

Multiplication Number Facts - Teaching Strategies

2x: 'Doubles'

The two times facts can be learned by thinking of doubles, which were previously learned as addition facts. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \times 3 &= \text{double } 3 \\ &= 3 + 3 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

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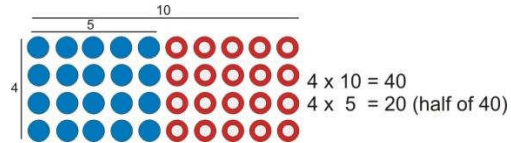
2 x

10x &

The ten times facts relate closely to the names for groups of ten: twenty, thirty, forty, and so on. Children should not find these difficult.

Five times facts are easier than most other sets, due to the fact that 5 is half of 10. Even multiples of five are the same as half the number of tens. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 6 &= 10 \times \text{half of } 6) \\ &= 10 \times 3 \\ &= 30 \end{aligned}$$



Odd multiples of five always end in "5", and are five more than the previous multiple. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times 7 &= 6 \text{ fives} + 5 \\ &= 35 \end{aligned}$$



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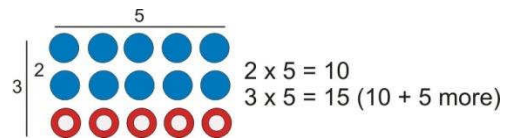


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Always
fact to

memory, which ultimately removes the need to use the strategy.



4x: 'Double Double'

The four times facts may be found by doubling the multiplier twice. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \times 6 &= \text{double } 6 \\ &= 12 \\ \text{double } 12 &= 24 \end{aligned}$$