



Skittles: Save up 11 Pop bottles and stick labels on with the number 0-10. Set them up as a bowling ally and ask children to 'bowl' with a sponge ball. Whatever the first number they knock down is they have to use for whatever skill you are practicing. For example, if they knock down 6 and you are learning the 2

times table they have to do 2×6 . If your learning number bonds to 10 they have to say its corresponding number etc.

Playing Cards: Snap: 2 players each put a card down at the same time and shout snap if they get numbers which add to a specific target e.g. 10. They could also play in pairs, remove the picture cards and multiply the numbers generated together. The first child to shout the correct answer gets to keep the pair- the winner is the person with the most cards at the end.

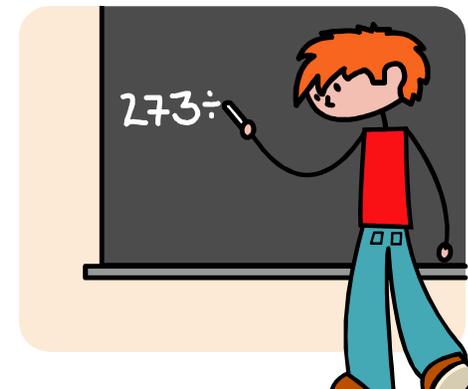
Bingo: Can be used and adapted for any of the key skills objectives. For example, 3 times table, get all the children to draw a grid and write in random multiples of 3. Call out the sums and get them to mark them off if its called out.

Beat the Parent: Write down or read out a number of key facts, number bonds or times tables. Make a number of mistakes and have a certain noise or action that the children need to do when they identify a mistake. Older children can make a list of mistakes and then compare at the end before 'correcting' their 'teacher'.

Dicey Business: Use dice to generate different numbers and use these to practice a specific objective. Dice can also be written on to generate specific sums.

Follow me cards: Like dominoes these can be used to practice and consolidate all aspects of maths. The question is written on one side and another card has the answer on a different half. The idea is that they match the question and answer and then find the answer to the next question. As children become confident in the use of these cards they can begin to make their own. Set a timer going (use a mobile phone) and see if they can complete the chain in a record time.

Timed Practice: Using the a blank multiplication square, give children 5 minutes to answer the questions. If they get them all right they set themselves a target to improve their time. Use the other games in this booklet to practice any questions that they find tricky.

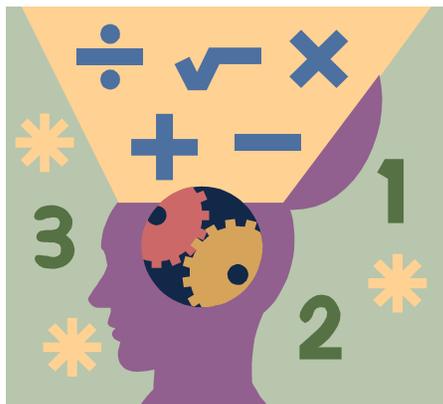


Basic Skills in Maths

Fun and interesting ways
to practise key skills.

Key Skills:

Key or Basic skills are really important things in maths that children need to practise regularly and feel confident with. The key ones are listed below.



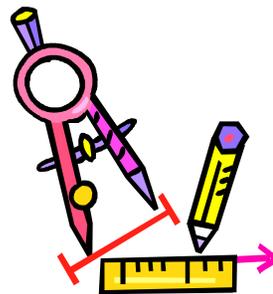
Number bonds:

- Children need to know instantly which two numbers go together to make 10.
- Children need to know instantly which 2 numbers go together to make 20.
- Children need to know instantly number bonds for all numbers up to 20, e.g. $7 + 8 = 15$.
- Children need to know which 2 multiples of ten make 100, e.g. $20 + 80$.
- Children need to be able to work out quickly which two digit numbers add together to make 100. E.g. $46 + 54$
- Children need to be able to use known number facts to work out answers to sums using bigger or smaller numbers. E.g. If $4 + 5 = 9$, $40 + 50 = 90$, $4000 + 5000 = 9000$ and $0.4 + 0.5 = 0.9$

Multiplication facts:

- Children need to be able to count in multiples of all numbers up to 10×10 , e.g. 3, 6, 9, 12 etc.
- Children need to be able to recall quickly (within a few seconds) times table facts e.g. $7 \times 8 = 56$.
- Children need to be able to recall quickly (within a few seconds) the corresponding division facts e.g. $56 \div 8 = 7$

These form the foundations for maths and have to be secure. Listed in this leaflet are a range of ideas to try with your children at home to make sure that they practice regularly and have fun doing so.



Go large: Take the coloured chalk out onto your drive or garden and ask the children to write facts, sums or whatever is linked to your objective on the playground as big as they can.

Information hunt. Hide cards or markers around your house or garden with number facts or questions on them. Set the children off around the course and ask them to

note down the answers to the questions they find. This could be done as an orienteering exercise with a map.

Memory Board: Write up a set number of key words on the board and give the children time to remember them. A good example would be different words which mean addition. Wipe them off or cover them up and ask children to write down as many as they can. An alternative would be to write down ten key number facts or times tables they find tricky before rubbing them out and seeing how many they can remember.

Multisensory Memories. Practising key facts in a variety of ways. Children could write with their finger on another child's back, on the carpet, in sand, with paint... the possibilities are endless!

Silent sentences: Children have to ask each other times table questions, number sentences or any other questions linked to the objective without talking. They can gesture, hold up fingers or mime but they must not speak.

Target Boards: Put up a target board with a range of numbers on it. Ask the children questions and explain that they need to pick the correct answer from the target board. They could then 'Splat' the correct answer by racing against a friend to be the first to hit the target board.

Snakes and Ladders: Put a hundred square or snakes and ladders board up on the table. Either playing against a friend or playing against you, get children to answer a times table fact or calculation question.. If the child gets the right answer they roll a dice and move their counter along the board. If they get it wrong they don't move.

