Helping Your Child at Home with Maths - Reception



	Mathematics							
Skill	How could I help my child?	Examples						
Count to 20	Practise counting objects 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	How many sweets are there? How many balls can you see? Count how many steps you walk up. How many red cars will we see?						
Order number 1-20	Write the numbers 1-20 on paper or card and ask the children to order them from smallest to biggest. Start with 1-5 and build up to 1-10 and then 1-20.							



Skill	How could I help my child?	Additional support										
Read and write numbers to 100	Practise reading numbers in books, on buses. Encourage your child to write numbers e.g. How old they are/when their birthday is.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			11	12	13	14	\vdash	16	17	18	19	\vdash
Count in multiples of 2, 5 & 10	Practise counting in 2s, 5s and 10s. Use a 100 square to count up in 2s, 5s and 10s.		31	32	23 33	34	\vdash	26 36	27 37	28 38	29 39	\vdash
			41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
			51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Use the vocabulary day, week, month and year			61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
,			71	72	73	74	\vdash	76		78	79	\vdash
			81	82	83	84		86	87	88	89	\vdash
			91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100



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Skill	How could I help my child?	Additional support
Know multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 x tables.	Practise the 2, 5 and 10 X tables. Show the children multiplication and division calculations- can they complete? $5 \times _{} = 20$ They could use $20 \div 5 = 4$ to help	1 x 2 = 2 2 x 2 = 4 3 x 2 = 6 4 x 2 = 8 5 x 2 = 10 6 x 2 = 12 7 x 2 = 14 8 x 2 = 16 9 x 2 = 18 1 x 5 = 5 2 x 5 = 10 3 x 5 = 15 4 x 5 = 20 5 x 5 = 25 6 x 5 = 30 7 x 5 = 35 8 x 5 = 40 9 x 5 = 45 9 x 10 = 20 1 x 10 = 10 2 x 10 = 20 2 x 10 = 20 6 x 10 = 30 4 x 10 = 40 5 x 10 = 50 6 x 10 = 60 7 x 10 = 70 8 x 10 = 80 9 x 5 = 45
Tell the time to five minutes, including quarter past and quarter to.	Practise telling the time at significant times in the day e.g. bed time, so that your child becomes familiar with where both of the hands are. What do the children notice about the big hand? What about the small hand? What does the smaller hand tell us?	10 x 2 = 20 Activity 11 x 2 = 22 (a) 20 cm 12 x 2 = 24 Quarter past 1 Quarter to 7 Quarter to 7
Read and write all numbers to 100 in digits and words.	Read the number on the bus and ask your child to write the number in words. Their age/birthday/how many minutes until bed time.	1-10 One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. 11-20 Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeer eighteen, nineteen, twenty. Thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred.
Say 10 more or 10 less than any number to 100	Practise adding on or taking away ten. Show the children that it is only the tens column that changes. E.g. 10 more than $34 = 44$	e.g. 56 Fifty six

This is a list of **some** of the skills that your child needs to master by the end of their school year. Teachers target these areas (along with many others) in school but home support is <u>vital</u> to ensure children make the best possible progress towards these goals. Please help your child to be the best that they can be by practising the skills below as much as possible as well as completing homework. Thank you.



Mathematics							
Skill	How could I help my child?	Additional support					
Read and write all numbers to 1000 in digits and words e.g. 256= two hundred and fifty six.	Read the number on the bus and ask your child to write the number in words. Their age/birthday/how many minutes until bed time.	1-10 One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. 11-20 Eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. Thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, Hundred, thousand.					
Know multiplication and division facts for 3, 4 and 8 times tables.	Practise the 3, 4 and 8 X tables. The children should begin to recognise that the 4 x tables are double the 2 x tables and the 8 x tables are double the 4 x tables. Show the children multiplication and division calculations- can they complete? $4 \times \underline{\hspace{0.5cm}} = 16 \text{They could use} 16 \div 4 = 4 \text{to help}$	1					
Find 10 or 100 more/less than a given number.	What is 10 more than 56? What is 100 less than 345? Show the children that it is only the tens or hundreds column that will change	10 x 3 = 30 Adviry 11 x 3 = 33 0.0000 12 x 3 = 36 10 x 4 = 40 Adviry 11 x 4 = 44 Adviry 12 x 3 = 36 10 x 4 = 40 Adviry 11 x 4 = 44 Adviry 12 x 4 = 48					
Tell the time using 12 and 24 hour clocks.	Practising telling time using analogue clock and digital clocks. What happens to the time in the afternoon? E.g. 5 o'clock in the afternoon is 17:00 digitally.	12:45					
Know the number of days in each month.	Ask your child how many days there are in the current month/the month of their birthday.	Song: 30 days have September, April, June and September. All the rest have 31 except for February which has 28, 29 in a leap year.					

Practising Times Tables
and using Mathletics
will also help!

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	Mathematics										
Skill	How could I help my child?	Additio	nal su	port							
Know all multiplication and	Practise the all X tables.										_
division facts up to and	Show the children multiplication and division calculations- can they			x 1	2 3	-	5 6	7 8	-	0 11 :	
including 12 x 12	complete?			1 1	2 3	-	5 6	7 8	1 2		12
	$7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 42$ They could use $42 \div 7 = 6$ to help			2 2	4 6		0 12			20 22 2	_
				3 3	8 1		5 18 20 24	_	_		36 48
Round any number to the	E.g. 723 rounded to the nearest ten= 720, rounded to the nearest 100=			5 5			25 30		_	0 55	-
nearest 10, 100, 1000	700, rounded to the nearest 1000= 2000.			6 6	12 1		30 36		_	_	72
				7 7	14 2		35 42				84
Recognise the place value of	E.g. 2 <u>3</u> 76 = three hundred, 300			8 8			0 48		_		96
any 4 digit numbers	What is the value of the 6 in 1261?			9 9	18 2	7 36 4		63 72			108
	thousands hundreds tens ones			11 11						10 111 :	
						6 48 6			108 1	20 132 :	144
				${\sf Ro}$	maı	n N	un	ner	als		
			-								
	1 2 4 7	1	= one	V =	five	X = 1	ten	L = 5	50	C = 10	00
		1			five IV	X = 1	vı	L = 5	VIII	C = 10)O
	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7	I XI	= one	V =							
	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise		= one	V =	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Х
	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first.	I XI	= one	V =	IV XIV	V	VI XVI	VII	VIII	IX XIX	X XX
	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise	I XI XXI	= one	V =	IV XIV XXIV	V XV XXV	VI XVI XXVI	VII XVII XXVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII	IX XIX XXIX	X XX XXX
100	1 2 4 7 7 7 This is now to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first. Write your age in Roman numerals.	I XII XXX	II XIII XXIII XXXII	V =	IV XIV XXIV	V XV XXV	VI XVI XXVI	VII XVII XXVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII	IX XIX XXIX XXXIX	X XX XXX XL
100 Read, write and convert time	Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first. Write your age in Roman numerals. Practising telling time using an analogue clock and digit clocks.	I XI XXI XXX XLI	II XIII XXII I XXXII XLII LII	V =	IV XIV XXIV XXXIV XLIV	V XV XXV XXXV	VI XVI XXVI XXXVI	VII XVII XXVII XXXVII XLVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII XXVIII	IX XIX XXIX XXXIX XXXIX	X XX XXX L
100 Read, write and convert time between analogue & digital	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first. Write your age in Roman numerals. Practising telling time using an analogue clock and digit clocks. What happens to the time in the afternoon?	I XI XXI XXX XLI	II XIII XXIII XXIIII XXIII XXI	V =	IV XIV XXIV XXXIV XLIV LIV	V XV XXV XXXV LV	VI XVI XXVI XXXVI XLVI LVI	VII XVII XXVII XXXVII XLVII LVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII XXXVIII XLVIII	IX XIX XXIX XXXIX XXXIX LIX	X XX XXX XL L
Read Roman numerals to 100 Read, write and convert time between analogue & digital clocks.	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first. Write your age in Roman numerals. Practising telling time using an analogue clock and digit clocks. What happens to the time in the afternoon? E.g. If it is half past nine in the	I XI XXX XXX XLI LI LXI	II	V =	IV XIV XXIV XXXIV XLIV LIV LXIV	V XV XXV XXXV XLV LV LXV	VI XVI XXVI XXXVI XLVI LVI	VII XVII XXVII XXXVII XXXVII XLVII LVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII XXVIII XXVIII LVIII LVIII	IX XIX XXIX XXXIX XXXIX LIX LIX	X XX XXX XL L LX LXX
Read, write and convert time petween analogue & digital	1 2 4 7 1,000 200 40 7 Reading Roman numerals is new to the curriculum. You could practise this with your child by learning 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 first. Write your age in Roman numerals. Practising telling time using an analogue clock and digit clocks. What happens to the time in the afternoon?	I XI XXX XLI LXX	II	V =	IV XIV XXIV XXXIV LIV LIV LXIV	V XV XXV XXXV XLV LV LXV	VI XVI XXVI XXXVI XLVI LVI LXVI LXXVI	VII XVII XXVII XXXVII XLVII LVII LXVII LXVII	VIII XVIII XXVIII XXXVIII XXXVIII LVIII LXVIII LXVIII	IX XIX XXIX XXXIX XXXIX XLIX LIX LXIX LXIX	X XX XXX XL L L LX LXX

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Skill	How could I help my child?	Additional support
Know all multiplication and division facts up to and including 12 x 12 Read Roman numerals to 1000.	Practise the all X tables. Show the children multiplication and division calculations- can they complete? 7 x = 42	x 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 2 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 3 3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36 4 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 6 6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72 7 7 14 21 28 35
Know all prime numbers up to 19	A prime number is a number that can only be made by multiplying itself by 1. E.g. $1 \times 7 = 7$, we cannot multiply to make 7 using any other number. 12 is not a prime number as we can multiply 2×6 , 3×4 Prime numbers to $19 = 2$, 3 , 5 , 7 , 11 , 13 , 17 , 19	10 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 11 11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 111 132 12 12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144
Recognise the place value of any number up to 1,000,000 e.g. 2 3 , 456= three thousand, 3000	E.g. 23, 456= three thousand, 3000 supplied by the spanning spann	1 1 20 XX 2 II 30 XXX 3 III 40 XL 4 IV 30 L 5 V 60 LX 8 VI 70 LXX
Solve time problems using timetables	What is the value of the 6 in 3,234,621 How long does Eastenders last for? How long does it take for the bus to go from Romford to Collier Row?	Practising Times Tables and using Mathletics



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Skill	How could I help my child?	Additional support
Identify multiples, factors and prime numbers.	Complete the Venn diagram- Multiple of 2 Factor of 24 Find the factors of 18 The factors of 18 are 1, 2, 3, 6, 9 and 18	Multiple= a number from the times table. E.g. 4, 8, 12 are all multiples of 4. Factors= two numbers that can be multiplied together to make a given number. E.g. 3 and 4 are factors of 12 as $3 \times 4 = 12$ Prime numbers= a number that can only be made by multiplying itself by 1. E.g. $1 \times 7 = 7$, we cannot multiply to make 7 using any other number. 12 is not a prime number as we can multiply 2×6 , 3×4 Prime numbers to $19 = 2$, 3 , 5 , 7 , 11 , 13 , 17 , 19 , 23 , 29
Identify the value of each digit to three decimal places.	E.g. 1.4 <u>5</u> 6 = 5 hundredths, 0.05 What is the value of the 3 in 1.32?	1,2 3 4,5 6 7 8 9 0 1 supples of the state o
Use addition, subtraction, multiplication and division operations accurately. Use the operations to solve problems.	Your child should continue to practise addition, subtraction, multiplication and strategies to solve calculations and problems.	Calculating % Work out the equivalent fraction- $\frac{1}{2}$ = 50% $\frac{1}{10}$ = 10% Divide the number by the denominator (the top number) e.g. $\frac{1}{10}$ of 40=
Round any whole number to a given point	The rounding rule- 4 or less= round down. 5 or more= round up. e.g. Round 1262 to the nearest ten (1260) hundred (1200) thousand (1000).	$40 \div 4 = 10$ To find % multiply the answer (10) by the numerator (the top number) $3 \times 10 = 30$ (so % of $40 = 30$) Divide the number/amount by 100 to find out 1% and then
Calculate the percentage % of a whole number.	What is 20% of 400? What is 75% of 280? 45 is 50% of what? Debenhams has a sale, 30% off of everything. If a bag cost £210 before the sale, how much does it cost now?	multiply this by the % you would like to find. e.g. 25% of $40=$ $40 \div 100 = 0.4$ (1%) $0.4 \times 25 = 10$ Practising Times Tables and using Mathletics will also help!