

Otter class – Times tables

Times tables will be checked every Friday so please learn them at home ready for the weekly quiz.

This site has examples and explanations for each times table: <https://www.mathswithmum.com/primary-maths-lessons/> Click on this link and then scroll down to the 'Times tables' tab.

Term 1						
T1 W1	T1 W2	T1 W3	T1 W4	T1 W5	T1 W6	T1 W7
	2s – timed quiz	2s – rapid recall	2s and 5s – timed quiz	2s and 5s – rapid recall	2s, 5s and 10s – timed quiz	
	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 2 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 = 3 \times 2$ $6 = 2 \times 3$ $6 \div 2 = 3$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ $2 = 6 \div 3$ $3 = 6 \div 2$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 2 = 6$ $2 \times 3 = 6$ $6 = 3 \times 2$ $6 = 2 \times 3$ $6 \div 2 = 3$ $6 \div 3 = 2$ $2 = 6 \div 3$ $3 = 6 \div 2$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 = 3 \times 5$ $15 = 5 \times 3$ $15 \div 5 = 3$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $5 = 15 \div 3$ $3 = 15 \div 5$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 5 = 15$ $5 \times 3 = 15$ $15 = 3 \times 5$ $15 = 5 \times 3$ $15 \div 5 = 3$ $15 \div 3 = 5$ $5 = 15 \div 3$ $3 = 15 \div 5$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 10 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $30 = 3 \times 10$ $30 = 10 \times 3$ $30 \div 10 = 3$ $30 \div 3 = 10$ $10 = 30 \div 3$ $3 = 30 \div 10$	
	Pattern: multiples of 2 are always even.	Pattern: multiples of 2 are always even.	Pattern: multiples of 5 always have a 5 or a 0 in the ones.	Pattern: multiples of 5 always have a 5 or a 0 in the ones.	Pattern: multiples of 10 always have a 0 in the ones.	

Term 2						
T2 W1	T2 W2	T2 W3	T2 W4	T2 W5	T2 W6	T2 W7
2s, 5s and 10s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 5s and 10s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 5s and 10s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 5s, 6s and 10s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 5s, 6s and 10s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 5s, 6s, 9s and 10s – timed quiz	
Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 10 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $30 = 3 \times 10$ $30 = 10 \times 3$ $30 \div 10 = 3$ $30 \div 3 = 10$ $10 = 30 \div 3$ $3 = 30 \div 10$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 10 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $30 = 3 \times 10$ $30 = 10 \times 3$ $30 \div 10 = 3$ $30 \div 3 = 10$ $10 = 30 \div 3$ $3 = 30 \div 10$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 10 = 30$ $10 \times 3 = 30$ $30 = 3 \times 10$ $30 = 10 \times 3$ $30 \div 10 = 3$ $30 \div 3 = 10$ $10 = 30 \div 3$ $3 = 30 \div 10$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 6 = 18$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 = 3 \times 6$ $18 = 6 \times 3$ $18 \div 6 = 3$ $18 \div 3 = 6$ $6 = 18 \div 3$ $3 = 18 \div 6$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 6 = 18$ $6 \times 3 = 18$ $18 = 3 \times 6$ $18 = 6 \times 3$ $18 \div 6 = 3$ $18 \div 3 = 6$ $6 = 18 \div 3$ $3 = 18 \div 6$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 9 = 27$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $27 = 3 \times 9$ $27 = 9 \times 3$ $27 \div 9 = 3$ $27 \div 3 = 9$ $9 = 27 \div 3$ $3 = 27 \div 9$	
Pattern: multiples of 10 always have a 0 in the ones.	Pattern: To learn the three times table, it is helpful to already know the two times table. We simply add the number that we are multiplying by 3 onto the answer to the 2 times table. For example, 5×3 is just another 5 more than 5×2 .	Pattern: To learn the three times table, it is helpful to already know the two times table. We simply add the number that we are multiplying by 3 onto the answer to the 2 times table. For example, 5×3 is just another 5 more than 5×2 .	Pattern: The one digit follows the pattern 6, 2, 8, 4 and 0.	Pattern: The one digit follows the pattern 6, 2, 8, 4 and 0.	Pattern: Apart from 11×9 , the digits of the multiples of 9 add together to make 9. E.g. 9 18 27 If we add the digits together they make 9.	

Term 3

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T3 W1	T3 W2	T3 W3	T3 W4	T3 W5	T3 W6
2s, 3s, 5s, 6s, 9s and 10s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 9s and 10s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 9s and 10s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 9s and 10s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 9s and 10s – rapid recall	
Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 9 = 27$ $9 \times 3 = 27$ $27 = 3 \times 9$ $27 = 9 \times 3$ $27 \div 9 = 3$ $27 \div 3 = 9$ $9 = 27 \div 3$ $3 = 27 \div 9$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 = 3 \times 4$ $12 = 4 \times 3$ $12 \div 4 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 4$ $4 = 12 \div 3$ $3 = 12 \div 4$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 4 = 12$ $4 \times 3 = 12$ $12 = 3 \times 4$ $12 = 4 \times 3$ $12 \div 4 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 4$ $4 = 12 \div 3$ $3 = 12 \div 4$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 8 = 24$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $24 = 3 \times 8$ $24 = 8 \times 3$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ $24 \div 3 = 8$ $8 = 24 \div 3$ $3 = 24 \div 8$	Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g. $3 \times 8 = 24$ $8 \times 3 = 24$ $24 = 3 \times 8$ $24 = 8 \times 3$ $24 \div 8 = 3$ $24 \div 3 = 8$ $8 = 24 \div 3$ $3 = 24 \div 8$	
Pattern: Apart from 11×9 , the digits of the multiples of 9 add together to make 9. E.g. 9 18 27 If we add the digits together they make 9.	Pattern: To learn the 4 times table it is really useful to already know the 2 times table. The 4 times table is simply double the 2 times table.	Pattern: To learn the 4 times table it is really useful to already know the 2 times table. The 4 times table is simply double the 2 times table.	Pattern: The numbers in the 8 times table repeat the pattern of ending in 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. To multiple by 8, we can double it, double it and double it again.	Pattern: The numbers in the 8 times table repeat the pattern of ending in 8, 6, 4, 2, 0. To multiple by 8, we can double it, double it and double it again.	

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Term 4					
T4 W1	T4 W2	T4 W3	T4 W4	T4 W5	T4 W6
2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 9s, 10s and 12s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 9s, 10s and 12s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s and 12s – timed quiz	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s and 12s – rapid recall	2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s and 12s – timed quiz	
<p>Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g.</p> <p>3 x 12 = 36 12 x 3 = 36 36 = 3 x 12 36 = 12 x 3 36 ÷ 12 = 3 36 ÷ 3 = 12 12 = 36 ÷ 3 3 = 36 ÷ 12</p>	<p>Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g.</p> <p>3 x 12 = 36 12 x 3 = 36 36 = 3 x 12 36 = 12 x 3 36 ÷ 12 = 3 36 ÷ 3 = 12 12 = 36 ÷ 3 3 = 36 ÷ 12</p>	<p>Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g.</p> <p>3 x 7 = 21 7 x 3 = 21 21 = 3 x 7 21 = 7 x 3 21 ÷ 7 = 3 21 ÷ 3 = 7 7 = 21 ÷ 3 3 = 21 ÷ 7</p>	<p>Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g.</p> <p>3 x 7 = 21 7 x 3 = 21 21 = 3 x 7 21 = 7 x 3 21 ÷ 7 = 3 21 ÷ 3 = 7 7 = 21 ÷ 3 3 = 21 ÷ 7</p>	<p>Please learn each fact as a fact family e.g.</p> <p>3 x 11 = 33 11 x 3 = 33 33 = 3 x 11 33 = 11 x 3 33 ÷ 11 = 3 33 ÷ 3 = 11 11 = 33 ÷ 3 3 = 33 ÷ 11</p>	
<p>Pattern: To multiply by 12, we can multiply by 10 and 2 before adding these results. E.g.</p> <p>12 x 4</p> <p>10 x 4 = 40 2 x 4 = 8</p> <p>40 + 8 = 48</p>	<p>Pattern: To multiply by 12, we can multiply by 10 and 2 before adding these results. E.g.</p> <p>12 x 4</p> <p>10 x 4 = 40 2 x 4 = 8</p> <p>40 + 8 = 48</p>	<p>There is no real pattern to learning the 7 times table. I suggest beginning with</p> <p>1 x 7 2 x 7 5 x 7 10 x 7 11 x 7</p>	<p>There is no real pattern to learning the 7 times table. I suggest beginning with</p> <p>1 x 7 2 x 7 5 x 7 10 x 7 11 x 7</p>	<p>Pattern: To multiply a number from 1 to 9 by 11, simply repeat the digit. E.g.</p> <p>2 x 11 = 22 7 x 11 = 77</p> <p>We can remember 11 x 11 = 121 and 12 x 11 = 132 because the outer digits of each number add up to make the middle digit.</p>	

