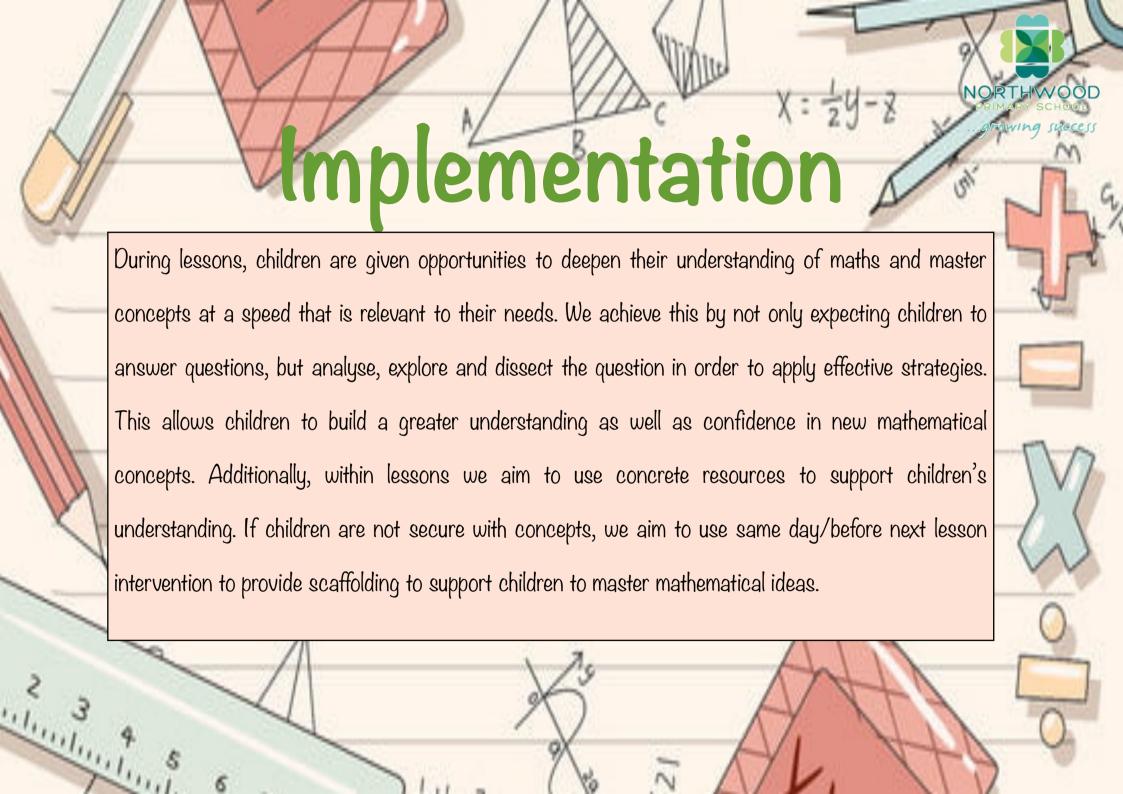




## Implementation

In order for children to achieve these goals in maths, our pupils have regular opportunities to practise their written calculations in daily arithmetic sessions. As well as this, here at Northwood, we recognise how fundamental fluency of key number facts and recall of times tables is to later success in maths. Because of this, alongside arithmetic practice, our Early Years and Key Stage I follow the Number Sense Programme while Years 3 and 4 follow our times table strategy (link found here. These enable children to build a secure understanding of the fundamentals of maths and allows them to progress into confident mathematicians. To supplement the teaching of times tables, children across the school also have access to Times Tables Rockstars and engage in regular practice to ensure that times tables automaticity is reached. To ensure the profile and importance of times tables is shared, the school participates in inter-school competitions as well as trust-wide competitions! This ensures that children improve their recall speed while also battling fellow rockstars in the local area.





# Times Tables Strategy

### Rationale and Intent

- While we acknowledge that memorising facts is important, we aim to ensure children build a deep understanding of times tables.
- · We provide a wide range of representations to ensure learning is deeply embedded.
- · Our approach ensures "automaticity"\*

\*Memorisation of basic facts usually refer to committing the result of operations to memory so that thinking is unnecessary......Teaching facts for automaticity in contrast relies on thinking. Answers to facts must be automatic, but thinking about the relationships among the facts is critical. A child can then think of 9x6 as (10x6)-6.

Component 1	Component 2		
Regular retrieval practice to develop	Three dedicated whole Maths lessons every		
fluency (5/10 minutes 3 to 5 times per	half term (at least 40 minutes in length)		
week)			
	To explore each new times table –		
Emphasis on saying (and hearing) the	developing connections, exploring patterns		
sound pattern of the place is important and	and creating a deeper understanding of		
can lead to verbal prediction and	multiplicative reasoning with a specific		
patterning – should include conceptual	focus on this new times table		
support.			

#### Structure

Four pre-requisites and eight whole school steps (implementation strategy)

Pre-requisites are what children must know about multiplication, before they embark on learning times tables and include:

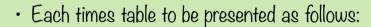
- Unitising
- Understanding equal and unequal groups
- Combining equal groups
- Understanding the early relationship between repeated addition and the times sign

## Mes Tables Strategy



### Steps to Success

- · When introducing a new times table, it is imperative that links are made to the real world e.g. "What comes in 2s?" shoes, socks, eyes, glasses, ears, etc.
- · Where appropriate, use long term displays that are added to half-termly.
- Any new learning should regularly be built around children's prior knowledge –
   see brackets above for specific times table links (to help with commutativity of facts)



1	Χ	6	=	6
2	Χ	6	=	12
3	X	6	=	18
4	Χ	6	=	24
5	Χ	6	=	30
6	X	6	=	36
7	X	6	=	42
8	X	6	=	48
9	Х	6	=	54
10	X	6	=	60
11	Х	6	=	66
12	X	6	=	72

olon

- Explicit teaching and retrieval practise 3-5 times per week (5-10 minutes per session)
- · Ensure Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract approach is followed for all children, using arrays as a key model to help children visualise their learning
- Revisit prior learning to explore patterns between facts and sequences, linking to other calculations e.g.  $4 \times 7 = 28$  therefore  $4 \times 70 = 280$

