

Multiplication Tables (2 to 5)

Chapter 10: Fun at Class Party · Topic 1

Key Concept

The table of 2 is: 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20. The table of 3 is: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30.

The table of 4 is: 4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40. The table of 5 is: 5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50.

Noticing patterns, like the table of 5 always ending in 0 or 5, helps us remember tables more easily.

Memorising these tables well helps us solve multiplication and division problems quickly, which is very useful in daily maths.

Quick Revision Notes

- Table of 2: 2,4,6,8,10...20.
- Table of 3: 3,6,9,12,15...30.
- Table of 4: 4,8,12,16,20...40.
- Table of 5: 5,10,15,20,25...50.
- Table of 5 always ends in 0 or 5.
- Patterns help remember tables easily.
- Memorising tables helps solve problems quickly.
- Tables are useful in daily maths.

Practice Questions

- 1 Recite the table of 3 up to 3×10 .
- 2 Recite the table of 4 up to 4×10 .
- 3 Solve 10 mixed multiplication problems using tables 2 to 5.
- 4 Test a family member on the table of 5.
- 5 Find a pattern in the table of 4.
- 6 Create a multiplication table chart for 2 to 5.