

MATH · GRADES 2–6

# Times Tables 1x to 12x

Complete reference card

## 1x to 6x tables

1x	2x	3x	4x	5x	6x
$1 \times 1 = 1$	$2 \times 1 = 2$	$3 \times 1 = 3$	$4 \times 1 = 4$	$5 \times 1 = 5$	$6 \times 1 = 6$
$1 \times 2 = 2$	$2 \times 2 = 4$	$3 \times 2 = 6$	$4 \times 2 = 8$	$5 \times 2 = 10$	$6 \times 2 = 12$
$1 \times 3 = 3$	$2 \times 3 = 6$	$3 \times 3 = 9$	$4 \times 3 = 12$	$5 \times 3 = 15$	$6 \times 3 = 18$
$1 \times 4 = 4$	$2 \times 4 = 8$	$3 \times 4 = 12$	$4 \times 4 = 16$	$5 \times 4 = 20$	$6 \times 4 = 24$
$1 \times 5 = 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$	$3 \times 5 = 15$	$4 \times 5 = 20$	$5 \times 5 = 25$	$6 \times 5 = 30$
$1 \times 6 = 6$	$2 \times 6 = 12$	$3 \times 6 = 18$	$4 \times 6 = 24$	$5 \times 6 = 30$	$6 \times 6 = 36$
$1 \times 7 = 7$	$2 \times 7 = 14$	$3 \times 7 = 21$	$4 \times 7 = 28$	$5 \times 7 = 35$	$6 \times 7 = 42$
$1 \times 8 = 8$	$2 \times 8 = 16$	$3 \times 8 = 24$	$4 \times 8 = 32$	$5 \times 8 = 40$	$6 \times 8 = 48$
$1 \times 9 = 9$	$2 \times 9 = 18$	$3 \times 9 = 27$	$4 \times 9 = 36$	$5 \times 9 = 45$	$6 \times 9 = 54$
$1 \times 10 = 10$	$2 \times 10 = 20$	$3 \times 10 = 30$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$5 \times 10 = 50$	$6 \times 10 = 60$
$1 \times 11 = 11$	$2 \times 11 = 22$	$3 \times 11 = 33$	$4 \times 11 = 44$	$5 \times 11 = 55$	$6 \times 11 = 66$
$1 \times 12 = 12$	$2 \times 12 = 24$	$3 \times 12 = 36$	$4 \times 12 = 48$	$5 \times 12 = 60$	$6 \times 12 = 72$

## 7x to 12x tables

7x	8x	9x	10x	11x	12x
$7 \times 1 = 7$	$8 \times 1 = 8$	$9 \times 1 = 9$	$10 \times 1 = 10$	$11 \times 1 = 11$	$12 \times 1 = 12$



7x	8x	9x	10x	11x	12x
$7 \times 2 = 14$	$8 \times 2 = 16$	$9 \times 2 = 18$	$10 \times 2 = 20$	$11 \times 2 = 22$	$12 \times 2 = 24$
$7 \times 3 = 21$	$8 \times 3 = 24$	$9 \times 3 = 27$	$10 \times 3 = 30$	$11 \times 3 = 33$	$12 \times 3 = 36$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$8 \times 4 = 32$	$9 \times 4 = 36$	$10 \times 4 = 40$	$11 \times 4 = 44$	$12 \times 4 = 48$
$7 \times 5 = 35$	$8 \times 5 = 40$	$9 \times 5 = 45$	$10 \times 5 = 50$	$11 \times 5 = 55$	$12 \times 5 = 60$
$7 \times 6 = 42$	$8 \times 6 = 48$	$9 \times 6 = 54$	$10 \times 6 = 60$	$11 \times 6 = 66$	$12 \times 6 = 72$
$7 \times 7 = 49$	$8 \times 7 = 56$	$9 \times 7 = 63$	$10 \times 7 = 70$	$11 \times 7 = 77$	$12 \times 7 = 84$
$7 \times 8 = 56$	$8 \times 8 = 64$	$9 \times 8 = 72$	$10 \times 8 = 80$	$11 \times 8 = 88$	$12 \times 8 = 96$
$7 \times 9 = 63$	$8 \times 9 = 72$	$9 \times 9 = 81$	$10 \times 9 = 90$	$11 \times 9 = 99$	$12 \times 9 = 108$
$7 \times 10 = 70$	$8 \times 10 = 80$	$9 \times 10 = 90$	$10 \times 10 = 100$	$11 \times 10 = 110$	$12 \times 10 = 120$
$7 \times 11 = 77$	$8 \times 11 = 88$	$9 \times 11 = 99$	$10 \times 11 = 110$	$11 \times 11 = 121$	$12 \times 11 = 132$
$7 \times 12 = 84$	$8 \times 12 = 96$	$9 \times 12 = 108$	$10 \times 12 = 120$	$11 \times 12 = 132$	$12 \times 12 = 144$

## Tricks for the hardest ones

<p><b>9x table — the finger trick</b></p> <p>Hold up both hands. To find <math>9 \times 4</math>: bend down the 4th finger. The fingers to the LEFT (3) are tens, fingers to the RIGHT (6) are ones. So <math>9 \times 4 = 36</math>. Works for all <math>9 \times</math> facts up to <math>9 \times 10</math>.</p>	<p><b>9x table — the digit sum</b></p> <p>All <math>9 \times</math> answers have digits that add to 9. <math>9 \times 3 = 27</math> (<math>2+7=9</math>). <math>9 \times 6 = 54</math> (<math>5+4=9</math>). <math>9 \times 8 = 72</math> (<math>7+2=9</math>). Use this to check answers.</p>
<p><b>11x — easy up to <math>11 \times 9</math></b></p> <p>Just write the digit twice. <math>11 \times 3 = 33</math>. <math>11 \times 7 = 77</math>. <math>11 \times 9 = 99</math>. After that, it changes (<math>11 \times 12 = 132</math>).</p>	<p><b>Squares — learn just one set</b></p> <p>1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100, 121, 144 — the diagonal of the times table grid. Once you know these, harder facts fall into place.</p>
<p><b>Doubling — 4x and 8x</b></p> <p>If you know <math>2 \times</math>, then <math>4 \times</math> is just doubling. <math>4 \times 7 =</math> double 14 = 28. Then <math>8 \times</math> is doubling again: <math>8 \times 7 =</math> double 28 = 56.</p>	<p><b>The hardest fact</b></p> <p>Most children find <math>7 \times 8</math> hardest. Memory trick: 5,6,7,8 — <math>56 = 7 \times 8</math>. The numbers 5,6,7,8 are in order. Once you see this, you never forget it.</p>

## How to use this card

Print double-sided on card. Laminate. Give one to every child. Stick to the inside of their math book. Reference whenever stuck. BUT — children must still LEARN them, not just look up. The



card is for occasional reference; daily 5-minute practice is what actually builds fluency. Try the Times Tables Trainer tool for that.

