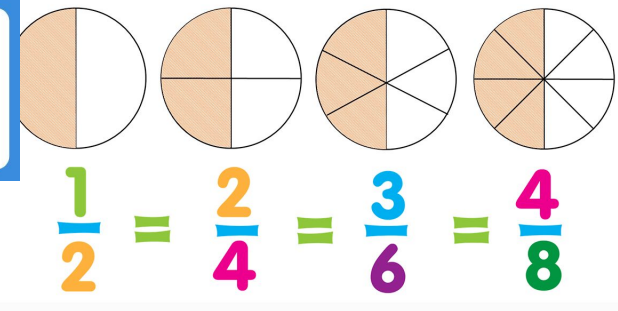




# Welcome to our Maths Information Evening

$\begin{array}{r} 248 \\ \times 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 734 \\ \times 74 \\ \hline \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 349 \\ \times 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 652 \\ \times 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$



Do you have a positive attitude towards  
maths?

Did you enjoy maths at school?

We are going to look at:

- Calculation methods (10mins)
  - Times tables (10mins)
- Maths resources / how to use your maths pack (10mins)

# Calculations

On your table, you have been given some examples of SAT style questions, you're going to be given a few minutes to attempt some of the questions.

<https://primarysite-prod-sorted.s3.amazonaws.com/greatbinfields/UploadedDocument/8108734d30a34aeea958a7a8518d4061/ks2-example-sats-questions.pdf>

Which methods did you use?

Does it matter if these are different to the ones we teach in school?

How did the activity make you feel?

Did you work alone or in a pair or group?








# Progression in calculations - multiplication

Each year group learns a new method or builds on a method previously taught  
Building on their understanding of mathematical concepts.

The framework for Early Years changed in September 2021. There are now 7  
prime areas we focus on, mathematics being one of them.


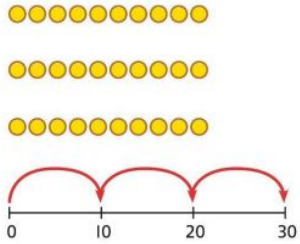
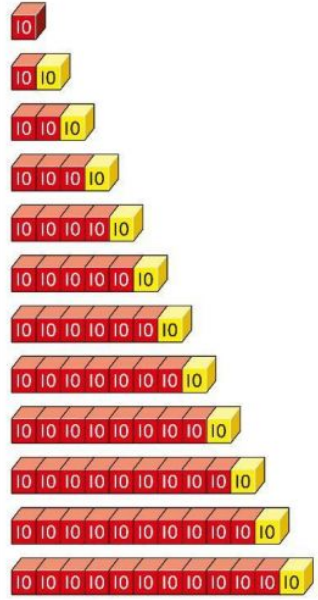
Miss McWhirter is going to go through the ELGs for maths in more depth when we  
explore the maths packs.

# Progression in calculations - multiplication

<b>Year 1 Multiplication</b>	<p><b>Recognising and making equal groups</b> Children arrange objects in equal and unequal groups and understand how to recognise whether they are equal.</p> <p>A  B  C </p>	<p><b>Recognising and making equal groups</b> Children draw and represent equal and unequal groups.</p> <p>A  B </p>	<p><b>Describe equal groups using words</b></p> <p><i>Three equal groups of 4. Four equal groups of 3.</i></p>																																																	
	<p><b>Finding the total of equal groups by counting in 2s, 5s and 10s</b></p> <p></p> <p>There are 5 pens in each pack ... 5...10...15...20...25...30...35...40...</p>	<p><b>Finding the total of equal groups by counting in 2s, 5s and 10s</b> 100 squares and ten frames support counting in 2s, 5s and 10s.</p> <p></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="782 764 1004 879"> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>31</td><td>32</td><td>33</td><td>34</td><td>35</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>38</td><td>39</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>41</td><td>42</td><td>43</td><td>44</td><td>45</td><td>46</td><td>47</td><td>48</td><td>49</td><td>50</td></tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																											
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30																																											
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40																																											
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50																																											

In Year 1, multiplication is very practical and verbal.

# Progression in calculations - multiplication

<p><b>Learning <math>\times 2</math>, <math>\times 5</math> and <math>\times 10</math> table facts</b></p>	<p>Develop an understanding of how to unitise groups of 2, 5 and 10 and learn corresponding times-table facts.</p>  <p>3 groups of 10 ... 10, 20, 30 <math>3 \times 10 = 30</math></p>	<p>Understand how to relate counting in unitised groups and repeated addition with knowing key times-table facts.</p>  <p><math>10 + 10 + 10 = 30</math> <math>3 \times 10 = 30</math></p>	<p>Understand how the times-tables increase and contain patterns.</p>  <p><math>5 \times 10 = 50</math> <math>6 \times 10 = 60</math></p>
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In Year 2, they learn about arrays, repeated addition ( $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$   $3 \times 3 = 9$ ), commutativity ( $2 \times 3 = 6$ ,  $3 \times 2 = 6$ ) and 2, 5 and 10 times table. More abstract

# Progression in calculations - multiplication

Year 3

Using known number facts to multiply 10s, for example -  $3 \times 5 = 15$  so,  $3 \times 50 = 150$

Understanding and using  $\times 3$ ,  $\times 4$  and  $\times 8$

Multiply a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number. Grid method and expanded column method

$4 \times 23 = ?$

T	O

4 × 23 = 92

$5 \times 28 = ?$

T	O	
2	8	
x	5	
4	0	$5 \times 8$
1	0	$5 \times 20$
1	4	

# Progression in calculations - multiplication

Year 4

Multiplying by 10 and 100 - secure place value knowledge needed

Understanding and using times tables up to  $12 \times 12$

Partitioning -  $18 \times 6 =$      $10 \times 6 = 60$      $8 \times 6 = 48$

Column multiplication for 3 by 1 digit numbers

Multiplying more than two numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 15 \\ 100 \\ \hline 115 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 115 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

# Progression in calculation - multiplication

Year 5

Multiply by 10, 100 and 1000, including decimals

Multiply up to 4 digit numbers by a single digit

Multiply up to 4 digit numbers by 2 digit numbers

Understanding of place value at each stage

	100	40	3
10			
2			

$143 \times 12 = 1,716$   
There are 1,716 boxes of cereal in total.

Th	H	T	O
1	0	0	0
4	0	0	
2	0	0	
8	0		
3	0		
	6		
	1	7	1
		6	

	1	4	3	
$\times$		1	2	
	2	8	6	$143 \times 2$
	1	4	3	0
	1	7	1	6
				$143 \times 10$
				$143 \times 12$

Method 1

	1,000	200	30	5
20	20,000	4,000	600	100
1	1,000	200	30	5

	1	2	3	5	
$\times$		2	1		
			5		$1 \times 5$
		3	0		$1 \times 30$
		2	0	0	$1 \times 200$
	1	0	0	0	$1 \times 1,000$
		1	0	0	$20 \times 5$
		6	0	0	$20 \times 30$
		4	0	0	$20 \times 200$
	2	0	0	0	$20 \times 1,000$
	2	5	9	3	5
					$21 \times 1,235$

Year 6

Multiplying decimals

# Calculations

Calculation policies are on our website

Curriculum

Maths

KS1 Calculation policy

LKS2 Calculation policy

UKS2 Calculation policy

# Attitude

- Don't tell your child you are hopeless at maths. You may remember maths as being hard, but you were not hopeless. It portrays the message 'I was hopeless at maths, and I'm a successful adult, therefore, maths isn't important'
- 'Growth mindset' - the important of perseverance and challenge
- It is important to note that all children are different and progress at different rates

# Curriculum expectations – year group progression

By the end of the year:

Year Group	
1	Mixed add and subtract to 10
2	Number bonds to 20: mixed + and - to 20 Mixed x and $\div$ of 2,5,10 Addition and subtraction of TU and U, TU and U, TU and TU and U + U + U? Number bonds of tens to 100
3	Mixed x and $\div$ of 2,5,10,3,4,8
4	Mixed x and $\div$ 2,5,10,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12
5	decimals $\times$ 2,5,10,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Multiply and divide numbers mentally, drawing upon known facts</li><li>• Multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10,100,1000</li></ul>
6	Perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers

# Are Times Tables Important?

- Times tables are the **foundation** of mathematical learning and are building blocks upon which other mathematical thinking is built.
- Helping your child to **memorise** their times tables ensures that working out maths problems become quicker and easier for your child to solve
- Times tables begin to **unlock** the relation that exists between numbers.
- They also help to build knowledge of important mathematical **concepts** such as patterns and sequences, fractions, percentages and even shape.
- Successful recall of times tables will increase your child's **confidence** in maths exponentially.

# The importance of number bonds.

- ▶ What are number bonds?
- ▶ How this supports the work further up the school – when doing calculations, using known facts to help with larger numbers e.g.
  - $5 + 4 = 9$  so  $40 + 50 = 90$
  - $48 + 35 = 48 + 2$  (because I know  $8 + 2 = 10$  and it is easier to add to a multiple of 10)  $+ 33$   
 $= 50 + 33 = 80 + 3 = 83$
- ▶ Knowing number bonds will help when carrying out written methods, otherwise it means learning a method and struggling with small calculations

# Activities to support the learning of times tables at home...

- Activities - using playing cards, bingo, hand clapping game
- Songs - youtube have some brilliant clips
- Times table rockstars
- Web based games - topmarks - hit the button
- Link to division - missing number fire questions

# At School we use Big Maths and TTRS alongside maths lessons to support the children's learning

Firstly, an insight into Big Maths...

The children complete a 15 minute taught big maths session every day.

Big Maths lessons are fast and fun. Children work on whiteboards and 'flash' answers to their teachers.

We focus on the need to have maths facts instantly available, rather than counting on fingers as this makes the children more confident and successful.



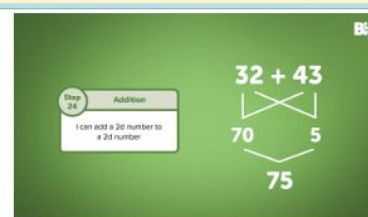
## Basic Skills

The heart of Big Maths and numeracy! A must watch for everyone! Find out how to get your CLIC session up and running.



## Learning Gaps and Planning

This section of the site will save you hours of time every week! Find out where your children are and what to teach next.



## CLIC Fluency

When taught through CLIC, children can become Maths masters. Everything is easy and achievable!



## The Rest of the Lesson

Big Maths does cover everything! With CLIC taking 20 minutes of your lesson, what else do you teach?



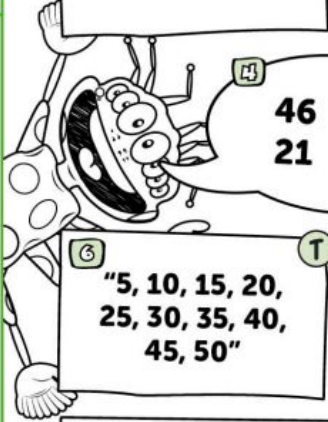
## Big Maths Beat That!

Most teachers have seen these! Now you're here, find out how marking and workload is a thing of the past!

Every Friday, every class complete their BEAT THAT challenges. LEARN IT...

$2 + 7 =$	$7 + 7 =$	$5 + 7 =$	$3 \times 5 =$	$3 + 6 =$	$4 \times 2 =$	$3 \times 7 =$	$6 + 9 =$
$8 + 4 =$	$3 + 8 =$	$5 + 8 =$	$3 + 5 =$	$4 + 5 =$	$4 + 4 =$	$4 \times 6 =$	$3 + 9 =$
$2 + 8 =$	$2 + 2 =$	$9 \times 9 =$	$5 + 6 =$	$5 \times 9 =$	$5 \times 5 =$	$2 + 6 =$	$2 \times 8 =$
$2 + 9 =$	$6 + 7 =$	$8 \times 6 =$	$4 \times 8 =$	$9 \times 3 =$	$2 \times 2 =$	$3 \times 6 =$	$4 + 7 =$
$6 \times 7 =$	$4 \times 9 =$	$5 + 9 =$	$3 + 4 =$	$4 + 6 =$	$4 \times 5 =$	$4 \times 3 =$	$5 \times 6 =$
$7 \times 9 =$	$9 + 9 =$	$8 \times 9 =$	$3 \times 3 =$	$4 \times 7 =$	$3 \times 8 =$	$2 \times 7 =$	$6 \times 9 =$
$2 + 3 =$	$9 \times 2 =$	$3 + 7 =$	$8 + 8 =$	$3 + 3 =$	$5 \times 7 =$	$8 + 9 =$	$6 + 6 =$
$6 + 8 =$	$7 + 8 =$	$2 + 4 =$	$4 \times 4 =$	$7 \times 7 =$	$5 + 5 =$	$2 \times 5 =$	$9 + 7 =$
$8 \times 8 =$	$4 + 9 =$	$2 + 5 =$	$8 \times 7 =$	$6 \times 6 =$	$2 \times 6 =$	$5 \times 8 =$	$2 \times 3 =$

# CLIC CHALLENGE - Counting, Learn It, It's Nothing New, Calculation



1 "50, 51, 52, .....58, 59"

2 Complete the sequence 35, 36, 37...  
□, □, □

3  $\begin{matrix} 30 & 50 \\ 70 & 80 \end{matrix}$

4  $\begin{matrix} 46 & 39 \\ 21 & 82 \end{matrix}$

5 "5, 10, 15, 20, 25"

6 "5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50"

7 "2, 4, 6, 8, 10"

8 I can tell who won / was first / second / third / last

9  $4 + \square = 10$

10 Count backwards "20, 19, 18 ..... .....3, 2, 1, Zero"

CLIC 17 SET: 9

1  $0.07 \times 100 =$   
 $653.2 \div 100 =$

2  $9 \times 0.09 =$

3 Mully is hiding behind the biggest multiple of 24 without going past 2450

4 Circle the square numbers  
 $\begin{matrix} 20 & 25 \\ 36 & 29 \end{matrix}$

5  $8.5 + 6.8 =$

6  $775 - 438 =$

7  $\begin{array}{r} 2845 \\ 179 \\ 536 \\ + 6721 \end{array}$

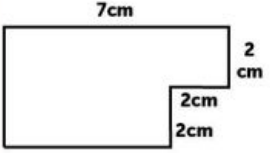

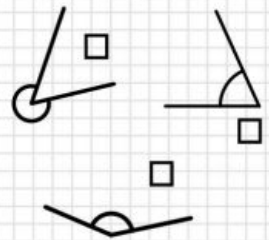
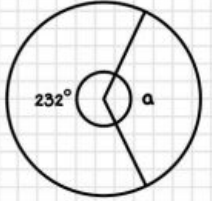

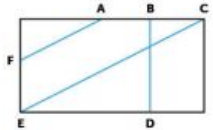
8  $\begin{array}{r} 92063 \\ - 15395 \end{array}$

9  $\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ \times 75 \end{array}$

10  $6 \overline{)452}$

# SAFE Challenge - Shape, Amounts, Fractions and Explaining

Year 6 level...

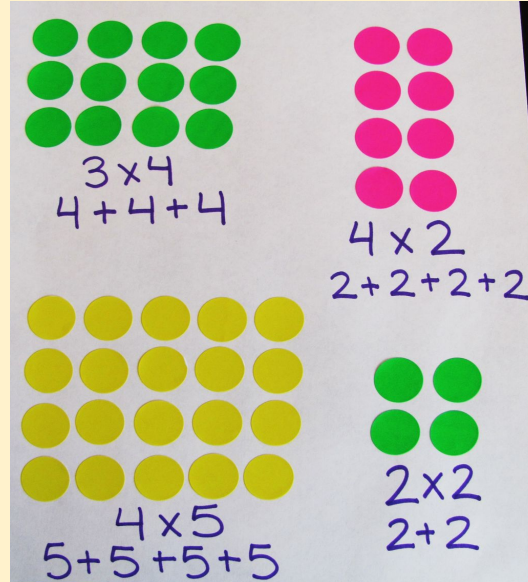
<p>① What is the perimeter?</p>  <p>Perimeter =</p>	<p>② What is the length of side a?</p>  <p>Perimeter = 16cm</p> <p>a =</p>	<p>⑤ Round to the nearest tenth.</p> <p><b>1.74</b> →</p>	<p>⑥ Write as decimal equivalents:</p> <p><math>\frac{1}{5} =</math></p> <p><math>\frac{4}{5} =</math></p> <p><math>\frac{2}{5} =</math></p>
<p>③ Tick the reflex angle</p> 	<p>④ What is the size of angle 'a'?</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>⑦ &lt;, &gt; or =</p> <p><math>\frac{10}{50}</math>  <math>\frac{1}{5}</math></p>	<p>⑧ <math>\frac{20}{30} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{3}</math></p>
		<p>⑨ _____ <math>\div 5 = 40 \div 8</math></p>	<p>⑩ Tick the diagonal line.</p>  <p><input type="checkbox"/> AF      <input type="checkbox"/> BD      <input type="checkbox"/> CE</p>

Vocabulary...

Arrays, repeated addition

Commutative link -

$$3 \times 9 = 27 \quad 9 \times 3 = 27$$



Product, factor, sum, multiples, remainder

Sharing - share £15 between 5 chi

Grouping - How many groups of 6 eggs from 18?

# TTRS

<https://trockstars.com/>