# Level 1 Numeracy – Times Tables

# 1 of 21 - Welcome

Welcome to this session on times tables. By the end of this session you will be able to:

* Understand the concept of multiplication
* Use the commutative property of multiplication
* Use a times table

# 2 of 21 – Multiplication

Multiplication is the action of repeated addition.

When multiplying you are adding the same number again and again.

Here is an example:

6 + 6 + 6 can also be written as 3 times 6.

More examples:

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 can also be written as 5 times 2.

10 + 10 + 10 +10 + 10 + 10 + 10 can also be written as 7 times 10.

“x” is the multiplication symbol, also called the times symbol.

# 3 of 21 – Commutative property of multiplication

The commutative property of multiplication states that the order of the numbers used during multiplication is not important.

Here is an example:

3 times 2 = 6.

2 times 3 = 6.

[The following short video](https://www.youtube.com/embed/TfyJ1THD4_E?autoplay=1&rel=0&start=0&modestbranding=1&showinfo=0&theme=light&fs=0&probably_logged_in=0) will help you learn more about the concept of the commutative property of multiplication.

# 4 of 21 – Question 1

What is the answer to the following multiplications?

1. 2 times 3
2. 6 times 6
3. 6 times 2
4. 4 times 3
5. 3 times 2
6. 4 times 4
7. 3 times 4
8. 5 times 3

The answers are:

a. 2 times 3 = 6

b. 6 times 6 = 36

c. 6 times 2 = 12

d. 4 times 3 = 12

e. 3 times 2 = 6

f. 4 times 4 = 16

g. 3 times 4 = 12

h. 5 times 3 = 15

# 5 of 21 – Question 2

What is the answer to the following multiplications?

1. 2 times 9
2. 8 times 10
3. 21 times 7
4. 1250 times 3

The answers are:

1. 2 times 9 = 18
2. 8 times 10 = 80
3. 21 times 7 = 147
4. 1250 times 3 = 3750

# 6 of 21 – Times tables

Multiplication is used constantly in daily activities.

Multiplication tables, or times tables, are important memorising tools.

Times tables are tables that list the results of the multiplication of one number with a set of other numbers.

[Visit the website](http://www.bbc.co.uk/skillswise/topic/times-tables) and watch the video to see why memorizing times tables can help you in your everyday life.

# 7 of 21 – Times table square

The times table square comprises of all the times tables from 1 to 10.

The numbers 1 to 10 go across the top of the table from left to right, and again down the left from top to bottom.

In the spaces in the table are the result of multiplying the number along the top by the number along the left.

When having difficulty remembering the result of a multiplication, try to remember it the other way around instead:

4 times 5 = 5 times 4 = 20

# 8 of 21 – The 1 times table

The 1 times table shows the number 1 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

The result is always the number itself.

For example 1 times 8 = 8.

# 9 of 21 – The 10 times table

The 10 times table shows the number 10 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

To find the result, put a zero after it.

For example 10 times 3 = 30.

# 10 of 21 – The 5 times table

The 5 times table shows the number 5 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

The last digit of the multiplication result goes 5, 0, 5, 0, and so on.

For example 5 times 5 = 25.

5 times 6 = 30.

5 times 7 = 35.

5 times 8 = 40.

Another way to do it is to multiply by 10 and then halve the result.

For example, 5 × 4 = (10 × 4) ÷ 2 = 40 ÷ 2 = 20.

# 11 of 21 – The 2 times table

The 2 times table shows the number 2 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

To find the result, double the number.

For example 2 times 3 = 3 + 3 = 6.

2 times 6 = 6 + 6 = 12.

All the numbers in the 2 times table are even.

# 12 of 21 – Question 3

Which of the following statements are correct?

1. All numbers in the 5 times table end in 0 or 5
2. Number 13 is part of the 2 times table
3. All numbers in the 10 times table end in 0
4. Number 10 is in the 1 times table

The correct answers are:

1. All numbers in the 5 times table end in 0 or 5.
2. All numbers in the 10 times table end in 0.
3. Number 10 is in the 1 times table.

# 13 of 21 – The 3 times table

The 3 times table shows the number 3 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

For example 3 times 5 = 15.

# 14 of 21 – The 4 times table

The 4 times table shows the number 4 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

To find the result, double the number and then double it again.

For example 4 times 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 4 + 4 = 8.

4 times 9 = 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 18 + 18 = 36.

All the numbers in the 4 times table are even.

# 15 of 21 – The 6 times table

When you multiply 6 with an even number such as 2, 4, or 6, they both end with the same digit.

All numbers in the 6 times table are even.

6 times 2 = 12, which ends in 2.

6 times 4 = 24, which ends in 4.

6 times 6 = 36, which ends in 6.

6 times 8 = 48, which ends in 8.

6 times 10 = 60, which ends in 0.

# 16 of 21 – The 7 times table

The 7 times table shows the number 7 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

For example 7 times 5 = 35.

# 17 of 21 – The 8 times table

The 8 times table shows the number 8 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

To find the result, double the number, then double it again for the second time and then double it again for the third time..

All numbers in the 8 times table are even.

For example 8 times 2.

2 doubled the first time = 4.

4 doubled a second time = 8.

8 doubled a third time = 16.

Therefore 8 times 2 = 16.

# 18 of 21 – The 9 times table

The 9 times table shows the number 9 multiplied by the numbers 1-10.

The result is 10 times the number, minus the number.

For example 9 times 6 = 10 times 6, minus 6 = 60 minus 6 = 54.

A quick memorizing tool is that the ones digit goes 9, 8, 7, 6, down to 1, while the tens digit goes 1, 2, 3, 4, up to 0.

# 19 of 21 – Question 4

What is the answer to the following multiplications?

1. 7 times 3
2. 8 times 5
3. 9 times 6
4. 7 times 8
5. 8 times 2
6. 9 times 9

The answers are:

1. 7 times 3 = 21
2. 8 times 5 = 40
3. 9 times 6 = 54
4. 7 times 8 = 56
5. 8 times 2 = 16
6. 9 times 9 = 81

# 20 of 21 – Question 5

What is the answer to the following multiplications?

1. 1 times 4
2. 2 times 8
3. 3 times 10
4. 4 times 5
5. 5 times 4
6. 6 times 6
7. 7 times 8
8. 8 times 9
9. 9 times 4
10. 10 times 7

The answers are:

1. 1 times 4 = 4
2. 2 times 8 = 16
3. 3 times 10 = 30
4. 4 times 5 = 20
5. 5 times 4 = 20
6. 6 times 6 = 36
7. 7 times 8 = 56
8. 8 times 9 = 72
9. 9 times 4 = 36
10. 10 times 7 = 70

# 21 of 21 – End

Well done, you have completed this session on times table.

You should now be able to:

* Understand the concept of multiplication
* Use the commutative property of multiplication
* Use a times table

If you are unsure or have any questions about any of these topics, make a note and speak to your tutor for more help.