

A few ways to teach Times Tables:

- Look at the patterns involved in certain x tables (eg; 9x look at the digits as you write them down. What do you notice?) www.dr-mikes-math-games-for-kids.com/times-tables-tips.html
- Rote learning – practice saying them aloud.
- In order? No need to work in order of size – try the ‘21 facts we need to know’ below.
- Make cards so children can manipulate images and match calculations with the answers.
- Play games such as dominoes and ‘answer the calculation’ as you play and ‘Kims game’ to aid memory.
- Identify the links between them eg; if you know your 3 x then you can work out your 6 x (double).
- Use the reverse to find ‘tricky’ ones eg; 5 x 8 might be easier as 8 x 5.
- Identify and memorise the squared numbers – where do they fall on a times tables square?
- What does x mean? 5 x 4 means 5 lots of 4 (use objects to visualise this such as coins, stones, straws etc.)
- Approximate – 8 x 9 is almost 8 x 10 with 2 taken away.
- Create your own ways to remember ‘tricky’ ones – Carol Vorderman “My sticking point was always 7x8, like many people. So I still remember it by the answer first: 56=7 x 8. So it’s 5678. Easy.”
- Say them backwards, forward.
- Sing the tables.



Did You Know?

Times tables: the 21 facts*

1	2	3	4	5
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 5 = 25$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 6 = 30$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 7 = 35$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 8 = 40$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 9 = 27$		
$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 9 = 18$			
$1 \times 9 = 9$				

6	7	8	9
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$6 \times 7 = 42$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	
$6 \times 8 = 48$	$7 \times 9 = 63$		
$6 \times 9 = 54$			

*If you already know your 1, 2 and 5 times tables
Based on an idea in 'The Maths Gene' by Keith Devlin

- Start saying them from different starting points, not always from 1x
- “I say, you say.” Take it in turns for each calculation to make it fun.

Useful websites and free resources:

https://www.eduplace.com/kids/mw/manip/mn_1.html

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

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/maths/timestable/index.html>

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/timestable.html>

<http://process.arts.ac.uk/content/how-learn-your-times-tables-top-tips-and-tricks>

The Importance of Multiplication Tables

In light of the New Curriculum of 2014, it is now expected that all pupils will be fluent in all their times table facts from 2x up to 12x by the age of 9.

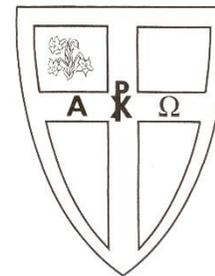
As a school, we believe that children who are not confident with these basic number facts are at a significant disadvantage as they move to Years 5 and 6.

The times tables facts are interlinked within many other areas of maths, such as

- fractions (finding common denominators and equivalence),
- algebra (finding missing values),
- co-ordinates (reasoning with missing information)
- calculations including carrying and exchange,
- ratio and proportion (to name but a few).

All teachers are giving all pupils the opportunities, teaching and challenge to learn these important tables. However, **we do need your help** for every child to have sufficient fluency in preparation Upper Key Stage 2 and Secondary School.

You only need to know **21 times tables facts** and then you have the tools to know all of them!



St Wilfrid's Catholic Primary School 2016



Unfortunately, there is not one 'sure fire method' which will engage and promote the children's effective learning of their multiplication tables, but through our partnership of home and school links, positive encouragement, consistency over time, thoroughness and talk, we aim to help all children be confident with these facts.

How do I help child's number skills?

It is important to remember that children learn best through a variety of methods, but talking and explaining both correct solutions and errors gives pupils time to reflect and deepen their understanding.

Best question to ask:

"Can you show me how you got to this answer?"

Use this

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

multiplication square to identify and colour in the patterns you can see.

What do you notice? What does this tell us? Look again.....can you see something new?