

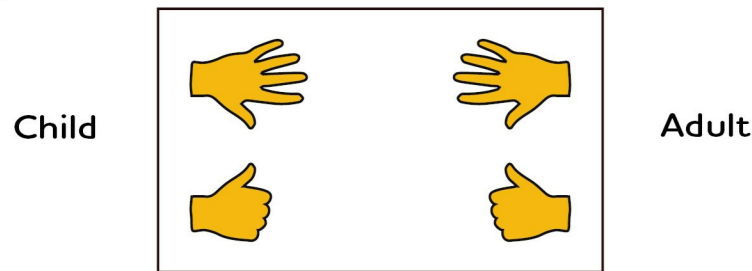
Activities for Home

Dear Families

This week in maths we are learning doubles of numbers 6 to 10. We are learning how these help us to solve addition and subtraction facts like $6 + 6 = 12$ and $14 - 7 = 7$. Here are some simple activities you can do at home to support your child's learning:

Show

Ask your child to show you on their hands a number from 6 – 10. Then you double the number by mirroring it with your own hands, as shown below for 6:



You then say, “6 is 5 and 1 more. So, double 6 is 10 [touch your full hand of 5 to their full hand of 5] and 2 more [touch your hand of 1 to their hand of 1]. 10 and 2 more is 12”. Over time your child can start to take over more of the talking, using the same kind of language. Repeat this for all the numbers between 6 and 10.

Imagine

As above, ask your child to show you a number between 6 and 10 on their hands and then mirror it with your hands. Then, ask them to look at both sets of hands and ‘take a photo of it in their minds’. Next ask your child to close their eyes and try to see the “photo” they just took. Ask them what they can see, “that’s right, for double 6 you can see 2 full hands that’s 10, and 2 hands with just one finger, that’s another 2. So, double 6 is 10 and 2 more. Double 6 is 12.” Practice doubling all the numbers between 6 and 10 until your child can do this just by imagining the hands. For example, if you say “Double 7” they will be able to imagine 7 on their hands and 7 on your hands, they will be able to visualise the 10 and 4 more. They will tell you the answer is 14.

Link

Once your child is gaining confidence with doubles use this game to make the link between doubles and halves. Pick a number from 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Both make up that number on your hands, e.g. 9. Then bring both your sets of hands together saying, “Double 9 is 18.” Then take away just your hands saying “And half of 18 is 9.” Repeat lots of times until they are confident saying the whole sentence on their own for all the double/half combinations.

Matching pairs

Take the number cards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Lay them out face down. Take it in turns to turn up a pair of cards. When the bigger number is double the smaller number, you keep the pair.

Speedy hands

Lay out the cards 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 – face up this time. You say a double of one of the numbers on the table and your child takes the card with the matching half as quickly as they can. For example, you say, “14” and they say, “7!” and grab the card. Work as a team to clear the cards as quickly as you can. Then play in reverse, with 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 on the table, and you saying either 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10. You could also switch roles, so your child says double or half of the numbers on the table, and you clear the cards. This will still provide great doubles and halves practice for your child.