

Practise

Stage 5 Basic Facts No 6

Strategy: Multiplication Facts 2, 5 and 10

$3 \times 10 =$	$3 \times 2 =$	$3 \times 5 =$
$6 \times 10 =$	$6 \times 2 =$	$6 \times 5 =$
$8 \times 10 =$	$8 \times 2 =$	$8 \times 5 =$
$4 \times 10 =$	$4 \times 2 =$	$4 \times 5 =$
$10 \times 10 =$	$10 \times 2 =$	$10 \times 5 =$
$0 \times 10 =$	$0 \times 2 =$	$0 \times 5 =$
$70 \div 10 =$	$14 \div 2 =$	$15 \div 5 =$
$30 \div 10 =$	$10 \div 2 =$	$35 \div 5 =$
$20 \div 2 =$	$8 \div 4 =$	$45 \div 9 =$
$90 \div 9 =$	$6 \div 3 =$	$50 \div 5 =$
$50 \div 10 =$	$18 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 5 =$

Strategies for solving these problems:

- Remember that \times means 'groups of' or 'sets of'. For example $6 \times 10 =$ means 6 groups of 10.
- Solve these problems by skip-counting. For example $4 \times 5 =$, can be skip-counting 5, 10, 15, 10.
- The 2 times table is the same as doubles. $4 \times 2 =$ is the same as double 4.
- Remember that division is the opposite of multiplication. For example $30 \div 5 = 6$, and $6 \times 5 = 30$