JORDANS SCHOOL
MATHS NEWSLETTER

We are moving on to focussing on Multiplication and Division in our Maths lessons. This newsletter will give you an overview of the areas, together with hints and tips, to aid supporting your children's learning at home. We have given you some suggestions of home activities which will reinforce their learning in school. Please do not feel you need to do all of them! If you do carry out some mathematical work, try to focus on your child learning the following:

- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables, including recognising odd and even numbers
- Calculate mathematical statements for multiplication and division within the multiplication tables and write them using the multiplication (×), division (÷) and equals (=) signs
- Show that multiplication of 2 numbers can be done in any order (commutative) and division of 1 number by another cannot
- Solve problems involving multiplication and division, using materials, arrays, repeated addition, mental methods, and multiplication and division facts, including problems in contexts

MATHEMATICAL VOCABULARY

Children are expected to know and use the correct mathematical vocabulary . Along with this letter we have included a word mat which includes all the vocabulary and concepts the children will need. They also use this in school in their lessons

Words they need to know

Numbers 1- 50, multiplication, multiply, multiplied by, multiple, division, dividing, grouping, sharing, array, number patterns, groups, lots of, groups of, total, rows, columns, repeated addition.

USEFUL HOME LEARNING WEBSITES

All of the websites below have a selection of useful videos, explanations and worksheets to help your children understand Multiplication and Division.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqbg87h

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/5-7-years/multiplication-and-division

FUN ACTIVITIES TO DO AT HOME

Practise multiplication using household objects

It could help your child to think of multiplication as repeated addition. They should understand that when we multiply, we are adding the same amount each time. For example, 3 × 2 is the same as 2 + 2 + 2.

Using objects might help your child to understand adding objects that are grouped in 2s, 5s, and 10s. There are lots of opportunities to do this using things around your home! You could use pairs of shoes or socks to practise counting in twos, gloves to count in fives, and ice cube trays to practise counting in tens. Help your child to draw pictures of the items they have counted and use these to practise counting in steps of 2, 5, or 10 at any time.

Your child will use arrays to help them with multiplication. Arrays are sets of objects arranged in rows and columns to make a rectangle. For example, egg boxes, muffin trays, ice cube trays, and chocolate bars with rows of pieces are all arrays.

Baking is a great way to use arrays. For example, explain to your child that you need to make 12 muffins. Look at the baking tray. There are 3 rows and 4 columns. Count each column of 4 to show there are 12 holes in total. If we turn the tin around the other way it will be the same.

Division by grouping

It's important that your child also understands division as grouping. Again, you can use any objects from around your home to practise division as grouping.

Ask your child to find out how many there are in a group of objects. Explain to them that you want to find out how many groups of two there are in the total group. Help your child to take two items at a time and count how many groups of two there are in the total number.

For example, if you had 8 objects and wanted to divide by grouping this could be seen as 'How many groups of 2 are there in 8?'. Ask and support your child to explain that they have divided the 8 objects by grouping them in twos and finding out how many groups of 2 there are in the total group of 8 objects.

PROBLEM SOLVING QUESTION

The splitting plant grows in a special way.

In the first week, the stem splits into two branches.
In the second week, each of these two branches split into another two branches - making four branches altogether.

This keeps happening every week, until at the end of the sixth week each branch grows a flower.

How many flowers will the plant have?