Times-Tables Top Tips

The government expects children to know all the times-tables up to 12x12 by the end of Year 4. How are you doing towards this target?

Need some help? Fear not! Work your way through this booklet a page at a time and don't give up!

Remember 'timesing' (or '**multiplying**' to give it its right name!) **is the same whichever way round the numbers are**, so 4 x 8 is the same as 8 x 4 for example. That nearly halves the number you need to remember!

"Learn your tables" –

what do I actually DO?

The best way to learn the tables is to say/use them as often as possible.
Just try learning a few at a time. Why not:
Ask a relative to quiz you over breakfast/in the car/at the dentist
Write them nice and big on some paper and blu-tack it up on the fridge/bedroom wall/toilet wall *anywhere you are going to see quite often!*
TO LEARN THEM YOU ACTUALLY HAVE TO **DO** SOMETHING!

"If you think you can't, you won't.
If you think you can, you will - so go for it!"

EASIER

0 times-table	Any number multiplied by 0 is 0.
1 times-table	Any number multiplied by 1 is itself.
2 times-table	Multiplying by 2 is the same as **doubling**.

10 times-table Multiplying by 10 makes a number 10 times bigger, so it moves the numbers along one column to the left. (That's the same as putting a zero on the end of the number, but don't let your teacher hear me telling you that!) E.g. 8 x 10 = 80, 12 x 10 = 120

5 times-table Answers **always** end in a 0 or a 5.

11 times-table Have a look – see the pattern?
You know how to multiply by 10 so that just leaves the last two.

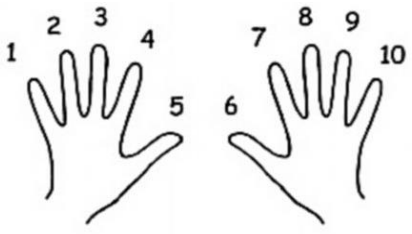
X2	X10	X5	X11
0x2=0	0x10=0	0x5=0	0x11=0
1x2=2	1x10=10	1x5=5	1x11=11
2x2=4	2x10=20	2x5=10	2x11=22
3x2=6	3x10=30	3x5=15	3x11=33
4x2=8	4x10=40	4x5=20	4x11=44
5x2=10	5x10=50	5x5=25	5x11=55
6x2=12	6x10=60	6x5=30	6x11=66
7x2=14	7x10=70	7x5=35	7x11=77
8x2=16	8x10=80	8x5=40	8x11=88
9x2=18	9x10=90	9x5=45	9x11=99
10x2=20	10x10=100	10x5=50	10x11=110
11x2=22	11x10=110	11x5=55	11x11=121
12x2=24	12x10=120	12x5=60	12x11=132

MEDIUM

3 times-table You've just got to learn these!

4 times-table To multiply by four, double the number and then double again. E.g. To find 4x8, double 8 (=16) then double 16 (=32). 4x8=3.

9 times-table Hold out your hands. Number your fingers 1 to 10 in order, left to right. Now, if you wanted to know 3 nines, you'd fold your third finger down. If you wanted 8 nines, put the eighth finger down and so on.



The number of fingers to the left of the folded-down finger is the tens part of the answer and the number of fingers on the right is the units. E.g. 7x9 (or 9x7) Fold your 7th finger down. You have 6 fingers to the left of the folded one and 3 fingers to the right so the answer is 63. Try it!

NB: There are several videos on YouTube about this 9 times table trick. Sorry, it doesn't work for 11 x 9 = 99 or 12 x 9 = 108.

X3
0x3=0
1x3=3
2x3=6
3x3=9
4x3=12
5x3=15
6x3=18
7x3=21
8x3=24
9x3=27
10x3=30
11x3=33
12x3=36

X4
0x4=0
1x4=4
2x4=8
3x4=12
4x4=16
5x4=20
6x4=24
7x4=28
8x4=32
9x4=36
10x4=40
11x4=44
12x4=48

X9
0x9=0
1x9=9
2x9=18
3x9=27
4x9=36
5x9=45
6x9=54
7x9=63
8x9=72
9x9=81
10x9=90
11x9=99
12x9=108

HARDER

6, 7, 8 and 12 times-tables

Actually, if you've learnt all the ones before, there are only these left to learn:

6 x 6 = 36
6 x 7 = 42
6 x 8 = 48
6 x 12 = 72

7 x 7 = 49
7 x 8 = 56
7 x 12 = 84

8 x 8 = 64
8 x 12 = 96
12 x 12 = 144

X6
0x6=0
1x6=6
2x6=12
3x6=18
4x6=24
5x6=30
6x6=36
7x6=42
8x6=48
9x6=54
10x6=60
11x6=66
12x6=72

X7
0x7=0
1x7=7
2x7=14
3x7=21
4x7=28
5x7=35
6x7=42
7x7=49
8x7=56
9x7=63
10x7=70
11x7=77
12x7=84

X8
0x8=0
1x8=8
2x8=16
3x8=24
4x8=32
5x8=40
6x8=48
7x8=56
8x8=64
9x8=72
10x8=80
11x8=88
12x8=96

X12
0x12=0
1x12=12
2x12=24
3x12=36
4x12=48
5x12=60
6x12=72
7x12=84
8x12=96
9x12=108
10x12=120
11x12=132
12x12=144