

# Skillswise factsheet

N1/L1.5 - N1/L1.6

## 4x table - tips

### The 4 times table

$$\begin{aligned}1 \times 4 &= 4 \\2 \times 4 &= 8 \\3 \times 4 &= 12 \\4 \times 4 &= 16 \\5 \times 4 &= 20 \\6 \times 4 &= 24 \\7 \times 4 &= 28 \\8 \times 4 &= 32 \\9 \times 4 &= 36 \\10 \times 4 &= 40\end{aligned}$$

### Have a look at these timesavers.

All the **NUMBERS** in the 4 times table are **EVEN** - they end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8

You can work out a 4 times sum by doubling the number twice.  
 $7 \times 4$  is the same as  $7 \times 2 = 14$ , then  $14 \times 2 = 28$ .

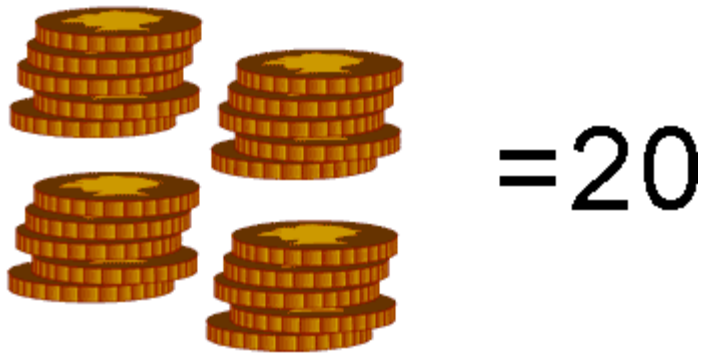
Look at the **last 2 digits** of the number you want to find out about. If they are a multiple of 4, then the **whole** number is.

Let's look at the number **116**. This is a multiple of 4 because **16** is in the 4 times table.

You can reverse the sum if that makes it easier. Have a look at these coins. There are five piles with four coins in each. This is the same as the sum  $5 \times 4$ .



Count them up - there are 20. Now reverse the sum so you have four piles with five coins in each -  $4 \times 5$ . There are the same number of coins.



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