



St. Cuthbert's Catholic Primary School

Times Tables Guide for Parents





St. Cuthbert's Catholic Primary School Times Table Guide for Parents



Be yourself, but be it very well.

Article 28: Every child has the right to an education

Why do children need to learn times table facts?

Knowing times tables facts is crucially important to your child's progression in their mathematics education. Many areas of the Maths curriculum, particularly in Upper Key Stage 2, are built upon a sound understanding of multiplication and division (fractions, ratio, even shape and measurement). Without a thorough understanding of their times tables, children frequently get 'lost' when it comes to learning new concepts and strategies. Children who are secure and fluent within their times tables can get to grips more quickly with trickier tasks and are far more successful. If children can achieve 'automaticity' when it comes to recalling times table facts, this frees up their working memory to focus on reasoning and problem-solving within mathematics.

What do we mean by 'knowing' times tables?

A child who knows their times tables will be able to recall any of the multiples of a times table in a random order within 3 seconds. They will also be able to recall the corresponding division facts:

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$24 \div 4 = 6$$

$$24 \div 6 = 4$$

This leaves no time for 'counting up' to find the answer. This may sound tricky, but this level of number fluency is essential if children are to cope with the demands of the mathematics curriculum when they reach Upper Key Stage 2.

Why does my child need to practise at home?

Learning times tables is most effective when there is collaboration with school, parents and children. In school, we regularly spend time learning times tables, but a child will be much more successful if they practise outside of school independently and alongside parents.

What times tables should I be practising at home?

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
No formal times tables, but will begin to count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10	2-, 5- and 10-times tables, including division facts. Begin to count in multiples of 3.	3-, 4- and 8-times tables, including division facts	All multiplication and division facts up to 12 x 12	Revision of multiplication and division facts up to 12 x 12. Identify multiples and factors.	Continued revision of multiplication and division facts up to 12 x 12. Identify common multiples and common factors.

How can I help my child at home?

The key to learning times tables is frequent, regular repetition. 5-10 minutes per day is ideal, rather than one long session per week. Stick to one times table at a time to minimise confusion and have this on display in your home as a visual aid. Here are some ideas to help your child learn their times tables at home:

Chanting

When beginning to learn a times table, this is the key. Repeatedly reading a times table aloud will help your child become familiar with the multiples and help commit them to memory. Try and keep a rhythm (clapping and marching can help with this) and change vocabulary regularly:

**Two times three is six*

**Two threes are six*

**Two lots of three are six*

Flash Cards

Help your child to make a set of flash cards for the times table being learnt by putting a question on one side of the card ($6 \times 5 =$) and the answer on the reverse (30). They can use colours and images on the cards. Go through the cards, reading the question and then turning over to see the answer. Try and say the answer before you turn the card over. When familiar with the multiplication table, the cards can then be shuffled and used in a random order. See our school website for ready-made flashcards.

Testing and Timing

When your child has achieved a level of confidence with a certain times table, ask them questions and see how many they can get right within a certain time limit. Alternatively, write times table questions out in a random order and time how long it takes them to complete the questions. Can they improve upon their time and score? See the following website for a range of fun, interactive timers

<https://www.online-stopwatch.com/classroom-timers/>

Using a multiplication square

A multiplication square is particularly useful for establishing the link between multiplication and division facts. When children are more confident with their times table knowledge, a blank multiplication square can be filled in. Time your child to see how long they take to complete their square or see how many multiples they can complete in a set time. Can they beat their score and time? See our school website for complete and blank multiplication squares.

Times Tables Rock Stars

Don't forget that each child in Years 3-6 has a TTRS account. Encourage them to log on at least three times per week for a quick-fire round of questions.

How can I make learning times tables fun?

Try playing some of these games to help your child learn at home. If you think of any fun games, please let us know so we can add them to the list!

Bingo

Write four multiples from a particular times table in a grid and the caller reads out questions from the table. The winner is the first person to have all four of their numbers called out.

Splat

Two players stand back-to-back, holding a pretend water gun . . . or a real one if you are feeling adventurous! A caller reads out a times table question. Players spin around and 'splat' their opponent with the answer. Who can be the first to get five questions correct?

The Dice Game

Roll two dice and multiply the numbers together. Shout out the answer as quickly as you can. Who can be the first player to get five questions correct?

Rock, Paper, Times Table!

Just like 'Rock, paper scissors', except you say 'Times Table Challenge'. On the word 'challenge', each child reveals a number with their fingers. For example, player one might hold up seven fingers and player two might hold up two fingers. The calculation that needs to be solved is 7×2 . The first player to shout out the answer wins the round.

Crazy Card Calculations

Remove the picture cards from a deck of playing cards and deal the remaining cards equally between two children. Each player turns over a card simultaneously and places it facing upwards so both players can see. Mentally multiply the two numbers together and shout out the answer as quickly as possible. The child who gets the answer correct first takes the two cards and adds them to the bottom of their pile.

Number Run

Pick a times table. Display the answers to the times table questions around the room or garden. Call out a question and children have to run to the answer. The first child to reach the answer wins.

Keep Fit Challenge

Getting children active is proven to help learning, so instead of just asking your child to recite their tables, encourage them to jog on the spot and do different aerobic moves in time to chanting them. As exercise helps mood and concentration, it should make the sessions more fun and effective.

Dominoes

One player turns over a domino. All players multiply the two numbers together and shout out the answer as quickly as they can.

Hopscotch

Make a hopscotch and write in the numbers of the times table you are learning.

Are there any 'handy hints' I should be sharing with my child?

Zero Times Table

- Anything multiplied by zero will always equal zero e.g. $3 \times 0 = 0$, $6 \times 0 = 0$

One Times table

- Any number multiplied by one is itself e.g. $4 \times 1 = 4$, $7 \times 1 = 7$, $11 \times 1 = 11$

Two Times Table

- All numbers in the 2 times table are even.
- Any number multiplied by two is double the number e.g. $7 \times 2 = 14$ and double 7 is 14

Three Times Table

- The answers follow a pattern of odd, even, odd, even etc
- Digits within this 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.

Four Times Table

- All numbers in the 4 times table are even.

Five Times Table

- All numbers in the 5 times table end in a five or a zero.
- Any odd number multiplied by five ends in a 5; any even number multiplied by 5 ends in a 0.

Six Times Table

- All numbers in the 6 times table are even

Seven Times Table

- The answers follow a pattern of odd, even, odd, even etc

Eight Times Table

- All numbers in the 8 times table are even
- The digits in the unit column 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

- The digits found in the multiples of 9 can be added together to make 9:

9 ($9 + 0 = 9$)

18 ($1 + 8 = 9$)

27 ($2 + 7 = 9$)

36 ($3 + 6 = 9$)

45 ($4 + 5 = 9$)

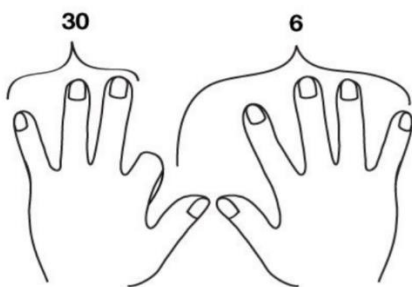
54 ($5 + 4 = 9$)

63 ($6 + 3 = 9$)

72 ($7 + 2 = 9$)

81 (8 + 1 = 9)
90 (9 + 0 = 9)
99 (9 + 9 = 18; 1 + 8 = 9)
108 (1 + 0 + 8 = 9)

- You can use your fingers to help you work out the 9 times table
 - Hold both of your hands out with palms facing away from you
 - Number the fingers from left to right as 1 to 10
 - Hold down the finger of the number you want to multiply by 9. Here is this example, we are multiplying 9 by 4, so the fourth finger is held down:
 - The fingers to the left are the tens and the fingers to the right are the units:
 $4 \times 9 = 36$



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:

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

Twelve Times Table

- All numbers in the 12 times table are even
- The digits in the unit column go up in twos: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144



Times Tables



$1 \times 1 = 1$
 $2 \times 1 = 2$
 $3 \times 1 = 3$
 $4 \times 1 = 4$
 $5 \times 1 = 5$
 $6 \times 1 = 6$
 $7 \times 1 = 7$
 $8 \times 1 = 8$
 $9 \times 1 = 9$
 $10 \times 1 = 10$
 $11 \times 1 = 11$
 $12 \times 1 = 12$

$1 \times 2 = 2$
 $2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $7 \times 2 = 14$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$
 $11 \times 2 = 22$
 $12 \times 2 = 24$

$1 \times 3 = 3$
 $2 \times 3 = 6$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$
 $6 \times 3 = 18$
 $7 \times 3 = 21$
 $8 \times 3 = 24$
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$
 $11 \times 3 = 33$
 $12 \times 3 = 36$

$1 \times 4 = 4$
 $2 \times 4 = 8$
 $3 \times 4 = 12$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5 \times 4 = 20$
 $6 \times 4 = 24$
 $7 \times 4 = 28$
 $8 \times 4 = 32$
 $9 \times 4 = 36$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$
 $11 \times 4 = 44$
 $12 \times 4 = 48$

$1 \times 9 = 9$
 $2 \times 9 = 18$
 $3 \times 9 = 27$
 $4 \times 9 = 36$
 $5 \times 9 = 45$
 $6 \times 9 = 54$
 $7 \times 9 = 63$
 $8 \times 9 = 72$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$
 $10 \times 9 = 90$
 $11 \times 9 = 99$
 $12 \times 9 = 108$

$1 \times 10 = 10$
 $2 \times 10 = 20$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $5 \times 10 = 50$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $7 \times 10 = 70$
 $8 \times 10 = 80$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$
 $11 \times 10 = 110$
 $12 \times 10 = 120$

$1 \times 11 = 11$
 $2 \times 11 = 22$
 $3 \times 11 = 33$
 $4 \times 11 = 44$
 $5 \times 11 = 55$
 $6 \times 11 = 66$
 $7 \times 11 = 77$
 $8 \times 11 = 88$
 $9 \times 11 = 99$
 $10 \times 11 = 110$
 $11 \times 11 = 121$
 $12 \times 11 = 132$

$1 \times 12 = 12$
 $2 \times 12 = 24$
 $3 \times 12 = 36$
 $4 \times 12 = 48$
 $5 \times 12 = 60$
 $6 \times 12 = 72$
 $7 \times 12 = 84$
 $8 \times 12 = 96$
 $9 \times 12 = 108$
 $10 \times 12 = 120$
 $11 \times 12 = 132$
 $12 \times 12 = 144$

$1 \times 5 = 5$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $7 \times 5 = 35$
 $8 \times 5 = 40$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$
 $11 \times 5 = 55$
 $12 \times 5 = 60$

$1 \times 6 = 6$
 $2 \times 6 = 12$
 $3 \times 6 = 18$
 $4 \times 6 = 24$
 $5 \times 6 = 30$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7 \times 6 = 42$
 $8 \times 6 = 48$
 $9 \times 6 = 54$
 $10 \times 6 = 60$
 $11 \times 6 = 66$
 $12 \times 6 = 72$

$1 \times 7 = 7$
 $2 \times 7 = 14$
 $3 \times 7 = 21$
 $4 \times 7 = 28$
 $5 \times 7 = 35$
 $6 \times 7 = 42$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8 \times 7 = 56$
 $9 \times 7 = 63$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$
 $11 \times 7 = 77$
 $12 \times 7 = 84$

$1 \times 8 = 8$
 $2 \times 8 = 16$
 $3 \times 8 = 24$
 $4 \times 8 = 32$
 $5 \times 8 = 40$
 $6 \times 8 = 48$
 $7 \times 8 = 56$
 $8 \times 8 = 64$
 $9 \times 8 = 72$
 $10 \times 8 = 80$
 $11 \times 8 = 88$
 $12 \times 8 = 96$