



Times Tables

<https://saxonmaths.weebly.com/lower-ks2.html>

Times Table check



Why is the recall of times tables so important?

- Knowing times tables facts is really important to enable your child to progress in their maths learning.
- Without a deep understanding of multiplication and division facts, children frequently get 'lost' when it comes to do anything with fractions and any multiplication or division with larger numbers.
- If they have quick recall of their times table and division facts, it frees up their working memory so they can solve more complex problems.
- The need to multiply is everywhere – in almost all areas of maths and throughout our normal lives. Budgeting, shopping, craft, DIY and cookery are just a few examples of everyday activities in which we use multiplication tables.



Reception	
Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens• Solve simple multiplication and division using objects, pictures and arrays
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count in steps of 2, 3, 5 and 10• Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5, and 10 times tables
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100• Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4, and 8 multiplication tables
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000• Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12 x 12
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use knowledge of times tables to multiply numbers up to 4 digits by a one or two digit number using a formal written method, including long multiplication for two digit numbers• Multiply and divide larger numbers mentally drawing upon known facts For example if $3 \times 7 = 21$ then $3 \times 70 = 210$
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiply one digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers• Use knowledge of times tables to multiply and divide using decimals For example if $6 \times 7 = 42$ then $0.6 \times 7 = 4.2$

12 X 12 Multiplication Table

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144



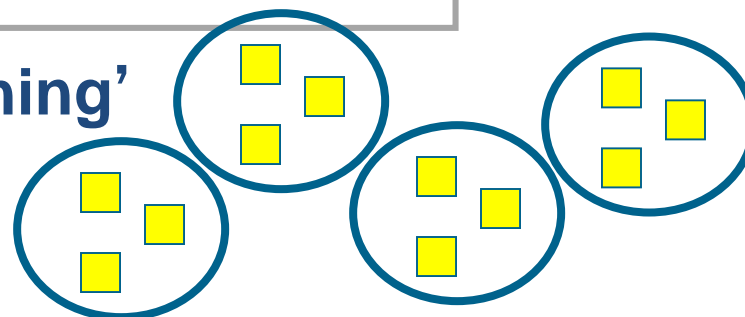


36 Key Facts

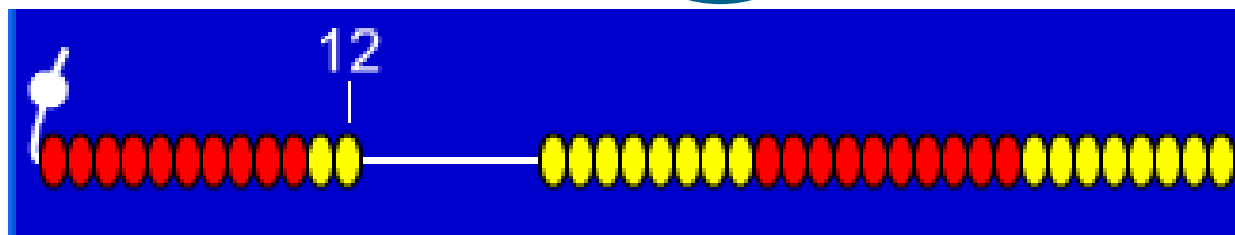
$2 \times 2 = 4$								
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$							
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$						
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$					
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 3 = 18$	$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$				
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 3 = 21$	$7 \times 4 = 28$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 6 = 42$	$7 \times 7 = 49$			
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$		
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	

Models for multiplication

Lots of the 'same thing'



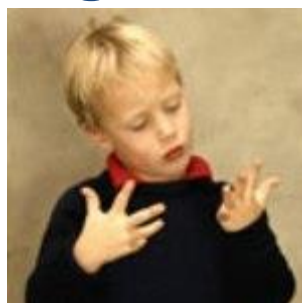
Bead Bar



Number Line



Fingers

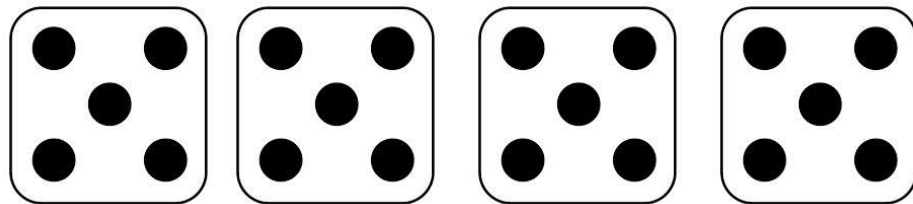




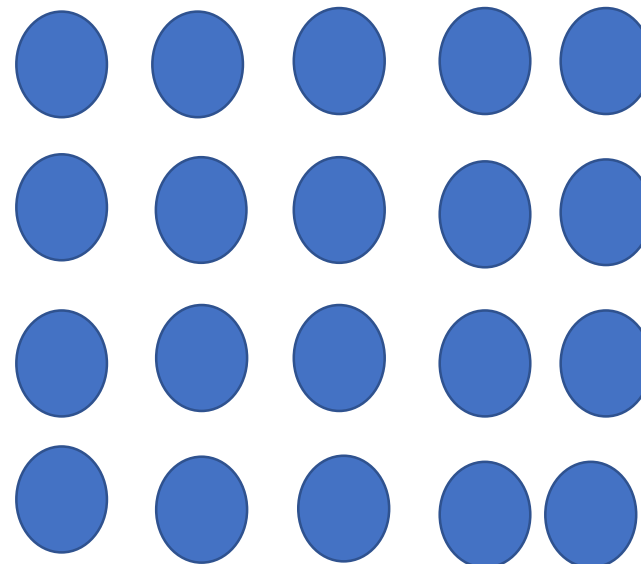
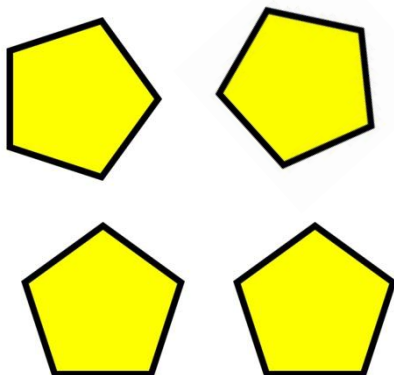
$$4 \times 5 =$$



Count in
steps of 2,
3, 5 and 10.
Chant / sing



Represent the fact
with objects or pictures



Recognise multiplication is commutative
 4×5 is the same as 5×4



Facts for free

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$24 \div 3 = 8$$

$$24 \div 8 = 3$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

Equivalent facts

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$1 \times 24 = 24$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 4 = 24$$

Nearby facts

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

Place value

$$30 \times 8 = 240$$

$$30 \times 80 = 2400$$

$$300 \times 8 = 2400$$

$$0.3 \times 8 = 2.4$$

$$0.3 \times 0.8 = 0.24$$



Games to play

- Throw and catch
- Bingo
- Pairs
- How many in 1 minute?
- Claim your squares



Other tips...

- Little and often
- Make it fun
- Make up silly rhymes for tricky facts
- Use what you know



Oxford Owl leaflet on Parent Page 'Saxon Maths Weebly'

https://saxonmaths.weebly.com/uploads/8/0/6/2/8062199/oxford_owl_times_table_leaflet.pdf



- Times Table Rockstars



- Squeebles app



- Games on Saxon Maths website

<https://saxonmaths.weebly.com/>

