

Times Tables

A Guide for Parents

Children in year 2 are expected to know the multiplication facts in the 2x, 5x and 10x tables, and the related division facts. Children often start by counting on in 2s, 5s and 10s to find answers, but ultimately, it is important that they know the facts off by heart as this will help them to carry out more complex mental calculations. The 'old-fashioned' methods of chanting and repeating the tables are still one of the best ways to learn them, but children should also be tested on individual facts out of order, and should know the division facts as well as they know the multiplication facts, seeing the relationship between the two. Have a look at the [Twinkl Guide to Useful Strategies for Learning Multiplication Tables](#) for some ideas of how to support your child.

2 x Table	5 x Table	10 x Table
$0 \times 2 = 0$	$0 \times 5 = 0$	$0 \times 10 = 0$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$1 \times 5 = 5$	$1 \times 10 = 10$
$2 \times 2 = 4$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$2 \times 10 = 20$
$3 \times 2 = 6$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$3 \times 10 = 30$
$4 \times 2 = 8$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$5 \times 10 = 50$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$6 \times 5 = 30$	$6 \times 10 = 60$
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$7 \times 5 = 35$	$7 \times 10 = 70$
$8 \times 2 = 16$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$8 \times 10 = 80$
$9 \times 2 = 18$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$9 \times 10 = 90$
$10 \times 2 = 20$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$10 \times 10 = 100$
$11 \times 2 = 22$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$11 \times 10 = 110$
$12 \times 2 = 24$	$12 \times 5 = 60$	$12 \times 10 = 120$
$0 \div 2 = 0$	$0 \div 5 = 0$	$0 \div 10 = 0$
$2 \div 2 = 1$	$5 \div 5 = 1$	$10 \div 10 = 1$
$4 \div 2 = 2$	$10 \div 5 = 2$	$20 \div 10 = 2$
$6 \div 2 = 3$	$15 \div 5 = 3$	$30 \div 10 = 3$
$8 \div 2 = 4$	$20 \div 5 = 4$	$40 \div 10 = 4$
$10 \div 2 = 5$	$25 \div 5 = 5$	$50 \div 10 = 5$
$12 \div 2 = 6$	$30 \div 5 = 6$	$60 \div 10 = 6$
$14 \div 2 = 7$	$35 \div 5 = 7$	$70 \div 10 = 7$
$16 \div 2 = 8$	$40 \div 5 = 8$	$80 \div 10 = 8$
$18 \div 2 = 9$	$45 \div 5 = 9$	$90 \div 10 = 9$
$20 \div 2 = 10$	$50 \div 5 = 10$	$100 \div 10 = 10$
$22 \div 2 = 11$	$55 \div 5 = 11$	$110 \div 10 = 11$
$24 \div 2 = 12$	$60 \div 5 = 12$	$120 \div 10 = 12$