identify the similarities and differences between squares and rectangles.		
			13. Explain how squares and rectangles are related.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Measurement	Capacity	Estimation and measurement using the litre, centilitre, and millilitre as units of measure	21. Estimate and measure the capacity of containers in litres or centilitres.	8	2.5 wk
			22. justify the need for the millimetre as a unit of measure of capacity.		
			23. Estimate and measure the capacity of containers using the millilitre as the unit of measure.		
			24. Describe situations in real life where the millilitre is used as a measurement of capacity.		
		Relationships between units	25. State the relationship between the millilitre and centilitre, the millilitre and litre.		
			26. Compare the capacity of containers given their measurement of capacity in the same or different units.		
	Temperature	Recording and reading temperatures	27. Read recorded temperatures.	5	
			28. Identify the scales that are used to measure temperature.		
		Temperatures related to common everyday situations	29. Measure their body temperature and the temperature of liquids.		
			30. Indicate and write temperatures associated with real life situations. (e.g., normal body temperature; freezing and boiling points of water; oven temperature for baking a cake etc.)		
	Perimeter and Area	Calculation of perimeter	31. Calculate the perimeter of a two-dimensional shape.	5	
		Introduction to the concept of area	32. Explain the concept of area.		
		Area by counting squares	33. Find the area of two-dimensional shapes by counting squares.		

Section 6.3

Grade 4 | Term 3

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Number Concepts	Fractions	Representing unit and proper fractions	24. Identify unit and proper fractions of a whole or group of objects.	14	2.0
			25. Represent unit and proper fractions of a whole or group of objects.		
		Comparing and sequencing fractions	26. Sequence unit fractions in order of magnitude.		
			27. Compare proper fractions with like denominator.		
			28. Sequence proper fractions with like denominator in order of magnitude.		
			29. Compare fractions with unlike but related denominators.		
			30. Sequence fractions with unlike but related denominators in wk order of magnitude.		
		Improper fractions and mixed numbers	31. Explain the concepts of improper fractions and mixed numbers.		
			32. Identify improper fractions and mixed numbers.		
			33. Convert improper fractions to mixed numbers and mixed numbers to improper fractions, using concrete objects and pictures/diagrams.		
		Equivalent fractions	34. Generate sets of fractions that are equivalent to a given fraction.		
			35. Explain the meaning of the term ‘equivalent fractions.’		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Computation	Fractions	Addition of proper fractions	27. Add a fraction to a whole number.	17	2.5 wk
			28. Add two proper fractions with like denominators.		
			29. Add two proper fractions with unlike but related denominators, using concrete objects and pictures/diagrams.		
		Subtraction of proper fractions	30. Carry out subtraction involving two proper fractions with like denominators, no regrouping;		
			31. Carry out subtraction involving two proper fractions with unlike but related denominators, no regrouping, using concrete objects and pictures/diagrams.		
		Multiplication of proper fractions and whole numbers	32. Multiply a fraction by a whole number, using concrete objects and pictures/diagrams.		
			33. Multiply a whole number by a proper fraction, using concrete objects and pictures/diagrams.		
Statistics	Data Interpretation	Reading data presented in tables and graphs	13. Read data represented in tables, pictographs and bar graphs.	7	1.0 wk
		Answering questions based on information presented in tables and graphs	14. Interpret data represented in tables, pictograph, and bar graphs.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Geometry	Plane Shapes	Attributes of triangles, squares, rectangles, and circles	14. Explain the concepts of radius, diameter, and centre of a circle.	14	2.0 wk
			15. Identify the centre of a circle.		
			16. Identify and draw radii and diameters of a circle.		
		Line segments, types of line segments	17. Draw and label line segments (e.g., line segment AB).		
			18. Identify and draw horizontal and vertical line segments.		
			19. Identify and draw intersecting lines.		
		Types of curves	20. Classify curves as simple, open, or closed.		
			21. Draw curves according to given directions, e.g., simple, open, simple and closed, simple and open, etc.		
		Concept of a point	22. Explain the concept of a point.		
			23. Represent points.		
			24. Identify and draw points inside or outside a closed figure.		
		Symmetry	25. Identify and draw lines of symmetry in an object or diagram.		
			26. Complete drawings of diagrams that are symmetrical.		

Strands	*Topics*	*Sub Topics*	*Learning Outcomes*	*Lessons*	
Measurement	Time	Telling and representing time	34. Tell and write the time on the hour, half hour, quarter hour, and 5-minute intervals in a variety of ways.	9	2.5 wk
			35. Tell and write time using one-minutes intervals in a variety of ways.		
			36. Represent a given time on an analogue or digital clock.		
			37. State and write dates in a variety of ways.		
		Time-related vocabulary	38. Use time-related vocabulary to describe real life situations: e.g., anniversary, decade, century, millennium, and leap year.		
		Relationships between measures of time	39. State the relationship between measures of time: e.g., week and day, day and year, year and month, hour and minute.		
		Duration between events	40. Estimate and measure the duration of an event and the time between two events.		
		Time between events	41. Calculate the duration of an event, and the time between two events.		
	Money	Description of Eastern Caribbean currency	42. Describe the notes and coins in circulation.	9	
		Representing amounts of money	43. Read and write amounts of money up to $9999.99.		
			44. Represent amounts of money up to $100 using various combinations of notes and coins.		
		Calculations involving money	45. Calculate the total cost of a set of items, given the price per item or the price of a multiple of items.		
			46. Calculate change from amounts up to $50.		
			47. Fill in bank deposit and withdrawal slips.		
		Money-related vocabulary	48. Use vocabulary associated with money and spending: e.g., sale, per, each, for each, discount, $--- off, expensive, cheap etc.		