

## The 4 × table: tips

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1	×	4	=	4
2	×	4	=	8
3	×	4	=	12
4	×	4	=	16
5	×	4	=	20
6	×	4	=	24
7	×	4	=	28
8	×	4	=	32
9	×	4	=	36
10	×	4	=	40

### Have a look at these timesavers.

All the numbers in the 4 × table are **even** - they end with 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

You can work out a 4 × table calculation by doubling the number twice.

$7 \times 4$  is the same as  $7 \times 2 \times 2$ .

$7 \times 2 = 14$ , 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 also a multiple of 4.

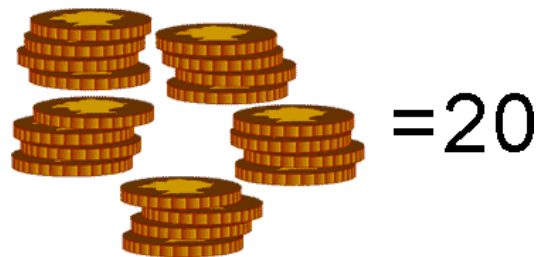
Let's look at the number **116**. This is a multiple of 4 because **16** is in the 4 × table.

You can reverse the calculation if that makes it easier.

Have a look at these coins:

There are 5 piles with 4 coins in each.

This are 5 lots of 4 or  $5 \times 4$ .



Count them up - there are 20.

You could also have 4 piles with 5 coins in each:

4 lots of 5 or  $4 \times 5$ .

The number of coins is the same.

