# Arithmetic in Year 6

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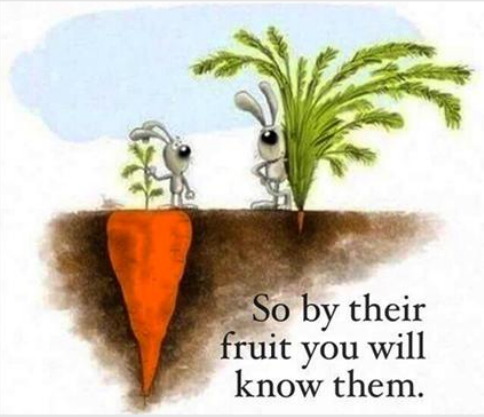


# The Importance of Times Table Knowledge and Recall

- Knowing times tables facts is a very important part of maths learning and being able to quickly remember facts accurately supports progress in school.
- Many mental maths activities require a quick recall of multiplication and division facts.
- A child who knows their times tables will be able to recall any of the multiples of a times tables in any order quickly.
- The latest government expectation is that children will be able to recall times tables facts within 6 seconds by the end of Year 4. Securely knowing times tables facts includes the ability to recall and know the corresponding division fact for any multiplication question - i.e. 4 x 6 = 24 as well as 24 ÷ 6 = 4.

## Times Tables Expectations

| By the end of Year 4 | By the end of Year 5 | By the end of Year 6 |
|---|---|---|
| All times tables up to 12 x 12 with division facts. | As Year 4 | As Year 4 |

# Things to remember when teaching your child to memorise the times tables

- Learn one times table at a time to minimise confusion
- Keep reminding your child that 3 x 4 is the same as 4 x 3 - this effectively halves the number of tables facts.
- Each times table has a square number, 3 x 3, 7 x 7, etc.
- Talk about the numbers are you encounter them: "5 x 8 = 40; that's mummy's age," "3 x 6 = 18; that's our house number." This makes more hooks for the memory to latch on to which makes recall easier and faster.

## What are the tips and tricks for learning the times tables?

- Remember that the 2, 4 and 8 times tables are doubles of each other, with many common answers, eg:

  **2 x 8 = 16**

  **4 x 4 = 16**

  **8 x 2 = 16**

- A tip for learning the nine times tables is to use the ten times tables and work backwards. So for 5 x 9, think 5 times 10, take away 5. So 50 - 5 = 45.

- Another tip for double checking the nine times table is that the digits in the answer always add up to 9.

- Allow more time to learn times tables that kids tend to find tricky, like 3, 6, and 7.

- The 7 times tables are notoriously hard, but by this stage you should have done the other tables, and so will have encountered most of the 7s already, such as 7 x 4 = 28, and 7 x 3 = 21.

# The children will now share some of the maths curriculum with you……

There are 4 excited groups of children, who each have different areas of arithmetic to share, so we need to split you into 4 groups ( I will give you a number and that is the group you start with.)

After 10 minutes I'll move you onto the next group – please go in a clockwise order, for example:

1 will go to 2
2 will go to 3
3 will go the 4
4 will go to 1

# Homework

If you don't know the methods your child is using you could try:

- Asking your child to explain their method – get them to teach it to you.

- Explaining that with maths there is often more than one way to solve a problem. Show each other how you do it – and remember, neither of you are wrong!

- Asking your child's teacher if they can share an explanation of the methods with you.

Whatever the method, remember that being positive about maths is just as important in supporting your child's learning! Make sure you talk positively about maths and how you use it in real life – this will help your child stick with it.

**Example of questions:**

What do you notice?

What's the same? What's different?

Do you notice any patterns?

How do you know?

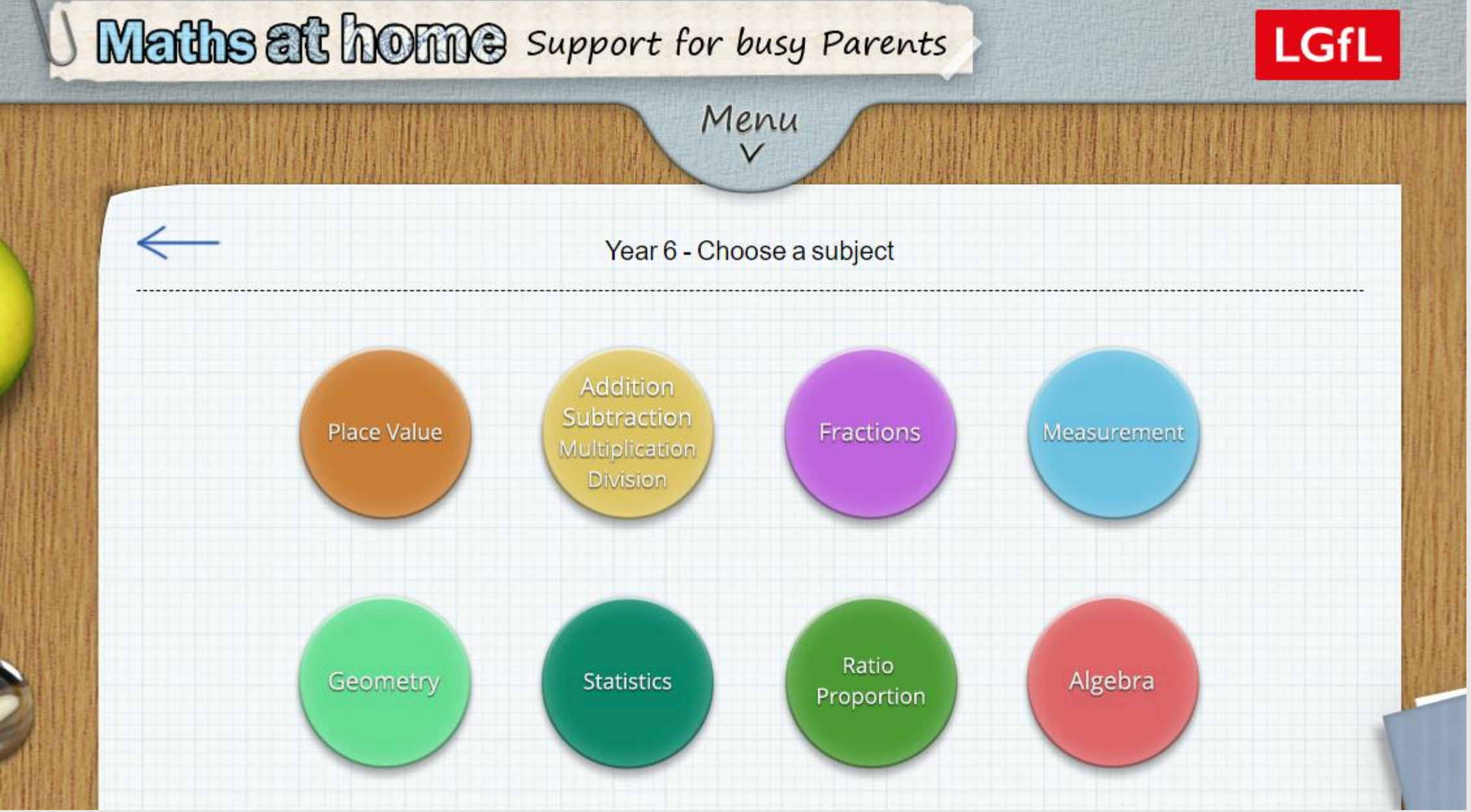
Prove it to me

Convince me

How did you reach that conclusion?

Have you tried all the possible solutions?

What happens when…?

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