

**WELCOME  
TO YEAR 4  
Multiplication Tables Check  
(MTC) meeting  
28th January 2020**

$$9 \times 6 =$$

$$7 \times 8 =$$



# Aims of the meeting

- To understand what the Multiplication Tables Check (MTC) is and its expectations
- To understand when, how and why the MTC will be administered
- What we will be doing at school to support your child
- To help you support your child at home



All Year 4 children will have their multiplication skills formally tested in June 2020.



# What Is The Purpose Of The Multiplication Tables Check?

The purpose of the MTC is to determine whether year 4 pupils can fluently recall their multiplication tables.

The content domain for the MTC is based on the national curriculum (2014). The national curriculum states, 'By the end of year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work'.



# It Will Only Present Children With Multiplication Statements Not Division

Year 4 children will only face multiplication statements in the check.

This means that related division facts, whilst a key part of children's mathematical learning, will not be tested as part of the check.



## The Times Tables Check Is Online And On-Screen

The test will be fully digital and take place on screen. It will be available to use on laptops, desktops and tablets. We will be using iPads for the children to practise and access the tests.



# Children Can Practise Before Taking The Check

Before the test window opens each year, there will be the opportunity for children to access a practice area to become familiar with the style of the KS2 times tables test at school. The service will open on Monday 23 March 2020 for the 2020 MTC.

We will build in time for this familiarisation, so the check style is not 'new' when children take the actual check.



# The Check Will Take Place In June Each Year

There will be 3-week window in June for the administration of the check. There is no set test day, nor an expectation that all children will take the check at the same time. The check window opens on Monday 8 June. All pupils will complete the check in this 3-week period.



# Children Will Have 6 Seconds To Answer Each Question

Each pupil will be randomly assigned a set of 25 questions.

There will be repeated questions across different checks each year, but no more than 30% of questions will be repeated in any two checks.

Children will get 6 seconds from the time the question appears to input their answer. This means that children must be able to read, recall and enter their response within 6 seconds.



Children will enter their answer using a touchscreen on an on-screen number pad.

There is a 3 second pause in between questions

Pupils will not see their individual results when they complete the check.

It is vital that children are able to rapidly recall multiplication facts, and can do so 'out of sequence' (i.e. answer  $6 \times 7$  without having to count in 6's from 0).



Whatever Is In The Answer Box At The End  
Of The 6 Seconds Will Be Counted As The  
Answer

This means that if a child is mid-way into entering a two digit answer (e.g. they only enter the 7 out of 72 when answering  $8 \times 9$ ) they will be recorded as having answered  $8 \times 9$  as 7.



# There Will Not Be An Equal Spread Of Each Multiplication Table Within The Check

The check has been designed to focus on times tables that fit within the KS2 curriculum.

- The 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12 times tables are more likely to be asked than the 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 or 11 multiplication tables. There is a focus on these as these are the 'most difficult' multiplication tables.
- There will always be questions from the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 multiplication tables in each test.
- There will be no questions from the 1 times table (i.e  $1 \times 8$  or  $8 \times 1$ )
- There will only be at most 7 questions from the 2, 5 and 10 times tables.

Reversal of questions using the commutative law will not feature in the same check. This means that, for example,  $8 \times 3$  and  $3 \times 8$  won't be asked to the same pupil.



# Eleven Facts Are More Likely To Appear Than Others

The following 11 multiplication questions (and their commutative equivalents) are more likely to be asked: -

- $6 \times 6, 6 \times 7, 6 \times 8, 6 \times 9, 6 \times 12$
- $7 \times 8, 7 \times 9, 7 \times 12$
- $8 \times 9, 8 \times 12$
- $12 \times 12$

Of course, not each set of questions will feature all of these facts, and other questions will be asked, but it is likely that a good proportion of the above will be present in each set of questions.

Questions involving 2, 5 and 10 are least likely to be asked, with there only being at most 7 of these questions in each test.



## 6 x 3 Is '6, Three Times'

The STA state that they are classifying the multiplication tables by the first number in the question. For example,  $8 \times 3$  would fall within the 8 times table.

This reflects what is now considered to be best practice - for example, that  $8 \times 3$  should be thought of as 8, **three times** rather than 8 lots of 3.



## Colour contrast

If colour contrast is enabled for a pupil, the pupil will be able to change the font and background colours if they would prefer not to work with black text on a white background. Pupils can choose from the following combinations:

- yellow on black
- black on blue
- black on peach
- blue on cream

## Font size

If font size is enabled for a pupil, they will be able to increase or decrease the size of the text and number pad on the screen.



# Results

Schools can access provisional results on Monday 29 June 2020, providing all pupils have completed the check and the headteacher's declaration form has been submitted. By the end of the summer term we will report to parents your child's MTC score.



## There Is No 'Pass' Rate Or Threshold

There is no expected pass rate or threshold. This means that, unlike the KS1 Phonics Screening check, children will not be expected to re-sit the check if they do not meet a set threshold in this KS2 Times Tables Test.



# National And Local Authority Results Will Also Be Published

From 2020, the DfE will report on the performance of pupils in the check nationally and in each local authority.



# Results Will Not Be Published In Performance Tables

The guidance is clear that there is no expected pass rate or threshold. This means that, unlike the KS1 Phonics Screening check, children will not be expected to re-sit the check if they do not meet a set threshold in this KS2 Times Tables Test.



# How the school teaches times tables so pupils learn instant recall

Teaching times tables facts first:

- Counting and looking for patterns
- Repeated addition
- Multiplication is commutative
- Multiplication is the inverse of division
- Number families

Use of different representations

- Concrete manipulatives such as counters or multilink cubes
- Pictorial representations such as arrays



# How you can support your child in preparing for their MTC?

Firstly, a positive attitude goes a long way.

Some further tips:

- Make times tables fun;
  - Climb stairs counting in multiples
  - Play verbal times tables games
  - Listen to and learn times tables songs
  - Take it in turns to say different times tables in funny voices (i.e. say  $2 \times 3 = 6$  in a lion's voice)
  - Play online maths games
- Arrange to meet with your child's class teacher if you have any concerns
- Encourage your child to talk to you about the check.



# Some useful websites

<https://ttrockstars.com/>

<https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check>

<https://www.timestables.co.uk/multiplication-tables-check/>

<http://learn-timestables.com/tafels-oefenen.aspx>

<https://uk.ixl.com/>



1x table	2x table	3x table	4x table	5x table	6x table
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$1 \times 2 = 2$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$1 \times 5 = 5$	$1 \times 6 = 6$
$2 \times 1 = 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$2 \times 6 = 12$
$3 \times 1 = 3$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$3 \times 6 = 18$
$4 \times 1 = 4$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$4 \times 6 = 24$
$5 \times 1 = 5$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$5 \times 6 = 30$
$6 \times 1 = 6$	$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$
$7 \times 1 = 7$	$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 6 = 42$
$8 \times 1 = 8$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
$9 \times 1 = 9$	$9 \times 2 = 18$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$9 \times 6 = 54$
$10 \times 1 = 10$	$10 \times 2 = 20$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$10 \times 6 = 60$
$11 \times 1 = 11$	$11 \times 2 = 22$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$11 \times 6 = 66$
$12 \times 1 = 12$	$12 \times 2 = 24$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$12 \times 5 = 60$	$12 \times 6 = 72$
7x table	8x table	9x table	10x table	11x table	12x table
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$1 \times 9 = 9$	$1 \times 10 = 10$	$1 \times 11 = 11$	$1 \times 12 = 12$
$2 \times 7 = 14$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$2 \times 11 = 22$	$2 \times 12 = 24$
$3 \times 7 = 21$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$3 \times 11 = 33$	$3 \times 12 = 36$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$4 \times 12 = 48$
$5 \times 7 = 35$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$5 \times 11 = 55$	$5 \times 12 = 60$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$6 \times 9 = 54$	$6 \times 10 = 60$	$6 \times 11 = 66$	$6 \times 12 = 72$
$7 \times 7 = 49$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$7 \times 9 = 63$	$7 \times 10 = 70$	$7 \times 11 = 77$	$7 \times 12 = 84$
$8 \times 7 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$8 \times 11 = 88$	$8 \times 12 = 96$
$9 \times 7 = 63$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$9 \times 11 = 99$	$9 \times 12 = 108$
$10 \times 7 = 70$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$10 \times 9 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$10 \times 11 = 110$	$10 \times 12 = 120$
$11 \times 7 = 77$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$11 \times 9 = 99$	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	$11 \times 12 = 132$
$12 \times 7 = 84$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$12 \times 9 = 108$	$12 \times 10 = 120$	$12 \times 11 = 132$	$12 \times 12 = 144$

