

Times tables practice: answers

For the grown-up. Each answer below sits where its box sits on the question sheet.

The 2, 5 and 10 times tables

Children in England learn these three first, in Year 2.

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| 1. 6 | 2. 12 | 3. 7 |
| 4. 45 | 5. 30 | 6. 2 |
| 7. 30 | 8. 60 | 9. 11 |

The 3, 4 and 8 times tables

These are added in Year 3.

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| 10. 12 | 11. 36 | 12. 11 |
| 13. 48 | 14. 36 | 15. 8 |
| 16. 48 | 17. 24 | 18. 5 |

The 6, 7, 9, 11 and 12 times tables

By the end of Year 4 children are expected to know every table up to 12 times 12.

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| 19. 66 | 20. 54 | 21. 4 |
| 22. 21 | 23. 63 | 24. 8 |
| 25. 27 | 26. 81 | 27. 6 |
| 28. 132 | 29. 99 | 30. 12 |
| 31. 108 | 32. 84 | 33. 3 |

A way to work each one out, as the game gives it

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| <p>1. 6. 2×3 is double 3: 6.</p> <p>2. 12. 2×6 is double 6: 12.</p> <p>3. 7. Think backwards: $7 \times 2 = 14$, so $14 \div 2 = 7$.</p> <p>4. 45. 5×9 is half of 10×9: half of 90 is 45.</p> <p>5. 30. 5×6 is half of 10×6: half of 60 is 30.</p> <p>6. 2. Think backwards: $2 \times 5 = 10$, so $10 \div 5 = 2$.</p> <p>7. 30. Times 10 moves every digit one place to the left: 3 becomes 30.</p> <p>8. 60. Times 10 moves every digit one place to the left: 6 becomes 60.</p> <p>9. 11. Think backwards: $11 \times 10 = 110$, so $110 \div 10 = 11$.</p> <p>10. 12. 4×3 is double, then double again: 3, 6, 12.</p> <p>11. 36. 12×3 is 10×3 plus 2×3: $30 + 6 = 36$.</p> <p>12. 11. Think backwards: $11 \times 3 = 33$, so $33 \div 3 = 11$.</p> | <p>13. 48. 4×12 is double, then double again: 12, 24, 48.</p> <p>14. 36. 9×4 is 10×4 take away 4: $40 - 4 = 36$.</p> <p>15. 8. Think backwards: $8 \times 4 = 32$, so $32 \div 4 = 8$.</p> <p>16. 48. 6×8 is 5×8 plus one more 8: $40 + 8 = 48$.</p> <p>17. 24. 3×8 is double 8 plus one more 8: $16 + 8 = 24$.</p> <p>18. 5. Think backwards: $5 \times 8 = 40$, so $40 \div 8 = 5$.</p> <p>19. 66. For 11 times a number up to 9, write that number twice: $6 \times 11 = 66$.</p> <p>20. 54. 9×6 is 10×6 take away 6: $60 - 6 = 54$.</p> <p>21. 4. Think backwards: $4 \times 6 = 24$, so $24 \div 6 = 4$.</p> <p>22. 21. 3×7 is double 7 plus one more 7: $14 + 7 = 21$.</p> <p>23. 63. 9×7 is 10×7 take away 7: $70 - 7 = 63$.</p> | <p>24. 8. Think backwards: $8 \times 7 = 56$, so $56 \div 7 = 8$.</p> <p>25. 27. 9×3 is 10×3 take away 3: $30 - 3 = 27$.</p> <p>26. 81. 9×9 is 10×9 take away 9: $90 - 9 = 81$.</p> <p>27. 6. Think backwards: $6 \times 9 = 54$, so $54 \div 9 = 6$.</p> <p>28. 132. 11×12 is 10×12 plus 12: $120 + 12 = 132$.</p> <p>29. 99. For 11 times a number up to 9, write that number twice: $9 \times 11 = 99$.</p> <p>30. 12. Think backwards: $12 \times 11 = 132$, so $132 \div 11 = 12$.</p> <p>31. 108. 9×12 is 10×12 take away 12: $120 - 12 = 108$.</p> <p>32. 84. 12×7 is 10×7 plus 2×7: $70 + 14 = 84$.</p> <p>33. 3. Think backwards: $3 \times 12 = 36$, so $36 \div 12 = 3$.</p> |
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