

A few websites you might like to try:

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

<http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/maths/timestable/interactive.htm>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/topic/times-tables>

A few activities you might like to try:

Chanting

Flash cards

Using a multiplication square

Quick questions anywhere - on the way to school/whilst getting dressed/ a few before bed

Top Times Tables Hints

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, 3×4 and 4×3 give the same answer so you need only learn this once.

Zero Times Table

Anything multiplied by zero will always equal zero. Multiplication is repeated addition so 3×0 is $0 + 0 + 0$ which is 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

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. 8×5) you can halve the number (4) and then put a zero after it (40). For odd numbers (e.g. 7×5) you can subtract on from the number (6), halve it (3) and then put a 5 after it (35).

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.

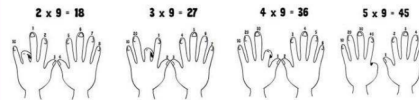
Top Times Table Hints

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 Table

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



Ten Times Table

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

ROSHERVILLE CEP ACADEMY

How to help your child learn their Times Tables



A GUIDE FOR PARENTS AND CARERS

Multiplication facts (such as $3 \times 6 = 18$) and division facts (such as $18 \div 6 = 3$) are amongst the most important 'tools of the trade' for mathematics. Children who know the Times Tables and the division facts and, just as importantly, understand how and why they work, are better equipped to deal successfully with the mathematics they will encounter. But there is more to multiplication tables than just learning them by heart.

Children need to know why multiplication tables are helpful to them. They should have opportunities not only to link to the maths that they are doing in school but also to their day-to-day lives (for example, knowing whether 50p pocket money is enough to buy 7 marbles at 6p each).

Having learned a set of facts children must then be able to make connections that will help them make use of those facts (for example knowing that 7×30 or 30×7 can be worked out from knowing $7 \times 3 = 21$) And, of course, once learned they must never be forgotten, which means that they need to be practiced.

Our expectations for Times Table learning are as follows:

- By the end of year 2 - 2x, 5x and 10x including division facts - **Bronze**
- By the end of year 3 - 2x, 5x, 10x, 3x, 4x and 6x including division facts - **Silver**
- By the end of year 4 2x, 5x, 10x, 3x, 4x, 6x, 7x, 8x, 9x, 11x, 12x including division facts - **Gold**
- 90 questions in 3 minutes on the 12x12 multiplication and division facts - **Platinum**

Years 5 and 6 will know and use confidently all of the above and apply this knowledge across the maths curriculum.

At Rosherville, children can practice their times tables daily. They are tested at the end of the week and one of the above certificates are awarded in our Celebration Assembly on Fridays when they have mastered each set of facts.