

Practise

Stage 5 Basic Facts No 9 Strategy: Multiplication Facts 2, 5 & 10

<input type="text"/> x 5 = 20	<input type="text"/> x 5 = 30	4 x 2 =
<input type="text"/> x 2 = 14	<input type="text"/> x 5 = 40	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 18
4 x 10 =	9 x 10 =	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 12
0 x 5 =	2 x 10 =	<input type="text"/> x 5 = 10
0 x 10 =	1 x 2 =	<input type="text"/> x 10 = 80
<input type="text"/> x 10 = 100	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 4	1 x 10 =
<input type="text"/> x 5 = 45	<input type="text"/> x 5 = 35	7 x 5 =
<input type="text"/> x 5 = 15	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 0	8 x 10 =
8 x 5 =	6 x 2 =	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 12
<input type="text"/> x 5 = 25	4 x 5 =	7 x 10 =
7 x 2 =	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 10	<input type="text"/> x 10 = 20
<input type="text"/> x 5 = 50	6 x 5 =	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 6
9 x 5 =	2 x 5 =	<input type="text"/> x 2 = 16

Strategies for solving these problems:

- Remember that x means 'groups of' or 'sets of'. For example $6 \times 10 =$ means 6 groups of 10.
- Solve these problems by skip-counting. For example $4 \times 5 =$, can be skip-counting 5, 10, 15, 10.
- The 2 times table is the same as doubles. $4 \times 2 =$ is the same as double 4.

E-Learning practise:

Ipad app: Multiplication Wizz. Eggy Multiplication

<http://www.mathsisfun.com/timestable.html>