



Táblaí a fhoghlaim i Scoil Aonghusa

Cén tábhacht a bhaineann le Táblaí? *Why are Tables important?*

Is bua faoi leith é an léitheoireacht gur féidir linn á thabhairt do pháistí. Is ionann an tábhacht a bhaineann le cumas léitheoireachta agus máistreacht a fháil ar Tháblaí.

When we teach children to read it is said we are giving them the 'gift of reading'. Helping your child to master their Tables is also an invaluable gift.

Tá na Táblaí rí-thábhachtach i bhfoghlaim an mhata. Is gá do pháistí máistreacht a fháil ar Tháblaí. Bheadh sé i bhfad níos deacra do pháiste gnéithe eile den mhata a fhoghlaim muna raibh na Táblaí ar eolas acu. Muna bhfuil na Táblaí ar eolas acu déantar é níos deacra mata casta a fhoghlaim ná má ba chóir dó a bheith. Tá gnéithe deacra den Mhata níos fusa a thuiscint má tá freagraí na dTáblaí de ghlanmheabhair acu.

Tables are a fundamental/essential when learning mathematics. Children need to master Tables. Unless they learn their Tables, it is difficult for children to learn other aspects of maths. Failing to learn Tables makes learning more complicated maths, more difficult than it needs to be. If a child automatically knows the answer to a Table then more difficult maths will be less challenging.

Cé chomh tapaídh ar chóir go mbeadh na páistí? *How quick do the children need to be?*

Is féidir le páistí díriú ar fhoghlaim mhodhanna mata nua má tá freagraí na dTáblaí de ghlanmheabhair acu. Tá ar a laghad dhá choincheap dúshlánach sa mhata bunscoile: roinnt fhada agus na codáin. I gceisteanna mata le roinnt fhada nó codáin bíonn ar an bpáiste roinnt, iolrú agus dealú a dhéanamh. Tá sé seo an-deacair ar pháistí muna bhfuil na Táblaí ar eolas acu.

If the children have the answers to the Tables at the tip of their tongue then they can concentrate on learning the methodology of a new sum. There are at least two concepts in primary school maths which children find challenging: long division and fractions. In a typical long division sum, a child will need to divide, multiply and subtract several times. Working with fractions also need the ability to add, subtract, multiply and divide. Without knowing their Tables, children will find this very hard.

Dar le múinteoirí, má dhéanann páistí botúin bheaga a bhaineann le suimiú, le dealú, le hiolrú nó le roinnt ceapann páistí nach dtuigeann siad ceisteanna mata agus cuireann sé sin

lagmhisneach orthu. Muna bhfuil na Táblaí ar eolas acu d'fhéadfadh sé tarlú go gceapfadh páiste go bhfuil deacrachtaí acu le mata nuair nach bhfuil.

Teachers often find that children think they don't understand a sum when all that is happening is that they are making simple mistakes in addition, subtraction, multiplication or division. This can be discouraging for the child. Children may view themselves as someone who doesn't understand maths, when in reality they simply don't know their Tables.

Cén fáth nach féidir leo áireamhán a úsáid? *Why not use a calculator?*

- Ní bheadh siad in ann a scileanna meastúcháin a fhorbairt
- Ní aithneodh siad botúin le hionchur muna raibh na scileanna meastúchain chuí acu.
- Children don't develop estimating skills.
- Keying in the wrong number can happen and if the student hasn't developed estimating skills they are then unaware when a particular answer is unlikely.

Cathain a thosaíonn páistí ag foghlaim táblaí? *When do children begin to learn Tables?*

Múintear na Táblaí a bhaineann le suimiú agus le dealú i Rang 1 agus Rang 2. Tá sé rí-thábhachtach go mbeadh na Táblaí suas go 12 ar eolas ag páistí roimh dheireadh Rang 2 mar:

- Cuirtear an bhéim ar iolrú agus ar roinnt i Rang 3 agus Rang 4.
- Má tá na fíricí simplí sa mhata ar eolas acu is féidir leo díriú i gceart ar mhodhanna nua agus ar choincheapa nua.

Addition and Take Away Tables are taught in Rang 1 and Rang 2. Rang 1 and Rang 2 provide 'a window of opportunity' to learn addition/subtraction Tables up to 12. It is important to master these Tables by the end of Rang 2 because

- in Rang 3 and Rang 4 the focus changes to multiplication and division.
- if a child knows their simple number facts then they can give their full attention to methodology when being taught new concepts in maths

Cad iad na Táblaí a fhoghlaimítear i Rang 3 agus Rang 4? *What Tables are learnt in Rang 3 and Rang 4?*

Foghlaimítear Táblaí iolraithe agus roinnte i Rang 3 agus Rang 4

Multiplication/Division tables are learnt in Rang 3 and Rang 4.

Cad faoin Táblaí i Rang 5 agus Rang 6? *What about Tables in Rang 5 and Rang 6?*

Is cuid de chlár Rang 5 agus Rang 6 é chleachtadh rialta na dTáblaí.

Regular revision of Tables is part of the Rang 5 and Rang 6 programme.

★ Is féidir le múinteoirí Táblaí a mhúineadh ach ní mór do pháistí Táblaí a fhoghlaim agus iad a chur de ghlanmheabhair.

★ Teachers can teach the Tables, *but children have to learn and memorise their tables.*

Conas a mhúintear Táblaí ar scoil? *How are Tables taught in school?*

Cleachtaítear na Táblaí i Rang 1 agus Rang 2 le hábhair ar nós cipíní líreacháin agus ciúbanna.

Foghlaimíonn páistí i mbealaí eagsúla. Cabhraíonn sé le páistí áirithe Táblaí a fhoghlaim trí úsáid a bhaint as rudaí ar nós cipíní líreacháin, ciúbanna, pionnaí. Is fearr le páistí eile iad a fhoghlaim trí amhránaíocht nó iad a rá os ard. Is cabhair í an modh cinéisteach (úsáid a méara) do pháistí eile.

I dtreo deireadh Rang 2 tosaítear ar iolrú. Foghlaimíonn na páistí sa rang faoi phátrúin agus conas rudaí a chomhaireamh leis an 100-chearnóg i ngrúpa i de 2, 4, 5 agus srl.

In Rang 1 and Rang 2 we practise Tables, in a concrete way, using concrete objects such as lollipop sticks and cubes.

Children learn in different ways. Many respond to working with concrete objects; lollipop sticks, cubes, pegs. Some children learn best by singing or chanting the Tables. For some, keeping track of their Tables on their fingers (a kinaesthetic approach) helps.

Towards the end of Rang 2 multiplication is introduced as repeated addition. In class the children learn about number patterns and learn to count in 2s, 4s, 5s, etc., using the hundred square.

Conas gur féidir le tuismitheoirí cabhrú? *How can parents help?*

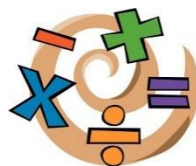
Bíonn Táblaí mar chuid den Obair Bhaile go rialta. Uaireanta ceapann páistí go bhfuil an obair bhaile scríofa níos tábhachtaí ná an obair atá le foghlaim. Ach tá foghlaim na dtáblaí ríthábhachtach. Bíonn deiseanna ann taobh amuigh den am faoi leith d'obair bhaile chun na táblaí a chleachtaidh mar shampla sa charr, ag siúl ar scoil nó ag feitheamh sa scuaine san ollmhargadh.

Tables are regularly given as Obair Bhaile. Sometimes children think that homework of a 'learning off' type is less important than written homework. But learning Tables is very important. Learning Tables need not be done only during Obair Bhaile time. You can work on

them with your child at any time and regularly; e.g. on a car journey, walking to school or while waiting in a supermarket queue! A little and often is always best.

Cad eile gur féidir le tuismitheoirí a dhéanamh? *What else can parents do?*

- Taispeáin do do pháistí go bhfuil foghlaim na dTáblaí tábhachtach duit.
- Caith am leo ag cleachtadh na dTáblaí agus ag imirt cluichí leo.
- Taispeáin dóibh cé chomh tapaidh gur féidir leat teacht ar an bhfreagra!
- Faigh amach cad atá ar eolas acu.
- Díriú ar na Táblaí gur gá dóibh a fhoghlaim.
- Déan cinnte de go bhfuil ról acusan agus sibh ag socrú spriocanna
- Déan montóireacht sa chaoi is go bhfuil sé soiléir dóibh go bhfuil dul chun cinn á dhéanamh acu.
- Déan cinnte de go bhfuil tú á mhealladh agus go bhfuil aon dul chun cinn molta agat.
- Let your children see, that you place value on learning Tables; that you think Tables are important.
- Spend quality time together practising and playing maths games.
- Show your child how quickly an answer should be arrived at!
- Find out what your child already knows.
- Focus on what your child needs to learn.
- Involve them in setting goals.
- Monitor progress in such a way that they too can see it.
- Be encouraging and always praise success.



$7 + 3 = 10$	7 <u>agus</u> 3 cothrom le 10
$7 - 3 = 4$	7 <u>tóg</u> 3 cothrom le 4
$21 \div 3 = 7$	21 <u>roinnte ar</u> 3 cothrom le 7
$7 \times 3 = 21$	7 <u>fá</u> 3 cothrom le 21