

St. Peter-in-Thanet Junior School Times Tables Challenge

Bronze Award Practice Pack



Name _____

Dear parents/carers,

At St. Peter-in-Thanet Junior School, we believe that times tables are a vital skill, which offer a foundation for learning other aspects of mathematics. Regular practise of times tables is essential in ensuring that they are embedded in the children's long term memory.

This is a Bronze booklet, which focusses on the 2, 10, 5 and 3 times tables. We request that the children practise these times tables at home and school on a regular basis, and they will be tested on these weekly, in a format shown at the back of the booklet. When the children can answer all of these times tables accurately and timely, they will move onto Silver times tables (4x, 6x, 7x) and (4x).

Tips for helping your child to learn their times tables:

~Regular practise (at least 3 times a week)

~Demonstrate

~Chant / sing songs

~Stick up a chart

~Play games

Useful websites:

http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/maths/timestable/interactive.htm

http://www.ictgames.com/resources.html

http://www.mymaths.co.uk

http://www.fun4thebrain.com/division.html

Tablet apps:

Squeebles

Multiplication trainer

Maths Practice

Splash Maths 7-9

Splash Maths 8-10

We thank you in advance for your support.

Dear student mathematician,

You are working on Bronze times tables, which are the 2, 10, 5 and 3 times tables. It is very important that you practise these as often as you can to improve your speed and accuracy.

Each week, you will be tested on these.

How quickly can you answer 48 times tables questions?

Tips to help you learn your times tables:

- ~Chant each times table out loud: 'four times two is eight'
- ~Make a rhyme
- ~Can you do it backwards, starting with $12 \times ?$
- ~Ask someone to test you in a random order.

Once you have achieved your Bronze award you are able to try for your <u>Bronze Plus!</u> This will test your knowledge of division and enable you to master your number facts.

Good luck!

1 x 2 = 2	5 x 2 = 10	9 x 2 = 18
2 x 2 = 4	6 x 2 = 12	10 × 2 = 20
3 x 2 = 6	7 x 2 = 14	11 x 2 = 22
4 x 2 = 8	8 x 2 = 16	12 x 2 = 24

Top Tip:

2× is just doubling the number. The same as adding the number to itself.



Self assessment: 😊 😄 😁





1 × 10 = 10	5 × 10 = 50	9 × 10 = 90
2 × 10 = 20	6 x 10 = 60	10 × 10 = 100
3 x 10 = 30	7 × 10 = 70	11 × 10 = 110
4 × 10 = 40	8 × 10 = 80	12 × 10 = 120

Top Tip:

10× is maybe the easiest of them all ... just move your digit one space to the left and add a zero as a place holder.

e.g.



Self-assessment: 😊 😑 😁

1 × 5 = 5	5 x 5 = 25	9 x 5 = 45
2 x 5 = 10	6 x 5 = 30	10 x 5 = 50
3 x 5 = 15	7 × 5 = 35	11 x 5 = 55
4 x 5 = 20	8 x 5 = 40	12 x 5 = 60

Top Tip:

 $5 \times$ has a pattern: 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. So, numbers in the 5 \times tables always end in either $\mathbf{0}$ or $\mathbf{5}$

Or, you could x10 and half



Self-assessment: 😊 😑 😁



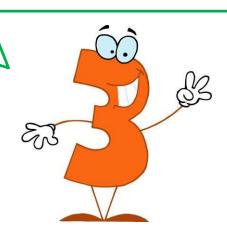


1 × 3 = 3	5 x 3 = 15	9 × 3 = 27
2 x 3 = 6	6 x 3 = 18	10 × 3 = 30
3 x 3 = 9	7 × 3 = 21	11 × 3 = 33
4 x 3 = 12	8 x 3 = 24	12 x 3 = 36

Top Tip:

There is a clever trick to find out if a number is in the 3x tables. If the digits in the number add up to either 3, 6 or 9, then that number is in the 3x tables.

e.g.
$$27 \rightarrow 2 + 7 = 9$$



Self-assessment: 😊 😑 😁

Bronze Times Tables Challenge

Can you complete a times table race in 5 minutes or under?

Good Luck!

Top Tip: Why not record your time at home and see if you can beat next time you practice.

X	2	5	3	10
5				
7				
3				
10				
1				
12				
2				
11				
6				
8				
4				
9				