

Year 2 - Term 3

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 2 times table.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts instantly.

$$(0 \times 2 = 0)$$

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$2 \div 2 = 1$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$8 \div 2 = 4$$

$$10 \div 2 = 5$$

$$12 \div 2 = 6$$

$$14 \div 2 = 7$$

$$16 \div 2 = 8$$

$$18 \div 2 = 9$$

$$20 \div 2 = 10$$

$$22 \div 2 = 11$$

$$24 \div 2 = 12$$

Key Vocabulary

What is 2 **multiplied by** 7?

What is 2 **times** 9?

What is 12 **divided by** 2?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. $2 \times ? = 8$ or $? \div 2 = 6$.

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising little and often. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

- ▶ Songs and Chants - You can find multiplication songs and chants online. If your child creates their own song, this can make the times tables even more memorable.
- ▶ Use what you already know - If your child knows that $2 \times 5 = 10$, they can use this fact to work out that $2 \times 6 = 12$.
- ▶ Test the Parent - Your child can make up their own tricky division questions for you e.g. What is 18 divided by 2? They need to be able to multiply to create these questions.
- ▶ Use memory tricks - For those hard-to-remember facts, www.multiplication.com has some strange picture stories to help children remember.

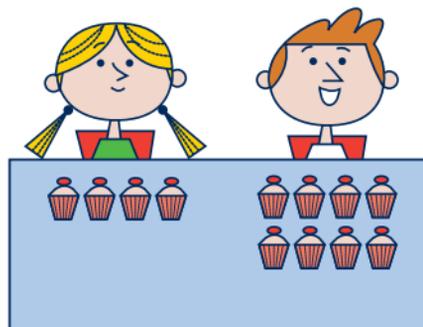
Pattern = 0 2 4 6 8 repeated

Including 0×2 , the digits 0 2 4 6 8 repeat over and over again in the ones column: 0 2 4 6 8, 0 2 4 6 8. The digit in the tens column goes up 1 each time this string starts again.

Another pattern for the 2 times table is counting in steps of 2: count a number, miss a number, count a number, miss a number and so on.

The 2 times table and doubling

Multiplying by 2 is so useful, and is used so often, that it's got its own name - **doubling**. Think of how often you need two lots of something. Children learn that multiplying by 2 is doubling.



4

$4 \times 2 = 8$

Double 4 = 8

You can:

- Use the word 'double', as well as the phrases 'times 2' or 'multiply by 2' when your child has to find two lots of a number.