

The aim of this booklet is to share some ideas and games to help you improve your child's speedy recall of multiplication facts. We hope you find it helpful.

## Useful Tips

- Initially, stick to one table at a time to minimise confusion.
- Start with chanting and writing tables out slowly in order.
- Then, move on to writing the table quickly in order or verbally chanting it.
- Finally, move onto answering tables questions in any order.
- As your child becomes more confident, ask them questions from any times table.
- Keep reminding your child that $3 \times 4$ is the same as $4 \times 3$ as this effectively halves the number of tables facts.
- Each table has a square number, $3 \times 3$ or $8 \times 8$. These are special numbers which can act as a memory hook.
- Remember that there are $\div$ facts hiding in times tables: $9 \div 3=3$.
- Talk about numbers as you encounter them. If the answer to
$5 \times 5$ is your house number, use this as a memory hook. Maybe $6 \times 7$ is Mum's age or $8 \times 7$ is Grandad's age.

You can talk about times tables when dealing with money, playing a board game (use the dice to practise tables facts), playing cards (use the cards as digit cards), taking steps as you walk ("Take 4 lots of 2 steps. How many steps did you take?")

## Websites and Apps

## Multiplication Tables Check- like game

https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/477/Multiplication-Tables-Check

## BBC Supermovers (dance routine for times tables)

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/supermovers/ks2-maths-the-7-times-table-withmoonbeam/zip8y9q

## Songs

## https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7rYbk9PNuM

## Other online games

## https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/times-tables/coconut-multiples

## APPs

Dorling Kindersley-10 minutes a day times tables

Times table game—David Van Bergen

Maths for Kids—Angelico

Quick math—Shiny Things

And many, many more!

## One less equals nine

This is a strategy for learning the $9 x$ table. The key to this is, that for any answer in the nine times table, both digits add up to 9 . Try it and see!

- Subtract 1 from the number you are multiplying it by
$7 \times 9 \longrightarrow$ one less than 7 is 6 .
- This number becomes the first number in the answer, so $7 \times 9=6$ ?
- $6+3=9$ Therefore, $7 \times 9=63$


## 9x table on your fingers

1. Hold your hands in front of you with your fingers spread out.

2. For $9 \times 4$ bend down your 4th finger (like in the picture)
3. You have 3 fingers in front of the bent finger and 6 after. The answer to $9 \times 4$ is 36 !
4. This technique works for the $9 x$ table up to 10 .

## Bingo!

This game will need 2 players
Make a grid of 6 squares on a piece of paper and ask your child to write a number in each square from the target times table. You do the same.


Ask them a $x$ table question and if they have
the answer, they cross it off. They then ask
you a question and the first to cross off all their numbers is the winner!

## Super Fingers!

This is a game for two players.
The game is basically a version of rock, paper, scissors but with numbers. Two players count to 3 and then make a number with their fingers.

Both players have to multiply both numbers together
 and the quickest to shout out the total wins.

## Looking for Patterns

Being able to spot the patterns in numbers is an important skill and can also help with learning times tables. Children can investigate these multiplication rules:

- Odd number $x$ odd number $=$ odd number $(3 \times 5=15)$
- Even number $x$ even number $=$ even number ( $4 \times 6=24$ )
- Odd number $x$ even number $=$ even number $(3 \times 6=18)$


## Speed Tables

Time challenges can be a really good way of helping times tables become automatic. Some ideas you can try at home are:

- Measuring the time it times to write out a table, then trying to beat the time.
- Seeing how many times you can write out the table in 1 minute.
- Have a race-who can write out the table the quickest?


## Number Squares

When numbers are placed in a number square, times tables make a visual pattern. Some children find these visual patterns help them to remember the table.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |

On the TES website you can find a resource for a 100 square. https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/100-square-6154596

## Multiplication Snap!

You will need a deck of cards
1 Flip over the cards as though you are playing snap

2 The first to say the $x$ table fact based on the cards turned over, wins the cards

3 The first person to get all the

## Tricky Sixes

The $6 x$ table can be tricky to learn. One helpful trick is that in the $6 x$ table, when you multiply an even number by 6 , they both end in the same digit.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
2 \times 6=12 & 6 \times 6=36 \\
4 \times 6=24 & 8 \times 6=48
\end{array}
$$

Double, Double
A quick trick for learning the
$4 x$ table is just to double, double. Simply double the number and then double it again.
$3 \times 4$ double 3 is 6 , double 6 is 12
$5 \times 4$ double 5 is 10 , double 10 is

Come and play multiplication games with your child in class...

Wednesday 29th April at 2.50pm

