



# Cusgarne School Times Tables Policy 2022-2023







Skill	Year	Representation	s and models	Key Vocabulary	
Doubling	EYFS	Everyday objects	Number shapes	Counters	Double, equal groups, add, total
Doubling	Y1	Everyday objects	Number shapes	Counters	Double, multiply by, times,
		Bead string -	Money	Ten frames	groups of, lots of, combine,
		Rekenrek			total, multiple, count on, add,
					jumps of, pattern
Recall and use	2	Bar model	Number shapes	Counters	Double, multiply by, times,
multiplication and		Bead string —	Money	Ten frames	groups of, lots of, combine,
division facts for the		Rekenrek	Number lines		total, multiple, count on, add,
2- times table		Everyday objects			jumps of, pattern, arrays,
Recall and use	2	Bar model	Number shapes	Counters	columns, rows, share, divide,
multiplication and		Bead string —	Money	Ten frames	part, whole, inverse, factor
division facts for the		Rekenrek	Number lines		
5- times table		Everyday objects			
Recall and use	2	Hundred Square	Number shapes	Counters	
multiplication and		Bead string —	Money	Ten frames	
division facts for the		Rekenrek	Number lines		
10- times table		Base 10			
Recall and use	3	Hundred square	Number shapes	Counters	Double, multiply by, times,
multiplication and		Bead strings	Number lines	Everyday objects	groups of, lots of, combine,
division facts for the					total, multiple, count on, add,
3- times table					jumps of, pattern, arrays,
Recall and use	3	Hundred square	Number shapes	Counters	columns, rows, commutativity,
multiplication and		Bead strings	Number lines	Everyday objects	commutative, inverse, product,
division facts for the					share, divide, part, whole,
4- times table					

Recall and use	3	Hundred square	Number shapes	Everyday objects
multiplication and		Bead strings	Number lines	
division facts for the				
8- times table				
Recall and use	4	Hundred square	Number shapes	Everyday objects
multiplication and		Bead strings	Number lines	
division facts for the				
6- times table				
Recall and use	4	Hundred square	Number shapes	Number lines
multiplication and		Bead strings		
division facts for the				
7- times table				
Recall and use	4	Hundred square	Number shapes	Number lines
multiplication and		Bead strings		
division facts for the				
9- times table				
Recall and use	4	Hundred square	Place value counters	Number lines
multiplication and		Base 10		
division facts for the				
11- times table				
Recall and use	4	Hundred square	Place value counters	Number lines
multiplication and		Base 10		
division facts for the				
12- times table				



Double 1



doubling as

groups.

Counting and other maths resources for children to make 2 equal groups.



What is double 4?



Pictures and icons that encourage children to see concept of doubling as adding two equal groups.

7+7=

8+8=

9+9=

10+10=

11+11=

12+12=



Addition calculations to model adding two equal groups.



## Year EYFS/Y1

Encourage daily counting to find pairs of numbers using concrete manipulatives.

Look for patterns and notice how all the numbers are even and there is a pattern in the ones.

Use a range of models and everyday objects to develop fluency.

# Year 2

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the two times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice how all the numbers are even and there is a pattern in the ones.

Use different models to develop fluency.



Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the five times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the ones as well as highlighting the odd, even, odd, even pattern.

## Year 2

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the ten times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the digits – the importance of ten and the tens increase by 1 ten each time.



Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the three times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the odd, even, odd, even pattern in the ones and use shapes to support. Highlight the patterns in the ones using a hundred square.

### Year 3

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the four times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Make links to the 2 times table, seeing how each multiple is double the twos. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. Highlight that all the multiples are even using number shapes to support.

### Skill: 8 times table



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	$\bigcirc$	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	$\bigcirc$	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	$\bigcirc$	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	$\bigcirc$	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	$\bigcirc$
	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		49	50
,	51	52	53	54	55	$\bigcirc$	57	58	59	60
	61	62	63	$\bigcirc$	65	66	67	68	69	70
	71	$\bigcirc$	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	$\bigcirc$
	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



# Year 3

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the eight times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Make links to the 4 times table, seeing how each multiple is double the fours. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. Highlight that all the multiples are even using number shapes to support.

## Skill: 6 times table



6	12	18	24	30	
3 <mark>6</mark>	42	4 <mark>8</mark>	54	6 <mark>0</mark>	
66	72	7 <mark>8</mark>	84	90	

1	2	3	4	5	$\circ$	7	8	9	10
11	$\circ$	13	14	15	16	17	$\bigcirc$	19	20
21	22	23	${}^{\circ}$	25	26	27	28	29	$\bigcirc$
31	32	33	34	35	$\bigcirc$	37	38	39	40
41		43	44	45	46	47	$\bigcirc$	49	50
51	52	53	${\circ}$	55	56	57	58	59	$\bigcirc$
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



## Year 4

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the six times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Make links to the 3 times table, seeing how each multiple is double the threes. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. Highlight that all the multiples are even using number shapes to support.



Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the nine times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the tens and ones using the hundred square to support as well as noting the odd, even, pattern within the multiples.

## Year 4

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

The seven times table can be trickier to learn due to the lack of obvious pattern. Children will already know several facts due to commutativity.

Children can still see the odd, even pattern in the multiples using the number shapes to support.



Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the eleven times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Notice the pattern in the tens and ones using the hundred square to support.

Also consider the pattern after crossing 100.

## Year 4

Encourage daily counting in multiples both forwards and backwards. This can be supported using a number line or a hundred square.

Look for patterns in the twelve times table, using concrete manipulatives to support. Make links to the 6 times table, seeing how each multiple is double the sixes. Notice the pattern in the ones within each group of five multiples. The hundred square can support in highlighting this pattern.

# Glossary

**Aggregation** – combining two or more quantities or measures to find a total.

**Array** – an ordered collection of counters, cubes or other items in rows and columns.

Augmentation – increasing a quantity or measure by another quantity.

**Cardinal** – the number that indicates how many there are in a set.

**Commutative** – numbers that can be multiplied in any order.

**Dividend** – in division, the number that is divided.

**Divisor** – in division, the number by which another is divided.

**Factor** – a number that multiplies with another to make a product.

**Multiplicand** – in multiplication, a number to be multiplied by another.

**Numeral** – the written symbol for a number – e.g. 1, 2, 3.

**Partitioning** – splitting a set or number into its component parts.

**Product** – the result of multiplying one number by another.

**Quantity** – the amount you have of something – e.g. a cup of flour, three boxes, half an hour.

**Quotient** – the result of a division.