

Multiplication—2 5 and 10 times tables.

Start by saying out loud the 2 5 and 10 times tables. Try to say the whole sentence rather than just the answer eg. One times ten is ten. 2 times ten is 20 and not 10, 20.

Use anything you already have (small toys, socks etc) if they are finding it challenging.

When using the different items talk to the children about repeated addition. Eg. $2+2+2+2 = 8$ which means that $2 \times 4 = 8$

To make this a little more tricky you could give them the answer and see if they can work out what times table it will be eg. 30 can be 3 lots of 10 or 6 lots of 5.

Discuss doubles with the children. Doubles are a way of understanding the 2 times tables. If it's a double it always has a partner and therefore always has to be an even number.

Ask the children what they notice about the 5 and 10 times tables (tens always end in a 0 and 5's in a 5 or a 0)

Have a look at the worksheet and complete the sums. Feel free to add more for fluency.

Can you work out the answer to these multiplication sums? They are all in the two, five or ten times tables.



$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Can you double these numbers? Remember when you double a number you are multiplying it by two!



Double 7 is $\underline{\quad}$

Double 3 is $\underline{\quad}$

Double 6 is $\underline{\quad}$

Double 2 is $\underline{\quad}$

Double 5 is $\underline{\quad}$

Double 4 is $\underline{\quad}$