












## How to use the flashcards

The flashcards use a different colour for each times table:

	2 times table		8 times table
	3 times table		9 times table
	4 times table		10 times table
	5 times table		11 times table
	6 times table		12 times table
	7 times table		

Start with the 2, 10 and 5 times tables and gradually move onto the 3, 4 and 8 times tables. Only progress to the remaining tables when your child is familiar and secure with the ones already covered.



**Collins Easy Learning**  
**KS2: Times Tables**

For  
ages  
5+

## What to do

1. Hold up each card in turn, showing your child the multiplication calculation. Read the multiplication, e.g. 'One times two is ...'
2. Turn the card over and show your child the product (result of the multiplication). Read the product, e.g. '... two.'
3. Continue through all the cards in order.
4. Repeat the process. This time wait for your child to give you the answer.
5. When your child answers, turn the card over to show them the product. Repeat the number sentence, e.g. 'One times two is two.'
6. Once your child knows the table in order, shuffle the cards and repeat the exercise in random order.

$$12 \times 2 =$$

# 24

$12 \times 2 = 24$

$2 \times 12 = 24$

$24 \div 2 = 12$

$24 \div 12 = 2$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

# 16

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$16 \div 4 = 4$$

$$3 \times 5 =$$

# 15

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$15 \div 5 = 3$

$15 \div 3 = 5$



$$11 \times 6 =$$

# 66

$11 \times 6 = 66$

$6 \times 11 = 66$

$66 \div 6 = 11$

$66 \div 11 = 6$

$$2 \times 7 =$$

# 14

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$14 \div 7 = 2$$

$$14 \div 2 = 7$$

$$6 \times 8 =$$

# 48

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$48 \div 8 = 6$$

$$48 \div 6 = 8$$