Departures



Passports



Europe

Asia

North Africa

South Africa

Eastern Australasia

Western Australasia

South America

North America

Globetrotters

Parents' Guide

Frequently Asked Questions – Parents

Where can I do the passport activities with my child?
Anywhere! In the car, out and about, at the supermarket or at home. Most activities can be done through talking with your child.

How often?
Daily for best results.

How long should we do it?
Around 10 minutes will do. Don't overdo it, as your child may 'switch off'.

My child is not being moved on at school. Why not?
Children will be tested on each target at regular intervals – approximately every fortnight.

Why don't you test straight after a practice?
We need to know that the children will remember each target forever!

My child says he was tested and passed, but is still working on this target. Why?
We will test until they have passed the target 3 times. These tests will be at least a fortnight apart from one another. Then the target will be 'signed off' at school.

How many targets should I work on at once?
This is your choice. You can work on one target or several from the same passport.

Why isn't my child writing much down during the activities?
Children need to learn these targets mentally. Writing them down may slow their progress. They will remember them better if this has been done through talk and playing games.

What does the test look like?
Like this!

	6	
	7	
	3	
	4	
	1	
	9	
	5	
	2	
	0	
	8	

The teacher would put some numbers in the middle column (see above). For example, this one could be used to test the 2x table. Your child would then start at the top and fill in as many answers in the empty column on one side (left hander to the left side and right hander to the right side – so they can see the middle numbers!)
Your child will be timed. If they complete the sheet correctly in 30 seconds or less they will receive the first signing of their passport. They will then get tested approximately 2 weeks later. Once the target has been signed 3 times, it will be 'signed off'.

How does my child move to the next passport?
Once all their targets have been signed off, they will do a mixed test of all their passport targets. Older children will do the mixed test with Mr MacDonald.

Why?
This will ensure that they have **REALLY** learnt them by heart!

What's in this booklet?

This booklet has the objectives for the Europe, Asia, Africa and South Africa passports. These are the passports students in Key Stage 1 are likely to progress through. After each objective there are also some ideas to try at home, for you to help your child achieve their goals.

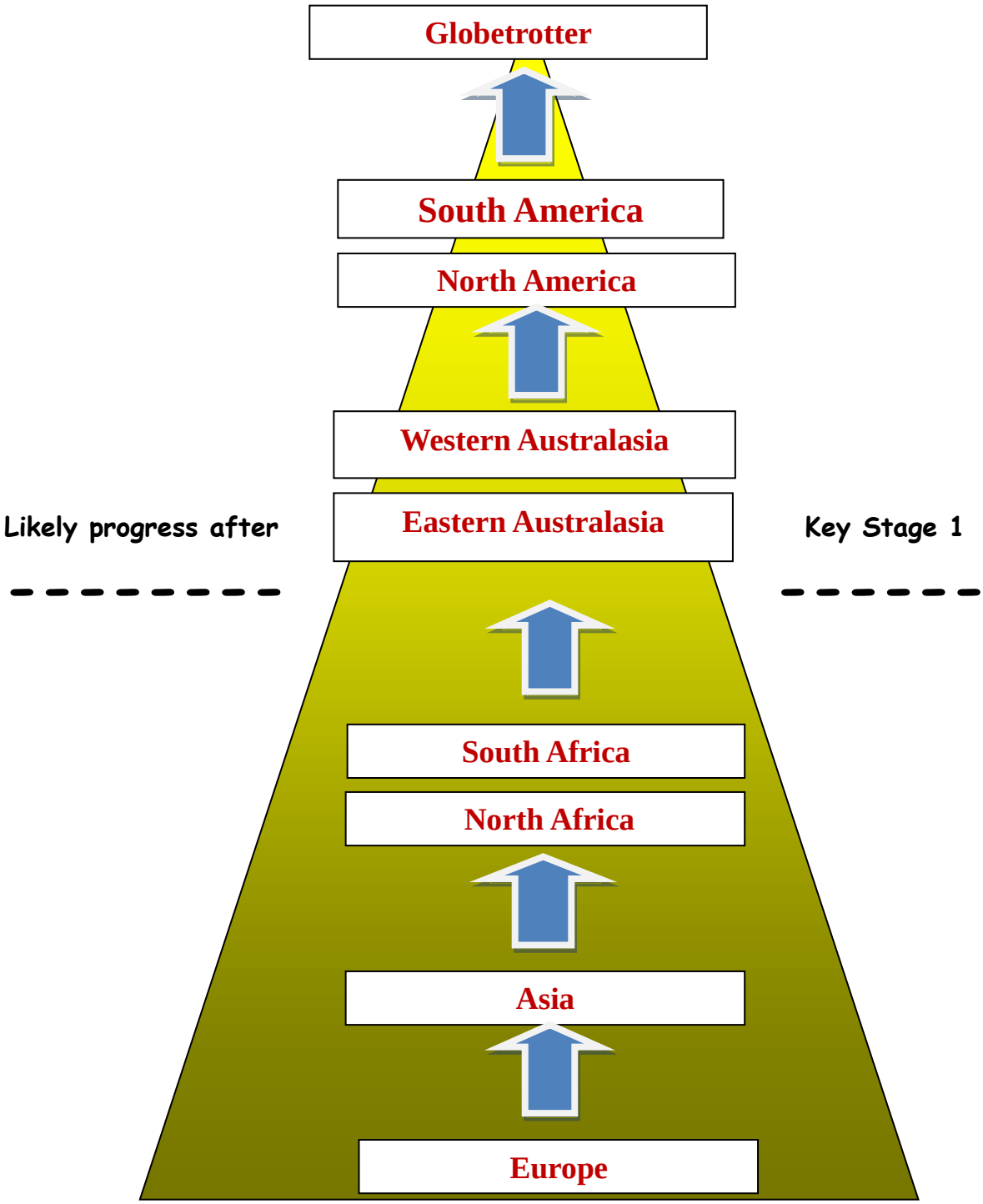
Are there any other activities I can do to help? Where can I find them?

This booklet has suggested activities with which you can practice with your child. Students also have access to the my maths homework program as well as their homework books.

There are also lots of different ways to practice and fit in maths during everyday activities. On the way home from school, either walking or in the car you can ask your children or test them. If they have brothers or sisters they can do the activities with them as well.

Remember, try and make it fun so that your children look forward to and enjoy their learning.

Passports Progress



Reception

Nursery

EUROPE:

EUROPE	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Say the numbers 0 to 10 accurately			
Say 1 more than any number between 0 – 10			
Say 1 less than any number between 0 - 10			

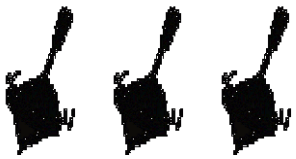
Ideas to try at home:



Counting fingers



Counting fruit, toys.



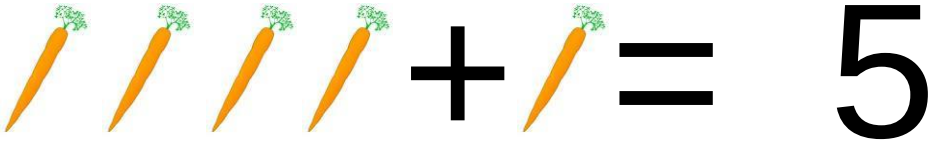
Counting steps to bed

ONE MORE....

Counting whilst shopping!

When shopping ask your child to get one more item.

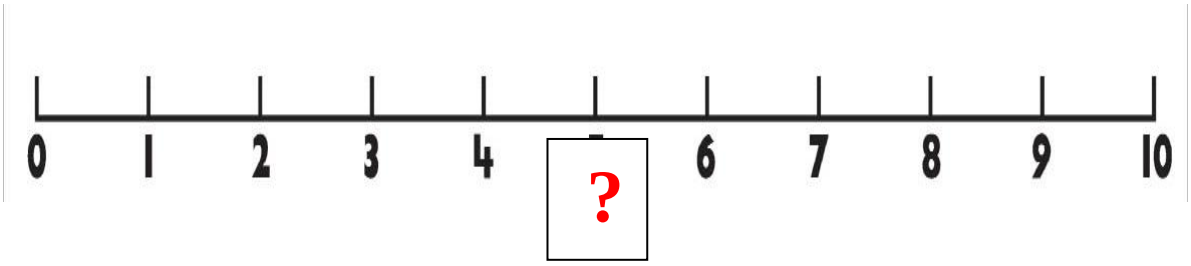




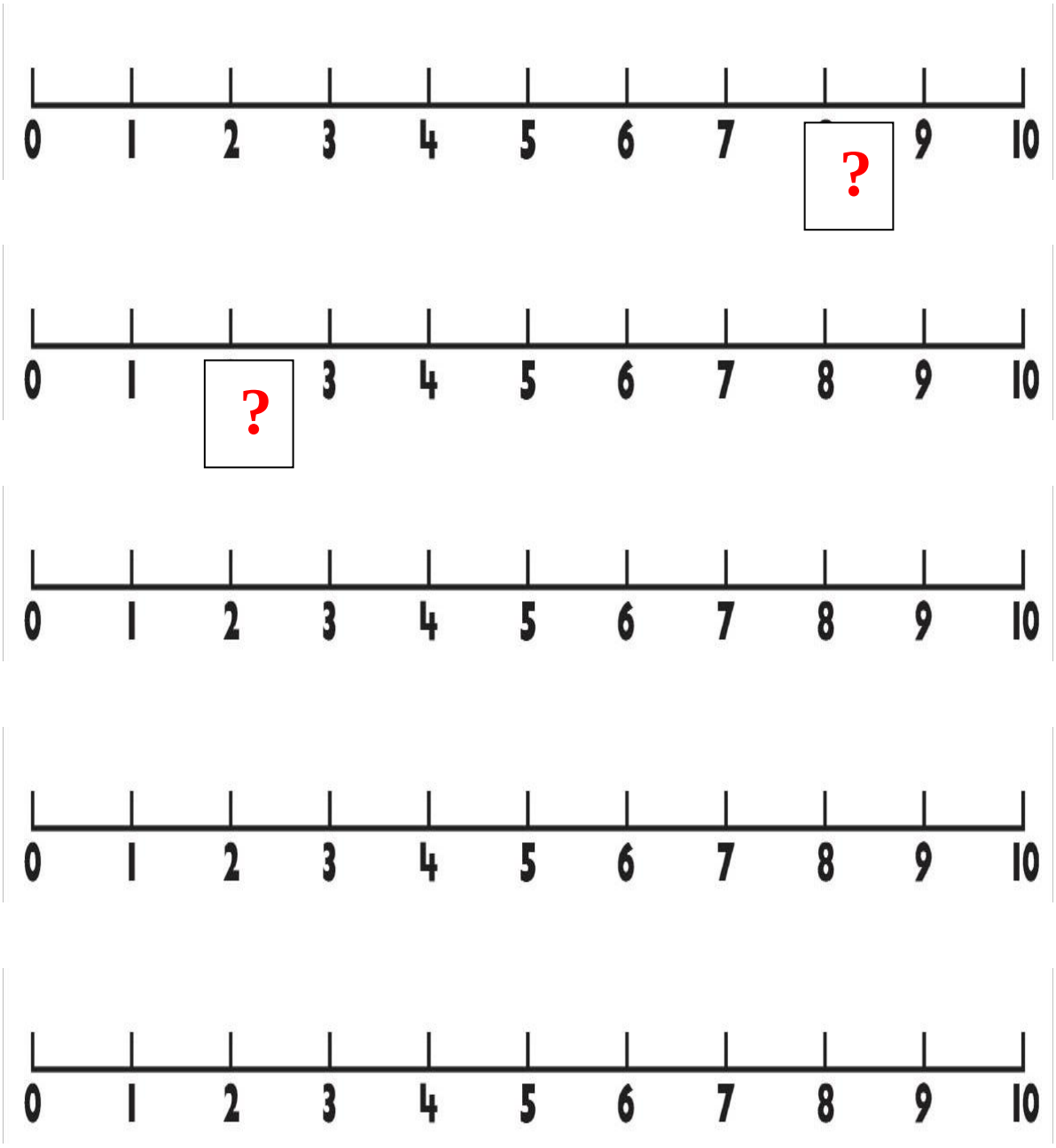
"What is the number after 5?"

5 → 6

Using a number line (or a set of number cards) cover a number and ask your child what number would come next?



Practise some of your own:



ONE LESS....

Three bananas, take 1 away. How many left?



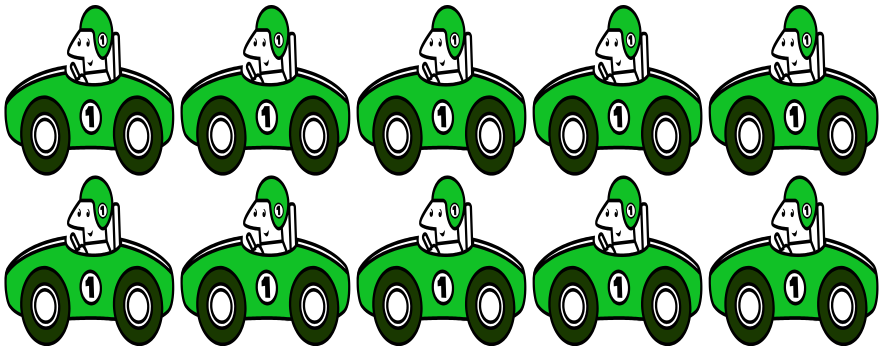


?

Using fingers – hide one, how many left?



Use toys to count backwards.



Start with 10. Take 1 away. How many left?
Try starting with a different number.

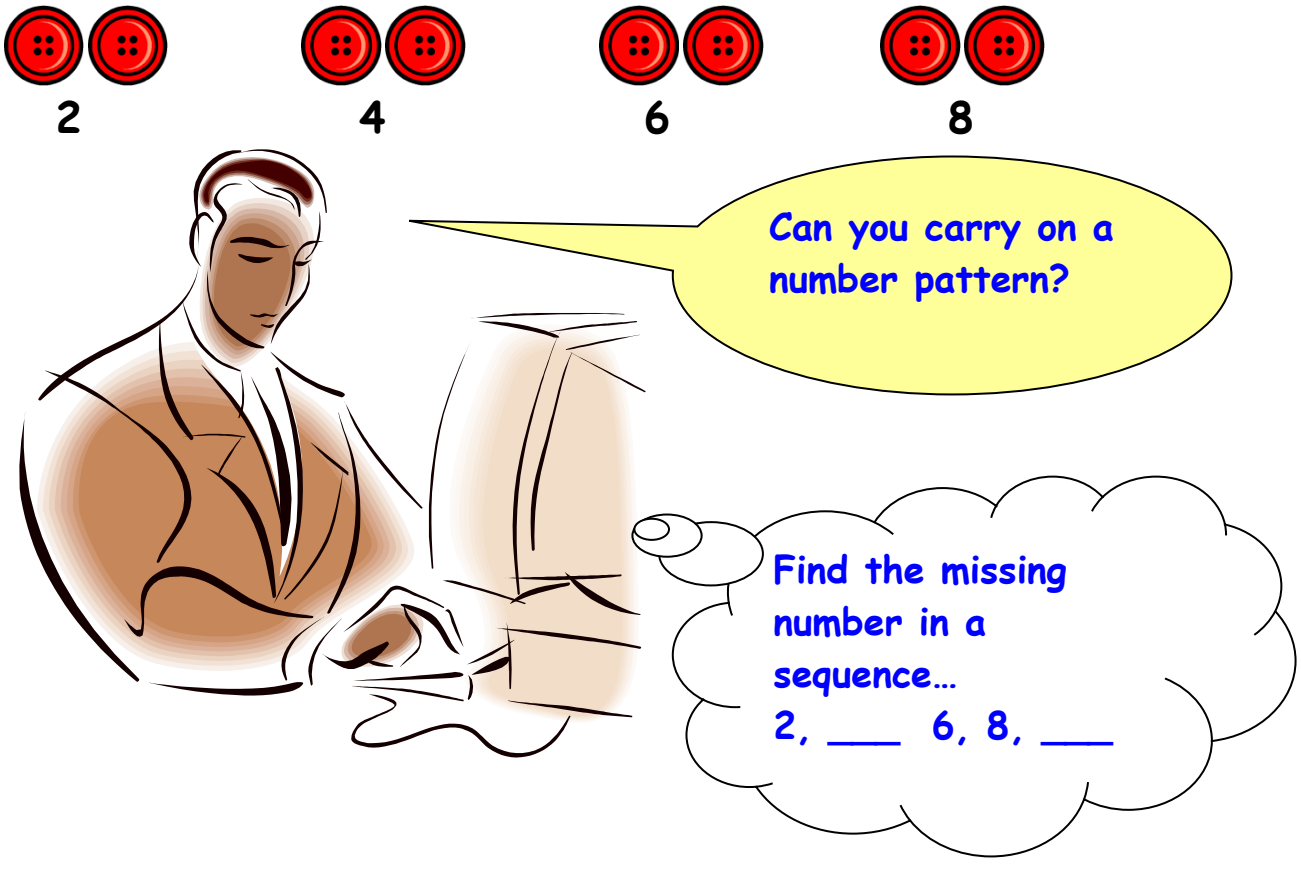
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Practise:

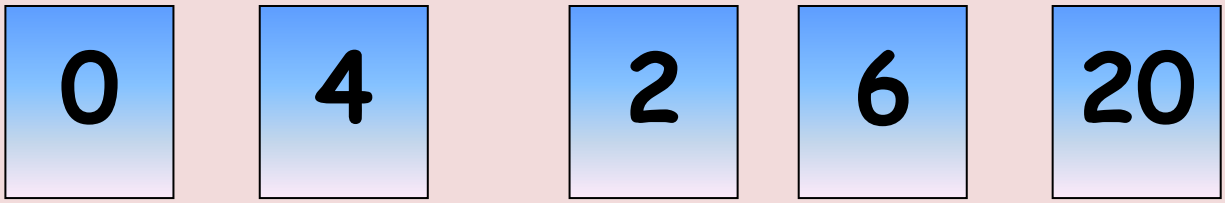
ASIA	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Count in two			
Count in fives			
Count in tens			
Know by heart all number bonds to ten			
Recall the doubles of all numbers to at least ten			

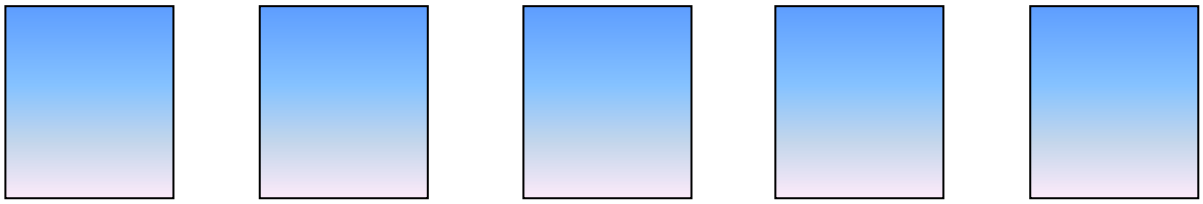
Ideas to try at home:

Make sets of 2 and count them up by counting in 2s



Put the number cards in the correct order:



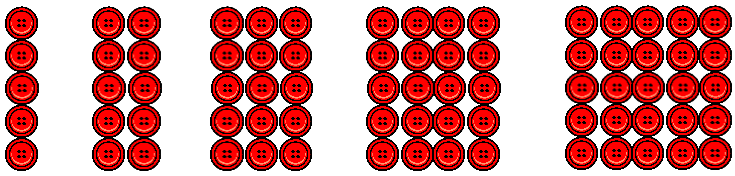


Practise:

Counting in fives:

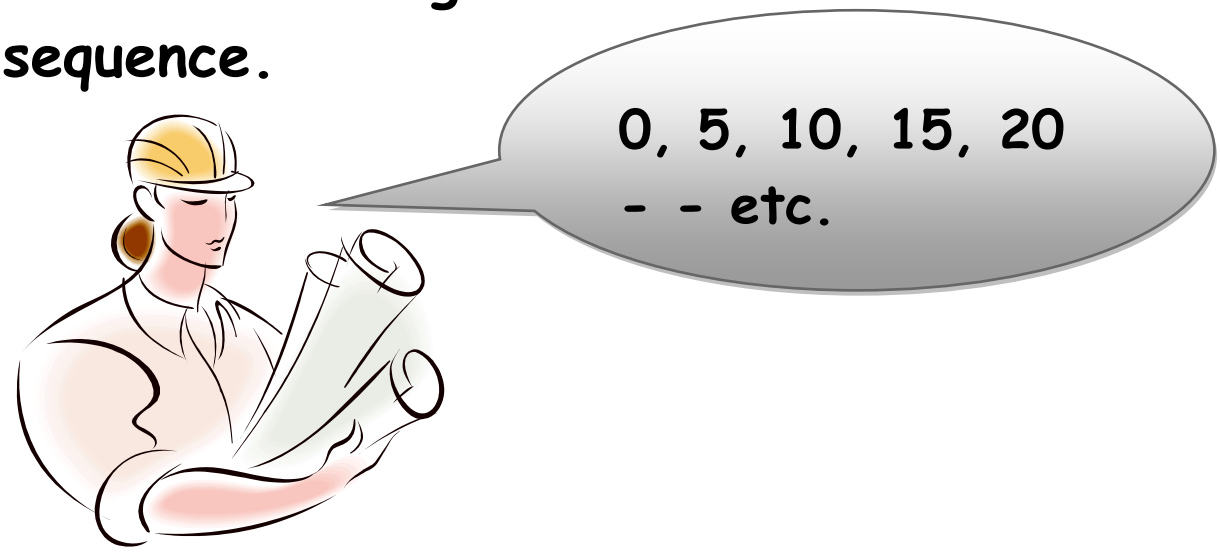
Make sets of 5 and count them up by counting in 5's

5 10 15 20 25 etc.



Carry on a number pattern.

Find the missing number in a number sequence.



5 ? 15 ? 25 ? 35 etc.

Counting 5p coins.



How many pence altogether?
5? 10? 15? 20? Etc



5 10 15 ?

Can you go even higher?

Counting in tens:

Make sets of 10 objects and count them up counting in 10's.





10 20 30

Carry on a number pattern.

What are the right number in the sequence?

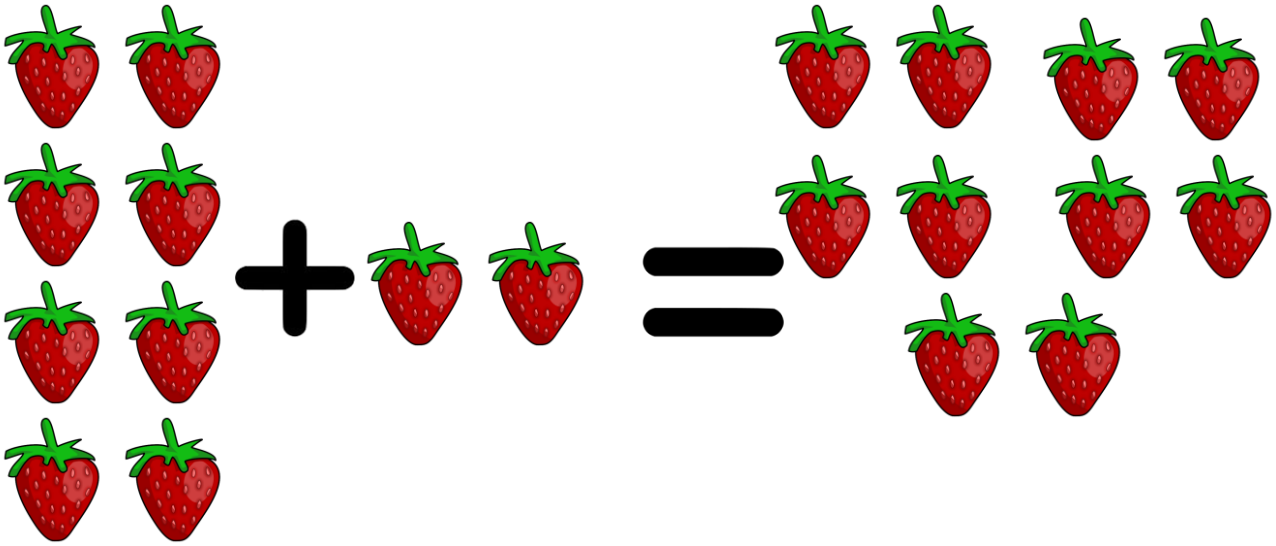
10 20 30 ★ ★ 60

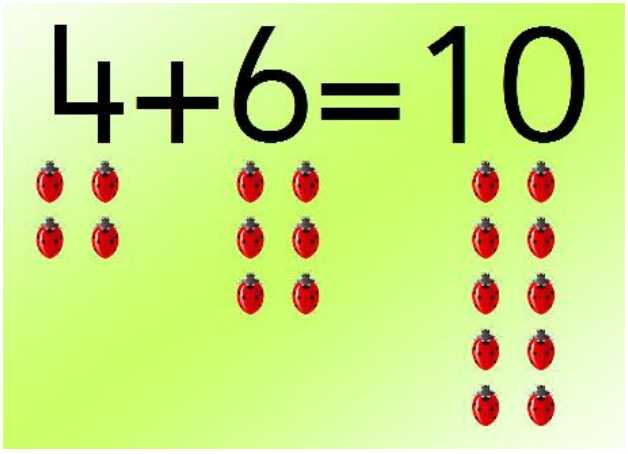
40? 50? 60? 70?

Make your own!

Ideas to try at home:

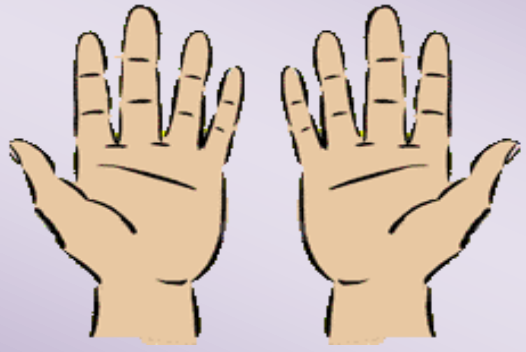
Get 10 objects and find different ways of splitting them into 2 groups like the pictures below:.





Can you other numbers that make 10?

Show me 4 fingers. How many more do you need to make 10?



Practise:

Page to practise:

Doubling:

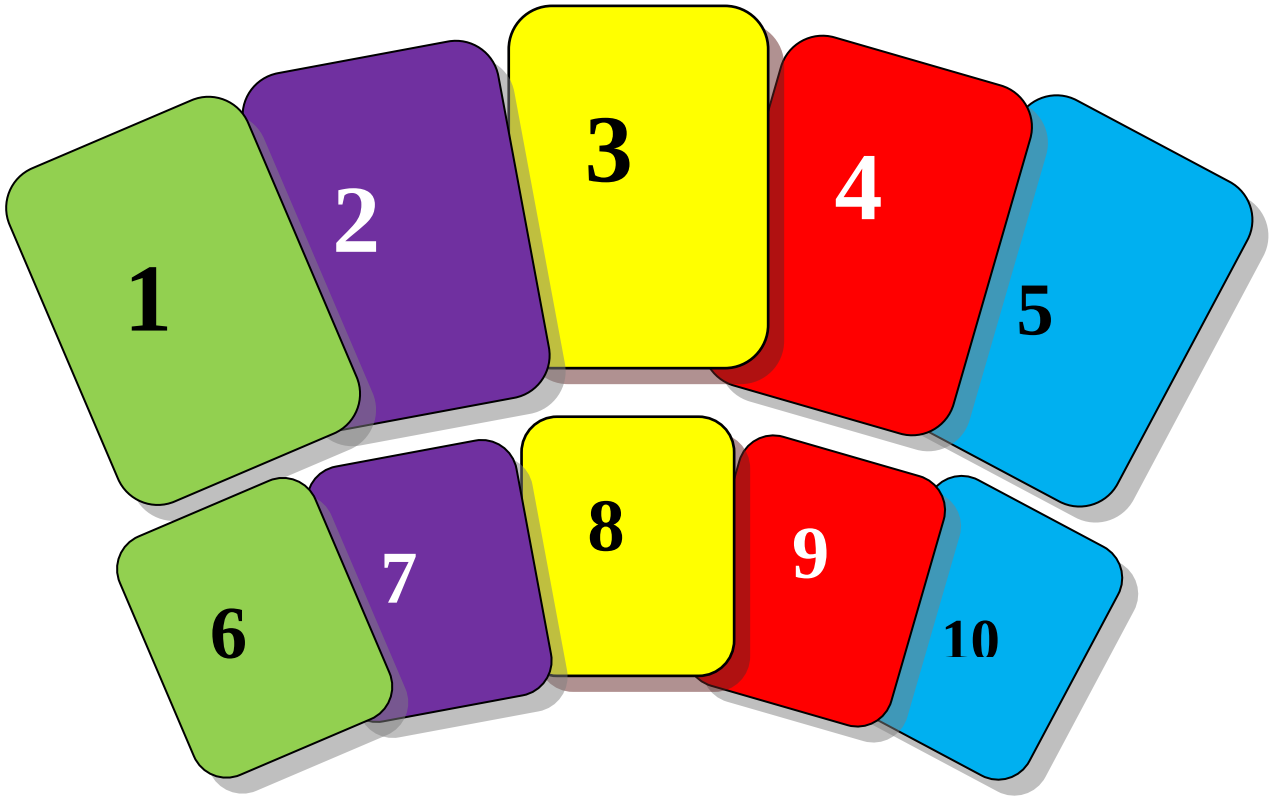
Ideas to try at home:

Roll a die say what double the number rolled is:

E.g. Double 6 is 12 etc

Using number cards face down 0-10

Pick a number. Say what it is doubled.



E.g. Double 4 is 8 etc.

Page to practise:

NORTH AFRICA	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Know by heart all number bonds that total 20			
Know by heart all bonds of multiples of 10 up to 100			
Know by heart doubles of all numbers to 24			
Know by heart all halves of numbers to 24			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 2 up to 2 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 2 up to 24			

How many pairs of numbers can you think of that make 20?

9	11	13	7

NUMBER BONDS TO 20:

Put 20  coins



Take 3 out… How many are left?

17

REPEAT with different amounts



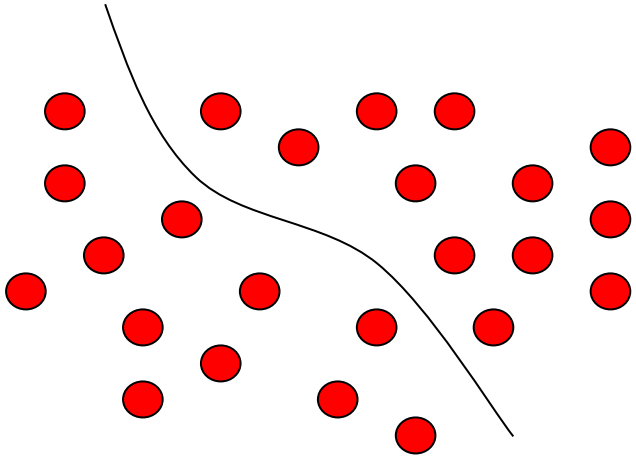
Remember 20 p can also be made from



Halving:



Mina has 24 stickers; she gives half of them to her brother. How many stickers does she give him?



Practise:

Timestables and Division Facts

x2

Ways to practise:



Quick fire questions:

Ask the table questions in any order e.g.

2 x 3, 2 x 9
2 x 4, 2 x 11
2 x 7, 2 x 12

Chanting/ counting in 2's:

Eg.

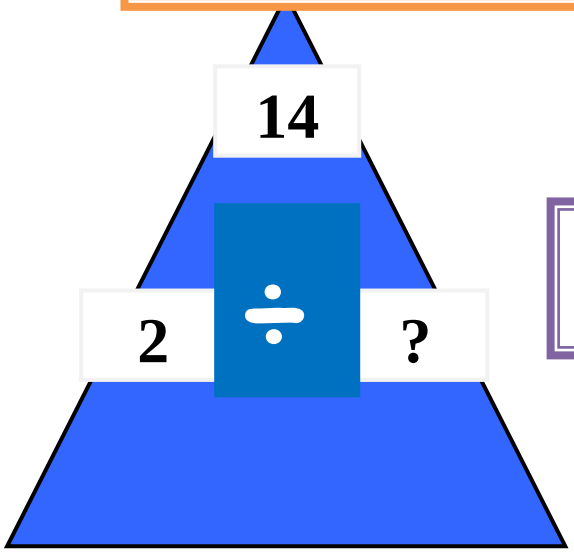
Count on: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

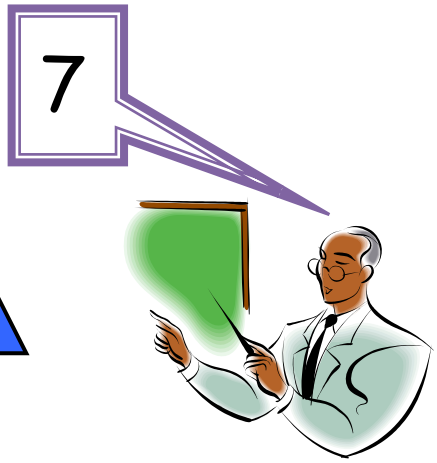
And back: 24, 22, 20, 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2

Share sweets/toys into groups of 2



What is the missing number?





Quick fire questions

Ask questions using words related to **division**; e.g.

What is 30 shared by 5?

How many groups of 5 in 45?

How many sets of 5 do I get with 35?

Practise at home:

SOUTH AFRICA	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 5 up to 5 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 5 up to 60			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 10 up to 10 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 10 up to 120			

Quick fire questions

Ask questions using words related to **division**; e.g.

What is 4 shared by 2?

How many groups of 2 in 12?

How many sets of 2 do I get with 18?

Timestables and Division Facts
x5

Ways to practise:



Quick fire questions:

Ask the table questions in any order e.g.

2 x 3, 10 x 3
2 x 4, 10 x 6
2 x 7, 10 x 5

Chanting/ counting in 5:

Eg.
Count on: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60

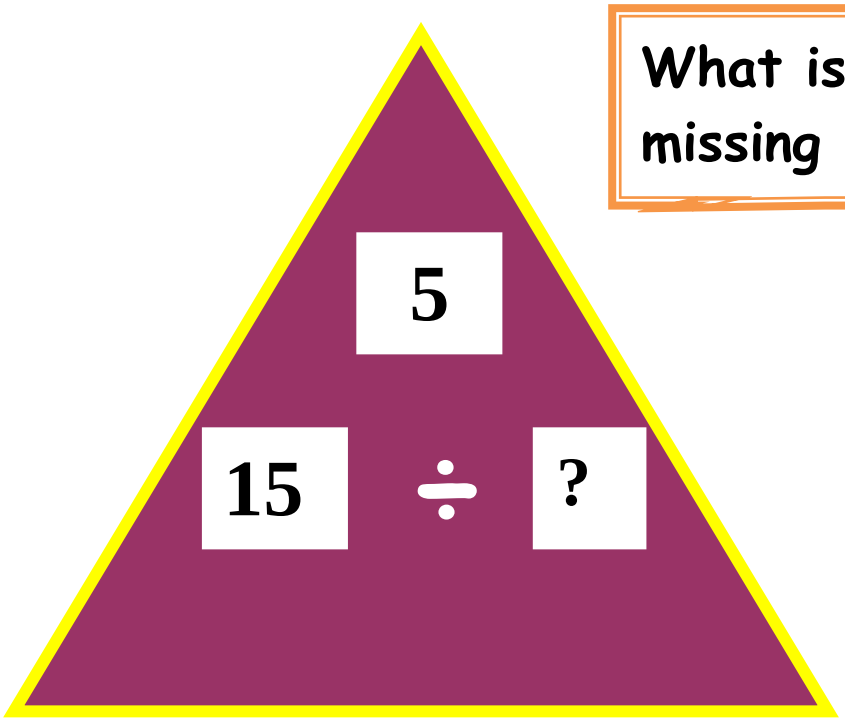
And back: 60, 55, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5

Share sweets/toys into groups of 5.



For example:

15 ÷ 5 = 3



What is the missing number?



Try sharing into groups of 10.

For example: **30 ÷ 10 = 3**



Timestables and Division Facts

x10

Ways to practise:



Quick fire questions:

Ask the table questions in any order e.g.

10 x 2, 10 x 3
10 x 4, 10 x 10
10 x 7, 10 x 12

Chanting/ counting in 10's:

Eg.

Count on: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120

And back: 120, 110, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10

Practise page:

Rounding:

11, 12, 13, 14 rounded to the nearest ten = 10

BUT

15, 16, 17, 18, 19 rounded = 20

Any number ending in 5 or above rounds to the next ten.

Ideas to try at home:

Shuffle some playing cards, taking out the Jacks, Queen and Kings. Show the top card and answer if the number rounds up or down. Get through the deck as quickly and accurately as possible. Ace is equal to 1.

EASTERN AUSTRALASIA	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Know by heart all sums and difference of multiples of 10 up to 100			
Know by heart all number bonds that total 100			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 3 up to 3 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 3 up to 36			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 6 up to 6 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 6 up to 72			

Ideas to try at home:

Play 'Quick Fire'

Give your child any '10s' number – How many do we add to this number to make 100?

30 +? = 100

Also…

'How many do I take away from 100 to get 30?'

Try these questions for 90 etc.

Use the words **add**, **subtract** and **take away** to help children find sums (**+**) and differences (**-**).

Use Money!

What must you add to 60p to make £1?
What must you add to 60p to make 80p
etc.



+ ? = 100p

Use 10p, 20p, and 50p coins.

Use real life examples – make as many of these up with your child as you can.

Page to practise:

Multiples

Which of these numbers are multiples of 2? How do you know?
Ask children to explain how they know.

18 25 40 65 120 375 468 700

Repeat the above activity with Multiples of 5 and 10, encouraging children to explain how they know the correct answer?

Can you tell me a number which is both a multiple of 5 and a multiple of 2?
e.g. 25

Practise:

Timestables and Division Facts

x3 x6

Ways to practise:



Quick fire questions:

Ask the table questions in any order e.g.

3 x 3, 6 x 3
3 x 7, 6 x 6
3 x 12, 6 x 11

Chanting/ counting in 3's and 6's:

Eg.

Count on: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36

And back: 36, 33, 30, 27, 24, 21, 18, 15, 12, 9, 6, 3



Use MONEY!

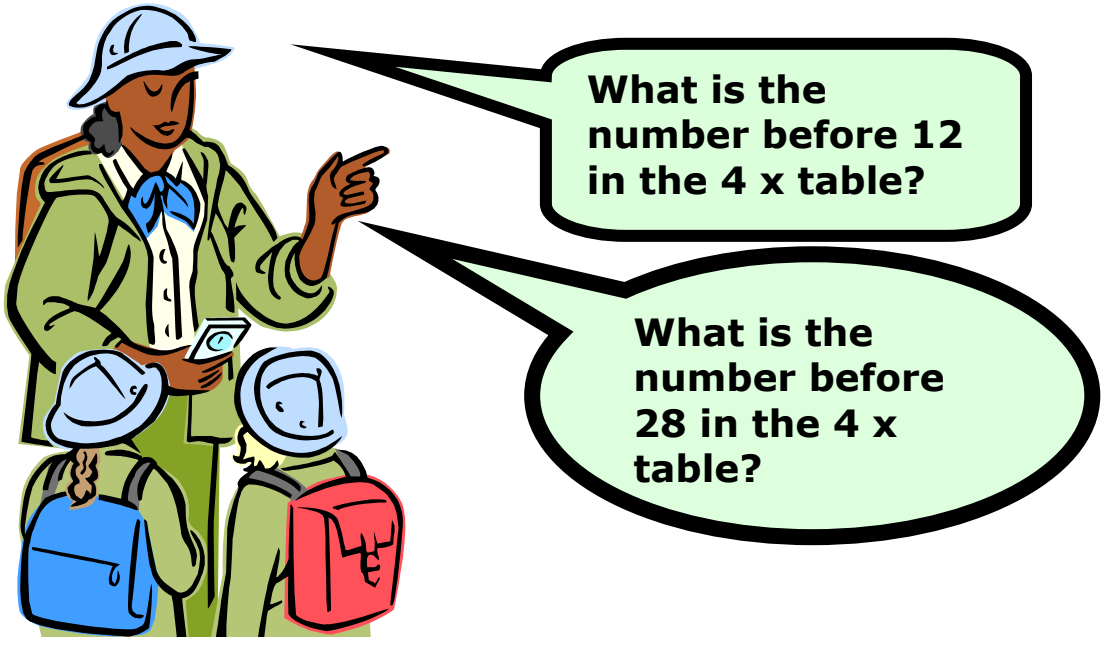
What must you add to 62p to make £1?



+ ? = 100p

PLAY:

'What is the number?



WESTERN AUSTRALASIA	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 4 up to 4 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 4 up to 48			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 8 up to 8 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 8 up to 96			
Recognise multiples of 2, 5, 10 up to 100			

Quick fire questions

Ask questions using words related to **division**; *e.g.*

What is 18 shared by 3?

How many groups of 3 in 12?

How many sets of 3 do I get with 24?

Timestables and Division Facts
x4 x8

Ways to practise:



Quick fire questions:

Ask the table questions in any order e.g.

4 x 3, 8 x 3
4 x 8, 8 x 10
4 x 12, 8 x 12

Chanting/ counting in 4's and 8's:

Eg.
Count on: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40

And back: 40, 36, 32, 28, 24, 20, 16, 12, 8, 4



Use MONEY!

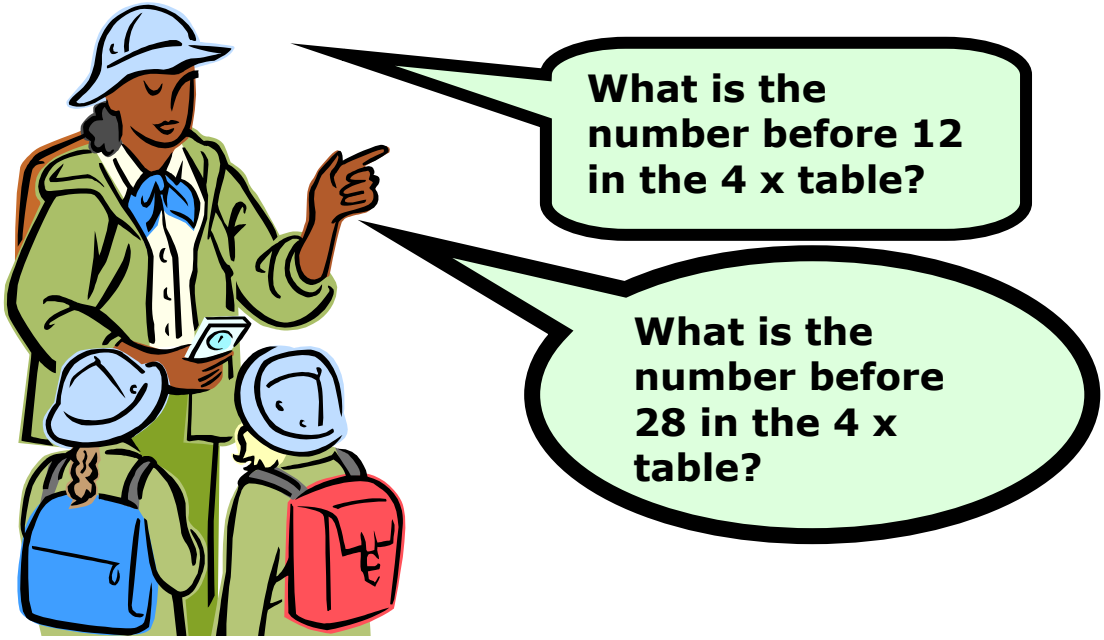
What must you add to 62p to make £1?



+ ? = 100p

PLAY:

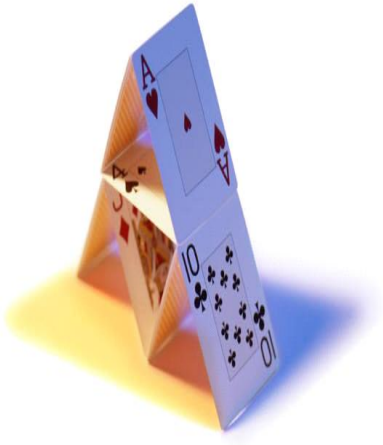
'What is the number?



Card tables

Use a pack of cards, turn over a card and multiply 4 by that number.

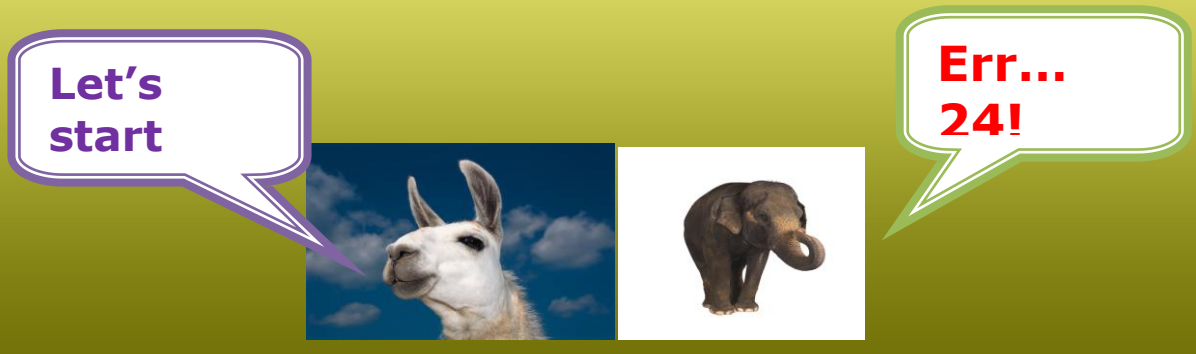
Practise:



North America	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Double any 2 digit number			
Halve any 2 digit number			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 7 up to 7 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 7 up to 84			
Know by heart all multiplication facts for 9 up to 9 x 12			
Know by heart all division facts for 9 up to 108			

Ideas to try at home:

Your child starts with a small number (e.g. 1) and keep doubling it in their head (1, 2, 4, 8 …) How far can your child go without a mistake. Now try 3, 6, 12…
Try taking it in turns with your child:
Adult says '3' Child says '6' …



More Money

Get some 10p coins and some 1p coins.
Make an amount below £1.00. Can the child use the rest of the coins to show the double of this amount?



Encourage your child to write out all the doubles from
10 to 99. Write next to each one whether it was **easy, tricky or very tricky.**

Double 10 = 20 easy
11 = 22 easy
12 = 24 easy
13 = 26 tricky

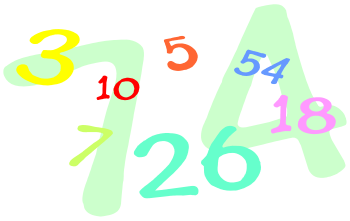
Try the same but halve them.

Halve *20 = 10 easy*
22 = 11 easy
24 = 12 easy
26 = 13 tricky

Page to practise:

Timestables and Division Facts
x7 and x9

You can use the same ways to practise as you did in previous passports, simply change the numbers or mix them all up to revise.



Plus a few more:

Card tables
Use a pack of cards, turn over a card and multiply 7 or 9 by that number.



Quick fire questions

Ask questions using the words shared by; e.g.
What is 28 **shared by** 7?
How many **groups of** 7 in 56?
How many **sets of** 7 do I get with 63?

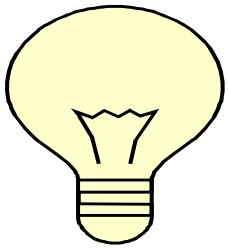
Practise:

South America	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Double any number with up to 1 decimal place.			
Halve any number with up to 1 decimal place.			
Recall quickly, multiplication facts up to 12 x 12 and use them to multiply pairs of multiples of 10 and 100, for example 30 x 70, 40 x 200.			
Know the factors of all timetable answers up to 12 x 12.			

Ideas to try at home.

Your child starts with a small number (e.g. 0.1) and keep doubling it in their head (0.1, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 …) How far can your child go without a mistake?
Now try 0.3, 0.6, 1.2…

Try taking it in turns with your child:
Mum says '0.3' Child says '0.6'
Mum says '1.2' Child says '2.4'



Customs Check

Write down 10 numbers with one decimal place (Between 0 and 10). Give your child 30 seconds to double or halve them all.



Car Journey Maths

Try questions like this in the car or on the bus…
"I think of a number and halve it, the answer is 2.3

Which number did I start with?"

Practise:

Quick fire questions

Ask the table questions in any order:
20 x 40 = ?
50 x 700 = ?

Chanting counting in...

Example: Count on in 40s 40, 80, 120…
And back…
Count on in 600s: 600, 1200, 1800… And back…

Children can explore:

- **Which numbers have the most factors?**
- **Which numbers have an odd number of factors?**
- **Which numbers have only 2 factors; 1 and themselves?**



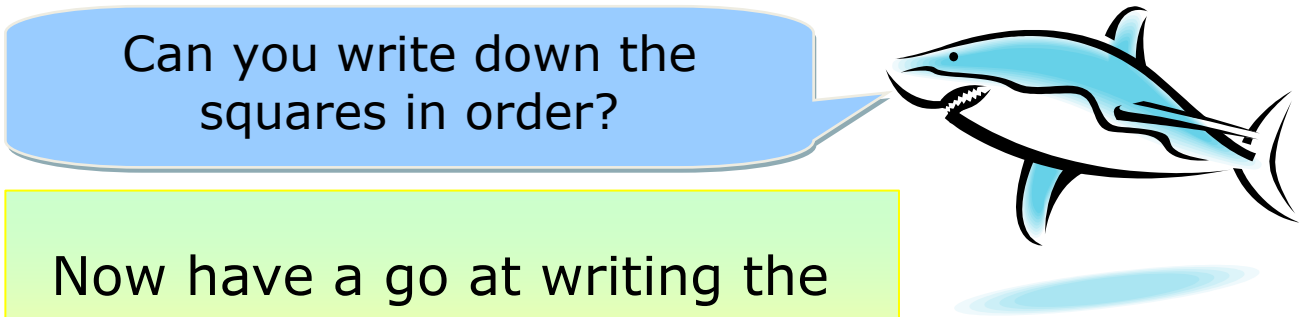
Practise:

Globetrotters	Date Achieved	Date Achieved	Date Achieved
Know by heart all the squares of numbers between 1 and 12			
Know by heart all squares of multiples of 12			
Recognise and recall factors of numbers up to 100 and corresponding multiples of 100			

Ideas to try at home:

Write down the *squares* in order.
Write the *squares* in any order,
e.g. $3^2, 7^2, 12^2$…

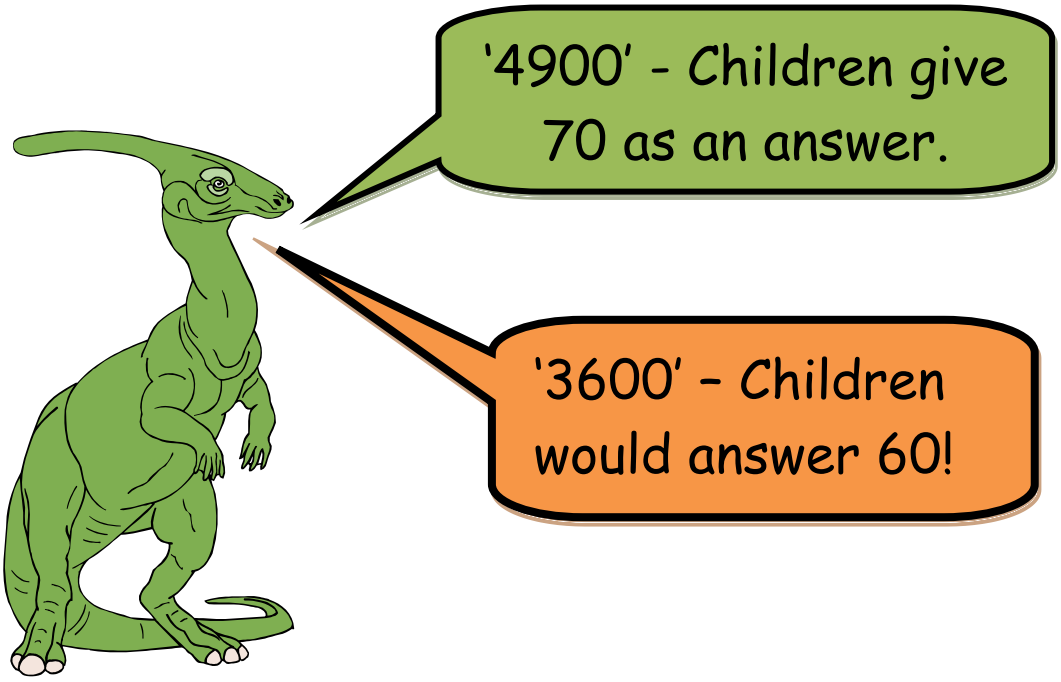
2



Now have a go at writing the squares in any random order?
e.g. 20^2, 70^2, 30^2, etc.

Knowing your Squares:

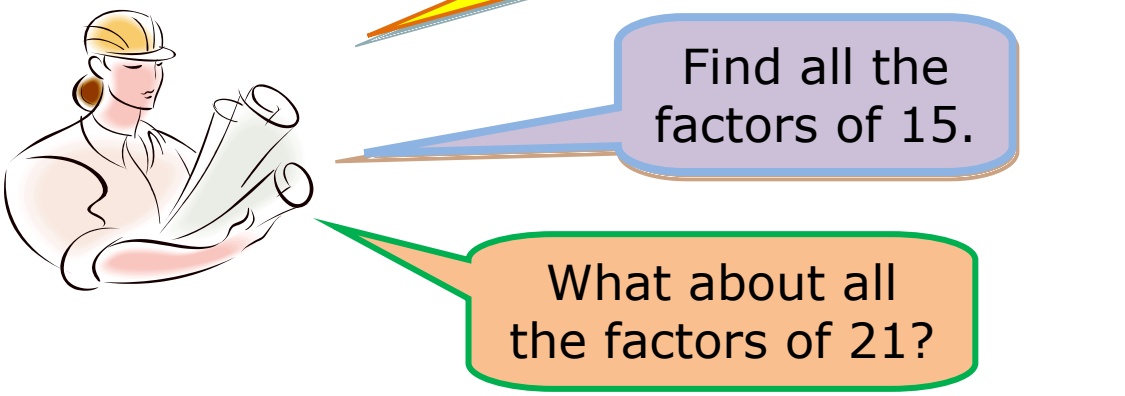
Say square number and ask your children to identify the square root.
(Remember: square root is the number that times by itself to make the square) e.g.



Pick out the squares from a list of numbers:
2160, 3600, 9900, 100, 400, 800, 6400, 3430

Factors:

Quiz your child:



What two numbers are factors of both 6 and 15?

Practise:

Extra practise:

Know all tables in random order,
eg: 7x9=63, 8x4=32, 6x5=30

Ask questions such as 42÷7=?,81÷9=?

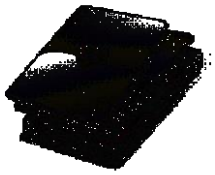
Encourage your child to list all the multiples of
9 up to 100.

Have a go at finding the missing number.

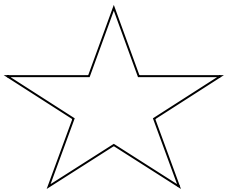
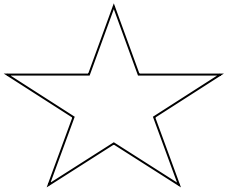
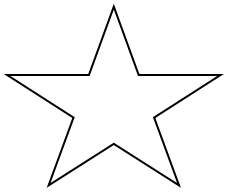
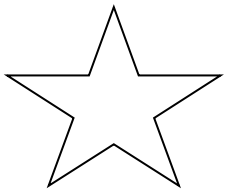
6 x = ?

The answer is 36 –
which multiplication sum could it be?

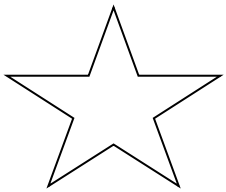
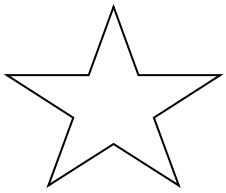
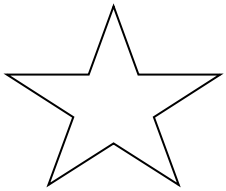
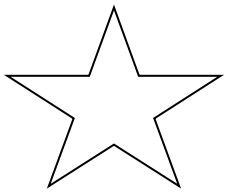
Pages to practise:



I have achieved:

Europe	
Asia	
North Africa	
South Africa	

I have achieved:

Eastern Australasia	
Western Australasia	
North America	
South America	
Globetrotters	