

# TEACHING STUDENTS TO NAIL THE 7 × TABLES

## A 7 × TABLE TEACHING STRATEGY

This sheet is for countries using the 7 × 1 pattern

I know 7 × 1, 7 × 2, 7 × 5 and 7 × 10

If I get stuck with harder 7 × tables,  
I can use my 5 × and 2 × tables.  
I add them together to get the answer.

Like this:

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \times 3 = 5 \times 3 = 15 \\ \quad \quad \quad 2 \times 3 = \underline{6} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad 21 \end{array}$$



Don't keep numbers in your head!  
Write them down or you may lose them.  
It happens to me all the time!

$7 \times 3 =$

$5 \times 3 = 15$

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$\} = 21$

$7 \times 7 =$

$5 \times 7 = 35$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$\} = 49$

$7 \times 4 =$

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$2 \times 4 = 8$

$\} = 28$

$7 \times 8 =$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$\} = 56$

$7 \times 6 =$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$2 \times 6 = 12$

$\} = 42$


$7 \times 9 =$

$5 \times 9 = 45$

$2 \times 9 = 18$

$\} = 63$


$$7 \times 3 =$$


$$7 \times 4 =$$


$$7 \times 6 =$$


$$7 \times 7 =$$


$$7 \times 8 =$$


$$7 \times 9 =$$


*Print and laminate for your Math's Toolbox*



$$5 \times 3 = 15$$


$$2 \times 3 = 6$$


$$5 \times 4 = 20$$


$$2 \times 4 = 8$$


$$5 \times 6 = 30$$


$$2 \times 6 = 12$$


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$$5 \times 7 = 35$$


$$2 \times 7 = 14$$



$$5 \times 8 = 40$$



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