

# Mastering Times Tables - Parent handout

## National Curriculum Expectations

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

Year 3 - recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4 and 8 multiplication tables (as well as year 2 expectations)

Year 4 - recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to  $12 \times 12$  (6, 7, 9, 11, 12)

## Depth of understanding - When has it been mastered?

- Count forwards (0, 5, 10 etc.) and backwards (60, 55, 50 etc.)
- Chant tables in full forwards ( $1 \times 5 = 5$     $2 \times 5 = 10$     $3 \times 5 = 15$ )
- Rapid recall of multiplication facts in any order ( $5 \times 7$     $5 \times 3$     $5 \times 9$ )
- Rapid recall of division facts ( $20 \div 5 = 4$     $55 \div 5 = 11$ )
- Rapid recall of multiplication and division facts

## Possible ways to learn table facts:

Identifying patterns - Seeing and discussing times table patterns on a times table grid is really powerful for some children.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

All the numbers in the 10 x table end in a zero

All the numbers in the 5 x table end in a 5 or a zero

All the even times tables (2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12) all have even answers.

All the odd times tables (1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11) all have odd and even numbers in a repeating pattern. (Odd, even, odd, even...)

In the 9 x table the ones digit counts down and the tens digit counts up.

When working on these patterns children can make links between times tables for example the 4 and 8 times

table.

Pairs - Have questions and answers on cards and play the traditional game of pairs. All cards and spread out face down. Take it in turns to turn over 2 cards so that everyone can see them. If you find a pair you keep them and have another go. For example the 2 x 2 card would match with the card with a 4 on it. The person with the most pairs at the end wins the game.

Shout Out - Use playing cards. Take out the J,Q,K (unless you want to use these as 11, 12 or 100 maybe) Split the cards between the players. Turn over a card each at the same time, the person to multiply the cards and say the correct answer first wins the cards. Keep going until there are no cards left. The person with the most cards at the end of the game is the winner.

Quiz - On some cards have the times table you are working on. On one side write the calculation (5 x 6) on the back of the card write the answer (30). Spread these out on a table with the calculations facing upwards. Take it in turns to say the calculation and say the answer. Check the other side for the answer. If this is correct keep the card. If not put it back. Keep going until they

have all been used. Alternatively for a harder challenge - turn them all with the answer facing upwards and the children have to say the calculation that makes this answer.

### Loop cards

We play loop cards in class. Each card has a question and an answer. Deal all the cards out between all players. Choose anyone to start by reading the question. Who ever has the answer shouted the answer and then the question which is on the same card. This process continues until all of the cards have been used. It should finish when the answer is read from the first card that was chosen. Children can play this in pairs and even on their own. Spread the cards out in front of them. Choose a card to start with. Find the answer card that matches the question and turn it over.

### Use dice

Roll 2 dice and multiply the numbers. In school we have different sided dice. So using 2, 12 sided dice can cover all 12 x 12 facts. You could extend this game so that your answers are your points. It could be the first to 200 or the person with the most points are 3 minutes etc.

### Bingo

Children to choose numbers from a given times table. So if the child is working on 3 and 4 they could choose any multiple of these numbers. The question master reads out a question like  $4 \times 7$  and they would look for 28.

### Towers

Choose a cup and work out the times table if you get this correct you can keep the cup too build a tower. If you get it wrong you don't get the cup and it is the next persons go. The person with the highest tower wins. If they fall down you need to start again.

### Bamboozal (lolly sticks)

Pull out a lolly stick and say the times table. If you get it correct you get to keep it. If it is wrong it goes back in the tin. If you pull out a stick with BAMBOOZAL on it, you need to put ALL of your sticks back. You could time this game or see who has the most at the end.

### Websites

<https://www.sumdog.com/> Children all have a log in.

<https://trockstars.com/login> Children all have a log in.

<https://kahoot.com/> This is free to sign up

<http://www.primaryresources.co.uk/maths/maths.htm> This is free to use - No log in required

### There's only one fact left when you get to the 12 times tables!

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