## Year 4

Mastery Overview Autumn

## Year 4

## SOL Overview

As well as providing term by term overviews for the new National Curriculum as a Maths Hub we are aiming to support primary schools by providing more detailed Schemes of Learning, which help teachers plan lessons on a day to day basis.

The following schemes provide exemplification for each of the objectives in our new term by term overviews, which are linked to the new National Curriculum. The schemes are broken down into fluency, reasoning and problem solving, which are the key aims of the curriculum. Each objective has with it examples of key questions, activities and resources that you can use in your classroom. These can be used in tandem with the mastery assessment materials that the NCETM have recently produced.

We hope you find them useful. If you have any comments about this document or have any ideas please do get in touch.

The White Rose Maths Hub Team

## Assessment

Alongside these curriculum overviews, we also provide a free assessment for each term's plan. Each assessment will be made up of two parts:

Part 1: Fluency based arithmetic practice
Part 2: Reasoning based questions
You can use these assessments to determine gaps in your students' knowledge and use them to plan support and intervention strategies.

The assessments have been designed with new KS2 SATS in mind. The questions use strategies and methods promoted through the schemes of learning.


## Year 4

## Teaching for Mastery

These overviews are designed to support a mastery approach to teaching and learning and have been designed to support the aims and objectives of the new National Curriculum.

The overviews;

- have number at their heart. A large proportion of time is spent reinforcing number to build competency
- ensure teachers stay in the required key stage and support the ideal of depth before breadth.
- ensure students have the opportunity to stay together as they work through the schemes as a whole group
- provide plenty of time to build reasoning and problem solving elements into the curriculum.


## Concrete - Pictorial - Abstract

As a hub we believe that all students, when introduced to a key new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency in this topic by taking this approach.

Concrete - students should have the opportunity to use concrete objects and manipulatives to help them understand what they are doing.

Pictorial - students should then build on this concrete approach by using pictorial representations. These representations can then be used to reason and solve problems.


> An example of a bar modelling diagram used to solve problems.

Abstract - with the foundations firmly laid, students should be able to move to an abstract approach using numbers and key concepts with confidence.

## Year 4

## Frequently Asked Questions

We have bought one of the new Singapore textbooks. Can we use these curriculum plans?

Many schools are starting to make use of a mastery textbook used in Singapore and China, the schemes have been designed to work alongside these textbooks. There are some variations in sequencing, but this should not cause a large number of issues

If we spend so much time on number work, how can we cover the rest of the curriculum?

Students who have an excellent grasp of number make better mathematicians. Spending longer on mastering key topics will build a student's confidence and help secure understanding. This should mean that less time will need to be spent on other topics.

In addition schools that have been using these schemes already have used other subjects and topic time to teach and consolidate other areas of the mathematics curriculum.

My students have completed the assessment but they have not done well.

This is your call as a school, however our recommendation is that you would spend some time with the whole group focussing on the areas of the curriculum that they don't appear to have grasped. If a couple of students have done well then these could be given rich tasks and deeper problems to build an even deeper understanding.

Can we really move straight to this curriculum plan if our students already have so many gaps in knowledge?

The simple answer is yes. You might have to pick the correct starting point for your groups. This might not be in the relevant year group and you may have to do some consolidation work before.

These schemes work incredibly well if they are introduced from Year 1 and continued into Year 2, then into Year 3 and so on.

## Year 4

## NCETM Mastery Booklets

In addition to the schemes attached the NCETM have developed a fantastic series of problems, tasks and activities that can be used to support 'Teaching for Mastery'. They have been written by experts in mathematics.

It will also give you a detailed idea of what it means to take a mastery approach across your school. Information can be found on the link below.
https://www.ncetm.org.uk/resources/46689


## Everyone Can Succeed

As a Maths Hub we believe that all students can succeed in mathematics. We don't believe that there are individuals who can do maths and those that can't. A positive teacher mindset and strong subject knowledge are key to student success in mathematics.

## More Information

If you would like more information on 'Teaching for Mastery' you can contact the White Rose Maths Hub at mathshub@trinityacademyhalifax.org

We are offering courses on:

- Bar modelling
- Teaching for Mastery
- Subject specialism intensive courses - become a maths expert.

Our monthly newsletter also contains the latest initiatives we are involved with. We are looking to improve maths across our area and on a wider scale by working with the other Maths Hubs across the country.

## Term by Term Objectives

## Year 4

## Year 4 Overview



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## Term by Term Objectives

## Year 4

| Year Group Y4 | Term Autumn |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 | Week $4 \times$ Week 5 Week 6 | Week 7 Week 8 Week 9 Week 10 | Week 11 Week 12 |
| Number - place value <br> Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9. 25 and 1000. <br> Find 1000 more or less than a given number. <br> Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers. <br> Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones) <br> Order and compare numbers beyond 1000. <br> Identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations. <br> Round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000. <br> Solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers. <br> Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value. | Number- addition and subtraction <br> Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate. <br> Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. <br> Solve addition and subtraction two step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. | Number - multiplication and division <br> Recall and use multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to $12 \times 12$. <br> Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1 ; dividing by 1 ; multiplying together three numbers. <br> Recognise and use factor pairs and commutatively in mental calculations. <br> Multiply two digit and three digit numbers by a one digit number using formal written layout. <br> Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as $n$ objects are connected to m objects. | Measurement- Area <br> Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares. |

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## Term by Term Objectives

## Year 4

|  | National Curriculum Statement | All students |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  | Count backwards through zero to include negative numbers. | - Find the missing numbers in the sequences: $\begin{aligned} & \text { 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, _, -2, - } \\ & \text { 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, },-4, ~- \\ & 10,6,2,-2, \ldots,-10,- \end{aligned}$ <br> - What temperature is 10 degrees below 3 degrees Celsius? <br> - Use the number line to complete the questions. <br> What is 4 more than - 2 ? <br> What is 7 less than 3 ? <br> What is the difference between - 5 and 4 ? | - Anna is counting down from 11 in fives. Does she say -11? <br> Explain your reasoning. <br> - Harris is finding the missing numbers in this sequence. _ , , 5, , <br> He writes down: $15,10,5,0,-0,-5$ <br> Explain the mistake Harris has made. <br> - Sam counted down in 3's until he reached -18. <br> He started at 21. <br> What was the tenth number he said? Prove it. | - Fred is a police officer. <br> He is chasing a suspect on Floor 5 of a building. <br> The suspect jumps into the lift and presses <br> -1. <br> Fred has to run down the stairs, how many flights must he run down? <br> - Draw the new temperature on the thermometer after each temperature change: <br> -In the morning it is 4 degrees, it drops 8 degrees. <br> -In the afternoon it is 12 degrees Celsius, overnight it drops by 14 degrees. <br> -It is 1 degree, it drops by 11 degrees. |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  |  | - Find the value of $\boldsymbol{O}$ in each statement. $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{O}=3,000+500+40 \\ 2,000+\boldsymbol{O}+2=2702 \\ \boldsymbol{O}+40+5=3045 \end{gathered}$ <br> - Write the value of the underlined digit. | - Show the value of 5 in each of these numbers. $5,462,345,652,7,523$ <br> Explain how you know. <br> - Create 5 four digit numbers where the tens number is 2 and the digits add up to 9 . Order them from smallest to largest. | - Claire thinks of a 4 digit number. The digits add up to 12 . The difference between the first and fourth digit is 5 . What could Claire's number be? <br> - Use the clues to find the missing digits. $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ $\square$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | Recognise the place value of each digit in a four digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens and ones) | $\underline{3}, 462,5, \underline{124}, 7,02 \underline{4}, 4,72 \underline{0}$ <br> - 1,423 is made up of <br> _ thousands, <br> _ hundreds, <br> _ tens <br> _ ones | - Jeff says <br> My number has fifty three hundreds, 6 tens and 4 ones | The thousands and tens digit multiply together to make 24. <br> The hundreds and tens digit have a digit total of 9 . <br> The ones digit is double the thousands digit. The whole number has a digit total of 18 . |
| - |  | - What number has been made in the place value chart? | Hafsa says <br> My number has five thousands, three hundreds and 64 ones <br> Who has the biggest number? Explain why. | - There are 4 number cards, A, B, C and <br> D. They each have a four digit number on. Using the clues below, work out which card has which number. $3,421,1,435,3,431,1,243$ <br> A has a digit total of 10 . <br> $B$ and $C$ have the same thousands digit. <br> In C and $D$ the tens and hundreds digits add up to 7 . <br> D has the largest digit total. |

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| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{0}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \end{aligned}$ | Order and compare numbers beyond 1000. | - Write these numbers in order from smallest to largest. $1,324,1,423,1,342,1,432,2,341$ <br> - Here are 4 digit cards. Arrange them to make as many 4 digit numbers as you can and order your numbers from largest to smallest. <br> 4 <br> 0 <br> 5 3 <br> - Using four counters in the place value grid below make as many 4 digit numbers as possible. Put them in ascending order. | - If you wrote these numbers in order from largest to smallest which number would be fourth? $\begin{aligned} & 5,331,1,335,1,533,5,313,5,133 \\ & 3,513,3,531 . \\ & \text { Explain the process of ordering. } \end{aligned}$ <br> - Put one number in each box so that the list of numbers is ordered largest to smallest. <br> - True or False <br> You must look at the highest place value column first when ordering any numbers. | - I am thinking of a number. It is greater than 1,500 but smaller than 2,000. <br> The digits add up to 13 . <br> The difference between the largest and smallest digit is 5 . <br> What could the number be? <br> Order them from smallest to largest. <br> - Lola has ordered five 4 digit numbers. The smallest number is 3,450 , the largest number is 3,650 . <br> All the other numbers have digit totals of 20 . What could the other three numbers be? <br> - You have 2 sets of 0-9 digit cards. You can use each card once. Arrange the digits so they are as close to the target numbers as possible. <br> 1. Largest odd number <br> 2. Largest even number <br> 3. Largest multiple of 3 <br> 4. Smallest multiple of 5 <br> 5. Number closest to 5000 . |

## Term by Term Objectives

## Year 4




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## Year 4

National Curriculum Statement

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## Term by Term Objectives

## Year 4

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
| $$ | Read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C) and know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value. | - Match the Arabic numeral to the correct Roman numeral. <br> Fill in the missing boxes. <br> - Convert the Roman numeral into Arabic numerals. <br> XVII -XXIV -XIX <br> - Order the numbers in ascending order. <br> X <br> V <br> 8 | - Look at the multiples of 10 . Is there a pattern? What do you notice? <br> - Bobby says <br> Is he correct? Prove it. <br> - What is today's short date in Roman numerals? <br> How do you know? | - Treasure hunt. <br> Complete the trail by adding the Roman Numerals together as you go. <br> - If you know 1-100 in Roman numerals can you guess the numbers up to 1000 ? <br> - Order these answers from greatest to smallest $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXII + XXXV = } \\ & \text { XXXI + LIV = } \\ & \text { LXIII + XXVI = } \\ & \text { LV + XXII = } \\ & \text { LXXI + XXXVIII= } \\ & \text { LXV + XXXII = } \end{aligned}$ |

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|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  | Estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to a calculation. | - Julie has 578 stamps, Heidi has 456 stamps. How many stamps do they have altogether? Show how you can check your answer using the inverse. <br> - Estimate the answers to these number sentences. Show your working. $\begin{aligned} & 3,243+4,428 \\ & 7,821-2,941 \end{aligned}$ <br> - Check the answers to the following calculations using the inverse. Show all your working. $\begin{aligned} & 762+345=1,107 \\ & 2,456-734=1,822 \end{aligned}$ | - Always, sometimes, never. <br> The difference between two odd numbers is odd. <br> - Hazel fills in this bar model <br> She makes the following calculations from it. $\begin{aligned} & 2,821-2,178=757 \\ & 2,821-757=2,178 \\ & 2,178+757=2,821 \\ & 757+2,178=2,821 \end{aligned}$ <br> Is she correct? Explain why. | - Harry thinks of a number, he multiplies it by 3 , adds 7 and then divides it by 2 . How could he get back to his original number? <br> - If Harry starts with the number 3, write out all the calculations he will do to get back to his original number. <br> - With a friend, discuss before working each out which will be greater or smaller than the other. <br> Why do you think this? <br> What key facts did you use? <br> 3,567-567 3,677-344 <br> $4,738+36$ $4,738+18+18$ <br> $2,139-85+27$ $2,151-86+30$ |


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|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  | Solve addition and subtraction two step problems in contexts, deciding which operations and methods to use and why. | - There are 2,452 people at a theme park. <br> 538 are children, how many are adults? <br> Sarah draws a diagram to help. <br> Circle the correct diagram. <br> Use the correct diagram to help you solve the problem. <br> - Alice is trying to complete a sticker book. <br> It needs 350 stickers overall. She has 134 in the book and a further 74 ready to stick in. <br> How many more stickers will she need? | - Archie and Sophie are both working out the answer to the following question $350+278+250$ <br> They have both used different strategies. <br> Which do you prefer? <br> Explain why. <br> Use the method you preferred to solve $320+458+180$ | - A supermarket has 1284 loaves of bread at the start of the day. <br> During the day, 857 loaves are sold and a further 589 loaves are delivered. <br> How many loaves of bread are there at the end of the day? <br> - John is having a garden party. <br> He will need to make 4,250 sandwiches in total. <br> He makes 1,500 tuna, 750 cheese, 1,350 ham and 920 egg. <br> He decides to make the rest cucumber. How many cucumber sandwiches will there be? <br> - These three chicks lay some eggs. <br> Beth lays twice as many as Kelsey. <br> Caroline lays 4 more than Beth. <br> They lay 44 eggs in total. <br> How many eggs does Caroline lay? |

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|  | Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply and divide mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1 ; dividing by 1 ; multiplying together three numbers. | - Fill in the missing numbers: $\begin{array}{r} \square \times 1=13 \\ 12 \times 0=\square \\ 3 \times 2 \times \square=18 \end{array}$ <br> - Holly has 1 box of 12 eggs. How many eggs does she have? <br> Sally has 0 boxes of 12 eggs. How many eggs does she have? <br> Write these two questions as multiplication sentences. <br> - Five children share some cherries. Each child gets 6 cherries. <br> There are 3 cherries left over. <br> How many cherries were in the bag to begin with? | - Always, sometimes, never <br> An even number that is divisible by 3 is also divisible by 6 . <br> - Harvey has written a number sentence. $13 \times 0=0$ <br> He says <br> I can change one number in my number sentence to make a brand new multiplication. <br> Is he correct? <br> Which number should he change? Explain your reasoning. | - Write the number 30 as the product of 3 numbers. <br> Can you do it in different ways? <br> - Try to reach the target number below by multiplying three of the numbers together. Cross out any numbers you don't use. <br> Target number: 144 <br> 1 <br> 5 <br> 3 <br> 0 <br> 6 <br> 8 <br> - Use the numbers 1-8 to fill the circles. |

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|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  | Recognise and use factor pairs and commutatively in mental calculations. | - Use 16 cubes. <br> How many different arrays can you make? <br> Think about making towers of cubes that are equal in height. <br> Can you write a multiplication sentence to describe the towers? <br> The numbers in your multiplication sentences are the factors of 16 ! <br> - $7 \times 5=\square=5 \times$ <br> - Find the missing numbers $\begin{aligned} & 12 \times 6=6 \times \_ \\ & 2 \times 3 \times 5=\_\times 5 \\ & 2 \times 7 \times 5=\text { _ } \times 5 \end{aligned}$ <br> - $13 \times 12$ can be solved by using factor pairs, eg $13 \times 3$ x 4 or $13 \times 2 \times 6$. <br> What factor pair could you use to solve $17 \times 8$ ? | - Fill in the missing numbers $25 \times 3=$ x $\square$ $\mathrm{x} \square$ <br> - Use factor pairs to solve $15 \times 8$. Is there more than one way you can do it? <br> - Multiply a number by itself and then make one factor one more and the other one less. What do you notice? Does this always happen? $\begin{gathered} \text { Eg } 4 \times 4=16 \\ 6 \times 6=36 \\ 5 \times 3=15 \\ 7 \times 5=35 \end{gathered}$ <br> Try out more examples to prove your thinking. | - Place <, >, or = in these number sentences to make them correct: $\begin{aligned} & 50 \times 4 \square 4 \times 50 \\ & 4 \times 50 \square 40 \times 5 \\ & 200 \times 5 \square 3 \times 300 \end{aligned}$ <br> - The school has a singing group of more than 12 singers but less than 32. <br> They sing together in different ways. <br> Sometimes they sing in pairs and sometimes in groups of 3, 4 or 6 . <br> Whatever size groups they are in, no one is left out and everyone is singing. <br> How many singers are there in the school choir? |

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|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
| Multiplication and Division | Multiply two digit and three digit numbers by a one digit number using formal written layout. | - Use counters to solve 126 x 4 <br> Draw 4 rows and make 126 in each of them. <br> Add up the columns and exchange counters where needed to find the answer. <br> - Sahil has 45 packets of sweets. <br> Each packet has 6 sweets in it. <br> How many sweets does he have altogether? | - Penny says a two digit number multiplied by a one digit number will always give a two digit answer. <br> Is she correct? Justify your answer. <br> - Find the mistake that has been made in the calculation below. Explain and correct it. $\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ \times \quad 8 \\ \hline 3256 \end{array}$ <br> - What digit goes in the missing box? Convince me. <br> $3 \square$ $\square \times 4=140$ | - What could the numbers in the multiplication be? <br> Every digit is different. <br> - Miss Wood orders some new whiteboard pens for Year 3 and 4. <br> There are 160 children in Year 3 and 4. If she orders 6 boxes of 27 pens, will she have enough? <br> Show your calculation. <br> - In one month, Charlie read 814 pages in his books. <br> His mum read 4 times as much as Charlie which was 184 pages more than Charlie's dad. <br> How many pages did they read altogether? Use a bar model to help. |

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|  |  | Fluency | Reasoning | Problem Solving |
|  | Solve problems involving multiplying and adding, including using the distributive law to multiply two digit numbers by one digit, integer scaling problems and harder correspondence problems such as n objects are connected to m objects. | - Harry buys 6 chocolate bars, one chocolate bar costs 54p. How much does Harry spend? <br> a) Write a number sentence to represent the problem. <br> b) Solve the problem. <br> - Dan is using a number machine. Every number he puts in is multiplied by the same number. <br> He puts 4 numbers in and the numbers that come out are $21,49,84$ and 140. What could the machine be multiplying by? <br> - Laura is making a sequence using shapes. She uses 3 circles, 4 pentagons and 5 rectangles. If she uses the same pattern to make a longer sequence, how many pentagons will she use in a sequence with 72 shapes altogether? | - Miss Smith estimates; $399 \times 60=240,000$ <br> Is this a good estimate? Explain why. <br> - In a box there are red and yellow cubes. <br> For every 5 red cubes there are 3 yellow cubes. <br> Hannah says; <br> If I have more than 10 red cubes, I will definitely have more than 10 yellow cubes. <br> Do you agree? Convince me. | - An ice cream sundae is made from one scoop of ice cream, one topping and one sauce. <br> How many different ice cream sundaes can be created from 5 different flavours of ice cream, 3 different toppings and 4 different sauces? <br> - Jenny needs to buy 20 cupcakes for a party. A shop has two offers on cupcakes. <br> 5 cupcakes <br> 4 cupcakes for 40p for 30p <br> Which offer is better? <br> How much money will Jenny spend altogether? |

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|  | Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares. | - Find the area of these shapes: <br> - A rectangle measures 5 squares long by 3 squares wide. <br> What is the area of the shape? <br> - Max is building a patio made of 24 square slabs. What could the patio look like? <br> Design it on squared paper. <br> Max is using 6 coloured square slabs in his design. None of them are touching each other. Where could they be in the designs you have made? | - A shape has the area of $17 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. Could the shape be a rectangle? Explain your answer. <br> - A rectangle measures 5 squares by 3 squares. <br> Amy says; <br> The area must be 8 squares. <br> Do you agree? <br> Explain your thinking. <br> - The area of any rectangle has an even number of squares. <br> Do you agree? <br> Prove it. | - A fourteen sided shape has an area of eight squares. <br> Draw the shape on squared paper. <br> - How many shapes can you draw that have an area of 8 square centimetres? <br> - Here is the floor plan of a lounge and a dining room. <br> Each square represents $1 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ <br> Sam is a carpet fitter. He charges $£ 3$ per metre squared. <br> How much will it cost to have the whole area of the lounge and dining room carpeted? |


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