

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

The 2 times table is usually the first that is learnt by children, usually after a lot of practice with doubling small numbers. There is a danger when only using the two times table that children think of multiplying only as 'timesing by 2' or doubling. Another danger is that some children are taught that they only need to count up the answers: 2, 4, 6, 8 etc. However, this is not very helpful if a child needs to know what  $2 \times 9$  is; they do not want to have to go through the whole counting up in twos 9 times to get the answer. The whole idea of tables is that they are learnt, off by heart. To do this it is essential to say them out loud:

One times two is two

Two times two is four

three times two is six

four times two is eight

five times two is ten

six times two is twelve

seven times two is fourteen

eight times two is sixteen

nine times two is eighteen

ten times two is twenty

There are songs to help with this.

Below are two worksheets for the two times table. A good way to do these is to time them to see how long your child takes.

$5 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 2 =$

$3 \times 2 =$

$9 \times 2 =$

$7 \times 2 =$

$1 \times 2 =$

$4 \times 2 =$

$10 \times 2 =$

$6 \times 2 =$

$8 \times 2 =$

$2 \times 2 =$

$9 \times 2 =$

$10 \times 2 =$

$6 \times 2 =$

$4 \times 2 =$

$8 \times 2 =$

$1 \times 2 =$

$7 \times 2 =$

$3 \times 2 =$

$5 \times 2 =$

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