Times Tables at Cobham Primary School

Learning times tables facts are a vital part of any child's mathematical development. Once rapid recall of multiplication facts becomes fluent, a whole host of maths concepts will seem easier. Children need to be able to recall times tables facts in any order and also the associated division facts, e.g. 3x5= 15, 5x3= 15, 15÷3= 5, 15÷5= 3.

Which times tables should my child learn?

This table outlines the National Curriculum expectations for each year group.

Year 1	Count in multiples of 2, 5 and 10.
Year 2	Count in steps of 2, 3 and 5 from 0. Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables.
Year 3	Count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100. Recall and use multiplication and division facts for the 3, 4, and 8 multiplication.
Year 4	Count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000. Recall and use multiplication and division facts up to 12 × 12.
Year 5	Revision of all times tables and division facts up to 12 x 12.
Year 6	Revision of all times tables and division facts up to 12 x 12.

X Vocabulary

Multiply

Times

Product of

Multiplied by

Doubled

Lots of

Groups of

Example: 3x5

What is the product of 3 and 5?

What are 3 lots of 5?

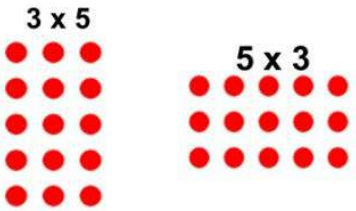
By the end of Year 4, pupils should have memorised their multiplication tables up to and including the 12 multiplication table and show precision and fluency in their work.

How can I help my child learn their times tables?

- A lot of learning the x tables is just repetition. Go over the x table again and again. Chant it, sing it, stamp your feet or bang a drum to it!
- Look out for patterns. What do you notice? For example the 5x table always ends in 5 or 0 and the digits of the 11x table are the same up to 10x.
- Be detectives and find maths rules. For example: are multiples of 6 always even? What do you notice about adding the digits of the 9x table together (up to 10x)?
- 10 is the key! The 10x table is perhaps the easiest, so use it to help with 9x and 11x of other numbers. For example: if we know that 10x7 is 70 then 11x7 must be 7 more or 9x7 must be 7 less.
- Recall the rhyme! '6 x 6 is 36', 'Seven 7s are 49' etc. …
- Time yourself. Can you get quicker at reciting your x table up to 12x?

Which resources could help my child learning their times tables?

Arrays



Multiplication Square

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

Useful websites:

https://www.timestables.co.uk/ This site includes interactive exercises and tests as well as test printouts.

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/times-tables This site has a range of interactive games for both KS1 and KS2 to help develop the pace of times tables recall.

https://www.wikihow.com/Teach-the-Multiplication-Tables-to-Your-Child This site gives more useful hints on how to approach times tables.

My child can recall all the facts to 12x12. What next?

Check for fluency (that facts can be recalled quickly). If so, look at how this knowledge can help with larger calculations. For example: 42x5=? Develop problem solving (such as real-life word problems) and reasoning skills, encouraging your child to think how they can apply their times tables knowledge. The website http://nrich.maths.org can help with this.