

## The 5 × and 10 × tables: tips

### The 5 × table

1	×	5	=	5
2	×	5	=	10
3	×	5	=	15
4	×	5	=	20
5	×	5	=	25
6	×	5	=	30
7	×	5	=	35
8	×	5	=	40
9	×	5	=	45
10	×	5	=	50

### Have a look at this timesaver.

This is an easy one. **All multiples of 5 end in a 5 or a 0.**

So 4,320 is in the 5 × table because it ends in a 0.

55,552 is not in the 5 × table because it ends in a 2.

5 is half of 10, so if you want to know what 5 × a number is you could multiply it by 10 and then work out half of the answer.

$10 \times 6 = 60$ , so  $5 \times 6 = \text{half of } 60 = 30$

### The 10 × table

1	×	10	=	10
2	×	10	=	20
3	×	10	=	30
4	×	10	=	40
5	×	10	=	50
6	×	10	=	60
7	×	10	=	70
8	×	10	=	80
9	×	10	=	90
10	×	10	=	100

### Have a look at this timesaver.

This is another easy one.

Numbers that are **multiples of 10 always end in a 0**: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, and so on.