

The three times table. Stg 5 & 6b x/÷

Name: _____



As with many of the times-tables, the best way to deal with them is to memorise them so that they pop into your head without thinking too hard. Every now and then though, we need a helping hand.

Here is a simple strategy that might help you out if you get stuck:

Take for example $3 \times 7 = ??$ Some folks get stuck on this little guy, but he's one of my personal favourites. **Don't worry** – try this: You most likely know your 2 x tables (yes I do! It's just doubles, silly old teacher) so, just do that first:

$2 \times 7 = 14$ (easy!) ... But we're multiplying by 3! Don't panic, just staple on another **7**

$14 + 7 = 21$. So then, $3 \times 7 = 21$. Eureka! This works because $2 + 1 = 3$ (of course)

So, now try some for yourself:

1. $3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad} + 8 = \underline{\quad}$

2. $3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad} + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

3. $3 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 12 = \underline{\quad} + 12 = \underline{\quad}$

4. $3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad} + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

5. $3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad} + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

6. $3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 9 = \underline{\quad} + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

7. $3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad} + 3 = \underline{\quad}$

8. $3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$. $2 \times 11 = \underline{\quad} + 11 = \underline{\quad}$ (there's another easy trick for this one!)

The word 'Eureka' was made famous in the historic tale of how Archimedes discovered displacement while having a bath. Cool story:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijj58xD5fDI>



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

9. $3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$. $8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 8$. $\underline{\quad} \div 8 = 3$

10. $3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 3$. (Why only 2 in this family?)

11. $3 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$. $12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 12$. $\underline{\quad} \div 12 = 3$

12. $3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$. $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 7$. $\underline{\quad} \div 7 = 3$

13. $3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$. $4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 4$. $\underline{\quad} \div 4 = 3$

14. $3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$. $9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 9$. $\underline{\quad} \div 9 = 3$

15. $3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$. $6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 6 = 3$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 6$

16. $3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$. $11 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$. $\underline{\quad} \div 3 = 11$. $\underline{\quad} \div 11 = 3$