

Simple Multiplication Tables

Chapter 6: Decoration for Festival · Topic 2

Key Concept

The table of 2 goes: $2 \times 1 = 2$, $2 \times 2 = 4$, $2 \times 3 = 6$, $2 \times 4 = 8$, and so on - each answer is 2 more than the last, matching skip counting by 2s.

The table of 5 goes: $5 \times 1 = 5$, $5 \times 2 = 10$, $5 \times 3 = 15$, $5 \times 4 = 20$, following a pattern where the answers always end in 0 or 5.

The table of 10 goes: $10 \times 1 = 10$, $10 \times 2 = 20$, $10 \times 3 = 30$, following a simple pattern where the answer is the other number with a zero added.

Memorising these small tables helps us solve multiplication problems quickly without having to add repeatedly every time.

Quick Revision Notes

- The table of 2: 2,4,6,8,10... (skip counting by 2).
- The table of 5: 5,10,15,20... (ends in 0 or 5).
- The table of 10: 10,20,30... (the number with a zero added).
- Multiplication tables help us multiply quickly.
- Tables build on the idea of repeated addition.
- Memorising small tables saves time.
- Patterns make tables easier to remember.
- Tables of 2, 5 and 10 are good starting points.

Practice Questions

- 1 Recite the table of 2 up to 2×10 .
- 2 Recite the table of 5 up to 5×10 .
- 3 Recite the table of 10 up to 10×10 .
- 4 Solve five multiplication problems using these tables.
- 5 Test a friend or family member on the table of 2.
- 6 Find a pattern in the table of 5 and explain it.