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Prior Weston Going for Gold Level 2 Practice Pack



☆What is 'Going for Gold'?

Going for Gold is a challenge to help all children learn important Maths facts.

Why do we need to know Maths facts?

Alf you know facts quickly then you can answer questions quickly and correctly. They also help you to solve more difficult questions. If you know lots of facts you can feel more confident in Maths too.

★What do I need to do?

 $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Rightarrow}$

You need to decide which level to start on. There are three levels; 1, 2 and 3. You need to start with the bronze facts. Practise them and make sure you could give an answer in 1 second! There are Practice Packs for each level. Once you think you know your facts you can ask to be tested.

★How to I ask to be tested?

You need to put your name on a card and put it in the box outside Lorna's class. Year 1 and 2 children are tested on Wednesday lunchtimes, Year 3 and 4 on Thursday lunchtimes and Year 5 and 6 on Friday lunchtimes. Simone does also try to test children that missed their test in the afternoon.

★What if I don't pass the test?

Don't worry! You will be told what you still need to practice.

★ What if I pass the test?

You will be given a certificate and badge. Then you can start learning the next set of facts!

Can I practice in school?

Yes, on Friday lunch times

What do I do if I've got a question or suggestion about 'Going for Gold'?

Please find Simone and tell her!

Going for Gold!



Level 2

Bronze Facts



Counting:

0, 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48,

0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 96,

0, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500,

0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, ...

Times Tables

$0 \times 2 = 0$	$0 \times 10 = 0$	$0 \times 5 = 0$	$0 \times 3 = 0$
1 x 2 = 2	$1 \times 10 = 10$	$1 \times 5 = 5$	$1 \times 3 = 3$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$2 \times 3 = 6$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$3 \times 3 = 9$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$4 \times 3 = 12$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$5 \times 3 = 15$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times 3 = 18$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 3 = 21$
50 8 x 2 = 16	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$8 \times 3 = 24$
9 x 2 = 18	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$9 \times 3 = 27$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$10 \times 3 = 30$
30 11 x 2 = 22	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$11 \times 3 = 33$
$12 \times 2 = 24$	$12 \times 10 = 120$	$12 \times 5 = 60$	$12 \times 3 = 36$
	1 x 2 = 2 2 x 2 = 4 3 x 2 = 6 4 x 2 = 8 70 5 x 2 = 10 60 6 x 2 = 12 7 x 2 = 14 50 8 x 2 = 16 9 x 2 = 18 10 x 2 = 20 30 11 x 2 = 22	Image: Control of the control of t	1 x 2 = 2



Going for Gold!

Level 2

Silver Facts



0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, ...

0, 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84,

0, 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108, ...

Multiplication Fact Families											
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 1 = 2	2 ÷ 1 = 2	2 ÷ 2 = 1								
2 x 2 = 4	4 ÷ 2 = 2										
3 x 2 = 6	2 x 3 = 6	6 ÷ 2 = 3	6 ÷ 3 = 2								
4 x 2 = 8	2 x 4 = 8	8 ÷ 4 = 2	8 ÷ 2 = 4								
5 x 2 = 10	2 x 5 = 10	10 ÷ 5 = 2	10 ÷ 2 = 5								
6 x 2 = 12	2 x 6 = 12	12 ÷ 6 = 2	12 ÷ 2 = 6								
7 x 2 = 14	2 x 7 = 14	14 ÷ 7 = 2	14 ÷ 2 = 7								
8 x 2 = 16	2 x 8 = 16	16 ÷ 8 = 2	16 ÷ 2 = 8								
9 x 2 = 18	2 x 9 = 18	18 ÷ 2 = 9	18 ÷ 9 = 2								
10 x 2 = 20	2 x 10 = 20	20 ÷ 2 = 10	20 ÷ 10 = 2								

$0 \times 4 = 0$
$1 \times 4 = 4$
$2 \times 4 = 8$
$3 \times 4 = 12$
$4 \times 4 = 16$
$5 \times 4 = 20$
6 x 4 = 24
$7 \times 4 = 28$
$8 \times 4 = 32$
$9 \times 4 = 36$
$10 \times 4 = 40$
$11 \times 4 = 44$
$12 \times 4 = 48$

$0 \times 8 = 0$
1 x 8 = 8
$2 \times 8 = 16$
$3 \times 8 = 24$
$4 \times 8 = 32$
$5 \times 8 = 40$
$6 \times 8 = 48$
$7 \times 8 = 56$
$8 \times 8 = 64$
$9 \times 8 = 72$
$10 \times 8 = 80$
$11 \times 8 = 88$
$12 \times 8 = 96$



Going for Gold!

Level 2

Gold Facts



0, 25, 50, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300,

0, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000,

5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 -1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -6, -7, -8, -9, -10,

 $7 \times 6 = 42$

 $8 \times 6 = 48$

 $9 \times 6 = 54$

 $10 \times 6 = 60$

 $11 \times 6 = 66$

 $12 \times 6 = 72$

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Going for Gold!

Level 2





Platinum Challenge

By the end of Level 2 you should know all of your times tables for the platinum level you need to use to be multiples of 10 and to be a second of the platinum challenge you will be given 2 minutes to the numbers in the rows will always be numbers between 1-9. Here are some for you to practice:

Х	20	70	30
4	80	280	120
3			
6			
7			
9			

Х	30	80	60
2			
6			
5			
8			
4			

X	40	90	100
5			
8			
9			
7			
4			

X		

X		

Level 2 information

★The key skills for Level 2 are for children to have rapid recall their times tables. This begins initially with being able $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\Rightarrow}$ to count in steps of different sizes then moving on to learning times tables facts. Children should also know the $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\Rightarrow}$ related divison facts, for example 3 x 4 = 12, 12 ÷ 4 = 3 and 12 ÷ 3 = 4.

Counting:

 $\stackrel{\wedge}{\Rightarrow}$

★Children initially practice counting in steps of different sizes before moving to learning their times tables. Knowing multiples of numbers supports them in having rapid recall of their times tables. Children should also be able to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ spot the patterns in numbers when counting up in different size jumps. Children should be able to count forwards \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and backwards in different steps.

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 $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\mathcal{L}}$ You can count walking to school each morning.

You can also use a number square to colour in multiples of different numbers to explore patterns.(A number square can be found in this booklet)

★Learning times tables:

It gives children a great confidence boost in Maths if they have instant recall of their times tables. By the end of Year 4 children should know all tables up to x12. Some children learn their times tables quickly while it takes others much longer and they need to constantly revisit them. Once children have learnt their times tables they also need to learn the related division facts. Also you will need to keep revisiting all the times tables and division facts to they are truly embedded.

There are some suggestions for practising times tables:

 \bigstar You can take some 0-12 cards and lay them face down on the table. The player has to take two and multiply \bigstar them if they are correct they get to keep the pair. The player with the most cards wins.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ Focus on a times table a week, have the tricky facts stuck up around the house. You could write the multiples of $\frac{1}{4}$ a number on post it notes around a room. When you say a times table '8 x 8 ' the player has to work out the $\frac{1}{4}$ answer and then find the correct post it note!

You could use the 0-12 cards and do a beat the clock challenge. Pick a times table then you have to multiply each number on the card by that times table. How long does it take each family member? Can you beat your time? $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\leftarrow}$ Chanting times table does work for some children but they need to have memorised them so they can answer $\stackrel{\bigstar}{\leftarrow}$ questions such as 9 x 7 without starting at 1 x 7 and continuing until they reach 9 x 7

 $\frac{2}{4}$ Some children will need to physically group objects to understand the concept before moving on to learning $\frac{2}{4}$ facts.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ There are lots of times tables songs and games on the internet to practise but please be careful and make sure the site is suitable for children.

There are some grids in this pack that children can use to practise their tables.

Amost importantly learning times tables needs to be positive! Make sure any progress or achievements are rewarded! Try to make it fun and an activity for the whole family to improve their times tables knowledge!

Number Squares

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

★What patterns can you see when you count in 2s? ★What would be the next multiple of 2 after 100?

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★
What patterns can you see when you count in 9s?
★
What would be the next multiple of 9 after 100?

If I count in 3s would I say 106?
Is 1050 a multiple of 10? How do you know?

0-12 Number Cards

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1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12

Multiplication Grids

X	3	5	8	2	9	7
5	15					
4						
3					27	
6						
8			64			
11						

completed it in _____ mins

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X	2	4	6	8	12	10
3						
5						
7						
9						
11						
1						
1 completed	 it in	mins				

X					
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1	1	I	I
X					
oleted it in	mins				