

## Y2 multiplication and division facts – the 2s, 5s & 10s

Learning to recall and use multiplication facts is very important because almost everything else in maths becomes considerably easier once we know them all. Knowing them all means answering questions both correctly and instantly up to  $12 \times 12$ , plus their corresponding division facts.

In Y4, we also have the Multiplication Tables Check. The MTC is an on-screen check consisting of 25 times tables questions.

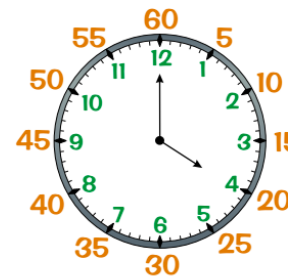
×	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

In Y2, we learn **the 2s, 5s and 10s**; in Y3, the 3s, 4s and 8s; and, in Y4, the 6s, 7s, 9s, 11s and 12s. There's nothing to stop us getting ahead, however – the sooner we know them all the better.

Memorising times tables requires effort and takes time. It begins with seeing the patterns and spotting the repetitions, e.g.  $2 \times 5 = 10$  and  $5 \times 2 = 10$ , using a grid, like the one here.

There are some really useful tips and tricks, however:

- Every number in the 2s is even, and therefore ends with either 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.
- To find 2 times a number, just double it.
- Every number in the 5s ends with either 5 or 0.
- The 5 times table is half the 10 times table.
- Every number in the 10s ends with 0.



$1 \times 5 = 5$	$7 \times 5 = 35$
$2 \times 5 = 10$	$8 \times 5 = 40$
$3 \times 5 = 15$	$9 \times 5 = 45$
$4 \times 5 = 20$	$10 \times 5 = 50$
$5 \times 5 = 25$	$11 \times 5 = 55$
$6 \times 5 = 30$	$12 \times 5 = 60$



The 10 times table is double the 5 times table.

What tables do we not have to learn?

## Y2 multiplication facts

$2 \times 2 = 4$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$5 \times 2 = 10$

$6 \times 2 = 12$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$10 \times 2 = 20$

$11 \times 2 = 22$

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$2 \times 5 = 10$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$5 \times 5 = 25$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$7 \times 5 = 35$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$10 \times 5 = 50$

$11 \times 5 = 55$

$12 \times 5 = 60$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$6 \times 10 = 60$

$7 \times 10 = 70$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$10 \times 10 = 100$

$11 \times 10 = 110$

$12 \times 10 = 120$

## Y2 division facts

$4 \div 2 = 2$

$6 \div 2 = 3$

$8 \div 2 = 4$

$10 \div 2 = 5$

$12 \div 2 = 6$

$14 \div 2 = 7$

$16 \div 2 = 8$

$18 \div 2 = 9$

$20 \div 2 = 10$

$22 \div 2 = 11$

$24 \div 2 = 12$

$10 \div 5 = 2$

$15 \div 5 = 3$

$20 \div 5 = 4$

$25 \div 5 = 5$

$30 \div 5 = 6$

$35 \div 5 = 7$

$40 \div 5 = 8$

$45 \div 5 = 9$

$50 \div 5 = 10$

$55 \div 5 = 11$

$60 \div 5 = 12$

$20 \div 10 = 2$

$30 \div 10 = 3$

$40 \div 10 = 4$

$50 \div 10 = 5$

$60 \div 10 = 6$

$70 \div 10 = 7$

$80 \div 10 = 8$

$90 \div 10 = 9$

$100 \div 10 = 10$

$110 \div 10 = 11$

$120 \div 10 = 12$

