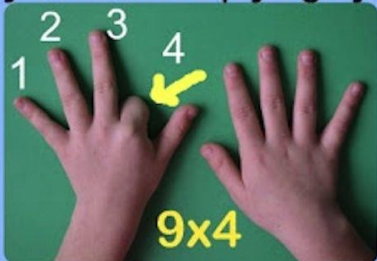


Times Tables Tips and Tricks

9x Tables Trick



Put down the finger you are multiplying by



Count the fingers on either side



There's your answer!

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Special Rules

- 6×6 is 36
- 6×8 is 48
- 5, 6, 7, 8
- $56 = 7 \times 8$
- Rick and Kevin went to the zoo, 6 times 7 is 42.
- Kevin and Devin stood in a line, 7 times 7 is 49.
- 8×8 fell on the floor, pick it up its 64.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

1 is the loser
Anything times 1, 1 never wins.

Jump up in 2's. Doubling

Jingle Bells
3,6,9,12,15,18, 21,24,27,30 and we're done.

Jump in 5's.

Magical 9's

0 9
1 8
2 7
3 6
4 5
5 4
6 3
7 2
8 1
9 0

0 the hero
Any number times 0 is always 0. '0 wins.'

Coming round the mountain.
Oh lets all count together, count in 4's. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28 and 32, 36 and last comes 40. Oh lets all count together, count in 4's.

Jump in 10's.

Times Tables and Top Tips!

The 2 times table

$1 \times 2 = 2$
 $2 \times 2 = 4$
 $3 \times 2 = 6$
 $4 \times 2 = 8$
 $5 \times 2 = 10$
 $6 \times 2 = 12$
 $7 \times 2 = 14$
 $8 \times 2 = 16$
 $9 \times 2 = 18$
 $10 \times 2 = 20$

To find out if a number is in the 2 times table, look at the digit at the end. If the number is even then it is in the 2 times table.

The 3 times table

$1 \times 3 = 3$
 $2 \times 3 = 6$
 $3 \times 3 = 9$
 $4 \times 3 = 12$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$
 $6 \times 3 = 18$
 $7 \times 3 = 21$
 $8 \times 3 = 24$
 $9 \times 3 = 27$
 $10 \times 3 = 30$

To find out if a number is in the 3 times table. Add up the digits of the number you want to find out about. If they add up to 3, 6, or 9, then you know that it's in the 3 times table.

Let's look at 15.
The digits are 1 and 5.
Add those together and you get 6.
 $1 + 5 = 6$.

So 15 is in the 3 times table.

The 8 times table

$1 \times 8 = 8$
 $2 \times 8 = 16$
 $3 \times 8 = 24$
 $4 \times 8 = 32$
 $5 \times 8 = 40$
 $6 \times 8 = 48$
 $7 \times 8 = 56$
 $8 \times 8 = 64$
 $9 \times 8 = 72$
 $10 \times 8 = 80$

The numbers in the 8 times table are always even.

The 4 times table

$1 \times 4 = 4$
 $2 \times 4 = 8$
 $3 \times 4 = 12$
 $4 \times 4 = 16$
 $5 \times 4 = 20$
 $6 \times 4 = 24$
 $7 \times 4 = 28$
 $8 \times 4 = 32$
 $9 \times 4 = 36$
 $10 \times 4 = 40$

All the NUMBERS in the 4 times table are EVEN - they end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8

The 5 times table

$1 \times 5 = 5$
 $2 \times 5 = 10$
 $3 \times 5 = 15$
 $4 \times 5 = 20$
 $5 \times 5 = 25$
 $6 \times 5 = 30$
 $7 \times 5 = 35$
 $8 \times 5 = 40$
 $9 \times 5 = 45$
 $10 \times 5 = 50$

This is an easy one. All multiples of 5 end in a 5 or a 0.

The 6 times table

$1 \times 6 = 6$
 $2 \times 6 = 12$
 $3 \times 6 = 18$
 $4 \times 6 = 24$
 $5 \times 6 = 30$
 $6 \times 6 = 36$
 $7 \times 6 = 42$
 $8 \times 6 = 48$
 $9 \times 6 = 54$
 $10 \times 6 = 60$

All the numbers in the 6 times table are EVEN - they end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

The 7 times table

$1 \times 7 = 7$
 $2 \times 7 = 14$
 $3 \times 7 = 21$
 $4 \times 7 = 28$
 $5 \times 7 = 35$
 $6 \times 7 = 42$
 $7 \times 7 = 49$
 $8 \times 7 = 56$
 $9 \times 7 = 63$
 $10 \times 7 = 70$

The 9 times table

$1 \times 9 = 9$
 $2 \times 9 = 18$
 $3 \times 9 = 27$
 $4 \times 9 = 36$
 $5 \times 9 = 45$
 $6 \times 9 = 54$
 $7 \times 9 = 63$
 $8 \times 9 = 72$
 $9 \times 9 = 81$
 $10 \times 9 = 90$

Look at the numbers on the right hand side. Can you see how the tens go up but the units go down?
- This is an easy one. All the digits in the 9 times table add up to 9.

$18 = 1 + 8 = 9$

- What's 9×7 ? You can use the 9-method!
Hold out all 10 fingers, and lower the 7th finger.

There are 6 fingers to the left and 3 fingers on the right. The answer is 63



The 10 times table

$1 \times 10 = 10$
 $2 \times 10 = 20$
 $3 \times 10 = 30$
 $4 \times 10 = 40$
 $5 \times 10 = 50$
 $6 \times 10 = 60$
 $7 \times 10 = 70$
 $8 \times 10 = 80$
 $9 \times 10 = 90$
 $10 \times 10 = 100$

Numbers that are multiples of 10 always end in a 0 - 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and so on.

Useful tricks:

Knowing that the two times table is also the doubles number bonds that they should already know (all answers are even numbers).

4 times table is double the two times table (all answers are even numbers).

8 times table is double the four times table (if they can double two digit numbers quickly in their head this is a useful skill) (all answers are even numbers).

6 times table is double the 3 times table (all answers are even numbers).
 $2 \times 6 = 12$, $4 \times 6 = 24$, $6 \times 6 = 36$, $8 \times 6 = 48$ (this only works for the even multiples)

Multiples of the 5 times table always end in 0 or 5.

Little rhymes that help with some of the trickiest multiplication facts:

5, 6, 7, 8 56 is 7×8

I ate and I ate till I was sick on the floor 8 times 8 is 64.