

Learning Multiplication tables

Please focus on helping your child to learn the 3, 4 and 6 times tables in year 3. Once they know their tables, maths becomes easy!

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

In school, children are encouraged to use a multiplication grid to work out answers to their multiplication facts. At home the children could begin to learn their tables by filling in multiplication grids and analysing them to find patterns and rules.

Tip 1: Order Does Not Matter

When you multiply two numbers, it does not matter which is first or second, the answer is always the same.

For example if you know $3 \times 4 = 12$ you also know $4 \times 3 = 12$

Therefore, when completing the grid whatever you write in a vertical column, you can write in the horizontal row too.

Tip 2: Some of the multiples have patterns or follow rules:

0x - is always 0.

4x - the multiples are double the multiples of 2.

5x - has a pattern: 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. It always ends in either a 0 or a 5.

10x - is maybe the easiest of them all ... move it across a column and add a zero.

9x- has a pattern, too: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90

Now, notice how the "ones" place decreases by 1 each time: 9,8,7,6, ...? And at the same time, the "tens" place increases by 1 each time: 1,2,3,...

In the multiples of 9, the sum of the digits is always 9 too: 18 (1+8=9), 27 (2+7=9) etc.

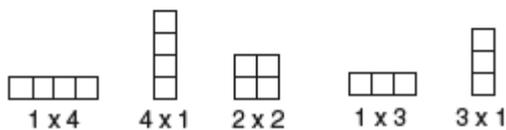
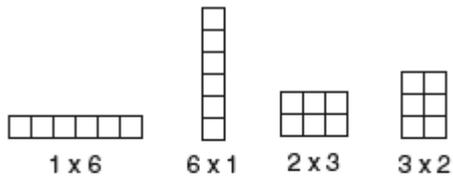
The children can be taught how to use their fingers to help them work out the 9 times table too!

6x -the multiples of 6 are double the multiples of 3.

If you multiply 6 by an even number, they both end in the same digit. Example:
 $6 \times 2 = 12$, $6 \times 4 = 24$, $6 \times 6 = 36$, etc

Tip 3: Use apparatus to support understanding of where the multiples come from.

Use array cards to show the multiplication facts



Use cubes or other objects to physically show 2 groups of 3, 4 lots of 5, 2 multiplied by 6 etc.

Tip 4: Use appropriate vocabulary

When we multiply we can say:

What is 2 multiplied by 3?

What is 2 times 3?

What are 2 lots of 3?

Multiply 2 by 3

What is the product of 2 and 3?

Tip 5: Sing songs or play games with the tables

There are a wide variety of times tables CDs available in shops such as The Early Learning Centre, which may help children to remember the facts more clearly.

Websites such as

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/numbers/math-trainer-multiply.html>

and

<http://www.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/maths/timestable/interactive.htm>

contain free games and activities to help the children learn their tables too.