Helping your child with their maths learning:
<u>Multiplication:</u>

Practise multiplication facts for the 2s, 5s and 10 times tables.
We teach that the <mark>x</mark> sign = <mark>groups of/rows of/sets of.</mark>

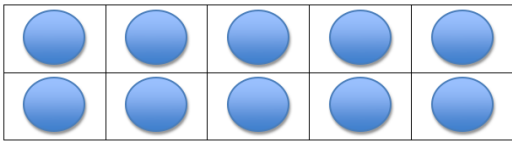We use arrays to help children learn these facts.
For example;

2 <mark>x</mark> 5 = 10 (total number)   OR 10 = 2 x 5
2 <mark>groups of</mark> 5
OR 2 <mark>rows of</mark> 5

If children know that 2 <mark>x</mark> 5 = 10 they should also know:

5 <mark>x</mark> 2 = 10   OR 10 = 5 x 2
5 <mark>groups of</mark> 2
OR 5 <mark>rows of</mark> 2
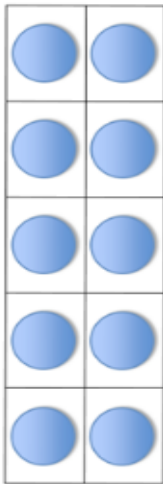
Get children to make an array with counters or pennies and when they are confident, get them to draw their own arrays on paper.
Children must practise and <u>know</u> all multiplication facts for these tables by the **end of year 2.**

<mark style="background-color:cyan">Remind them that the biggest number always comes at the end of multiplication sentences.</mark>

<u>Division:</u>

When they are confident with multiplication, children also need to know the related division facts for the 2s, 5s and 10 times tables.
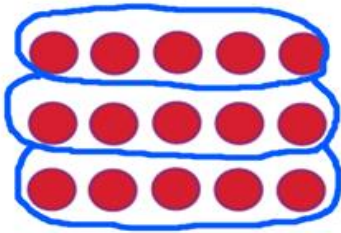
We teach the ÷ sign using 2 different methods.

1. Grouping method:
÷ means the same as "put into groups of…."
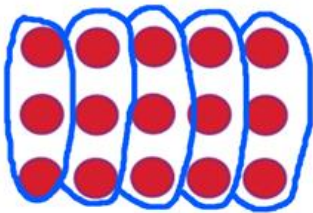
15 ÷ 5 = 3
15 put into groups of 5 = 3 (number of groups)

Put into groups of 5

2. Sharing method:
÷ also means "shared into…"

15 ÷ 5 = 3
15 shared into 5 equal groups = 3 (number in EACH group/size of group)

Share into 5 equal groups

Get children to look at the links between division and multiplication.

For example:
If I know 2 x 5 = 10, then I know 5 x 2 = 10, 10 ÷ 5 = 2 and 10 ÷ 2 = 5

Help your child to practise both methods by using pennies, counters, or by drawing their own pictures on paper.
Remind children that the biggest number always comes first with division.