

## The two times table

The two times table is all about doubling, halving, and pairs. It's quick to learn, and easy to use.

Here's the 2 times table:
$1 \times 2=2$
$2 \times 2=4$
$3 \times 2=6$
$4 \times 2=8$
$5 \times 2=10$
$6 \times 2=12$
-
$7 \times 2=14$
$8 \times 2=16$
$9 \times 2=18$
$10 \times 2=20$
$11 \times 2=22$
$12 \times 2=24$


## Counting in pairs

Many everyday things come in pairs. You can count them faster by counting in twos, like this:
$2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24$.


A pair of shoes


A pair of socks

## Count these in groups of two

How many shoes in 3 pairs?


How many socks in 5 pairs?


How many gloves in 6 pairs?


Counting pairs is a kind of multiplication. Instead of writing "Four pairs are eight," you can write that " $4 \times 2=8$." This is because a pair is a group of two.

$$
4 \times 2=8
$$

## Odd and even numbers



Can you tell whether these numbers are odd or even?

52
All the answers in the $\mathbf{2 x}$ table end in an
even number. This pattern will help you to remember them.

436
452,789

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| odd | 12 <br> even | odd <br> even | odd | even <br> odd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| even |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Doubling machine

You can think of the $\mathbf{2 x}$ table as an incredible doubling machine. Whatever you put in, twice as much comes out! Wouldn't it be handy to have a machine like that?


DOUBLING
MACHINE

