Commutative law – Knowing that I can swap the numbers around and it will not change the answer.

For example:

5 x 7

Is the same as

7 x 5

I can use my 5 times table to help me.

Nearby known facts – Using what you know and then going up or down the required multiple.

For example

6 x 8

I know 5 x 8 = 40 so I can add on 8 more to get 6 x8

Scale answers up by doubling – doubling the answer from a well-known times table to answer another.

For example:

I know 6 x 2=12

So I also know 6 x 4 =24

Scale answers down by halving – Halving the answers from a well-known times table to answer another.

For example:

I know 4 x 10=40

So I also know

4 x 5=20

Partitioning– Breaking the number into manageable chunks, this is useful for multiplication involving numbers above 10.

For example:

I know 3 x 10=30

3 x 2= 6

3 x 12=36

Odd or even numbers – This helps us to spot an unexpected answer and allow us to check it.

Even x even =even

Even x odd=even

Odd x odd=odd

For example:

4 x 6 =24

If you got 23, this is unexpected as 23 is odd and both 4 and 6 are even.