

## **Times Tables support for parents and carers**

### Top Times Tables Tips

It may seem a daunting task to learn so many multiplication facts, but because of the commutative property of multiplication, there are fewer facts than you may think. For example,  $3 \times 4$  and  $4 \times 3$  give the same answer so you need to only learn this once.

### **Zero Times Table**

Anything multiplied by zero will always equal zero. Multiplication is repeated addition so  $3 \times 0$  is  $0 + 0 + 0$ , which equals 0.

### **One Times Table**

Any number multiplied by one is itself.

### **Two Times Table**

Any number multiplied by two is double the number.  $7 \times 2 = 14$   $7 + 7 = 14$  double 7 is 14.

### **Three Times Table**

Digits within this times table add up to multiples of 3. For example: 3, 6, 9, 12 ( $1+2=3$ ), 15 ( $1+5=6$ ), 18 ( $1+8=9$ ) 21 ( $2+1=3$ ), 24 ( $2+4=6$ ) etc. The numbers also follow the pattern of: odd, even, odd, even (3,6,9,12).

### **Four Times Table**

The four times table is double the two times table.  $4 \times 2 = 8$ ,  $4 \times 4 = 16$ , 16 is double 8. Alternatively the fours can be thought of as double double. So double 3 (6) and double again (12) is the same as  $3 \times 4 = 12$ .

### **Five Times Table**

All multiples of 5 end in five or zero. For even numbers (e.g.  $8 \times 5$ ) you can halve the number (4) and then put a zero after it (40). For odd numbers (e.g.  $7 \times 5$ ) you can subtract one from the number (6), halve it (3) and then put a 5 after it (35). Any odd number times 5 ends in a 5. Any even number times 5 ends in 0.

### **Six Times Table**

The six times table is double the three times table. So  $5 \times 3 = 15$ ,  $5 \times 6 = 30$ , 30 is double 15.

### **Seven Times Table**

Combine the 5 and the 2 times table:  $7 \times 4 = 28$  or  $(5 \times 4) + (2 \times 4) = 28$ .

## **Eight Times Table**

The eight times table is double the four times table. So  $7 \times 4 = 28$ ,  $7 \times 8 = 56$ , 56 is double 28. The units in the multiples of eight also go down in twos. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64, 72, 80 (8, 6, 4, 2, 0, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0).

## **Nine Times Tables**

Fingers can be used to work out the nine times table up to  $10 \times 9$ . The first finger is put down for  $1 \times 9$  and the remaining fingers show 9 units ( $1 \times 9 = 9$ ). Then the second finger is put down for  $2 \times 9$  and the remaining fingers show 1 ten (to the left) and 8 units (to the right) which equals 18, and so on.

The digits found in the multiples of nine when added together also equal nine. For example:  $9 = 9$ ,  $18 (1 + 8) = 9$ ,  $27 (2 + 7) = 9$ ,  $36 (3 + 6) = 9$ ,  $45 (4 + 5) = 9$  etc.

## **Ten Times Table**

All the digits in the ten times table end in zero.

## **Eleven Times Table**

Most of the multiples in the eleven times table are recalled by putting two of the number side by side.  $7 \times 11 = 77$ ,  $8 \times 11 = 88$ .

## **Twelve Times Table**

The units in the twelve times table go up in twos. 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144 (2, 4, 6, 8, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 0). The multiples of 12 are also the multiples of 10 and the multiples of 2 combined.

A Parent's Guide to Learning Times Tables: How Parents and Carers can help at home.

<https://komodomath.com/blog/a-parents-guide-to-learning-times-tables>

### Kickstart Maths Quizzes - FREE & FUN

Komodo's Kickstart maths quizzes give parents instant and private feedback on how well your child is progressing at mastering Key Stage 1 & 2 numeracy skills. Visit the site to take a quiz here:

<https://komodomath.com/kickstart>

Some more helpful websites to help at home!

<http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/maths/timestable/interactive.htm>

<http://www.maths-games.org/times-tables-games.html>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/game/ma13tabl-game-tables-grid-find>

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/multiplication-and-division>