

TEACHING TIMES TABLES IN TEN MINUTES

The New Tables

9×2	5×2	6×2	
3×9	4×5	4×6	
9×4	5×6	6×6	
5×9	8×5	8×6	
9×6	2×2	3×4	
7×9	3×2	7×8	
9×8	7×3	7×6	
9×9	8×4	8×8	
3×3	3×5	2×7	4×2
6×3	5×7	4×7	8×2
8×3	5×5	7×7	4×4

TEACHING TIMES TABLES IN TEN MINUTES

1. The mind is a **pattern** making and a **pattern** using system(Edward De Bono)

2. Mnemonics

Anything to aid one's memory, especially if its funny or outrageous! (Professional Memory Training Principles)

The 9-Partners

1 2 3 4

8 7 6 5

The 9 Recipe:
Think 1 Less
and

the Partner

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$9 \times 6 = 54$$

$$9 \times 7 = 63$$

$$9 \times 8 = 72$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

Remember

Apply

Example

$$9 \times 7$$

63

5 and Even
Half the
Number
and **Zero**

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

Recognise

Apply
The recipe

Example

$$5 \times 4$$

$$20$$

6 and Even
Half the
Number and
the Number

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

Recognise

Apply
The recipe

Example

$$6 \times 4$$

$$24$$

Count to Eight.
Answers in Front.

1 2 3 4
5 6 7 8



Answers Behind.

7 3 2 1
8 4 3 2

Answers Behind.

7 6 4 2
8 8 6 4

EVEN EVEN

$$12 = 3 \times 4$$

$$56 = 7 \times 8$$

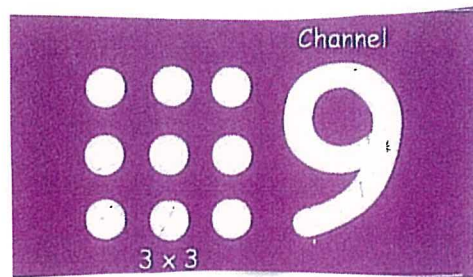
$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

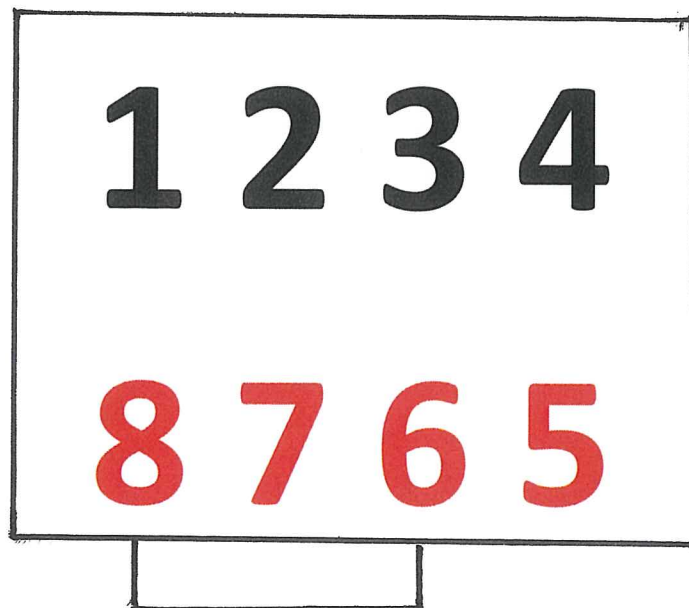
3x3



Close your eyes & visualise

Professional Memory Training Technique

The 9-Partners

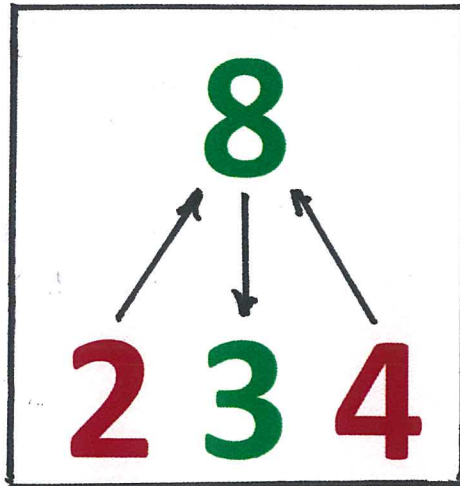


2 x 9

Half 36=18

3x6=18

Close your eyes &
visualise



See and say:

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$
$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

Say aloud: if 2 fours = 8

4 fours = 2 eights **sss** sixteen

Close your eyes & visualise

5	10	15	20	25
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See & remember

Odd x **5** ends in **5**

1. $5 \times 5 = \dots 5$

How many 5's do you see? 2

2. Recipe: **odd** number in front and **5**

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

2x7 = 2 weeks = fortnight = 14 nights

4x7 = 4 weeks = shortest month

February = 28

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 2nd month

8 letters

7x7 – a week & a week = a fortnine

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**Close your eyes &
visualise**

$$9 \times 7 = 63$$

$$63 : 7 = 9$$

$$63 : 9 = 7$$

Recipes instead of tables

- Knowledge of the four basic numerical operations is an essential for answering scholastic Maths questions efficiently.
- The use of a calculator disturbs the flow of the necessary thoughts.
- Copying tables umpteen times has only worked for some because, as a chore, it can never generate interest, the key to learning. That's why all teenagers get their driver's licence!
- For the past 200 years the subject has been more important than the student. It cannot be called Education; even training would be a misnomer!
- To many students, tables are like a forest you can't see for the trees. The brain cannot absorb pure data; it has to be seen through the spectacles of an idea (Edward De Bono).

- **The recipes**, each one refers to one particular group of facts. It has nothing to do with understanding of concepts. Only **eyes** and **memory** are involved. It's like recognising fellow students and remembering their names; you can only do one at any time. In a Maths question you only need one fact, not the whole table; that's where students get lost. Example: if $x=3$, find $4x$. You only need to remember to count to 4, to get the answer!

Nobody else has ever discovered ways to **remember** the basic number facts. With tables, you know or you don't. Besides, my discoveries are more stimulating for modern children.

Please note: recipes for the other three numerical operations appear in "Numbers in a Nutshell" and in the 'Math & Memory" books.