

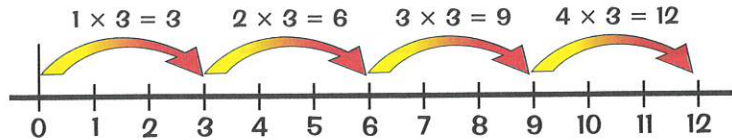
The 3, 4 and 8 Times Tables

You Need to Know Your 3, 4 and 8 Times Tables

You can work out your times tables on number lines.

Here's the **3 times table**.

The numbers go up in steps of three.



You need to learn your 4 and 8 times tables as well.

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

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

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

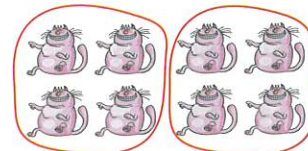
The 8 times table is double the 4 times table.

Multiplication is the Same as "Times"

7 lots of 3 or 7 groups of 3 is the same as "7 times 3" or "7 x 3".

The maths word for this is multiplication.

EXAMPLE: Betty has 2 groups of 4 cats.

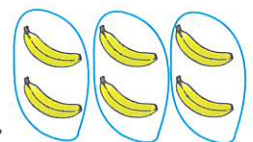


This is the same as 2×4 .

From the 4 times table you know that $2 \times 4 = 8$. So Betty has **8** cats.

Division is the inverse (which means opposite) of multiplication.

EXAMPLE: Divide 6 bananas between 3 monkeys.



Split the bananas into **3** groups. Each monkey gets **2** bananas.

This is the same as $6 \div 3 = 2$.



"I know my tables for 3, 4 and 8 and their division facts."

