Bean Subtraction

For this game you need a dice
and some dried beans or buttons.
Start with a pile of beans in the middle. Count them.
Throw a dice. Say how many beans will be left if you
subtract that number.
Then take the beans away and check if you were right!
Keep playing.
The person to take the last bean wins!

Shopping maths

After you have been shopping, choose 6 different items each costing
less than £1. Make a price label for each one,
e.g. 39p, 78p. Shuffle the labels. Then ask your child to do
one or more of these.

Place the labels in order, starting with the lowest.
Say which price is an odd number and which is an even number.
Add 9p to each price in their head.
Take 20p from each price in their head.
Say which coins to use to pay exactly for each item.
Choose any two of the items, and find their total cost.
Work out the change from £1 for each item.

Number facts

You need a 1–6 dice.
Take turns. Roll the dice. See how quickly you can say the number to add
    to the number on the dice to make 10, e.g.

If you are right, you score a point.
The first to get 10 points wins.

You can extend this activity by making the two numbers add up to 20, 50
or 100. You could roll the dice twice to make a 2 digit number.

Number games

Roll two dice. Make two-digit numbers, e.g. if you roll a 6 and 4, this
could be 64 or 46. If you haven't got two dice, roll one dice twice. Ask
your child to do one or more of the activities below.

Count on or back from each number in tens.
Add 19 to each number in their head. (A quick way is to add 20 then take
    away 1.)
Subtract 9 from each number. (A quick way is to take away 10 then add
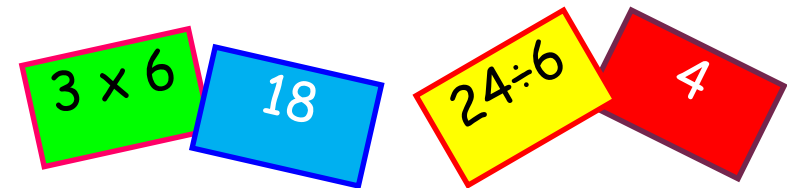   back one.)
Double each number.

Helping with Maths at Home

Remember "Timestable Rockstars"!

Times Tables Ideas

Play Matching Pairs—write the multiplication or division calculation on one card, write the answer on another. Your child can make these themselves to practise the facts than use the cards to play matching pairs.

Stairs in Equal Step Sizes—each stair on your staircase could be labelled with a multiple of the table they are practising, e.g. 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24.... Then take away a few labels so they fill in the gaps and eventually do it unaided.

Pass a ball back and forth, throwing or kicking— say a multiple of a number on each pass, e.g. 4,8,12,16,20.24..... Or parent says a tables fact when throwing/kicking the ball and child says answer when catching/receiving the ball.

Draw a grid, write tables you are practising/revising along the top and down the side (shown in pink), fill in the grid as quickly as possible.

Repeat daily to see if your
time improves:

X	4	6	7	3
5	20	30	35	15
10	40	60	70	30
3	12	18	21	9
4	16	24	28	12

Practising Multiplication and Division Facts

Dicey Division

For this game you need a 1-100 board (a snakes and ladders board will do),

a dice and 20 coins or counters. (A 10 sided dice or spinner will be best but 6 sided is fine)

Choose a two-digit number. Roll a dice. If you roll 1, roll again.

If your two-digit number divides exactly by the dice number, put a coin on your chosen two-digit number. Otherwise, miss that turn.

Dicey Division 2

You each need a piece of paper. Each of you should choose five numbers from the list below and write them on your paper.

5   6   8   9   12   15   20   30   40   50

Take turns to roll a dice. If the number you roll divides exactly into one of your numbers, then cross it out, e.g. you roll a 4, it goes into 8, cross out 8.

If you roll a 1, miss that go. If you roll a 6 have an extra go.

The first to cross out all five of their numbers wins.

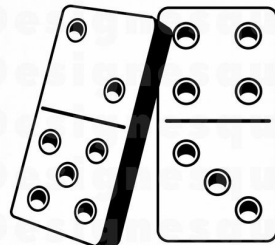## Domino Multiplication

Put some dominoes face down.

Shuffle them.

Each choose a domino.

Multiply the two numbers on your domino.

Whoever has the biggest answer keeps the two dominoes.

The winner is the person with the most dominoes when they have all been used.

Practising Mental Addition and Subtraction Facts

Whatever addition and subtraction facts your child is learning:

Number bonds within 10 or 20 e.g. 4+6, 12—7, 11 + 5

Adding or subtracting single digit numbers from 2 digits e.g.

27 + 9, 52—5, 65—8, 81 + 7

Complements to 100 e.g. 62 + 38, 81 + 19, 25 + 75

Or adding and subtracting decimals e.g. 2.8—0.6, 3.4—1.5

They can use activities like these to help:

- **Matching pairs** games with calculations and answers.

- **On a snakes and ladders board** find how many more squares to get to a ladder/ snake/ 100. How many squares you've gone back, etc.

- Passing a ball and saying a number, your child says the number needed to make 10, 20, 100, 1000, 1 whole one when they catch / receive it.

- **Maths quiz questions**, if a player gets the answer right they get to take a turn at Connect 4/ shooting hoops, etc.

- **Skittles—labelled with numbers—add total, subtract from 20, etc. the skittles that are knocked over.**

- **Playing cards**—add/subtract 2 or more cards, repeat this, taking turns. Aim for a set total of sums or differences e.g. 100-first to reach it wins the round.

- Play any board or card game as they all increase number awareness, thinking skills and computation.