Dear Parents, listed below is the learning we will cover this half term in Maths. We have suggested activities you can try at home with your child to help them with their learning. Try using an under the sea theme!

Please remember times tables are part of the children's ongoing home learning.
By the end of year three your child should be fluent in the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables.

To multiply a one digit number by a two digit number using the grid method.

- Roll a dice to make numbers to multiply using the grid method.
- Put multiplication into a practical context e.g. when baking I need 3 eggs for each batch of muffins and I'm making 4 batches. How many eggs will I need?

×	30	5
7	210	35

210 + 35 = 245

Grid method

To divide using the bus stop method.

- Choose numbers from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 or 10 times tables to divide.
- Use objects such as pasta to help them divide the numbers.
- Put division into a practical context e.g. sharing out sweets between friends etc.
- Use words related to division e.g. sharing, grouping.

To multiply using the formal written method

- The formal written method is another way to multiply larger numbers efficiently and quickly e.g. 24 x 4
- Roll dice to create 2 digit numbers to multiply by a 1 digit number and practise using this method to find the answer. You could check the answer using the grid method.

```
    2
  2 4
×   6
-----
1 4 4
-----
```

```
    8
  ___
7 | 5 6
```

Bus stop method

To recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 times tables.

- Times Tables videos and songs.
- Online times tables games.
- Quick fire times tables at your child.
- Count in 3s, 4s or 8s as you walk to school.
- Chant times tables.
- Roll a dice and multiply the number by 3, 4 or 8. What is the inverse?

To use multiplication facts to solve related calculations

- Think of simple multiplication facts e.g. 2 x 5
- If we know 2 x 5, what else do we know? Could we work out 20 x 5? Or 2 x 50?
- Use objects/toys to represent number sentences
- Show inverse facts e.g. 4 x 5 = 20, so 20 ÷ 5 = 4, or 20 ÷ 4 = 5

Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables

- Collect data around the house, garden or local area such as types of birds, vehicles passing etc.
- Create a survey e.g. favourite foods
- How can you present the data in different ways?
- Create a table linked to topics e.g. animals under the sea, types of rocks

Add and subtract amounts of money to give change, using both £ and p

- Whilst shopping let your child select the right amount of money to pay.
- Whilst shopping ask your child to add the total of 2 items.
- Play shop keepers at home.
- Look at 'deals' whilst shopping and talk about them e.g. 2 for £2.00 – how much will you save?
- Look at receipts, how much did you spend? How much change did you get?
- How many different ways can you make £1? £2? 50p? etc.

Useful websites

The number pieces represent 5 × ____ = ____

If each hole was worth ten, what would the pieces represent?