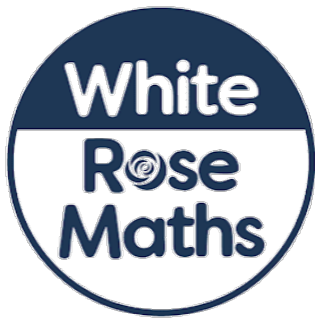


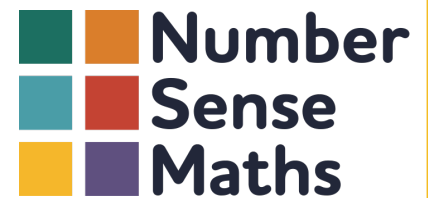


Somerdale

Educate Together



# Mathematics in Year Four



## A guide for parents

*Learn Together to Live Together*

This guide is designed to inform families of how Maths is taught and how to support at home. It has been created using guides from White Rose Mathematics to support.



## What is our approach to mathematics?

At Somerdale Educate Together, we use a scheme called White Rose Maths. This is a mastery-based approach aligned to the aims and objectives of the National Curriculum. It is rooted in the belief that all children can achieve in Mathematics.

### Putting Number First

The White Rose scheme has number at its heart, and a significant amount of time is spent reinforcing number so that children can confidently access the rest of the curriculum.

### Depth before Breadth

We ensure that children have a deep understanding of concepts, rather than rushing on. Opportunities to revisit previously learned skills are built into later blocks of learning.

### Fluency, reasoning and problem solving

The White Rose scheme develops these three areas to ensure children have the knowledge and skills they need to become confident mathematicians.

### Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract

Research shows that all children, when introduced to a new concept, should have the opportunity to build competency using the concrete, pictorial, abstract approach. This features throughout the schemes of learning.

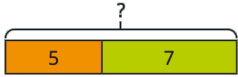
#### *Concrete*

Children should have the opportunity to work with physical objects/concrete resources, in order to bring the maths to life and to build understanding of what they are doing.



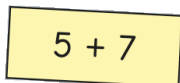
### *Pictorial*

Alongside concrete resources, children should work with pictorial representations, making links to the concrete. Visualising a problem in this way can help children to reason and to solve problems.



### *Abstract*

With the support of both the concrete and pictorial representations, children can develop their understanding of abstract methods.


$$5 + 7$$

### This Booklet

The aim of this booklet is to give you, as parents, a better understanding of the key concepts your child will be learning and how they are taught. It provides ideas and resources so you can support your child at home. This booklet is available to download from the curriculum section of our website, with elements hyperlinked so you can easily access the resources.

### What will my child learn in mathematics this year?

Overleaf is an overview of the maths that your child should be learning at any point in the year. You'll notice that the White Rose scheme spends lots of time building strong number skills in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. These essential core skills lay a solid foundation for more complicated learning later on.

Sometimes the class might be a little behind or ahead of the scheme schedule. That's fine; White Rose deliberately build flexibility into their schemes to allow for this. You can check the year group medium term planner on the class page for further information.

## Year Four Overview

Click the image below to link to the White Rose website. This will give you more information on the small steps that are taught in each of these blocks.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Autumn term	Number <b>Place value</b> FREE TRIAL  VIEW		Number <b>Addition and subtraction</b>  VIEW			Measurement <b>Area</b>  VIEW		Number <b>Multiplication and division A</b>  VIEW		Consolidation		
Spring term	Number <b>Multiplication and division B</b>  VIEW		Measurement <b>Length and perimeter</b>  VIEW		Number <b>Fractions</b>  VIEW			Number <b>Decimals A</b>  VIEW				
Summer term	Number <b>Decimals B</b>  VIEW	Measurement <b>Money</b>  VIEW	Measurement <b>Time</b>  VIEW		Consolidation	Geometry <b>Shape</b>  VIEW		Statistics  VIEW	Geometry <b>Position and direction</b>  VIEW			

## Progression of Skills

White Rose is a very carefully planned scheme of work. Overleaf, you can see an overview of how key skills are taught for addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. It follows the same concrete, pictorial, abstract approach.

It also includes some sentence stems and key questions that we use to help children.

You may also find the [‘Maths with Michael – Parent Guide’](#) videos and downloadable parent guides on the White Rose website useful. These give a broad overview for parents of place value, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions and algebra.

# Addition

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.</li> <li>Add fractions with the same denominator.</li> </ul>									
Progression of skills	Key representations									
<p><b>Add 1s, 10s and 100s to a 4-digit number</b></p> <p>Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.</p>	<p>The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will increase by ...</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thousands</th> <th>Hundreds</th> <th>Tens</th> <th>Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1000 1000 1000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100 100 100 100</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 1 1 1 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <math>3,425 + 3 =</math>                      <math>3,425 + 300 =</math>  <math>3,425 + 30 =</math>                    <math>3,425 + 3,000 =</math> </p>	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	1000 1000 1000	100 100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1 1	<p>What patterns do you notice?</p> <p> <math>2,350 + 3 =</math>  <math>2,350 + 30 =</math>  <math>2,350 + 300 =</math>  <math>2,350 + 3,000 =</math> </p> <p> <math>6,040 + 200 =</math>                    <math>2,211 + \square = 2,251</math>  <math>6,040 + 500 =</math>                    <math>2,211 + \square = 2,215</math>  <math>6,040 + 900 =</math>                    <math>2,211 + \square = 2,511</math> </p>
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones							
1000 1000 1000	100 100 100 100	10 10	1 1 1 1 1							
<p><b>Add up to two 4-digit numbers</b></p> <p>Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.</p>	<p>There are ... ones/tens/hundreds so I do/do not need to make an exchange.</p> <p>I can exchange 10 ... for 1 ...</p>									

# Addition

Progression of skills	Key representations	
<p><b>Add decimal numbers in the context of money</b></p> <p>Emphasis on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.</p>	<p>... pence + ... pence = ... pence ... pounds + ... pounds = ... pounds</p> <p> <math>45p + 25p = 70p</math>  <math>£2 + £3 = £5</math>  <math>£5 + 70p = £5.70</math> </p>	<p>£3.25 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 5p</p>
<p><b>Add fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator beyond 1 whole</b></p>	<p>When adding fractions with the same denominator, I only add the numerator. ... fifths + ... fifths = ... fifths</p> <p> <math>\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}</math> </p>	

# Subtraction

<b>Year 4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using a formal written method.</li> <li>Solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to 2 decimal places.</li> <li>Subtract fractions with the same denominator.</li> </ul>																									
<b>Progression of skills</b>	<b>Key representations</b>																									
<p><b>Subtract 1s, 10s, 100s and 1,000s from a 4-digit number</b></p> <p>Emphasis on mental strategies including number bonds and related facts. Prompt children to notice which digit changes.</p>	<p>The ones/tens/hundreds/thousands column will decrease by ...</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Thousands</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Hundreds</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Tens</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> <math>3,425 - 2 =</math>      <math>3,425 - 200 =</math>  <math>3,425 - 20 =</math>    <math>3,425 - 2,000 =</math> </p>	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones					<p>What patterns do you notice?</p> <p> <math>4,356 - 3 =</math>  <math>4,356 - 30 =</math>  <math>4,356 - 300 =</math>  <math>4,356 - 3,000 =</math> </p> <p> <math>4,433 - \square = 4,430</math>  <math>4,433 - \square = 4,033</math>  <math>4,433 - \square = 4,403</math> </p>																
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones																							
<p><b>Subtract up to two 4-digit numbers</b></p> <p>Formal written method with up to 3 exchanges. Encourage children to estimate and use inverse operations to check answers to calculations.</p>	<p>I need to subtract... ones/tens/hundreds. I do/do not need to make an exchange.</p> <p>I can exchange 1... for 10...</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <table border="1" style="width: 150px; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Th</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">H</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">T</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" style="width: 100px; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">Th</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">H</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">T</th> <th style="background-color: #d9ead3;">O</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>		Th	H	T	O					Th	H	T	O	3	2	4	8	-	2	1	4	1	0	5	8
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# Subtraction

<b>Progression of skills</b>	<b>Key representations</b>	
<p><b>Subtract decimal numbers in the context of money</b></p> <p>Emphasis here is on partitioning and use of number lines rather than formal written calculations.</p>	<p>I can partition £... into £... and 100p</p> <p>£... - £... = £... 100p - ...p = ...p</p> <p> <math>£5 - £3.26</math>  <math>£4 - £3 = £1</math>  <math>100p - 26p = 74p</math>  <math>£5 - £3.26 = £1.74</math> </p>	<p>£3.26 can be partitioned into £3 + 20p + 6p</p>
<p><b>Subtract fractions and mixed numbers with the same denominator</b></p> <p>Include subtracting fractions from wholes.</p>	<p>When subtracting fractions with the same denominator, I only subtract the numerator.</p> <p>... tenths - ... tenths = ... tenths</p> <p> <math>\frac{16}{10} - \frac{5}{10}</math>  <math>\frac{16}{10} - \frac{9}{10}</math> </p>	

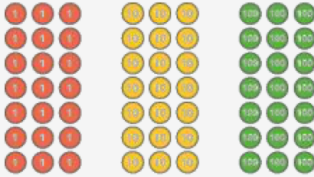
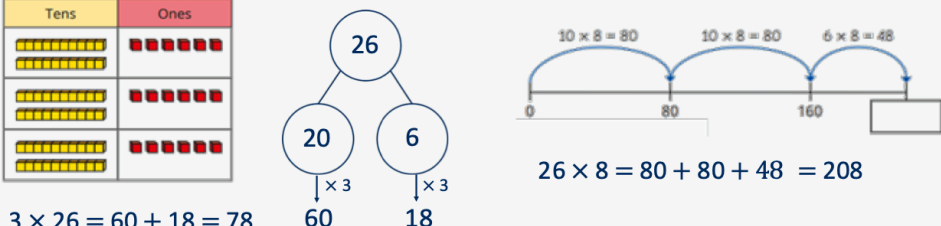
# Multiplication

Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recall multiplication facts for multiplication tables up to <math>12 \times 12</math></li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to multiply mentally, including: multiplying by 0 and 1; multiplying together three numbers.</li> <li>Recognise and use factor pairs and commutativity in mental calculations.</li> <li>Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.</li> <li>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 <math>n</math> objects are connected to <math>m</math> objects.</li> </ul>									
Progression of skills	Key representations									
<b>Times-table facts to <math>12 \times 12</math></b>  Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and back. Encourage children to notice links between related times-tables.	<p>... groups of ... = ... times ... is equal to ... ... <math>\times</math> ... =</p>									
Multiply by 1 and 0	<p>Any number multiplied by 1 is equal to ... Any number multiplied by 0 is equal to ...</p>	<p>... <math>\times</math> ... = ...</p> <table> <tr> <td><math>1 \times 1 = 1</math></td> <td><math>1 \times 0 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>2 \times 1 = 2</math></td> <td><math>2 \times 0 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>3 \times 1 = 3</math></td> <td><math>3 \times 0 = 0</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>4 \times 1 = 4</math></td> <td><math>4 \times 0 = 0</math></td> </tr> </table>	$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1 \times 0 = 0$	$2 \times 1 = 2$	$2 \times 0 = 0$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$3 \times 0 = 0$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$4 \times 0 = 0$
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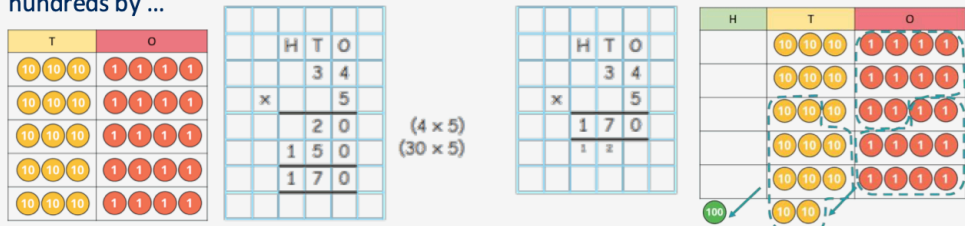
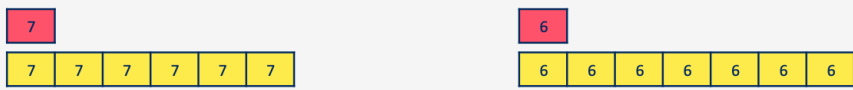
# Multiplication

Progression of skills	Key representations	
<b>Multiply 3 numbers</b>  Children use their understanding of commutativity to multiply more efficiently.	<p>To work out <math>\dots \times \dots \times \dots</math>, I can first calculate <math>\dots \times \dots</math> and then multiply the answer by ...</p> <p> <math>4 \times 2 \times 3 = 8 \times 3 = 24</math>  <math>2 \times 3 \times 4 = 6 \times 4 = 24</math>  <math>3 \times 4 \times 2 = 12 \times 2 = 24</math> </p>	
<b>Factor pairs</b>  Children explore equivalent calculations using different factors pairs.	<p><math>12 = \dots \times \dots</math>, so <math>\dots \times 12 = \dots \times \dots \times \dots</math></p> <p> <math>8 \times 6 = 8 \times 3 \times 2</math>  <math>8 \times 6 = 24 \times 2</math> </p>	<p> <math>6 \times 8 = 6 \times 4 \times 2</math>  <math>6 \times 8 = 24 \times 2</math> </p>
<b>Multiply by 10 and 100</b>  Some children may over-generalise that multiplying by 10 or 100 always results in adding zeros. This will cause issues later when multiplying decimals.	<p>When I multiply by 10, the digits move ... place value column to the left. ... is 10 times the size of ...</p> <p><math>35 \times 10 = 350</math></p>	<p>When I multiply by 100, the digits move ... place value columns to the left. ... is 100 times the size of ...</p> <p><math>14 \times 100 = 1,400</math></p>

# Multiplication

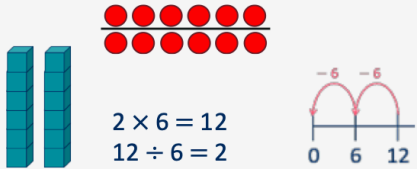
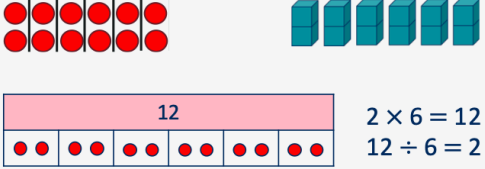




Progression of skills	Key representations
<p><b>Related facts</b></p> <p>Use knowledge of multiplying by 10 and 100 to scale times-table facts.</p>	<p>... × ... ones is equal to ... ones so ... × ... tens is equal to ... tens and ... × ... hundreds is equal to ... hundreds.</p>  <p> <math>3 \times 7 = 21</math>                      <math>7 \times 3 = 21</math>  <math>3 \times 70 = 210</math>                  <math>7 \times 30 = 210</math>  <math>3 \times 700 = 2,100</math>               <math>7 \times 300 = 2,100</math> </p>
<p><b>Mental strategies</b></p> <p>Partition 2 or 3-digit numbers to multiply using informal methods.</p>	<p>... tens multiplied by ... is equal to ... tens. ...ones multiplied by ... is equal to ... ones.</p>  <p> <math>3 \times 26 = 60 + 18 = 78</math> </p> <p> <math>26 \times 8 = 80 + 80 + 48 = 208</math> </p>

# Multiplication

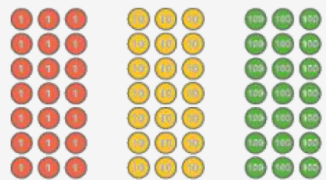
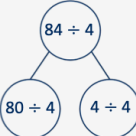
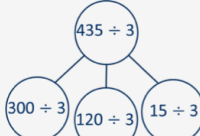
Progression of skills	Key representations																								
<p><b>Multiply a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number</b></p> <p>The short multiplication method is introduced for the first time, initially in an expanded form.</p>	<p>To multiply a 2-digit number by ... , I multiply the ones by ... and the tens by ... To multiply a 3-digit number by ... , I multiply the ones by ... , the tens by ... and the hundreds by ...</p> 																								
<p><b>Scaling</b></p> <p>Children focus on multiplication as scaling (... times the size).</p>	<p>... is ... times the size of ...</p>  <p>             A computer mouse costs £7              A keyboard costs 6 times as much.         </p> <p>             A red ribbon is 6 cm.              A yellow ribbon is 7 times as long.         </p>																								
<p><b>Correspondence problems</b></p> <p>Encourage children to use tables to show all the different possible combinations.</p>	<p>For every ... , there are ... possibilities. There are ... × ... possibilities altogether.</p> <p>A pizza company offers a choice of 5 toppings and 3 bases.</p> <p><math>5 \times 3 = 15</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="917 1657 1444 1836"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Deep pan</th> <th>Italian</th> <th>Thin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>Cheese</th> <td>C DP</td> <td>C I</td> <td>C Th</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Mushroom</th> <td>M DP</td> <td>M I</td> <td>M Th</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Vegetable</th> <td>V DP</td> <td>V I</td> <td>V Th</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Chicken</th> <td>C DP</td> <td>C I</td> <td>C Th</td> </tr> <tr> <th>Tuna</th> <td>T DP</td> <td>T I</td> <td>T Th</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Deep pan	Italian	Thin	Cheese	C DP	C I	C Th	Mushroom	M DP	M I	M Th	Vegetable	V DP	V I	V Th	Chicken	C DP	C I	C Th	Tuna	T DP	T I	T Th
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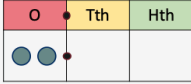
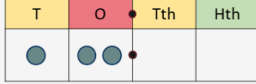
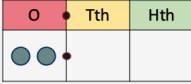
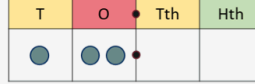
# Division

<p><b>Year 4</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recall division facts for multiplication tables up to <math>12 \times 12</math></li> <li>Use place value, known and derived facts to divide mentally, including: dividing by 1</li> <li>Find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Progression of skills</b></p>	<p><b>Key representations</b></p>	
<p><b>Division facts to <math>12 \times 12</math></b></p> <p>Encourage children to compare the grouping and sharing structures of division and to make links with times-table facts.</p>	<p>There are ... groups of ... in ... <math>\dots \div \dots =</math></p>  <p><math>2 \times 6 = 12</math> <math>12 \div 6 = 2</math></p>	<p>... has been shared equally into ... equal groups. <math>\dots \div \dots =</math></p>  <p><math>2 \times 6 = 12</math> <math>12 \div 6 = 2</math></p>
<p><b>Divide a number by 1 and itself</b></p> <p>Children may try to divide a number by zero and it should be highlighted that this is not possible.</p>	<p>When I divide a number by 1, the number remains the same.</p> <p>5 shared between 1 is 5 </p> <p>There are 5 groups of 1 in 5</p> 	<p>When I divide a number by itself, the answer is 1</p> <p>5 shared between 5 is 1</p>  <p>There is 1 group of 5 in 5</p> 

# Division

<p><b>Progression of skills</b></p>	<p><b>Key representations</b></p>																										
<p><b>Related facts</b></p> <p>Link to known times-table facts.</p>	<p>... <math>\div</math> ... is equal to ... so ... tens <math>\div</math> ... is equal to ... tens and ... hundreds <math>\div</math> ... is equal to ... hundreds.</p>  <p><math>21 \div 7 = 3</math>                      <math>21 \div 3 = 7</math> <math>210 \div 7 = 30</math>                    <math>210 \div 3 = 70</math> <math>2,100 \div 7 = 300</math>                <math>2,100 \div 3 = 700</math></p>																										
<p><b>Divide a 2 or 3-digit number by a 1-digit number</b></p> <p>Progress from divisions with no exchange, to divisions with exchange and then divisions with remainders.</p>	<p>I can partition ... into ... tens and ... ones.</p>  <p><math>80 \div 4 = 20</math> <math>4 \div 4 = 1</math> <math>84 \div 4 = 21</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="478 1691 678 1825"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tens</th> <th>Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tens	Ones	20	1	20	1	20	1	20	1	<p>I cannot share the hundreds/tens equally, so I need to exchange 1 ... for 10 ...</p>  <p><math>300 \div 3 = 100</math> <math>120 \div 3 = 40</math> <math>15 \div 3 = 5</math> <math>435 \div 3 = 145</math></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="845 1691 1260 1825"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hundreds</th> <th>Tens</th> <th>Ones</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>40</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>40</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>40</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>40</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	100	40	5	100	40	5	100	40	5	100	40	5
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# Division

Progression of skills	Key representations			
<p><b>Divide by 10 and 100</b></p> <p>Encourage children to notice that dividing by 100 is the same as dividing by 10 twice.</p>	<p>When I divide by 10, the digits move 1 place value column to the right. ... is one-tenth the size of ...</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><math>2 \div 10 = 0.2</math></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><math>12 \div 10 = 1.2</math></p> </div> </div>	<p>When I divide by 100, the digits move 2 place value columns to the right. ... is one-hundredth the size of ...</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><math>2 \div 100 = 0.02</math></p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p><math>12 \div 100 = 0.12</math></p> </div> </div>		

## Times Table Fluency

We want all our children to love maths and succeed. Children who can recall facts enjoy and are able to secure the maths curriculum easier than the children who can't recall these facts.

There are not many facts: 36 'building block' facts (up to  $9 \times 9$ ). There are roughly 39 weeks in a school year, equating to essentially 1 fact a week, every year. It is achievable for the vast majority of children to learn these facts.

We have a systematic, whole class approach to learning times tables which breaks down the learning of times tables into manageable chunks. We teach little and often, a two minute times table quiz, twice a day.

### What we teach and when

In Year Four, we focus on the 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x tables.

Year 3	Year 3	Year 3	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4	Year 4
2 x	5 x	3 x	4 x	6 x	7 x	8 x	9 x
2 x 2							
3 x 2	3 x 5	3 x 3					
4 x 2	4 x 5	4 x 3	4 x 4				
5 x 2	5 x 5						
6 x 2	6 x 5	6 x 3	6 x 4	6 x 6			
7 x 2	7 x 5	7 x 3	7 x 4	7 x 6	7 x 7		
8 x 2	8 x 5	8 x 3	8 x 4	8 x 6	8 x 7	8 x 8	
9 x 2	9 x 5	9 x 3	9 x 4	9 x 6	9 x 7	9 x 8	9 x 9
<b>8 facts</b>	<b>7 facts</b>	<b>6 facts</b>	<b>5 facts</b>	<b>4 facts</b>	<b>3 facts</b>	<b>2 facts</b>	<b>1 fact</b>

By end of Y3:  
21 facts learnt  
15 facts still to learn

By end of Y4  
15 facts learnt to complete building blocks  
21 more facts for times table check (see below)

## The Process

Children learn each number sentence as a memorised phrase by repeating the sound pattern out loud.

They learn each fact one way round only. We always state the larger number first. The children very quickly become attuned to this and it just helps in the learning process.

$4 \times 6 =$  becomes 'six fours are twenty-four'.

We learn one new fact at a time. We will look at  $6 \times 6 = 36$  one day, then  $7 \times 6 =$  the following day.

We don't want children to think. We want them to become known facts. This is why, during the quiz, we have the times tables answers on the board.

### How we assess your child

Each term, we use Times Tables Rockstars to help assess the gaps. The children take part in a 'gig', which then produces a heatmap. This shows us which facts the child knows well, and which they need to work on. We send this home to families so that the children can practice the facts they aren't able to recall at home.



Children also get the chance to practise their facts on Times Table Rockstars once a week at school. This online resource is tailored to the individual child, and it's algorithm will work out which facts your child knows, and which they need to practice more.

Click the image below to find out more about the different game types and how they support your child.



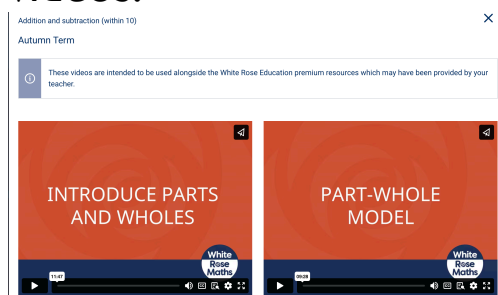
## How to Support your child

There are a wide range of materials and resources available to support your child with their maths at home. In Key Stage Two, the expectation is that children practice their times tables fluency.

The medium term planner on the class page will support you with the current focus. Below are some ideas to support, as well as other resources that can be used if your child is finding an aspect of maths tricky. Pictures below are hyperlinked for ease.

## White Rose Home Learning Videos

These are provided for each small step and are 8 – 10 minutes long. These can be useful to reconsolidate learning that your child may find tricky. Clicking on the individual block will then show you the different videos.



## White Rose Home Workbooks

White Rose provide some printable workbooks for each block that can be used at home. They also have a Kindle edition.



## White Rose One-Minute App

This app is great for short one-minute daily practice on adding, subtraction, multiplying, multiplication and division skills. It is free to download on iOS, amazon and android devices.



## Number Sense Home Learning Overviews

We have added the home learning overviews onto our [Google Drive](#). Look at the year group medium term planner to see which book and stage they are currently working on. This provides lots of quick, fun activities you can do at home to support your child with the number facts they are currently learning.



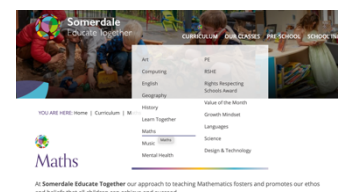
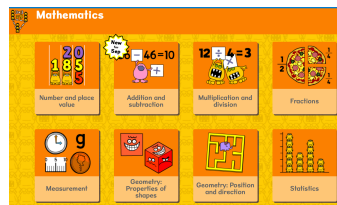
## Times Tables Rockstars



Times Tables Rockstars (or TTRS), is highly individualised for each child to support them to practise the facts they need. It has a variety of timed and non-timed games.

## Busy Things

As a school, we subscribe to Busy Things, an online resource which supports multiple areas of the curriculum. It has many games to support mathematics. If you need a reminder of the log-in details, please speak to your child's class teacher.



This booklet is available on our Maths page, under the curriculum tab. Images are hyperlinked to help you get direct to the resources mentioned in this guide.