## Settle Primary School



# Progression of Number Fact Fluency and Times Tables 

## Based on the Mastering Number programme, White Rose long term plans, Numbots skills and TT Rockstars.

*Children not keeping up will have short burst extra sessions to precision teach/practise facts not secure with-see times table flipchart from staff training and activities within folder on Sharepoint.*

These children need to use flashcards, repetition, chants, songs, rhymes, tricks and games/activities (including extra Numbots of TT Rockstar time) to repeatedly see the $x$ tables visually in different representations. Our aim is to secure $x$ tables to $9 \times 9$ as these are the facts needed to achieve automaticity in calculation work (though we will obviously teach up to $12 \times 12$ ). They will have an individual chart of the key 36 facts needed to achieve automaticity (reverse facts, , $1,10,11$ and $12 \times$ table facts removed). This will track what facts they still need to learn.

## Reception

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Spotting when a group can be subitised or needs to be counted |  | Subitise with different arrangements, including the Hungarian number frame |  | Make different arrangements of numbers within 5 | Spot smaller numbers hiding in bigger numbers |
| Autumn 2 | Connect quantities/ numbers to finger patterns; explore different ways of representing numbers on their fingers. | Hear and join in with the counting sequence, and connect this to the 'staircase' pattern of the counting numbers, seeing that each number is made of one more than the previous number |  | Counting skills and knowledge: the last number in the count tells us 'how many' (cardinality); accurate counting, each thing must be counted once and in any order; 1:1 correspondence; anything can be counted, including actions and sounds |  | Compare sets of objects by matching; begin to develop the language of 'whole' when talking about objects which have parts |
| Spring 1 | Subitise numbers within and beyond 5, and increasingly connect quantities to numerals | Begin to identify missing parts for numbers within 5 | Explore the structure of the numbers 6 and 7 as ' 5 and a bit' and connect this to finger patterns and the Hungarian number frame | Focus on equal and unequal groups when comparing numbers | Understand that two equal groups can be called a 'double' and connect this to finger patterns | Sort odd and even numbers according to their shape |
| Spring 2 | Sort odd and even numbers according to their shape | Counting sequence, linking cardinality and ordinality through the 'staircase' pattern |  | Order numbers and play track games |  | Verbal counts beyond 20, hearing the repeated pattern within the counting numbers |
| Summer 1 | Counting skills, counting larger sets as well as counting actions and sounds |  | Range of representations of numbers, including the 10 -frame, and see how doubles can be arranged in a 10 -frame |  | Compare quantities and numbers, including sets of objects which have different attributes |  |
| Summer 2 | Develop sense of magnitude, e.g. knowing that 8 is quite a lot more than 2, but 4 is only a little bit more than 2 |  | Generalise about 'one more than' and 'one less than' numbers within 10 | Identify when sets can be subitised and when counting is necessary | Develop conceptual subitising skills including when using a rekenrek |  |

## Year 1

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Subitise within 5, including when using a rekenrek, and recap the composition of 5 | Develop understanding of the numbers 6 to 9 using the ' 5 and a bit' structure | Compare numbers within 10 and use precise mathematical language when doing so | Re-cap the order of numbers within 10 and connect this to ' 1 more' and ' 1 less' than a given number | Explore the structure of even numbers (including that even numbers can be composed by doubling any number, and can be composed of 2s) |  |
| Autumn 2 | Explore the structure of the odd numbers as being composed of 2 s and 1 more |  | Explore the composition of each of the numbers 6, 8, and 10 |  | Explore number tracks and number lines and identify the differences between them |  |
| Spring 1 | Explore the composition of each of the numbers 7 and 9 | Explore the composition of odd and even numbers, seeing that even numbers can be made of two odd or two even parts, and that odd numbers can be composed of one odd part and one even part |  | Identify the number that is two more or two less than a given odd or even number, identifying that two more/ less than an odd number is the next/ previous odd number, and two more/ less than an even number is the next/ previous even number |  |  |
| Spring 2 | Explore the aggregation and partitioning structures of addition and subtraction through systematically partitioning and re-combining numbers within 10 and connecting this to the part-part-whole diagram, including using the language of parts and wholes |  |  | Explore the augmentation and reduction structures of addition and reduction using number stories, including introducing the 'first, then, now' language structure |  |  |
| Summer 1 | Explore the composit to 19 as '10 and a bit' with | n of the numbers 11 and compare numbers 20 | Connect the composition of the numbers 11 to 19 to their position in the linear number system, including identifying the midpoints of 5, 10 and 15 |  | Compare numbers within 20 |  |
| Summer 2 | Understand how addition and subtraction equations can represent previously explored structures of addition and subtraction (aggregation/ partitioning/ augmentation/ reduction) |  |  | Practise retrieving previously taught facts and reason about these |  |  |

## Year 2

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Review the composition of the numbers 6 to 9 as ' 5 and a bit' |  | Compare numbers using the language of comparison and use the symbols <> = |  | Structure of even numbers (exploring how even numbers can be composed of two odd parts or two even parts) and the composition of each of 6, 8 and 10 |  |
| Autumn 2 | Structure of odd numbers (including exploring how odd numbers can be composed of one odd part and one even part) and the composition of each of 7 and 9 |  | Consolidate their understanding of the numbers 10 and $\mathbf{2 0}$ as ' 10 and a bit' |  | Consolidate their understanding of the linear number system to 20 and reason about midpoints |  |
| Spring 1 | Explore how the numbers 6 to 9 can be doubled using the ' 5 and $a$ bit' and ' 10 and a bit' structure |  | Use doubles to calculate near doubles |  | Use bonds of 10 to reason about bonds of 20, in which the given addend is greater than 10 |  |
| Spring 2 | Use known number bonds within 10 to calculate within 20 , working within the 10-boundary | Use their knowledge of bonds of 10 to find three addends that sum to 10 | Use their knowledg numbers within 20 across the | of the composition of o add and subtract -boundary | Use their understand system to 10 to posit 0-100 number li mid | of the linear number multiples of 10 on a and reason about ints |
| Summer 1 | Continue to explore a range of strategies to subtract across the 10-boundary | Bonds of 20 in which the given addend is greater than 10, and where the given addend is less than 10 | Practise previously explored strategies to support their reasoning about inequalities and equations | Doubles/near doubles and transform additions in which two addends are adjacent odd/ even numbers into doubles | Consolidate previ strategies through | y taught facts and nued, varied practice |
| Summer 2 | $\begin{gathered} 2 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 2 \text { to } 6 \times 2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 2 \text { to } 12 \times 2) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 5 \text { to } 6 \times 5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 5 \text { to } 12 \times 5) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 10 \text { to } 6 \times 10) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 10 \text { to } 12 \times 10) \end{gathered}$ |

## Year 3

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Use known number bonds within 10 to calculate within 20, working within the 10-boundary | Use their knowledge of bonds of 10 to find three addends that sum to 10 | Use their knowledge of the composition of numbers within 20 to add and subtract across the 10 -boundary |  | Use their understanding of the linear number system to 10 to position multiples of 10 on a 0-100 number line and reason about midpoints |  |
| Autumn 2 | Continue to explore a range of strategies to subtract across the 10-boundary | Bonds of 20 in which the given addend is greater than 10, and where the given addend is less than 10 | Practise previously explored strategies to support their reasoning about inequalities and equations | Doubles/near doubles and transform additions in which two addends are adjacent odd/ even numbers into doubles | Consolidate previously taught facts and strategies through continued, varied practice |  |
| Spring 1 | Recap Year 2 $2 \times$ table | Recap Year 2 $2 \times$ table | Recap Year 2 $5 \times$ table | Recap Year 2 $5 \times$ table | Recap Year 2 $10 \times$ table | Recap Year 2 $10 \times$ table |
| Spring 2 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 3 \text { to } 6 \times 3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 3 \text { to } 12 \times 3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 3 \text { to } 12 \times 3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 4 \text { to } 6 \times 4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 4 \text { to } 12 \times 4) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 4 \text { to } 12 \times 4) \end{gathered}$ |
| Summer 1 | $\begin{gathered} 8 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 8 \text { to } 6 \times 8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \times \text { table } \\ (7 \times 8 \text { to } 12 \times 8) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \times \text { table } \\ (0 \times 8 \text { to } 12 \times 8) \end{gathered}$ | Mixed 3 and $4 \times$ table | Mixed 3 and $4 \times$ table | Mixed 3 and 4 x table |
| Summer 2 | Mixed 4 and $8 \times$ table | Mixed 4 and 8 x table | Mixed 4 and 8 x table | Mixed 3, 4 and 8 x table | Mixed 3, 4 and 8 x table | Mixed 3, 4 and 8 x table |


$\left.\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline & \text { Week } 1 & \text { Week } 2 & \text { Week } 3 & \text { Week } 4 & \text { Week } 5 & \text { Week } 6\end{array}\right]$| Recap |
| :---: |

## Year 5

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Recap 2 and $4 \times$ table | Recap 3 x table | Recap 5 and 10 x table | Recap 6 x table | Recap $7 \times$ table | Recap $8 \times$ table |
| Autumn 2 | Recap $9 \times$ table | Recap $11 \times$ table | Recap $12 \times$ table | All x tables mixed practice | All x tables mixed practice | All x tables mixed practice |
| Spring 1 | All x tables mixed practice | All x tables mixed practice | All x tables mixed practice | Division facts for 2,5 and $10 \times$ table | Division facts for 3 x table | Division facts for 4 x table |
| Spring 2 | Division facts for 6 x table | Division facts for 7 x table | Division facts for 8 $x$ table | Division facts for 9 x table | Division facts for 11 x table | Division facts for $12 \times$ table |
| Summer 1 | Missing numbers in 2,5 and $10 x$ table, $\qquad$ x $5=35$ | Missing numbers in 3 and $4 x$ table $4 \times \ldots=36$ | Missing numbers in $6 x$ table $\qquad$ x $6=54$ | Missing numbers in 7 x table $9 \times$ $\qquad$ $=63$ | Missing numbers in $8 x$ table $\qquad$ x $8=48$ | Missing numbers $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } 9 \times \text { table } \\ & 8 \times \ldots=72 \end{aligned}$ |
| Summer 2 | Mixed x table, division and missing numbers from the year. | Factors and multiples. | Prime numbers. | Composite numbers. | Square numbers. | Cube numbers. |

## Year 6

|  | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Autumn 1 | Recap 6 x table and related division facts | Recap 7 x table and related division facts | Recap $8 \times$ table and related division facts | Recap 9 x table and related division facts | Recap 11 x table and related division facts | Recap $12 \times$ table and related division facts |
| Autumn 2 | Increasing one number $10 \times$ $60 \times 7$ | Increasing two numbers 10 x $60 \times 70$ | Increasing one number 100 x $600 \times 7$ | Increasing two numbers 100 x $600 \times 700$ | Increasing one number 1000 x $6000 \times 7$ | Increasing two numbers 1000 x $6000 \times 7000$ |
| Spring 1 | Increasing one by 10x and one 100x $600 \times 70$ | Increasing one by 10x and one 1000x $6000 \times 70$ | ```Increasing one by 100x}\mathrm{ and one 1000x 6000 x 700``` | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing one } \\ \text { number } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing one } \\ \text { number } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing one } \\ \text { number } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 7 \end{gathered}$ |
| Spring 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing two } \\ \text { numbers } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing two } \\ \text { numbers } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Decreasing two } \\ \text { numbers } 10 \times \\ 0.6 \times 0.7 \end{gathered}$ | Multiplying fractions, $1 / 4 \times 3 / 5$ | Changing fraction $\div$ by integer to $x$ $1 / 4 \div 5$ is the same as $1 / 4 \times 1 / 5$ | Changing fraction $\div b y$ integer to $x$ $1 / 4 \div 5$ is the same as $1 / 4 \times 1 / 5$ |
| Summer 1 | Fractions of amounts 6/7 of 49 | Fractions of multiples of 10 6/7 of 490 | \% of amounts 35\% of $\mathbf{2 6 0}$ | \% of amounts 35\% of 260 | Common factors | Common multiples |
| Summer 2 | Apply to Chinese multiplication method | Apply to Chinese multiplication method | Apply to Chinese multiplication method | Apply to Chinese multiplication method | Apply to Chinese multiplication method | Apply to Chinese multiplication method |

