

- ⇒ China's official name is the People's Republic of China, and the capital is Beijing.
- ⇒ The two main rivers in China are the Yellow River and the Yangtze River.
- \Rightarrow Animals that live in China include the giant panda, snow leopard, red panda, Chinese alligator, and Bactrian camel.
- ⇒ Over 1.3 billion people live in China, which is more people than any other country in the world
- ⇒ In China, last names come before first names. Switch your names around that's how it would be written in China!
- ⇒ Hong Kong has more skyscrapers than any other city in the world.
- ⇒ In China, food is eaten with two chopsticks, which are used like tweezers to pick up pieces of meat, rice or vegetables. Spoons are used only for soup.
- \Rightarrow Shanghai is the largest city in China.





The Maths Passport is a progressive strategy we use in school to help improve children's recall of key number facts. Children need to be more secure than ever in the accuracy and speed of recall of key number facts. The Maths Passport provides a tried and tested way of achieving this.

The Passport begins with the very first steps in counting in the Early Years and moves all the way through to the 2/5/10 time tables and doubling and halving numbers in Year 2.

Children working on the Early Years targets will 'travel' around Brighton learning how to count forwards and backwards and developing 1 to 1 correspondence when counting objects. As children move to Key Stage 1, they begin to 'travel' around Europe and then China, developing their understanding and speed of recall of key number facts such as number bonds, doubling and halving and times table and division facts.

We would ask that you spend 10 minutes each day practising your child's passport skills with them. This could be walking to school, in the car, at teatime, before bed – it doesn't need to be a sit down, formal time. An information booklet of games to play and websites to use is available on the School Website.

Good	Great	Sup	ber
I know by heart the	x5 tables.		
1 x 5 = 5 7 x 5 = 35 2 x 5 = 10 8 x 5 = 40 3 x 5 = 15 9 x 5 = 45 4 x 5 = 20 10 x 5 = 50 5 x 5 = 25 11 x 5 = 55 6 x 5 = 30 12 x 5 = 60	5 x 5 = 2510 x 5 = 504 x 5 = 208 x 5 = 403 x 5 = 152 x 5 = 107 x 5 = 356 x 5 = 301 x 5 = 511 x 5 = 5512 x 5 = 609 x 5 = 45	30 ÷ 5 = 6 15 ÷ 5 = 3 55 ÷ 5 = 11 35 ÷ 5 = 7 50 ÷ 5 = 10 5 ÷ 5 = 1	40 ÷ 5 = 8 10 ÷ 5 = 2 45 ÷ 5 = 9 20 ÷ 5 = 4 60 ÷ 5 = 12 25 ÷ 5 = 5
I know by heart the	x2 tables.		
$1 \times 2 = 2$ $7 \times 2 = 14$ $2 \times 2 = 4$ $8 \times 2 = 16$ $3 \times 2 = 6$ $9 \times 2 = 18$ $4 \times 2 = 8$ $10 \times 2 = 20$ $5 \times 2 = 10$ $11 \times 2 = 22$ $6 \times 2 = 12$ $12 \times 2 = 24$ I know by heart the $1 \times 10 = 10$ $7 \times 10 = 70$ $2 \times 10 = 20$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $3 \times 10 = 30$ $9 \times 10 = 90$ $4 \times 10 = 40$ $10 \times 10 = 100$ $5 \times 10 = 50$ $11 \times 10 = 110$ $6 \times 10 = 60$ $12 \times 10 = 120$	5x2=1010x2=204x2=83x2=163x2=62x2=447x2=146x2=1221x2=211x2=2212x2=249x2=1812x2=249x2=18x10=5010x10=1004x10=408x10=803x10=302x10=207x10=706x10=601x10=1011x10=11012x10=129x10=90	$12 \div 2 = 6$ $6 \div 2 = 3$ $22 \div 2 = 11$ $14 \div 2 = 7$ $20 \div 2 = 10$ $2 \div 2 = 1$ $60 \div 10 = 6$ $30 \div 10 = 3$ $110 \div 10 = 11$ $70 \div 10 = 7$ $100 \div 10 = 10$ $10 \div 10 = 1$	16 ÷ 2 = 8 4 ÷ 2 = 2 18 ÷ 2 = 9 8 ÷ 2 = 4 24 ÷ 2 = 12 10 ÷ 2 = 5 20 ÷ 10 = 8 20 ÷ 10 = 2 90 ÷ 10 = 9 40 ÷ 10 = 4 120 ÷ 10 = 12
E can add 9, 19, 29or 11,21,31			
+ +11 +21 +31 +41 7 18 28 38 48 15 26 36 46 56 24 35 45 55 65 32 43 53 63 73	++9+19+29+39+4951424344454142333435363233242526272364555657585	$15 \div 19 = 34$ $26 \div 29 = 55$ $42 \div 39 = 66$ $17 \div 49 = 66$ $23 \div 59 = 82$ $13 \div 39 = 52$ $18 \div 69 = 87$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \div 61 = 76 \\ 26 \div 21 = 47 \\ 42 \div 31 = 73 \\ 17 \div 41 = 53 \\ 23 \div 71 = 94 \\ 13 \div 51 = 64 \\ 12 \div 81 = 93 \end{array}$

Good	Great Super			
I can add or subtract any single-digit number to or from any multiple of 10.				
10 + 5 = 15 10 - 5 = 5	30 + 5 = 35 30 - 5 = 25	60 + 5 = 65 60 - 5 = 55		
10 + 7 = 17 10 - 7 = 3	40 + 7 = 47 40 - 7 = 33	90 + 7 = 97 90 - 7 = 83		
20 + 8 = 28 20 - 8 = 12	30 + 8 = 38 30 - 8 = 22	60 + 8 = 68 60 - 8 = 52		
20 + 9 = 29 20 - 9 = 11	40 + 9 = 49 40 - 9 = 31	70 + 9 = 79 70 - 9 = 61		
20 + 3 = 23 20 - 3 = 17	30 + 3 = 33 30 - 3 = 27	80 + 3 = 83 80 - 3 = 77		
I know doubles of multiples of 10 up to 50 and corresponding halves.				
Double 10 = 20 Double 20 = 40	Halve $10 = 5$ Halve $20 = 10$			
Double 30 = 60				
Double 40 = 80	Halve 40 = 20	Halve 50 = 25		
Double 50 = 100				
U know doubles for a	I numbers up to 20.			
Double 2 is 4	Double 8 is 16	Double 14 is 28		
Double 3 is 6	Double 9 is 18	Double 15 is 30		
Double 4 is 8	Double 10 is 20	Double 16 is 32		
Double 5 is 10	Double 11 is 22	Double 17 is 34		
Double 6 is 12	Double 12 is 24	Double 18 is 36		
Double 7 is 14	Double 13 is 26	ouble 13 is 26 Double 19 is 38		
I know what must be added to any 2-digit number to make the next multiple of 10.				
12 + ? = 20 Answer = 8	38 + ? = 40 Answer = 2	52 + ? = 60 Answer = 8		
14 + ? = 20 Answer = 6	45 + ? = 50 Answer = 5	74, + ? = 80 Answer = 6		
15+?=20 Answer=5	68 + ? = 70 Answer = 2	4,1 + ? = 50 Answer = 9		
16 + ? = 20 Answer = 4	5 <u>6</u> + ? = 60 Answer = 4	62 + ? = 70 Answer = 8		
$13 \pm ? \equiv 20$ Answer = 7	87 + ? = 90 Answer = 3	83 + ? = 90 Answer = 7		
$17 \div ? = 20$ Answer = 3	(69) + ? = 70) Answer = 1	74, + ? = 80 Answer = 6		