

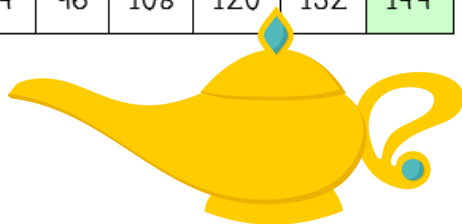
Times Table Square

Blackhorse Primary School

The times table square could be used to help.

Times Tables Games and Strategies Booklet

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



We often get asked at parents' evenings what can be done to help children at home with their maths.

Learning times tables is a brilliant way of helping your child and it really does make such a HUGE difference.

Name of child

.....

Target times table

.....

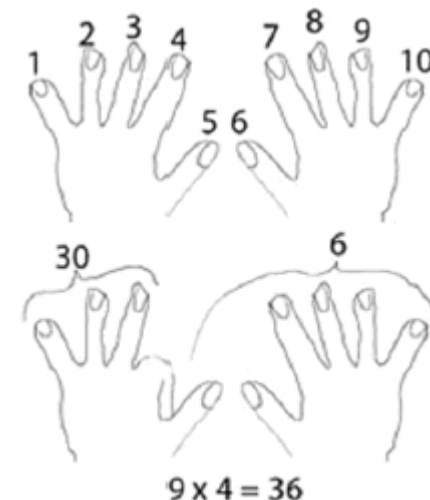
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$1 \times 3 = 3$	$1 \times 4 = 4$	$1 \times 5 = 5$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$2 \times 5 = 10$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$3 \times 5 = 15$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$4 \times 5 = 20$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 5 = 30$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$7 \times 5 = 35$
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$8 \times 5 = 40$
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$9 \times 5 = 45$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$11 \times 2 = 22$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$11 \times 5 = 55$
$12 \times 2 = 24$	$12 \times 3 = 36$	$12 \times 4 = 48$	$12 \times 5 = 60$

$1 \times 6 = 6$	$1 \times 7 = 7$	$1 \times 8 = 8$	$1 \times 9 = 9$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$2 \times 9 = 18$
$3 \times 6 = 18$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$3 \times 9 = 27$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$4 \times 9 = 36$
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$6 \times 6 = 36$	$6 \times 7 = 42$	$6 \times 8 = 48$	$6 \times 9 = 54$
$7 \times 6 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$	$7 \times 8 = 56$	$7 \times 9 = 63$
$8 \times 6 = 48$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$8 \times 9 = 72$
$9 \times 6 = 54$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$10 \times 6 = 60$	$10 \times 7 = 70$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$10 \times 9 = 90$
$11 \times 6 = 66$	$11 \times 7 = 77$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$11 \times 9 = 99$
$12 \times 6 = 72$	$12 \times 7 = 84$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$12 \times 9 = 108$

$1 \times 10 = 10$	$1 \times 11 = 11$	$1 \times 12 = 12$
$2 \times 10 = 20$	$2 \times 11 = 22$	$2 \times 12 = 24$
$3 \times 10 = 30$	$3 \times 11 = 33$	$3 \times 12 = 36$
$4 \times 10 = 40$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$4 \times 12 = 48$
$5 \times 10 = 50$	$5 \times 11 = 55$	$5 \times 12 = 60$
$6 \times 10 = 60$	$6 \times 11 = 66$	$6 \times 12 = 72$
$7 \times 10 = 70$	$7 \times 11 = 77$	$7 \times 12 = 84$
$8 \times 10 = 80$	$8 \times 11 = 88$	$8 \times 12 = 96$
$9 \times 10 = 90$	$9 \times 11 = 99$	$9 \times 12 = 108$
$10 \times 10 = 100$	$10 \times 11 = 110$	$10 \times 12 = 120$
$11 \times 10 = 110$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	$11 \times 12 = 132$
$12 \times 10 = 120$	$12 \times 11 = 132$	$12 \times 12 = 144$

9 x table on your fingers

- (1) Hold your hands in front of you with your fingers spread out.
- (2) For 9×4 bend your fourth finger down (like the picture).
- (3) You have 3 fingers in front of the bent finger and 6 fingers after the bent finger. Thus the answer must be 36!



This technique works for the 9 times table up to 10.

Superfingers!

This is a game for two players. The game is basically a version of stone, paper, scissors but with numbers. Two players count to three and then make a number using their fingers. Both players then have to multiply both the numbers together and the quickest wins!



Player 1



Player 2

Calculation: 5×3

One less = nine!

This is a strategy for learning the 9 x table.

The key to it is that for any answer in the 9 times table, both digits add up to 9. Try it and see!

- (1) Subtract 1 from the number you are multiplying by nine, e.g. 7×9 , one less than 7 is **6**
- (2) This number becomes the first number in the answer, e.g. **$7 \times 9 = 6_$**
- (3) The two numbers in the answer add up to 9 so the second number must be 3. **$7 \times 9 = 63$**



BINGO



This game will need two players.

Make a grid of **six** squares on a piece of paper and ask your child to write a number in each square from their target times table.

Give them a question and, if they have the answer, they mark the number off.

The first one to cross off all their numbers is the winner!

Multiplication Snap

You will need a **deck of cards** for this game.

- (1) Flip over the cards as though you are playing snap.
- (2) The first one to say the fact based on the cards turned over (a two and a three = say '6') gets the cards.
- (3) The person with all the cards wins!



Rhyme Time!

Silly rhymes can help children learn tricky tables, e.g.

$8 \times 8 = 64$ He ate and he ate until he was sick on the floor, eight times eight is 64.

$3 \times 3 = 9$ Swing from tree to tree on a vine, three times is nine.

$6 \times 8 = 48$ Six and eight got along great, multiplied together and they made forty-eight.

$56 = 7 \times 8$ 5, 6, 7, 8, 56 equals 7×8

Flash Cards

Once the children know the times table facts in order, they can use flashcards to practice the facts out of order. Flash cards could be stuck around the house to help children learn the facts!

Tricky Sixes



Six times table can be tricky to learn.

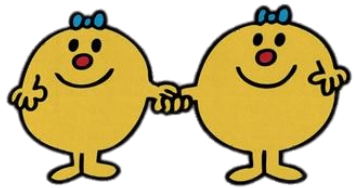
One helpful trick is that in the six times table when you multiply an even number by 6, they both end in the same digit.

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

Double, double!



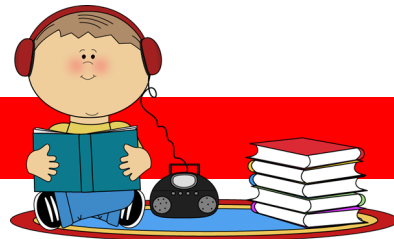
A quick trick for learning the fours is just to double, double!

Double the number and then double it again.

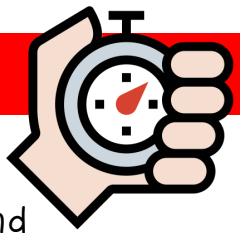
e.g. 3×4 ... double 3 is 6 ... double 6 is 12 ... $3 \times 4 = 12$

Sing a song of tables

Singing tables can be a really good way for children to learn. Most book shops and toy shops have CDs of times table songs or they could be downloaded. Children can then sing along to or you could always make up your own to a known a tune!



Speed tables



Time challenges can be a really good way of helping times tables become automatic and for rapid recall.

Here are some ideas you could use:

- ♦ Measuring the time it takes to write the target table and then trying to beat the time
- ♦ Seeing how many times they can write their target table in one minute
- ♦ Race or challenge other people in the time given

Looking for patterns

Being able to spot patterns in numbers is an important skill and can also help with learning tables. Children can investigate these multiplication rules:

- * odd number x odd number = odd number
e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$
- * even number x even number = even number
e.g. $4 \times 6 = 24$
- * odd number x even number = even number
e.g. $3 \times 6 = 18$

Websites

www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10

www.topmarks.co.uk/flash.aspx?f=HitTheButtonv10

