# I know the multiplication and division facts for all times tables up to 12 × 12.

The Year 6 children should already know **ALL** the times tables up to 12x12. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly**. This half term is a chance for Year 6 children to consolidate their knowledge of multiplication and division facts and to increase their speed of recall.

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|  | **Key Vocabulary**  What is 12 **multiplied by**  6?  What is 7 **times** 8?  What is 84 **divided by** 7? |

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 7 × ⃝

= 28 or ⃝ ÷ 6 = 7. Children who have already mastered their times tables should apply this knowledge to answer questions including decimals e.g. 0.7 × ⃝ = 4.2 or ⃝ ÷ 60 = 0.7



Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don’t need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could start with one particular times tables and ensure they know all of them before moving onto another times table.

Speed Challenge – Take two packs of playing cards and remove the kings. Turn over two cards and ask your child to multiply the numbers together (Ace = 1, Jack = 11, Queen = 12). How many questions can they answer correctly in 2 minutes? Practise regularly and see if they can beat their high score.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10>- Level 6 Multiplication/Level 6 Division

<https://play.ttrockstars.com/>- Children should be regularly practising their times tables on TTRS and improving their speed.

# I can identify common factors of a pair of numbers.

By the end of this half term, children should know the factors of numbers. The aim is for them to recall these facts fairly **instantly**.

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| The factors of a number are all numbers which it can divide into with no remainder.  E.g. the factors of **24** are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, and 24. The factors of  **56** are 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 14, 28 and 56.  The common factors of two numbers are the factors they share.  E.g. **the common factors of 24 and 56 are 1, 2, 4 and 8.**  The greatest common factor of 24 and 56 is 8.  *Choose 2 other numbers from the times tables. Can your child find the factors, then the common factors and then the greatest*  *common factor? Repeat!* | Key vocabulary  factor common factor multiple  greatest common factor |

Children should be able to explain how they know that a number is a common factor.

E.g. 8 is a common factor of 24 and 56 because 24 = 8 × 3 and 56 = 8 × 7.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising little and often. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? If your child is not yet confident with identifying factor pairs of a number, you may want to practise this first.

If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child’s teacher. <https://www.mathsisfun.com/greatest-common-factor.html> <http://www.conkermaths.org/cmweb.nsf/products/conkerkirfs.html> <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/multiplication-and-division>- lots of games here Choose two numbers between 1 and 144. Take it in turns to name factors. Who can find the most?