X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

Yerbury
Primary School

Year 1 – x1, x2, x5, x10

Year 2 – x2, x3, x5, x10

Year 3 – x3, x4, x 8

Year 4 – x4, x7, x8, x11, x12

Year 5 & 6 – constant revision of all tables

Language and Times Tables

There are many different ways to say the tables and they're all correct – but it helps if you're consistent and if you adopt the language your child already uses. For example we have:

- three times eight is . . .
- three multiplied by
- three eights are . .
- three lots of four are . .
- three groups of four is...

So just be aware that what makes sense to you might confuse your child.

What are the methods for learning tables?

- Stick to one times table at a time to minimise confusion.
- Start with chanting and writing them out slowly in order.
- It can be helpful to lay out each times table in columns and learn it one column at a time. Patterns are easy to spot and there is a clear visual element to this method. Years 3, 4 and 5 are familiar with this method.
- Then move on to completing the answers quickly in order – on paper or verbally with your child.
- Finally, move on to completing the answers in any order.
- Keep reminding your child that 3 x 4 is the same as 4 x 3 – this effectively halves the number of tables facts.
- Each times table has a square number 3x3, 7x7 etc.
- Talk about the numbers are you encounter them "5 x 8 = 40 that's mummy's age" , "3 x 6 = 18 that's our house number"
- When you're trying to speed up recalling tables introduce some games. There are lots of apps and websites that could help to support you this this.
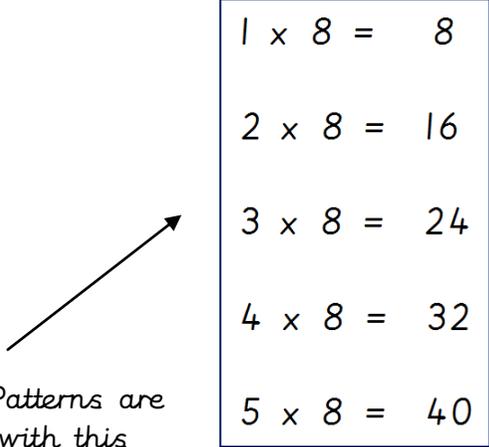
$1 \times 8 = \quad 8$

$2 \times 8 = \quad 16$

$3 \times 8 = \quad 24$

$4 \times 8 = \quad 32$

$5 \times 8 = \quad 40$

What are the tips and tricks for learning each times tables?

- The 2s, 4s and 8 times tables are doubles of each other – with many common answers – 2x8=16, 4x4=16, 8x2 = 16
- The nine times tables can use the ten times tables and work back or compensate – so for 5 x 9, think (5 x 10) – 5 = 50 – 5 = 45, also note that the digits in the answer always add to 9. There's also a finger trick for learning the 9 times tables (if you're not familiar with is, have a quick search on google).
- The 3 and 6 times table are tricky. Do the 3s first then the 6s – expect these to be more difficult and make an allowance in time.
- The 7 times tables are hard but if you've done the other tables first you'll find you've encountered most of the 7s already elsewhere – such as 7x4=28, 7x3=21
- 7x8=56 is the hardest times table! – but tell this to your child and make a big deal about it and they'll never forget it!