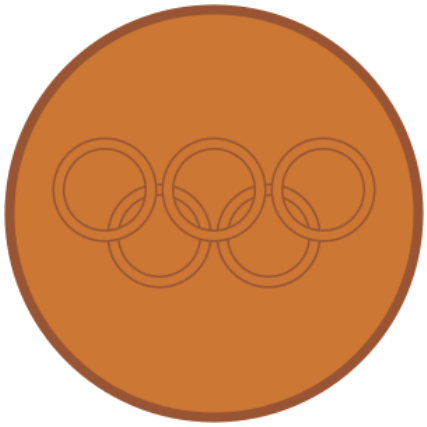
St Gerard's Times Tables Challenge

Bronze



Name_____

Dear St Gerard's mathematician,

You are working on Bronze times tables, which are the 2, 10, 5 and 3 times tables. It is very important that you practise these as often as you can to improve your speed and accuracy.

Each week, you will be tested on these.

How quickly can you answer 48 times tables questions?

Tips to help you learn your times tables:

- Chant each times table out loud: 'four times two is eight'
- Make a rhyme
- Can you do it backwards, starting with 12 x ?
- Ask someone to test you in a random order
- Can you find some songs which include the tables?
- Use your body/fingers/toes to help you count in different steps
- Play against the clock – can you beat your time?
- Make it fun!

Once you have achieved your Bronze award you are able to try for your Silver Award.

Useful websites:

http://www.ictgames.com/resources.html

http://www.fun4thebrain.com/

http://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/7-11-years/problem-solving

https://mathsframe.co.uk/

http://mathszone.co.uk/

Useful apps:

King of Maths

Maths Shake

Maths Duel

Battle Times

Squeebles

2 Times Table

1 x 2 = 2	5 x 2 = 10	9 x 2 = 18
2 x 2 = 4	6 x 2 = 12	10 x 2 = 20
3 x 2 = 6	7 x 2 = 14	11 x 2 = 22
4 x 2 = 8	8 x 2 = 16	12 x 2 = 24

2× is just doubling the number. The same as adding the number to itself.

10 Times Table

1 x 10 = 10	5 x 10 = 50	9 x 10 = 90
2 x 10 = 20	6 x 10 = 60	10 x 10 = 100
3 x 10 = 30	7 x 10 = 70	11 x 10 = 110
4 x 10 = 40	8 x 10 = 80	12 x 10 = 120

Top Tip:

10× is maybe the easiest of them all ... just move your digit one space to the left and add a zero as a place holder.

e.g.

T	U	
5	5	x 10
5	0	

5 Times Table

1 x 5 = 5	5 x 5 = 25	9 x 5 = 45
2 x 5 = 10	6 x 5 = 30	10 x 5 = 50
3 x 5 = 15	7 x 5 = 35	11 x 5 = 55
4 x 5 = 20	8 x 5 = 40	12 x 5 = 60

Top Tip:

5× has a pattern: 5, 10, 15, 20, etc. So, numbers in the 5 x tables always end in either **0** or **5**

Or, you could x10 and half

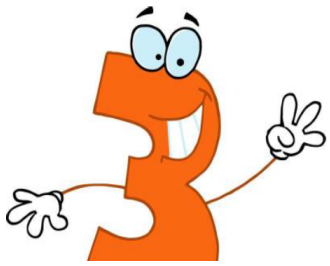
3 Times Table

1 x 3 = 3	5 x 3 = 15	9 x 3 = 27
2 x 3 = 6	6 x 3 = 18	10 x 3 = 30
3 x 3 = 9	7 x 3 = 21	11 x 3 = 33
4 x 3 = 12	8 x 3 = 24	12 x 3 = 36

Top Tip:

There is a clever trick to find out if a number is in the 3x tables. If the digits in the number add up to either 3, 6 or 9, then that number is in the 3x tables.

e.g. 27 → 2 + 7 = 9



Can you complete this challenge in less than 5 minutes?

X	2	5	10	3
5				
7				
10				
3				
2				
1				
12				
11				
9				
4				
6				
8				

Now we will look at DIVISION. This is the inverse operation to MULTIPLICATION. You can use your skills to answer these questions.

Dividing by 2

When dividing by 2 it is the same as saying 'half' of the number.

2 ÷ 2 = 1	10 ÷ 2 = 5	18 ÷ 2 = 9
4 ÷ 2 = 2	12 ÷ 2 = 6	20 ÷ 2 = 10
6 ÷ 2 = 3	14 ÷ 2 = 7	22 ÷ 2 = 11
8 ÷ 2 = 4	16 ÷ 2 = 8	24 ÷ 2 = 12

Dividing by 10

Remember when we ×10 and we moved our digit one space to the left…now we do the 'opposite' and move our digits one space to the RIGHT

10 ÷ 10 = 1	50 ÷ 10 = 5	90 ÷ 10 = 9
20 ÷ 10 = 2	60 ÷ 10 = 6	100 ÷ 10 = 10
30 ÷ 10 = 3	70 ÷ 10 = 7	110 ÷ 10 = 11
40 ÷ 10 = 4	80 ÷ 10 = 8	120 ÷ 10 = 12

Dividing by 5

Why not use your hands to help count up in groups of five.

5 ÷ 5 = 1	25 ÷ 5 = 5	45 ÷ 5 = 9
10 ÷ 5 = 2	30 ÷ 5 = 6	50 ÷ 5 = 10
15 ÷ 5 = 3	35 ÷ 5 = 7	55 ÷ 5 = 11
20 ÷ 2 = 4	40 ÷ 5 = 8	60 ÷ 5 = 12

Dividing by 3

This is a fun trick. If the sum of the digits in a number can be divided by three, then the number can as well. Look at the number 12. The digits 1+2=3 and 12 ÷ 3 = 4.

The number 1707. The digits 1+7+0+7=15, which is divisible by 3. It turns out that 1707 ÷ 3 = 569.

3 ÷ 3 = 1	15 ÷ 3 = 5	27 ÷ 3 = 9
6 ÷ 3 = 2	18 ÷ 3 = 6	30 ÷ 3 = 10
9 ÷ 3 = 3	21 ÷ 3 = 7	33 ÷ 3 = 11
12 ÷ 3 = 4	24 ÷ 3 = 8	36 ÷ 3 = 12

Bronze Division Challenge

6 ÷ 3 =	50 ÷ 5 =	60 ÷ 10 =	15 ÷ 3 =
110 ÷ 10 =	120 ÷ 10 =	15 ÷ 5 =	40 ÷ 10 =
2 ÷ 2 = 1	15 ÷ 3 =	6 ÷ 2 = 3	55 ÷ 5 =
36 ÷ 3 =	5 ÷ 5 =	30 ÷ 10 =	3 ÷ 3 =
70 ÷ 10 =	20 ÷ 10 =	18 ÷ 3 =	14 ÷ 2 = 7
35 ÷ 5 =	60 ÷ 5 =	8 ÷ 2 = 4	9 ÷ 3 =
24 ÷ 3 =	10 ÷ 2 = 5	30 ÷ 3 =	20 ÷ 2 =
80 ÷ 10 =	12 ÷ 3 =	45 ÷ 5 =	3 ÷ 3 =
22 ÷ 2 = 11	10 ÷ 5 =	100 ÷ 10 =	20 ÷ 2 = 10
10 ÷ 10 =	50 ÷ 10 =	4 ÷ 2 = 2	90 ÷ 10 =
40 ÷ 5 =	33 ÷ 3 =	21 ÷ 3 =	24 ÷ 2 = 12
27 ÷ 3 =	16 ÷ 2 = 8	30 ÷ 5 =	25 ÷ 5 =