

WHY LEARNING TIMES TABLES IS IMPORTANT?



Making Groups

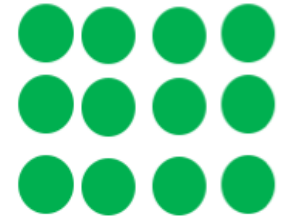
$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



3 groups of 4

Make an Array

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



3 rows of 4

Repeated Addition

$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

Skip Counting

4, 8, 12

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



The purpose of the MTC is to determine whether pupils can recall their times tables fluently, which is essential for future success in mathematics. It will help schools to identify pupils who have not yet mastered their times tables, so that additional support can be provided.

Pupils knowing their times tables will make more complex mathematics like algebra and long division simpler to process and give children the platform they need to move on to more advanced mental arithmetic.

THEY HELP WITH MENTAL ARITHMETIC AND FACTUAL FLUENCY

- ▶ Memorising times tables makes it far quicker and easier for children to work out maths problems mentally.



They help children understand other concepts

- Secure knowledge of times tables support children's knowledge of important mathematical concepts. These include **fractions, percentages and even geometry (area, perimeter)**.

THEY CAN BE USED IN REAL LIFE

Knowing times tables isn't just useful for tests – they also come in handy outside of the classroom:

How much would it cost to buy three comics which cost £2 each?

Or how many chocolates are there in total if my four friends have five each?



THEY INCREASE CONFIDENCE

Perhaps most importantly, memorising their tables will give your child confidence in their own skills. There's nothing more grown-up than not having to use your fingers to work out an answer!

This confidence will help them in SATs and other assessments, and ultimately, ease their move into secondary education.



Multiplication & Division: Calculations

Year 1

Year 2

Year 3

Year 4

Year 5

Year 6

- calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (\times), division (\div) and equals (=) signs

Autumn 4
Spring 1

- write and calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division using the multiplication tables that they know, including for two-digit numbers times one-digit numbers, using mental and progressing to formal written methods

Autumn 3
Spring 1

- multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout

Spring 1

- multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one- or two-digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two-digit numbers
- multiply and divide numbers mentally drawing upon known facts
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a one-digit number using the formal written method of short division and interpret remainders appropriately for the context
- multiply and divide whole numbers and those involving decimals by 10, 100 and 1000

Autumn 4
Spring 1
Summer 1

- multiply multi-digit numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long multiplication
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit whole number using the formal written method of long division, and interpret remainders as whole number remainders, fractions, or by rounding, as appropriate for the context
- divide numbers up to 4 digits by a two-digit number using the formal written method of short division where appropriate, interpreting remainders according to the context
- perform mental calculations, including with mixed operations and large numbers

Autumn 2

Y6 SATS ARITHMETIC

36	$\frac{4}{5} \times 400 =$
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7	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div> = $240 \div 8$
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10	$1,010 \times 10 =$
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12	$6 \times 10 \times 11 =$
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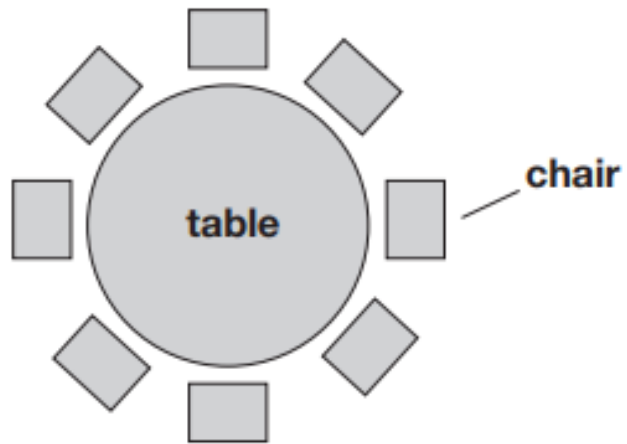
[illegible]

19				6	0	7
	×			8	3	

Y6 SATS REASONING

2

One table can seat 8 people.



How many tables are needed to seat 40 people?

tables

1 mark

8

Circle the improper fraction that is equivalent to $2\frac{3}{8}$

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{14}{8}$$

$$\frac{19}{8}$$

$$\frac{23}{8}$$

$$\frac{26}{8}$$

1 mark

There are 432 places at a dance school.

There are two age groups.

This table shows the number of classes and the number of pupils in each class for each age group at the moment.


Age in years	Number of classes	Number of pupils in each class
7–12	15	16
13–18	10	18

How many **more** pupils can join the dance school?


Show
your
method

$2 \times 2 = 4$								Y3 21 facts
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$							Y4 15 facts
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$						
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$					
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$				
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$			
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$		
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	

TOP TIPS - TRICKS

 **Math Tips and Tricks**
9 times table using fingers

$9 \times 7 = 63$









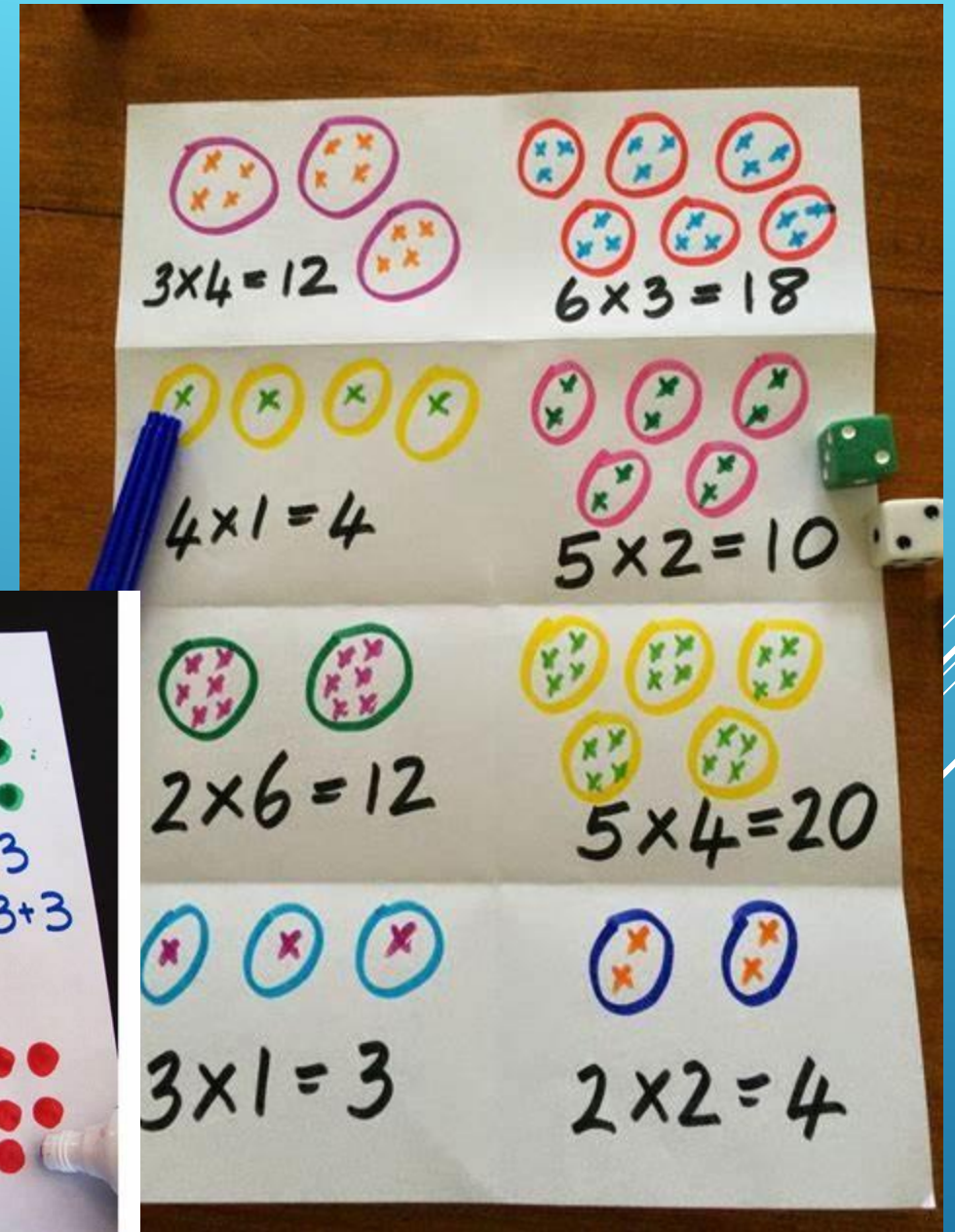
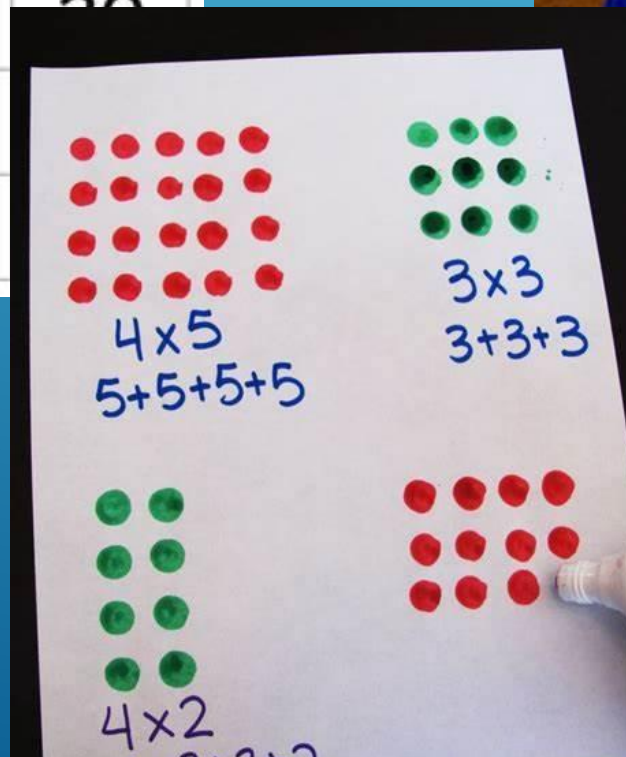
The diagram illustrates a finger trick for multiplying 9 by 7. The left hand is shown with fingers numbered 1 to 5 (thumb to pinky) in red. The right hand is shown with fingers numbered 1 to 3 (thumb to pinky) in blue. The numbers 5 and 6 are placed between the hands, representing the tens digit 6 and the units digit 3 of the product 63.

TOP TIPS - SONGS



TOP TIPS – VISUALISE IT!

1×5		5
2×5		10
3×5		15
4×5		20
5×5		25
6×5		30



TOP TIPS

Some Tips for Teaching Times Tables - Maths-Whizz

1. Focus on key facts that are harder to learn – have flash cards
2. Make sure they can walk before they can run. ...
3. Listen to some fun songs. ...
4. Stage a multiplication war. ...
5. Draw a Waldorf multiplication flower. ...
6. Quiz them regularly, but not incessantly. ...
7. Reward their efforts.



NUMBERBLOCKS

Series 1 Series 2 Series 3 **Series 4** Series 5 Specials Numbersongs More Like This



Your Turn

It's time for some bouncy fun as the Numberblobs take over the show.

5 mins



Now You See Us

The Numberblocks discover a magic spell that makes them all invisible. Uh-oh!

5 mins



Ten's Top Ten

Ten presents a rundown of the top hit songs in Numberland.

5 mins



What's My Number?

Welcome to the game show where you don't count, you see the amount!

5 mins





A GUIDE TO THE MTC



WHAT ARE WE GOING TO COVER?



- What is the MTC?
- MTC key facts.
- Preparing pupils for the MTC.
- Q & A time.



INTRODUCTION



- The Multiplication Tables Check (MTC) needn't be daunting!
- For many pupils, it's a fantastic opportunity for pupils to show off their fluency with their tables, which they've been practicing for years.



WHAT IS THE MTC?

- The MTC stands for Multiplication Tables Check.
- Set by the government, the MTC is an on-screen assessment designed to determine whether pupils are able to fluently recall their multiplication tables up to 12, through a set of timed questions.

MTC KEY FACTS.

- There is a 2-week check window starting Monday 3rd June 2024 during which schools will complete the MTC with pupils in Year 4.
- Pupils will have 3 practice questions before the check begins.

MTC KEY FACTS




- The MTC will ask the pupil 25 random multiplication questions- they will not be asked division questions.
- Pupils will have 6 seconds to read the question, understand it, and enter a response. They will then receive a 3 second pause before the next question is shown.



MTC KEY FACTS.



- Schools can decide whether the pupils take the test on a tablet or a computer, but there is no option to complete the test on paper.
 - Teachers will have the flexibility to administer the check to individual pupils, small groups or a whole class at the same time.
 - There is no pass mark for the MTC.
- 

MTC RESULTS

- After the MTC window closes, schools will be able to compare their school average, with their Local Authority and National average.

Headline facts and figures - 2022/23

Average attainment score

20.2

an increase of 0.4 points since 2022

► [What is the average attainment score?](#)

Percentage of eligible pupils scored 25 marks

29%

This is the most common mark (full marks).

► [Help](#)

Overall data:

On or above school target of 20/25	Girls on or above school target of 20/25	Boys on or above school target of 20/25
19 pupils (63%)	9 (64%)	10 (63%)

PREPARING PUPILS : SCHOOL



- *We practice times tables daily with our number sense times table scheme (since January 2024)*
- Some children have extra session of times table practice if shown they are not at the level yet.
- ✚ ■ early morning work of times table games, quick fire quizzes, etc...

PREPARING PUPILS : OUT OF SCHOOL

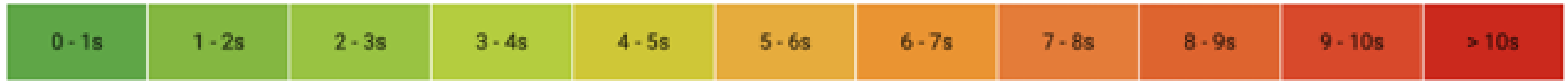


- Regular verbal times tables practice.
- Download the TTRS free app on to a home device.
- Play Times Tables Rock Stars 3 minutes a day.
- ✚ ■ Complete the multiplication practice activity booklet (look out for it by Easter)

PREPARING PUPILS : OUT OF SCHOOL



- Identify gaps on their heat maps to practice.



Secure



Getting there



Needs more practice



Thank you for coming!



- Question time

