

My Times Tables Chart

Colour a star every time you practise. Five stars — then try for Mastered!

Name: _____

Class: _____

Table	1	2	3	4	5	Mastered!
2 ×						☐
3 ×						☐
4 ×						☐
5 ×						☐
6 ×						☐
7 ×						☐
8 ×						☐
9 ×						☐
10 ×						☐

5 minutes a day beats 1 hour on Sunday.

Stick it on the fridge. One table at a time — colour a star after every short practice.

The Order to Learn Them

A mini-guide for parents — easiest first, confidence first.

Tables feel hard when a child meets them in the wrong order. Learn them in the order below and each new table has less new work in it than the one before — because half the facts have already been met the other way round (3×4 is the same fact as 4×3).

Start here — the friendly three

- 2 ×** Doubling. Every answer is just the number added to itself — children can work it out even before they memorise it.
- 5 ×** Every answer ends in 5 or 0 and follows the clock face — five minutes, ten minutes, fifteen.
- 10 ×** Just add a zero. The easiest win of all, and it teaches place value at the same time.

Next — small steps up

- 3 ×** Count in threes slowly at first; many facts (3×2 , 3×5 , 3×10) are already known from the tables above.
- 4 ×** Double, then double again (see the tricks below). No new chant needed — just doubling confidence.

Then — the trick tables

- 6 ×** Double the 3 table: 6×7 is double 3×7 . Half of this table is already familiar.
- 9 ×** The finger trick and the digit trick (answers always add to 9) make this the most fun table to learn.

Last — the two everyone finds hard

- 7 ×** Left till late on purpose: by now only a few facts are truly new (7×7 , 7×8 and friends). Remember 5-6-7-8: $56 = 7 \times 8$.
- 8 ×** Double, double, double again. With 2, 4 and the doubling habit secure, 8 stops being scary.

3 tiny tricks that actually work

- **The 9s finger trick:**
Hold up all ten fingers. For 9×4 , fold down the 4th finger. Fingers on the left are tens (3), fingers on the right are ones (6) — the answer is 36.
- **Doubling for 4s:**
 4×7 ? Double 7 is 14, double 14 is 28. If a child can double, the whole 4 table is already theirs.
- **Doubling for 8s:**
 8×6 ? Double 6 is 12, double 12 is 24, double 24 is 48. Three easy doubles beat one hard memory.

Keep every session to about five minutes, one table at a time, and stop while your child is still winning. Colour a star on the chart after each session. When all five stars for a table are coloured and your child can answer mixed questions quickly, tick Mastered! — and celebrate it.