BOUNDARY

I know the multiplication and division facts for the 11 and 12 times table.

By the end of this half term, children should know the following facts. The aim is for them to recall these facts **instantly.**

11 × 0 = 0	0 = 0 x 12	0 ÷ 11 = 0	0 ÷ 12 = 0
11 × 1 = 11	12 = 1 x 12	11 ÷ 11 = 1	12 ÷ 12 = 1
11 × 2 = 22	24 = 2 x 12	22 ÷ 11 = 2	24 ÷ 12 = 2
11 × 3 = 33	36 = 3 x 12	33 ÷ 11 = 3	36 ÷ 12 = 3
11 × 4 = 44	48 = 4 x 12	44 ÷ 11 = 4	48 ÷ 12 = 4
11 × 5 = 55	60 = 5 x 12	55 ÷ 11 = 5	60 ÷ 12 = 5
11 × 6 = 66	72 = 6 x 12	66 ÷ 11 = 6	72 ÷ 12 = 6
11 × 7 = 77	84 = 7 x 12	77 ÷ 11 = 7	84 ÷ 12 = 7
11 × 8 = 88	96 = 8 x 12	88 ÷ 11 = 8	96 ÷ 12 = 8
11 × 9 = 99	108 = 9 x 12	99 ÷ 11 = 9	108 ÷ 12 = 9
11 × 10 = 110	120 = 10 x 12	110 ÷ 11 = 10	120 ÷ 12 = 10
11 × 11 = 121	132 = 11 x 12	121 ÷ 11 = 11	132 ÷ 12 = 11
11 × 12 = 132	144 = 12 x 12	132 ÷ 11 = 12	144 ÷ 12 = 12

They should be able to answer these questions in any order, including missing number questions e.g. 9 x ◯ = 108 or ◯ ÷ 11 = 7

Key Vocabulary

What is 12 **multiplied** by 6? What is 11 **times** 8? What is 84 **divided** by 12?

Top Tips:

The secret to success is practising **little** and **often**. Use time wisely. Can you practise these KIRFs while walking to school or during a car journey?

You don't need to practise them all at once: perhaps you could have a fact of the day. If you would like more ideas, please speak to your child's teacher.

Play games – See how many questions you can answer in just one minute by playing a game at www.hitthebutton.co.uk

Look for patterns– These times tables are full of patterns for your child to find. How many can they spot?

Use your ten times table – Multiply a number by ten and add the original number (e.g. 7 x 10 + 7 = 77) What do you notice? What happens if you times by 10 and double your original number? (e.g. for 7 x 12 you would do 7 x 10 + 14 = 84)

What do you already know? – Your child will already know most of these facts from the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 times tables. It may be worth practising these again.