

Beginning Multiplication

Ask your child ... "Have you ever seen a multiplication problem?"

Explain: "Instead of a plus (+) sign or a minus (-) sign a multiplication sign (x) is used."

Have child to look at the equations below and circle the multiplication sign.

$$4 + 4 = 8 \quad 3 - 2 = 1 \quad 5 \times 2 = 10$$

Make sure your child knows these basic symbols by the following test. Have them circle the correct sign in each row. In line 1. plus 2. minus 3. equals 4. multiplication or times

1. $\times - = +$

2. $+ - = \times$

3. $+ \times - =$

4. $- = + \times$

Circle all the adding problems.

Put a box around the subtraction problems.

Put an x on all the Multiplication problems.

$$3 + 3 = 6 \quad 6 \times 1 = 6 \quad 8 + 0 = 8$$

$$4 - 4 = 0 \quad 5 + 4 = 9 \quad 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25 \quad 8 - 4 = 4 \quad 3 \times 2 = 6$$

Multiplication is adding the same number to itself.

$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6 \quad \text{There are three 2's added together.}$$

We can write this adding problem as a multiplication problem.

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

Look at this equation.

$$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20 \quad \text{Count the 4's. How many fours are there? 5}$$

So we can write the Multiplication problem as $4 \times 5 = 20$

Can you make a multiplication problem for the following adding problems?

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12 \quad \text{How many 3's ? } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$3 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 12$$

$$2 + 2 + 2 = 6 \quad \text{How many 2's ? } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 6$$

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 25 \quad \text{How many 5's } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 25$$

Multiplying by zero is easy. Zero times any number is zero.

$$0 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 1 = 0$$

$$0 \times 2 = 0$$

$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

$$0 \times 4 = 0$$

$$0 \times 5 = 0$$

$$0 \times 6 = 0$$

$$0 \times 7 = 0$$

$$0 \times 8 = 0$$

$$0 \times 9 = 0$$

No matter what you multiply by zero the answer is zero. Do these equations.

$$4 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$0 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$5 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$7 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$0 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$0 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$9 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$8 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$20 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Multiplying by 1

Any number that you multiply by 1 equals that number.
One four is four. One nine is nine.

Look at the following equations.

$$1 \times 0 = 0$$

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$1 \times 6 = 6$$

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$

$$1 \times 9 = 9$$

Now you write the answers.

$$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 1 \times 8 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 1 \times 6 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 1 \times 1 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$1 \times 7 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 1 \times 0 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

No matter how you write the problem the answer is the same.

$$3 \times 1 = 3 \quad \text{or} \quad 1 \times 3 = 3$$

Look at the following equations, fill in the blanks, the answer is the same. The first one is done for you.

$$4 \times 1 = 4 \quad \text{or} \quad 1 \times 4 = 4$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{\quad} \times 3 = 6$$

$$6 \times 0 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \underline{\quad} \times 6 = 0$$

Do the following problems.

$$1 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$7 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$5 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$6 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$4 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$0 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$$

$$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$$

Multiplying by 2.

Can you count by two's ?

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20

If you can count by two's you can multiply by two's.

Do you know what $2 + 2$ is? Right! 4 Then you know 2×2 .

A number added to itself is multiplying by 2.

Work the following problems.

$$1 + 1 = \underline{\quad\quad} \qquad 2 + 2 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$3 + 3 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 4 + 4 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$5 + 5 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 6 + 6 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$7 + 7 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 8 + 8 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$9 + 9 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad} \qquad 0 + 0 = \underline{\quad\quad\quad}$$

$$4 + 4 = 8 \quad \text{How many 4's ? } \underline{2}$$

$$\text{So } 4 \times 2 = 8 \quad \text{or} \quad 2 \times 4 = 8$$

Multiply by two.

$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

Count by two's.

2, , 6, , , 12, 14, , , 20

Work these adding problems.

$9 + 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 + 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 + 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 + 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 + 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 + 7 = \underline{\quad}$

Mixed problems test.

$0 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$0 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 0 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

Two's

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24

Notice: When counting by two's the numerals 2, 4, 6, 8, and 0 keep showing up. They always will. As a matter of fact, you can tell if a number is divisible by 2. If it ends in 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0, it is divisible by 2.

Look at these numbers: 214, 677, 2018, 91, 444

Which are divisible by two? (214, 2018, and 444)

The other two numbers 677 and 91 don't end in 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0

Therefore, they are not divisible by 2.

When you are multiplying by two and your answer doesn't end in one of these numerals, your answer is wrong. Notice the answers below. Look for 2,4,6,8,0.

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

Three's

3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24 27 30 33 36

The 3's are great fun! Remember the numerals 3, 6, and 9, because when you get to double digits you will see them again, but they are hidden.

Look at the number 12. It has a 2 in the ones place and a 1 in the ten's place. add the two numbers together.

(1 + 2 = 3) Our 3 was hidden, but it was there. NOW, look at

15 (1 + 5 = 6) There's our 6. Look at 18 (1 + 8 = 9) and there's our nine.

Find the hiding numbers 3, 6, and 9 in the following numbers.

21, 24, 27, 30, 33, and 36 COOL! It keeps repeating 3,6, and 9.

This lesson will be even important later when we learn our six's and nine's.

$$3 \times 0 = 0$$

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

Practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0,1,2, and 3's Mixed Practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Four's

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48

The same rule in multiplication applies in our 4's as with our 2's. (The answer must end with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0)

NOW LOOK!

You know your 0's, 1's, 2's, and 3's
so you already know (4x0 or 0x4) (4x1 or 1x4)
(4x2 or 2x4) and (4x3 or 3x4)

This means you already know 4 of your fours.

$$4 \times 0 = 0$$

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

Notice the 0,2,4,6, and 8.

Practice

Count by fours.

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48

Fill in the blanks

4 _____ 12 _____ _____ 24 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ 48

Practice what you've learned.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Five's

Counting by Five's is multiplying by five's.

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

When Multiplying by five your answer will always end in 5 or zero. ALWAYS!

Lets count by five's.

5 _____ 15 _____ _____ 30 35 _____ _____ _____ 55 _____

Multiply by 5.

$5 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$ $5 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

Six's

6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 66 72

Did you learn your three's? Good! It will help you with your six's.

You can double your answer on your three's and you've learned your six's.

$$3 \times 1 = \underline{3}$$

$$3 + 3 = 6$$

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$3 \times 2 = \underline{6}$$

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

Let's Practice.

Take the answer to the three's and double them to get the answers to six's.

$3 \times 3 = \underline{9}$ so 6×3 is the same as $9 + 9$ which is _____.

$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$ so 6×4 is the same as $12 + 12$ which is _____.

$3 \times 5 = \underline{15}$ so 6×5 is the same as $15 + 15$ which is _____.

$3 \times 6 = \underline{18}$ so 6×6 is the same as $18 + 18$ which is _____.

$3 \times 7 = \underline{21}$ so 6×7 is the same as $21 + 21$ which is _____.

More Practice:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ + 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ + 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ + 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$3 \times 1 = \underline{3}$ so $6 \times 1 =$ _____

$3 \times 2 = \underline{6}$ so $6 \times 2 =$ _____

$3 \times 3 = \underline{9}$ so $6 \times 3 =$ _____

$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$ so $6 \times 4 =$ _____

$3 \times 5 = \underline{15}$ so $6 \times 5 =$ _____

$3 \times 6 = \underline{18}$ so $6 \times 6 =$ _____

$3 \times 7 = \underline{21}$ so $6 \times 7 =$ _____

$3 \times 8 = \underline{24}$ so $6 \times 8 =$ _____

$3 \times 9 = \underline{27}$ so $6 \times 9 =$ _____

$3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$ so $6 \times 10 =$ _____

$3 \times 11 = \underline{33}$ so $6 \times 11 =$ _____

$3 \times 12 = \underline{36}$ so $6 \times 12 =$ _____

Seven's

7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 77 84

Count by 7's.

7 14 _____ 28 _____ 42 _____ _____ 63 _____ 77 _____

Your getting to know your 1's, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's, and 6's.

So you already know the 7's up to $6 \times 7 = 42$. Now we just have to learn the rest.

Practice

$7 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$ $7 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 7} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 4} \end{array}$$

7

7

7

10

12

x8x9x1x7x7

Eight's

8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96

Just like we doubled the answers to our three's to get the answers to our sixes we can double the answers to the fours to get answers for our eight's. ALSO ... answers will end with 0,2,4,6, or 8.

$8 \times 1 = 8$

$4 \times 1 = 4$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$4 \times 2 = 8$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$4 \times 3 = 12$

$8 \times 4 = 32$

$4 \times 4 = 16$

$8 \times 5 = 40$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$8 \times 6 = 48$

$4 \times 6 = 24$

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$8 \times 9 = 72$

$4 \times 9 = 36$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$8 \times 11 = 88$

$4 \times 11 = 44$

$8 \times 12 = 96$

$4 \times 12 = 48$

Practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x7} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x4} \end{array}$$

More Practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 4} \end{array}$$

Count by 8's

8 16 24 32 40 48 56 64 72 80 88 96

Fill in the blanks.

8 _____ 32 40 _____ 72 80 _____

Count by 4's

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48

Fill in the blanks.

4 12 24 48

Nine's (The nine's are fun!)

9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99 108

What is so fun about the Nine's? The 9! There are hidden nines in every answer. Let's look.

$9 \times 1 = \underline{9}$	Here's a 9.	It's plain to see.
$9 \times 2 = \underline{18}$	Here's a 9 too.	18 or 1+8 equals 9
$9 \times 3 = \underline{27}$	Here's another 9.	27 or 2+7 equals 9
$9 \times 4 = \underline{36}$	Here's another 9.	36 or 3+6 equals 9
$9 \times 5 = \underline{45}$	Here's another 9.	45 or 4+5 equals 9
$9 \times 6 = \underline{54}$	Here's another 9.	54 or 5+4 equals 9
$9 \times 7 = \underline{63}$	Here's another 9.	63 or 6+3 equals 9
$9 \times 8 = \underline{72}$	Here's another 9.	72 or 7+2 equals 9
$9 \times 9 = \underline{81}$	Here's another 9.	81 or 8+1 equals 9
$9 \times 10 = \underline{90}$	Here's another 9.	90 or 9+0 equals 9
$9 \times 11 = \underline{99}$	Here are two 9's.	They are plain to see.
$9 \times 12 = \underline{108}$	Here's another 9.	108 or 1+0+8 equals 9

Practice

9	9	9	10	12
<u>x8</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x1</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x9</u>

More practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Count by nine

9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 81 90 99 108

Fill in the blanks

9 _____ 27 _____ 45 _____ 63 _____ _____ 90 99 _____

Ten's

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120

You have made it to the ten's. They are so easy! All you have to do is put a zero on the number that you multiply 10 by.

If you multiply 3 by 10 add a zero to the right of the number 3 and you have 30.
 $3 \times 10 = 30$

Try the following.

10	10	10	10	10
<u>x5</u>	<u>x 1</u>	<u>x2</u>	<u>x6</u>	<u>x4</u>

10	10	10	10	10
<u>x3</u>	<u>x9</u>	<u>x1</u>	<u>x7</u>	<u>x9</u>

10	10	10	10	10
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$$\underline{x 8}$$

$$\underline{x 6}$$

$$\underline{x11}$$

$$\underline{x12}$$

$$\underline{x9}$$

Eleven's

11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 121 132

Like the ten's, the eleven's are very easy. you can just write the number that you are multiplying 11 by two times with numbers 1-9.

Look!

11x1 is 11 two 1's

11x2 is 22 two 2's

11x3 is 33 two 3's

11x4 is 44 two 4's

11x5 is 55 two 5's

11x6 is 66 two 6's

11x7 is 77 two 7's

11x8 is 88 two 8's

11x9 is 99 two 9's

Practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

More practice

Count by 11's

11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 110 121 132

Fill in the blanks

11 _____ 44 _____ 88 99 _____

To multiply ten with eleven just add your zero to the right of the number 11. (110)

Copy the following problems 5 times.

$$11 \times 11 = 121$$

$$11 \times 12 = 132$$

Twelve's

12 24 36 48 60 72 84 96 108 120 132 144

You already know your multiplication to 11. Remember that you can reverse a problem and it has the same answer. There is only one more problems to learn. $12 \times 12 = 144$

Let's practice

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 7} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 5} \end{array}$$

Practice, practice, practice!

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 0} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{\times 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{\times 6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{\times 4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{\times 9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 7} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{\times 5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 12} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{\times 10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{\times 11} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{\times 6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \underline{\times 4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \underline{\times 3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{\times 9} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{\times 8} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{\times 7} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \underline{\times 5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{\times 1} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \underline{\times 2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{\times 6} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{\times 4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \underline{x3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \underline{x9} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \underline{x8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \underline{x7} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x12} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x10} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x11} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \underline{x6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \underline{x4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x9} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x7} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \underline{x5} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x5} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x6} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \underline{x4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{x3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{x9} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{x8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{x7} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \underline{x5} \end{array}$$

$$12 \quad 12 \quad 12 \quad 12 \quad 12$$

x 9

x10

x11

x6

x4

2

12

10

1

2

x3

x2

x8

x7

x5

10

10

2

4

5

x4

x 9

x8

x3

x8

7

3

2

5

6

x9

x5

x6

x7

x7

1

10

11

8

9

x1

x 4

x11

x8

x 9

2

7

6

7

9

x8

x9

x3

x8

x5