Multiplication Table up to 5 x 5

0 x 0 = 0 1 x 0 = 0 2 x 0 = 0 3 x 0 = 0 4 x 0 = 0 5 x 0 = 0

0 x 1 = 0 1 x 1 = 1 2 x 1 = 2 3 x 1 = 3 4 x 1 = 4 5 x 1 = 5

0 x 2 = 0 1 x 2 = 2 2 x 2 = 4 3 x 2 = 6 4 x 2 = 8 5 x 2 = 10

0 x 3 = 0 1 x 3 = 3 2 x 3 = 6 3 x 3 = 9 4 x 3 = 12 5 x 3 = 15

0 x 4 = 0 1 x 4 = 4 2 x 4 = 8 3 x 4 = 12 4 x 4 = 16 5 x 4 = 20

0 x 5 = 0 1 x 5 = 5 2 x 5 = 10 3 x 5 = 15 4 x 5 = 20 5 x 5 = 25

Some hints on how to help your child learn these facts.

1. Create flash cards and take a couple of minutes each day to review these facts with your child. Begin with one number (5 facts) and then continue to add more in as your child masters each number.
2. A good way to introduce multiplication is to think about equal groups. For example: 4 x 5 is the same as saying 4 equal groups of 5. A good way to explain (or even model it) would be to get 4 plates (the groups) and place 5 cookies (or anything else – grapes, smarties etc.) on each plate. This represents the number of items in each group. Then your child can skip count by 5’s to get the answer (5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =20).
3. Remember some easy rules about multiplying certain numbers such as:

* When multiplying any number by 0 (zero), the answer will always be 0 (zero).
* When multiplying any number by 1 (one), the answer will always be the other number you are multiplying by.
* When multiplying any number by 2, we simply double the other number to get the answer.
* When multiplying any number by 3, we can double the other number and add one more group on. (ie: 3 x 4: Double 4 (2 x 4 = 8) and then add one more group of 4 on (8 + 4 = 12) so 3 x 4 = 12.
* When multiplying any number by 4, we can double the number twice. For example: 4 x 4: Double 4 (4 + 4 = 8) and then double that number (8 + 8 = 16) so 4 x 4 = 16.
* When multiplying any number by 5, remember that the answer will always end in 0 or 5 and the easiest way to complete 5 times tables is to skip count by 5.