## Maths Challenges

- The maths challenge sheets include the main facts that the children need to recall and use by the end of the academic year. These facts are broken down into twelve targets, each given a colour. They are introduced during maths lessons and reinforced regularly but further practise at home is extremely helpful. One target at a time will be stuck in to your child's Home/School book.
- Regular practise is more effective than one longer session a week. The children don't always need to write something down. Practise can be oral.
- There are lots of activities on the School 360 Learning platform that will support these challenges.
- It is important that when children are confident with a set of facts, they continue to practise them and apply them in a practical way. For example, when a child has learned all number pairs to $20 ; 17+3=$ 20, 20-17 = 3, they can use this to solve problems. "I have 20p. I spend $16 p$, how much do I have left?", "I have saved 13p. How much more do I need to have 20p?" etc. The children can discuss these questions and solve them mentally, without always writing something down.
- Regular assessment takes place in school, during maths lessons. When your child is confident with a particular 'colour' on the challenge sheet, their teacher will colour all of the faces, explain their next target and stick this into their Home/ School book.


## 'Learning maths facts' challenges

( $\because)$ Your child can work out these facts using concrete or visual resources; coins, counters, blocks etc.
( $)$ Your child can recall these facts from memory, in order, spotting any patterns.
$\because(\because)$ Your child can use these facts confidently to solve maths problems.
For example - Maths Challenge - Set Two Yellow - I can double all numbers to $\mathbf{2 0}$.
Q. Tom and Jane both have 16p. How much do they have altogether?

Times table (multiplication and Division) challenges
( $\because)$ Your child can complete the times table to a teacher without error or long pauses; $1 \times 5$ is $5,2 \times 5$ is $10 \ldots$
(-) Your child can give the products of numbers multiplied together out of table sequence e.g. Q. What are four fives? Answer. 'twenty'
(O) $\because$ Your child can give multiplication facts when provided with the product only e.g.
Q. 'Fifty Six?'

Answer. 'seven eights/eight sevens'.
They can also answer associated division questions $\boldsymbol{Q}$. ${ }^{\prime} 63$ divided by 9 ' Answer. '7'

