LEARNING TIMES TABLES IS ESSENTIAL

It is vital that your child knows the times tables. Helping them at home can be great fun and can really boost their confidence. Learning tables by rote is by far the best method for speed and efficiency. Below are some strategies to support children who are beginning to learn their tables.

TIMES TABLES SQUARE

You can use this for looking at patterns, revising the tables and checking answers.

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

LOOK FOR PATTERNS

Being able to spot the patterns in numbers is an important skill and can also help with learning times tables.

Odd number x odd number = odd number (E.g. 3x5=15)
Even number x even number = even number (E.g. 4x6=24)
Odd number x even number = even number (E.g. 3x6=18)

10 TIMES TABLE

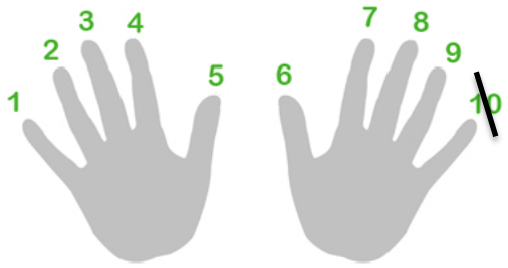
The 10 times table is the absolute easiest times table there is and requires no understanding of how the times tables work at all.

To multiply any number by 10 put a zero on then end of it....That's it.

Take a look at the ten times table below. Can you see that a zero has been added to the number we are multiplying? It has been highlighted in bold.

1 X 10 = 1**0**	7 X 10 = 7**0**
2 X 10 = 2**0**	8 X 10 = 8**0**
3 X 10 = 3**0**	9 X 10 = 9**0**
4 X 10 = 4**0**	10 X 10 =10**0**
5 X 10 = 5**0**	11 X 10 =11**0**
6 X 10 = 6**0**	12 X 10 =12**0**

If someone asks, "What is 9 X 10"? In your mind picture the number 9, then picture a zero on the end of it: **9 0** The answer is 90.

5 TIMES TABLE *Use your fingers.* *First things first - can you **count to five?** Yes? Then you can figure out your five times tables.*	When you want to multiply a number by five you just count up **by fives** that many times. Let's review how to count in fives: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25... and so on. So if you want to multiply 5 x 7, you just count in fives, seven times. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, **35**. So 7 x 5 = 35. Here is an example for 9 x 5.  9 x 5 = ??
2 TIMES TABLE *SKIP COUNTING*	To skip-count by two, read all of the numbers highlighted in orange below (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and so on). Skip-counting is also called "counting in 2s." 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 . . . To use skip-counting to arrive at a multiplication answer, skip count to the number you are multiplying by 2. 2 x 2 4 1 2 | 3 4 Skip-count 1 | Skip-count 2 The answer to 2 x 2 is 4!
2 TIMES TABLE *DOUBLING THE NUMBER*	The 2 times table is as easy as addition – simply double the number that is being multiplied by two. 2 x 2 = 4 → 2 + 2 = 4 2 x 3 = 6 → 3 + 3 = 6 2 x 4 = 8 → 4 + 4 = 8 2 x 5 = 10 → 5 + 5 = 10 2 x 6 = 12 → 6 + 6 = 12 2 x 7 = 14 → 7 + 7 = 14 2 x 8 = 16 → 8 + 8 = 16 2 x 9 = 18 → 9 + 9 = 18

3 TIMES TABLE

*There's a clever trick you can use to find out if a number is in the 3 times table. Add up the digits of the number you want to find out about – this is called finding the digit sum. If the digit sum adds up to **3**, **6 or 9,** then you know it is in the 3 times table.*

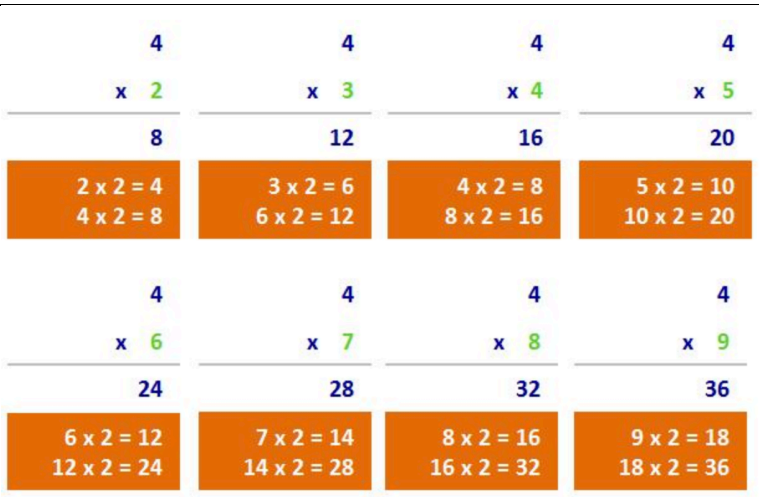
Eg. 3 x 5 = 15

15 The digits are 1 and 5 Add them together and you get 6 1+5=6	21 The digits are 2 and 1 Add them together and you get 3 2+1=3	156 The digits are a 1, 5 and 6 Add them together and you get 12 Now add up the digits in 12 1+2=3

4 TIMES TABLE

DOUBLE + DOUBLE AGAIN

To remember the 4 times table, double the number that is being multiplied by 4 twice.



6 TIMES TABLE

The six times tables can be tricky to learn. One helpful trick is that in the 6 times tables, when you multiply an even number by 6, they both end in the same digit.

2 x 6 = 12
4 x 6 = 24
6 x 6 = 36
8 x 6 = 48

7 TIMES TABLE

Make the seven times table one of the last you work on, then you will know most of the seven times table already.

You may just need to focus on trickier ones e.g. answers for 6x7, 7x7, 8x7 and 12x7.

8 TIMES TABLE

DOUBLE +DOUBLE +DOUBLE AGAIN

One trick for multiplying by 8 is to double the number 3 times

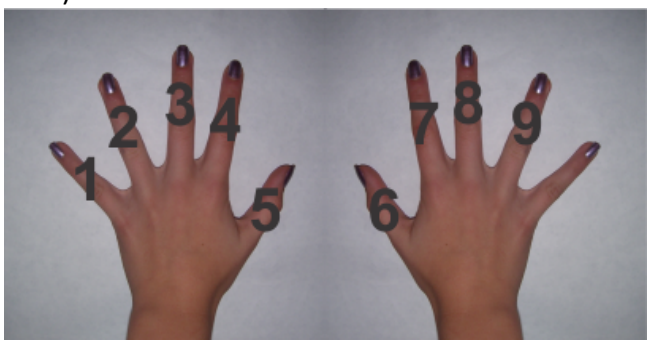
8 X 8

8 X 2 = 16 (double 8)
16 X 2 = 32 (double 16)
32 x 2 = 64 (double 32)

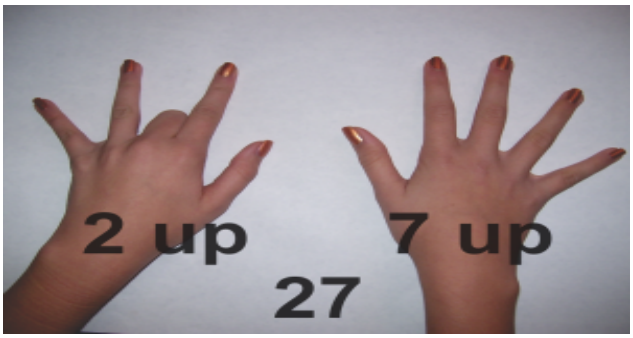
9 TIMES TABLE

This method is a fun, easy way to learn your 9 times table facts.

1. Hold your hands in front of you with your fingers spread out. Each finger gets a number associated with it (see below).



2. For 9 X 3 bend your third finger down.



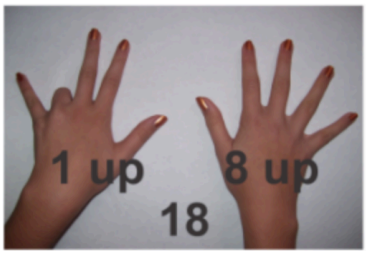
3. You have 2 fingers up in front of the bent finger and 7 up after the bent finger. Therefore the answer is 27

4. Look how these work:

1 x 9 = 9

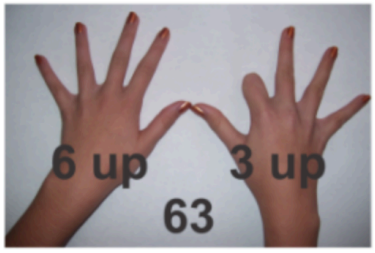
1st finger is down

2 x 9 = 18



2nd finger is down

7 x 9 = 63



7th finger is down

8 x 9 = 72

8th finger is down

5. This technique works for the 9 times tables up to 10.

9 TIMES TABLE CHECK *Ask your child to add up the digits in the results. If they get a number with more than one digit, do it again.*	They should end up with something like this table. 9 x 1 = 9, 9 x 2 = 18, 1+8=9 9 x 3 = 27, 2+7=9 9 x 4 = 36, 3+6=9 9 x 5 = 45, 4+5=9 9 x 6 = 54, 5+4=9 9 x 7 = 63, 6+3=9 9 x 8 = 72, 7+2=9 9 x 9 = 81, 8+1=9 9 x 10 = 90, 9+0=9 9 x 11 = 99, 9+9=18, 1+8=9 9 x 12 = 108, 1+0+8=9 Note that **every single result leads to nine and** this pattern continues!
11 Times Table	**And now another easy one, the 11 times table** 1 X 11 = 11 2 X 11 = 22 3 X 11 = 33 4 X 11 = 44 5 X 11 = 55 6 X 11 = 66 7 X 11 = 77 8 X 11 = 88 9 X 11 = 99 Up to 9 the 11 times table is really easy because the answer is in the question. “What is 8 X 11”? Simple 88, I thought of the number 8 and placed another 8 next to it in my head.