

The seven times table. Stg 6b \times/\div Name: _____

As with many of the times-tables, the best way to deal with them is to memorise them so that they become instant recall. On the way though, we sometimes need a helping hand.

Here is a simple strategy that might help you out if you get stuck:

Take for example $7 \times 8 = ??$ Often people get stuck on this one – probably because it's in both in the 7 and 8 times table. (It's my personal favourite basic fact!)

Don't worry – try this: You most likely know your 5 x tables (YES!) so, just do that first:

$5 \times 8 = 40$ (easy!) ... But we're multiplying by 7! Don't panic, just **double** ($\times 2$) another **8**

$40 + 16 = 56$. So then, $7 \times 8 = 56$. Lemon squeezey. This works because $5 + 2 = 7$ (Naturally)

So, now try some for yourself:

1. $5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 8) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 6) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $5 \times 12 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 12) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

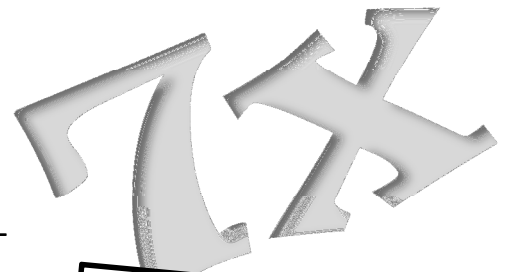
4. $5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 7) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

5. $5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 4) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

6. $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 9) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

7. $5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 3) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $5 \times 11 = \underline{\quad} + (2 \times 11) = \underline{\quad}$ so $7 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$



Mr M's **hint of the day**: Build confidence in your basic facts – nail down the hardest ones, the rest are not too bad – spend a whole day just learning $7 \times 8 = 56$ – it'll stick there forever!

Now you've got the hang of that, practice with these 'family of facts':

9. $7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$. $8 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 8$. $\underline{\quad} \div 8 = 7$

10. $7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 7$. (Why only 2 in this family?)

11. $7 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$. $12 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 12$. $\underline{\quad} \div 12 = 7$

12. $7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$. $6 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 6 = 7$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 6$

13. $7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$. $4 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 4$. $\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 7$

14. $7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$. $9 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 9$. $\underline{\quad} \div 9 = 7$

15. $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 3$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 7$

16. $7 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$. $11 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 11$. $\underline{\quad} \div 11 = 7$