

# Year 3 Worksheet 7: Multiplication (x2, x4, x3, x6)

Question 1: Find the product of the following (x2)

2 x 4 =	2 x 2 =	2 x 6 =
2 x 5 =	2 x 3 =	2 x 1 =
2 x 9 =	2 x 7 =	2 x 12 =
2 x 10 =	2 x 11 =	2 x 8 =



## Question 2: Find the product of the following (x4)

4 x 2 =	4 x 1 =	4 x 4 =
4 x 10 =	4 x 3 =	4 x 9 =
4 x 6 =	4 x 11 =	4 x 5 =
4 x 12 =	4 x 7 =	4 x 8 =



Question 3: Using double strategy to do the following.

Ex:  $1 \times 2 = 2$  and  $1 \times 4 = 4$  (double of  $1 \times 2$ )

3	X	2	=



## Question 4: Find the product of the following (x3)

3 x 4 =	3 x 2 =	3 x 6 =
3 x 5 =	3 x 3 =	3 x 1 =
3 x 9 =	3 x 7 =	3 x 12 =
3 x 10 =	3 x 11 =	3 x 8 =



## Question 5: Find the product of the following (x6)

6 x 2 =	6 x 1 =	6 x 4 =
6 x 10 =	6 x 3 =	6 x 9 =
6 x 6 =	6 x 11 =	6 x 5 =
6 x 12 =	6 x 7 =	6 x 8 =



Question 6: Using double strategy to do the following.

Ex:  $1 \times 3 = 3$  and  $1 \times 6 = 6$  (double of  $1 \times 3$ )

$$7 \times 3 =$$
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# Answer Key

## Question 1: Find the product of the following (x2)

2 x 4 = 8	2 x 2 = 4	2 x 6 = 12
2 x 5 = 10	2 x 3 = 6	2 x 1 = 2
2 x 9 = 18	2 x 7 = 14	2 x 12 = 24
2 x 10 = 20	2 x 11 = 22	2 x 8 = 16



## Question 2: Find the product of the following (x4)

4 x 2 = 8	4 x 1 = 4	4 x 4 = 16
4 x 10 = 40	4 x 3 = 12	4 x 9 = 36
4 x 6 = 24	4 x 11 = 44	4 x 5 = 20
4 x 12 = 48	4 x 7 = 28	4 x 8 = 32



Question 3: Using double strategy to do the following.

Ex:  $1 \times 2 = 2$  and  $1 \times 4 = 4$  (double of  $1 \times 2$ )

3 x 2 = 6	3 x 4 = 12
2 x 2 = 4	2 x 4 = 8
4 x 2 = 8	4 x 4 = 16
7 x 2 = 14	7 x 4 = 28
9 x 2 = 18	9 x 4 = 36
8 x 2 = 16	8 x 4 = 32
6 x 2 = 12	6 x 4 = 24
5 x 2 = 10	$5 \times 4 = 20$
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## Question 4: Find the product of the following (x3)

3 x 4 = 12	3 x 2 = 6	3 x 6 = 18
3 x 5 = 15	3 x 3 = 9	3 x 1 = 3
3 x 9 = 27	3 x 7 = 21	3 x 12 = 36
3 x 10 = 30	3 x 11 = 33	3 x 8 = 24



## Question 5: Find the product of the following (x6)

6 x 2 = 12	6 x 1 = 6	6 x 4 = 24
6 x 10 = 60	6 x 3 = 18	6 x 9 = 54
6 x 6 = 36	6 x 11 = 66	6 x 5 = 30
6 x 12 = 72	6 x 7 = 42	6 x 8 = 48



### Question 6: Using double strategy to do the following.

Ex:  $1 \times 3 = 3$  and  $1 \times 6 = 6$  (double of  $1 \times 3$ )

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3 x 3 = 9	3 x 6 = 18
2 x 3 = 6	2 x 6 = 12
4 x 3 = 12	4 x 6 = 24
7 x 3 = 21	7 x 6 = 42
9 x 3 = 27	9 x 6 = 54
8 x 3 = 24	8 x 6 = 48
$6 \times 3 = 18$	6 x 6 = 36
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$5 \times 6 = 30$