Year 4 – Autumn 2

I know multiplication and division facts for the 9 and 11 times tables

By the end of this half term, the children should know the following facts. The aim is to recall them instantly.

9 × 1 = 9	9 ÷ 9 = 1	11 × 1 = 11	11 ÷ 11 = 1
9 × 2 = 18	18 ÷ 9 = 2	11 × 2 = 22	22 ÷ 11 = 2
9 × 3 = 27	27 ÷ 9 = 3	11 × 3 = 33	33 ÷ 11 = 3
9 × 4 = 36	36 ÷ 9 = 4	11 × 4 = 44	44 ÷ 11 = 4
9 × 5 = 45	45 ÷ 9 = 5	11 × 5 = 55	55 ÷ 11 = 5
9 × 6 = 54	54 ÷ 9 = 6	11 × 6 = 66	66 ÷ 11 = 6
9 × 7 = 63	63 ÷ 9 = 7	11 × 7 = 77	77 ÷ 11 = 7
9 × 8 = 72	72 ÷ 9 = 8	11 × 8 = 88	88 ÷ 11 = 8
9 × 9 = 81	81 ÷ 9 = 9	11 × 9 = 99	99 ÷ 11 = 9
9 × 10 = 90	90 ÷ 9 = 10	11 × 10 = 110	110 ÷ 11 = 10
9 × 11 = 99	99 ÷ 9 = 11	11 × 11 = 121	121 ÷ 11 = 11
9 × 12 = 108	108 ÷ 9 = 12	11 × 12 = 132	132 ÷ 11 = 12

Key Vocabulary

What is **8 multiplied by 6**?

What is **6 times 8**?

What is **24 divided by 6**?

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 9 x ◯ = 54

Top Tips

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey? You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact family of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Look for patterns – these times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?

Use your 10 times table – Multiply a number by ten and subtract the original number.

(e.g. 7 x 10 – 7 = 70 – 7 = 63) What do you notice?

What happens if you add your original number instead?

(e.g.7 x 10 + 7 = 70 + 7 = 77)

What do you already know? Your child might already know these facts from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 times tables – it might be worth practising these again!