

Rhyme Time

Silly rhymes can help children learn tricky tables, for example,

$8 \times 8 = 64$ 'He ate and ate and was sick on the floor; eight times eight is 64'

$3 \times 3 = 9$ 'Swing from tree to tree on a vine; three times three is nine'

$7 \times 7 = 49$ 'Seven times seven is like a rhyme; it all adds up to 49'

$4 \times 4 = 16$ 'A 4 by 4 is a mean machine; I'm going to get one when I'm 16'

Looking for Patterns

Children can investigate with these multiplication rules:

- Odd number x odd number = odd number ($3 \times 5 = 15$)
- Even number x even number = even number ($4 \times 6 = 24$)
- Odd number x even number = even number ($3 \times 6 = 18$)

Double, Double

A quick trick for learning the fours is just to double, double. Double the number and then double it again. For example,

3×4 double 3 is 6, double 6 is 12

5×4 double 5 is 10, double 10 is 20

6×4 double 6 is 12, double 12 is 24

9×4 double 9 is 18, double 18 is 36

Bingo

This game will need 2 players.

Make a grid of six squares on a piece of paper and ask your child to write a number in each square from their target tables.

Give them a question and if they have the answer they mark the answer off.

First one to mark off all their numbers is the winner!

Useful Websites

www.topmarks.co.uk

Hit the Button
Coconut Multiples
Maths Fishing
Times Tables Grid

www.timestables.co.uk

Times Tables Shooting
Times Tables Memory
Times Tables Rally

Teaching and Learning Times Tables



We are having a big push in school on learning times tables!

The aim of this leaflet is to explain our new school system for monitoring and testing children's times tables knowledge, and to give you some activities to try at home with your children.

In the table below are the National Curriculum times tables expectations for each year group.

Expectations for times tables for each year group	
Year 1	Count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10. Recall and use all doubles to 10 and corresponding halves.
Year 2	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 times tables, including recognising odd and even numbers.
Year 3	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 times tables.
Year 4	Recall and use multiplication and division facts for tables up to 12×12
Year 5	Revision of all times tables and division facts up to 12×12
Year 6	Revision of all times tables and division facts up to 12×12

Teaching and Monitoring of Times Tables from Year 2 onwards

- Times tables are grouped and taught in a set order to help children notice patterns and recall facts more easily:
 - ◊ Bronze (0, 1, 10, 5)
 - ◊ Silver (2, 4, 8)
 - ◊ Gold (3, 6, 9)
 - ◊ Platinum (11, 12, 7)
- Regular testing of times tables to monitor children's progress, with certificates to show when they have completed each stage.
- Weekly times table home learning assignments set on Times Tables Rock Stars to consolidate the children's understanding.



How to log in and use Times Tables Rock Stars

<https://trockstars.com>

When you click 'Login', you will be asked to enter the name of our school before typing in your child's individual login details.

Once your child is logged in, they will be prompted to choose a character and can then get started!

This is where your child will find their weekly times table assignment.

YOU'VE BEEN SET: **3**

They are of course welcome to explore these areas too!

Useful Tips and Activities

- Stick to one table at a time to minimise confusion.
- Start with chanting and writing them out slowly in order.
- Then move on to completing the answers quickly in order - on paper or verbally with your child.
- Finally, move on to completing the answers in any order.
- Keep reminding your child that 3×4 is the same as 4×3 - this effectively halves the number of table facts to learn.
- Point out square numbers (3×3 , 5×5 etc.) to your child.

Super Fingers

This is a game for two players.

The game is like rock, paper, scissors but with numbers. Two players count to 3 and then make a number using their fingers.

Both players then have to multiply both numbers together and the quickest wins.

Tricky Sixes

Six times tables can be tricky to learn. One helpful trick is that in the 6 times tables, when you multiply an even number by 6, they both end in the same digit.

$$\underline{2} \times 6 = \underline{12}$$

$$\underline{4} \times 6 = \underline{24}$$

$$\underline{6} \times 6 = \underline{36}$$

9 x table on your fingers

1. Hold your hands in front of you with your fingers spread out.
2. For 9×4 bend your 4th finger down (like the picture).
3. You have 3 fingers in front of the bent finger and 6 after the bent finger. The answer is therefore 36!
4. The technique works for the 9 times table up to 10.

