The twelve times table. *Stg 6b x/÷*

Name: _____

Twelve times tables? Too hard right? Nope. As with many of the times-tables, the best way to deal with them is to memorise them so that they become instant recall. On the way though, we sometimes need a helping hand. Here is a simple strategy that might help you out of a sticky situation:

Take for example 12 x 7 = ?? Often people get stuck on this one – probably because it's in both in the 7 and 12 times table.

Don't worry – try this: You know your 10 x tables without even trying. So, just do that first:

10 x 7 = 70 (easy!) … But we're multiplying by 12! Don't panic, just **double** (x2) another **7** (**2** x 7 = 14) and stick it on. It looks like this:

70 + 14 = 84. So then, 12 x 7 = **84**. Dopey Sneezy, super easy.

This works because 12=10 + 2 (gosh really, I had no idea). So, now try some for yourself:

Sarcasm. The lowest form of wit.

1. 10 x 8 = ____ **+** (2 x 8) = _____ so **12 x 8** = ____
2. 10 x 6 = ____ **+** (2 x 6) = _____ so **12 x 6** = ____
3. 10 x 12 = ____ **+** (2 x 12) = _____ so **12 x 12** = ____
4. 10 x 7 = ____ **+** (2 x 7) = _____ so **12 x 7** = ____
5. 10 x 4 = ____ **+** (2 x 4) = _____ so **12 x 4** = ____
6. 10 x 9 = ____ **+** (2 x 9) = _____ so **12 x 9** = ____
7. 10 x 3 = ____ **+** (2 x 3) = _____ so **12 x 3** = ____
8. 10 x 11 = ____ **+** (2 x 11) = _____ so **12 x 11** = ____

Now you've got the hang of that, practice with these 'family of facts':

9. 12 x 8 = _____. 12 x 8 = _____. _____ ÷ 8 = 12. ____ ÷ 8 = 12
10. 12 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 12 = 12. (Why only 2 in this family?)
11. 12 x 7 = _____. 7 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 7 = 12. ____ ÷ 12 = 7
12. 12 x 6 = _____. 6 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 6 = 12. ____ ÷ 12 = 6
13. 12 x 4 = _____. 4 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 12 = 4. ____ ÷ 4 = 12
14. 12 x 9 = _____. 9 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 12 = 9. ____ ÷ 9 = 12
15. 12 x 3 = _____. 3 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 12 = 3. ____ ÷ 3 = 12
16. 12 x 11 = _____. 11 x 12 = _____. _____ ÷ 12 = 11. ____ ÷ 11 = 12

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The twelve times table. *Stg 6 x/÷* Name: _____

OK, we know that we can split 12 into 10 and 2 to make multiplication by 12 easier.
E.g. 10 x 7 =70, 2 x 7 = 14, 70 + 14 = 84, so then **12 x 7 = 84**

That's cool, but can we do the same with bigger numbers? Uh-huh, absolutely we can. In fact there's two similar ways we can look at it. First, as we've already learned, split the 12 in to 10 and 2. Try some of these nasty looking ones – you'll find it's not too scary:

E.g. 10 x 23 = 230 **+** (2 x 23) = 46 so **12 x 23** = 276

1. 10 x 31 = _____ **+** (2 x 31) = _____ so **12 x 31** = _____
2. 10 x 42 = _____ **+** (2 x 42) = _____ so **12 x 42** = _____
3. 10 x 53 = _____ **+** (2 x 53) = _____ so **12 x 53** = _____
4. 10 x 44 = _____ **+** (2 x 44) = _____ so **12 x 44** = _____
5. 10 x 41 = _____ **+** (2 x 41) = _____ so **12 x 41** = _____
6. 10 x 34 = _____ **+** (2 x 34) = _____ so **12 x 34** = _____
7. 10 x 32 = _____ **+** (2 x 32) = _____ so **12 x 32** = _____

Or, if you are more familiar with your 12 times tables basic facts, this method allows you to do any size number by 12. Instead of splitting the 12, split the other number into its **tens and ones**. Have a go, so long as you can add up stuff, you'll be fine!

E.G. **53** x **12**

(**3** x 12) = 36
+ (**50** x 12) = 600
= **636**

a. **64** x **12**

(**4** x 12) = 48
+ (**60** x 12) = 720
= _____

b. **47** x **12**

(**7** x 12) = ___
+ (**40** x 12) = ___
= _____

c. **54** x **12**

(_ x 12) = ___
+ (__ x 12) = ___
= _____

d. **73** x **12**

+
=

e. **48** x **12**

+
=

f. **69** x **12**

+
=

g. **83** x **12**

+
=

h. **94** x **12**

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The twelve times table. *Stg 6 x/÷* **ANSWERS:** Don't print this bit.

OK, we know that we can split 12 into 10 and 2 to make multiplication by 12 easier.
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E.g. 10 x 23 = 230 **+** (2 x 23) = 46 so **12 x 23** = 276

1. 10 x 31 = **310** **+** (2 x 31) = **62** so **12 x 31** = **372**
2. 10 x 42 = **420** **+** (2 x 42) = **84** so **12 x 42** = **504**
3. 10 x 53 = **530** **+** (2 x 53) = **106** so **12 x 53** = **636**
4. 10 x 44 = **440** **+** (2 x 44) = **88** so **12 x 44** = **528**
5. 10 x 41 = **410** **+** (2 x 41) = **82** so **12 x 41** = **492**
6. 10 x 34 = **340** **+** (2 x 34) = **68** so **12 x 34** = **408**
7. 10 x 32 = **320** **+** (2 x 32) = **64** so **12 x 32** = **384**

Or, if you are more familiar with your 12 times tables basic facts, this method allows you to do any size number by 12. Instead of splitting the 12, split the other number into its **tens and ones**. Have a go, so long as you can add up stuff, you'll be fine!

E.G. **53** X **12**

(**3** x 12) = 36
+ (**50** x 12) = 600

= **636**

a. **64** X **12**

(**4** x 12) = 48
+ (**60** x 12) = 720

= **768**

b. **47** X **12**

(**7** x 12) = 84
+ (**40** x 12) = 480

= **564**

c. **54** X **12**

(**4** x 12) = 48
+ (**50** x 12) = 600

= **648**

d. **73** X **12**

36
+ **840**

= **876**

e. **48** X **12**

96
+ **480**

= **576**

f. **69** X **12**

108
+ **720**

= **828**

g. **83** X **12**

36
+ **960**

= **996**

h. **94** X **12**

48
+ 1080
= 1128

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