

YEAR 4 MULTIPLICATION TABLES CHECK

A PRESENTATION FOR PARENTS
29.02.24.

EXPECTATIONS
PRACTICAL IDEAS
APPLICATION

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT MULTIPLICATION TABLES CHECK (M.T.C.)

- Children will not 'pass' or 'fail' the check; it will provide a snapshot of how fluent they are with multiplication facts up to 12×12 .
- There is no 'pass' rate or threshold which means that, unlike the Phonics Screening Check, children will not be expected to re-sit the check.

Following the check, the performance data will be published. The data from the check will be used at school level to identify pupils who may need additional support and intervention in securing their multiplication facts in Year 5 and Year 6.

Your child will receive a score out of 25. We will report individual results to parents or carers as part of the end of year school reports.

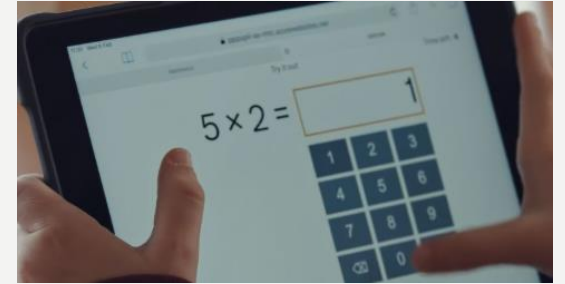
WHEN THE CHECK WILL TAKE PLACE

Schools must administer the MTC to all eligible year 4 pupils between **Monday 3 June and Friday 14 June**.

Schools can use the following week, Monday 17 June to Friday 21 June, to administer the check to any pupils who were absent during the first 2 weeks or in case of any delays to the administration of the check due to technical difficulties.

- There is **no set day** to administer the check and children are not expected to take the check at the same time.
- All eligible Year 4 children in England will be required to take the check.

HOW YOUR CHILD WILL COMPLETE THE M.T.C.



- The check is fully **digital** and will be completed on-line using **l-pads**
- Usually, the check will take less than **5 minutes** for each child.
- The children will have **6 seconds** from the time the question appears to input their answer.
- There will be a total of **25 questions** with a **3 second pause** in-between questions.
- There will be **3 practice questions** before the check begins.

FEATURES OF THE M.T.C

- Each child will be **randomly assigned** a set of questions
- There will only be **multiplication** questions in the check, not division facts.
- The 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 times tables are **more likely** to be asked.
- Reversal of questions (e.g. 8×6 and 6×8) will not be asked in the same check.
- Children will not see their individual results when they complete the check.

QUESTION FREQUENCY

5.2.1 Table 1 – Multiplication table limits in the MTC

Multiplication Table	Minimum number of items in each form	Maximum number of items in each form
1	Not applicable	Not applicable
2	0	2
3	1	3
4	1	3
5	1	3
6	2	4
7	2	4
8	2	4
9	2	4
10	0	2
11	1	3
12	2	4

The Standards and Testing Agency (STA) state that they are classifying the multiplication tables by the first number in the question. For example, 8×3 would fall within the 8 times table.

HAVE A GO!

SHARE THE EXPERIENCE!

LOG ON NOW TO

[HTTPS://MATHSFRAME.CO.UK/EN/RESOURCES/RESOURCE/477/MULTIPLICATION-TABLES-CHECK](https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/multiplication-tables-check)

[HTTPS://WWW.TIMESTABLES.CO.UK/MULTIPLICATION-TABLES-CHECK/](https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/)

[HTTPS://TALKINGTIMESTABLES.UK/Y4_KS2_MTC_PRACTICE_TESTS
MULTIPLICATION TABLES CHECK.PHP#MTC](https://talkingtimestables.uk/y4_ks2_mtc_practice_tests_multiplication_tables_check.php#mtc)

[HTTPS://WWW.TOPMARKS.CO.UK/MATHS-GAMES/HIT-THE-BUTTON](https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button)

**HOW DID YOU
FEEL?**

WHAT ARE WE DOING IN SCHOOL TO SUPPORT YOUR CHILD?

- There is a strong focus as always on multiplication tables. There are dedicated sessions in their weekly timetable to practice.
- Prior to the MTC, the children will practise their tables using the online system.
- Weekly homework tasks.

LEARNING TIMES TABLES

- Year 1 children are taught counting up in 2s, 5s and 10s (the simplest form of multiplication).

- Year 2 children are introduced to multiplication, division facts and repeated addition for numbers 2, 5 and 10.

- Year 3 is a crucial year for times tables learning. Children learn multiplication facts for the 3, 4 and 8 times tables.

- Year 4 is a 'completing' year for all multiplication facts up to 12×12 .

- Children are expected to be really confident in all their times tables (up to the 12 times table) by the start of Y5.

HOW IS MULTIPLICATION KNOWLEDGE APPLIED IN THE CURRICULUM?

- The more secure your child is with his/her multiplication tables the more confident mathematician they will become
- Quick recall is essential, however being secure and having the confidence to apply the skills at other times, **not** just in a multiplication test, is important
- Times table knowledge can help with, fractions, area, ratio and proportion

Why are times tables useful?

Square and cube numbers

$3^2 = 3 \times 3 = 9$

$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25$

$2^3 = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$

Factors and common factors

3, 6 → product

1 x 3, 6
2 x 1, 8
3 x 1, 2
4 x 9
6 x 6

1, 8
2 x 4, 8
3 x 1, 6
4 x 2
6 x 8

3, 6
1 x 3, 6
2 x 1, 8
3 x 1, 6
4 x 9
6 x 6

Calculating volume

Volume = $5 \times 3 \times 2$

Multiples and common multiples

Multiples of 2: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30

Multiples of 3: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30

Short and long division

$156 \div 4 = 39$

$625 \div 4 = 156 \text{ R } 1$

Using algebraic rules

Rule: $5n - 4$

1st term: $5 \times 1 - 4 = 1$
2nd term: $5 \times 2 - 4 = 6$
3rd term: $5 \times 3 - 4 = 11$
4th term: $5 \times 4 - 4 = 16$
5th term: $5 \times 5 - 4 = 21$

Area of rectangles, triangles and parallelograms

$(b \times h) \div 2$

Area = 20cm^2

Short and long multiplication

$853 \times 32 = 27296$

Ordering and comparing fractions

$\frac{2}{3} < \frac{4}{4} < \frac{3}{4} < \frac{3}{3}$

$\frac{8}{12} < \frac{9}{12}$

Simplifying fractions

$\frac{7}{18} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{14}{18} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{21}{18} = 1 \frac{1}{3}$

Converting between mixed and improper fractions

$1 \frac{3}{4} = \frac{7}{4}$

$\frac{25}{8} = 3 \frac{1}{8}$

Finding prime factors

5, 2

13, 2

Calculating ratio

Finding a fraction or percentage of a number

$\frac{3}{4}$ of 48

$48 \div 4 = 12$

dividing by 4 finds one quarter.

$12 \times 3 = 36$

multiplying by 3 finds 3 quarters

Adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing fractions

$\frac{7}{4} + \frac{11}{8} = \frac{14}{8} + \frac{11}{8} = \frac{25}{8}$

Identifying prime and composite numbers

A prime number is a whole number greater than 1 with no divisors except 1 and itself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

A prize is shared in a ratio of 3 : 4 between Jamie and Dan. If Jamie gets £ 21, how much will Dan get?

Jamie : Dan
3 : 4

$\times 7$ $\times 7$

21 : 28

**TOP TIPS –
HOW TO BEST PREPARE
YOUR CHILD**






FREQUENT REPETITION, REGULAR REVISION





WHAT CAN YOU DO AT HOME?

- Practise tables by rote. Learn chants and songs that may help.
- Allow them to access the websites we have provided to practise their tables recall on a weekly basis.
- Ask multiplication questions out of order as the test questions on the day will be random.
- Encourage your child to complete their times table homework book each week.

REMEMBER THERE ARE ONLY 21 FACTS TO LEARN (IF YOU ALREADY KNOW YOUR 1 X, 2X AND 5 X TABLE)

Times tables: the 21 facts*

1 	2	3	4	5
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 5 = 25$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 6 = 30$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 7 = 35$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 8 = 40$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 9 = 27$		
$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 9 = 18$			
$1 \times 9 = 9$				

6	7	8	9
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 9 = 63$		
$6 \times 9 = 54$			
			

COMMUTATIVITY UNLOCKS FURTHER FACTS

- $7 \times 6 = 42$ $6 \times 7 = 42$

NOTICING PATTERNS AND RELATIONSHIPS, IS KEY TO LEARNING MULTIPLICATION TABLES

- 3x: The numbers follow the pattern of: odd, even, odd, even: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15.
- 5x: Any odd number multiplied by 5, ends with the digit 5. Any even number multiplied by 5 ends with the digit 0

- $1 \times 5 = 5$ $2 \times 5 = 10$

- $3 \times 5 = 15$ $4 \times 5 = 20$

- 6x: Double the answers in the 3x table:

3 6 9 12 15 18 21 (3x table)

6 12 18 24 30 36 42 (6x table)

TRY MNEMONICS TO AID THE MEMORY

- I ate and I ate until I was sick on the floor:
- **8 times 8 is 64!**

- **6 x 6 is 36**
- **Have you had your Weetabix?**
- I

ONLINE GAMES

CURRENT FAVOURITES

- Squeebles app
- <http://keystagefun.co.uk/times-tables-apps/squeebles-times-tables/>
- www.timestables.me.uk
- Hit the button
- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>
- Table mountain
- <https://teachingtables.co.uk/>
- Maths Frame
- <https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check>

