9 times tables	
0 x 9 =	0
1 x 9 =	9
2 x 9 =	18
3 x 9 =	27
4 x 9 =	36
5 x 9 =	45
6 x 9 =	54
7 x 9 =	63
8 x 9 =	72
9 x 9 =	81
10 x 9 =	90
11 x 9 =	99
12 x 9 =	108

10 times tables	
0 x 10 =	0
1 x 10 =	10
2 x 10 =	20
3 x 10 =	30
4 x 10 =	40
5 x 10 =	50
6 x 10 =	60
7 x 10 =	70
8 x 10 =	80
9 x 10 =	90
10 x 10 =	100
11 x 10 =	110
12 x 10 =	120

11 times tables	
0 x 11 =	0
1 x 11 =	11
2 x 11 =	22
3 x 11 =	33
4 x 11 =	44
5 x 11 =	55
6 x 11 =	66
7 x 11 =	77
8 x 11 =	88
9 x 11 =	99
10 x 11 =	110
11 x 11 =	121
12 x 11 =	132

12 times tables	
0 x 12 =	0
1 x 12 =	12
2 x 12 =	24
3 x 12 =	36
4 x 12 =	48
5 x 12 =	60
6 x 12 =	72
7 x 12 =	84
8 x 12 =	96
9 x 12 =	108
10 x 12 =	120
11 x 12 =	132
12 x 12 =	144

My Times Tables

Bronze, Silver and Gold Awards

Name: _____

Bronze: I can recite the table fully.
(e.g zero times four is zero, one times four is four, two times four is eight, …)

Silver: I can answer random multiplication questions on this table.
(e.g. What is four times three?
What is the product of four and five?)

Gold: I can answer random division questions on this table.
(e.g. How many fours in twelve? How many groups of four are there in twenty eight?)

Have fun learning the times tables!
Play games and revisit often to help remember them.

Fully correct responses are needed, without hesitations or mental calculations.

1 times tables

0 x 1 = 0
1 x 1 = 1
2 x 1 = 2
3 x 1 = 3
4 x 1 = 4
5 x 1 = 5
6 x 1 = 6
7 x 1 = 7
8 x 1 = 8
9 x 1 = 9
10 x 1 = 10
11 x 1 = 11
12 x 1 = 12

2 times tables

0 x 2 = 0
1 x 2 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
3 x 2 = 6
4 x 2 = 8
5 x 2 = 10
6 x 2 = 12
7 x 2 = 14
8 x 2 = 16
9 x 2 = 18
10 x 2 = 20
11 x 2 = 22
12 x 2 = 24

3 times tables

0 x 3 = 0
1 x 3 = 3
2 x 3 = 6
3 x 3 = 9
4 x 3 = 12
5 x 3 = 15
6 x 3 = 18
7 x 3 = 21
8 x 3 = 24
9 x 3 = 27
10 x 3 = 30
11 x 3 = 33
12 x 3 = 36

4 times tables

0 x 4 = 0
1 x 4 = 4
2 x 4 = 8
3 x 4 = 12
4 x 4 = 16
5 x 4 = 20
6 x 4 = 24
7 x 4 = 28
8 x 4 = 32
9 x 4 = 36
10 x 4 = 40
11 x 4 = 44
12 x 4 = 48

5 times tables

0 x 5 = 0
1 x 5 = 5
2 x 5 = 10
3 x 5 = 15
4 x 5 = 20
5 x 5 = 25
6 x 5 = 30
7 x 5 = 35
8 x 5 = 40
9 x 5 = 45
10 x 5 = 50
11 x 5 = 55
12 x 5 = 60

6 times tables

0 x 6 = 0
1 x 6 = 6
2 x 6 = 12
3 x 6 = 18
4 x 6 = 24
5 x 6 = 30
6 x 6 = 36
7 x 6 = 42
8 x 6 = 48
9 x 6 = 54
10 x 6 = 60
11 x 6 = 66
12 x 6 = 72

7 times tables

0 x 7 = 0
1 x 7 = 7
2 x 7 = 14
3 x 7 = 21
4 x 7 = 28
5 x 7 = 35
6 x 7 = 42
7 x 7 = 49
8 x 7 = 56
9 x 7 = 63
10 x 7 = 70
11 x 7 = 77
12 x 7 = 84

8 times tables

0 x 8 = 0
1 x 8 = 8
2 x 8 = 16
3 x 8 = 24
4 x 8 = 32
5 x 8 = 40
6 x 8 = 48
7 x 8 = 56
8 x 8 = 64
9 x 8 = 72
10 x 8 = 80
11 x 8 = 88
12 x 8 = 96

Try these websites:

Interactive multiplication games at:
http://www.multiplication.com/interactive_games.htm.

A wide range of games collected from different websites.

BBC Mega-mathsat:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schoolradio/maths/megamaths.shtml
An excellent site. You can play the games and read the top tips.

Times table rhyme at:

www.times-tables.com

This site uses different maths words to test the times tables.

Mathmagician at:

www.oswego.org

Test yourself! This site times how long you take to answer.

Maths - New National Curriculum Expectations

Foundation

- Activities to include counting in 2s, 5s and 10s.

Year 1

- Count in multiples of twos, fives and tens.
- Learning of halves and doubles, number stories and number bonds.

Year 2

- recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.

Year 3

- Revise 2, 5 and 10 times tables facts
- Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables.

Year 4

- Revise 2, 4 and 8 times tables facts (reinforce doubling strategy)
- Revise 3 times table
- Recall multiplication and division facts for the 6, 9 and 7 multiplication tables

Year 5

- Revision of all times tables – particularly 7
- Recall multiplication and division facts for the 11 and 12 multiplication tables

Year 6

- Revision of all times tables and division facts up to 12x12.

Learning Times tables

A good knowledge and quick recall of times tables is essential to children's mathematical progress. The children are taught up to 12 x 12. The target is for all children to know their tables by the end of year five. It is very important that children practice their times tables daily at home regularly.

When learning their tables, children are taught to look for patterns such as odd and even number answers, or patterns made by adding together the separate digits in the answers. They are also taught to use their knowledge of doubling and halving to help them.

Children are taught to recognise the reversible effect so that they know 6 x 2 is the same as 2 x 6. They are also taught the relationship with division so that knowing:

6 x 2 = 12 means they also know that 12 ÷ 2 = 6 and 12 ÷ 6 = 2.

For each known times table fact, they also know three others:

6 x 7 = 42 so they know that: 7 x 6 = 42, 42 ÷ 6 = 7, 42 ÷ 7 = 6

To help children with their multiplication, one of the ways we use is to find all the factors that are used to make up a number.

For example the factors of 18 are 1, 18, 2, 9, 6, 3

because 18 x 1, 1 x 18, 3 x 6, 6 x 3, 9 x 2, 2 x 9 all equal 18.

Useful tips to help your children to learn their tables at home:

- When your child has begun to learn a table, practise the table for five minutes each day with them.
- It is important to say the whole table, not just the answers, again and again and again and again!
- Break down each table into manageable chunks. For example, ask them 1 x 6, 2 x 6 and 5 x 6 until they know the answers. Then add the next one.
- Work on pairs of tables, for example if your child is learning the two times table they can use their doubling facts to calculate the four times tables.
- Test your child by firing questions at them, out of order reminding them that they can use facts that they are confident with to work out trickier ones. For example if they know 4 x 6 = 24 just double to find 8 x 6.
- Keep checking that they still know the facts they have learnt and revisit previously learnt facts.
- Encourage your child to write out the table they are learning again and again, perhaps as a spider diagram grouping the facts that they are confident with and those which they are less confident with. Display tables around different parts of the house so that your child sees them everywhere (even in the bathroom!)
- Use a range of vocabulary — times, multiply, lots of, sets of, product...
- Think of catchy rhymes to help your child remember a tricky table.

I skate and I skate on a slippery floor 8 x 8 = 64

- Look for patterns or clever tricks. For example, you can rearrange

7 x 8 = 56 to 56 = 7 x 8

The numbers are now in order: 5, 6, 7 and 8!

Say tricky tables in silly voices or even try singing them.