Multiplication gives us a shortcut for writing repeated addition.

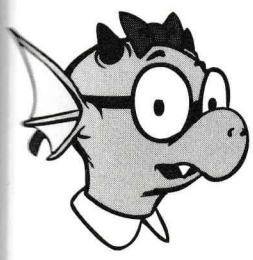
We can write 10+10+10 as 3×10.

EXAMPLE

10+10+10 **3×10**

PRACTICE Rewrite each addition problem as a multiplication problem.

1. 9+9+9+9+9 _____
2. 3+3+3+3+3+3+3 _____
3. 6+6+6+6+6 _____
4. 4+4+4 _____



To answer 2×6, we just add two 6's: 6+6=12.

EXAMPLE 2×6 **6+6 = 12**

PRACTICE Rewrite each of these multiplication problems as repeated addition, then solve.

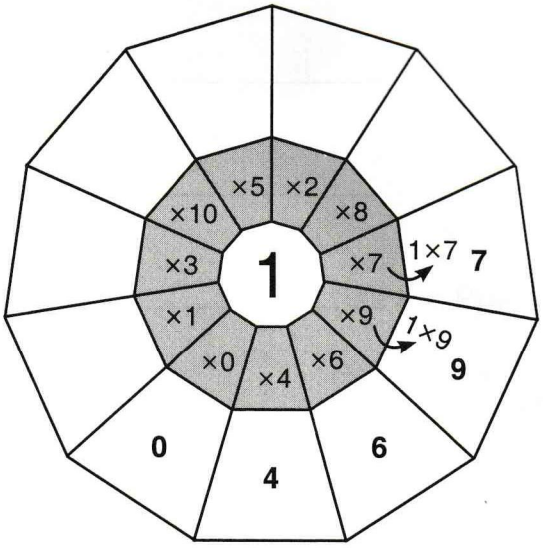
5. 4×5 _____ = _____
6. 6×9 _____ = _____
7. 4×7 _____ = _____
8. 5×8 _____ = _____

Practice your multiplication facts with the multiplication wheels below.

Multiply the number in the middle by each number in the shaded area.

PRACTICE Complete the multiplication facts in the wheels below. Some answers have already been filled in.

9.



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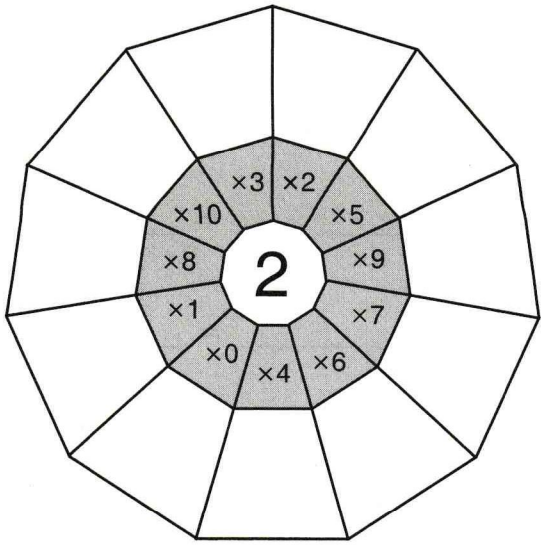

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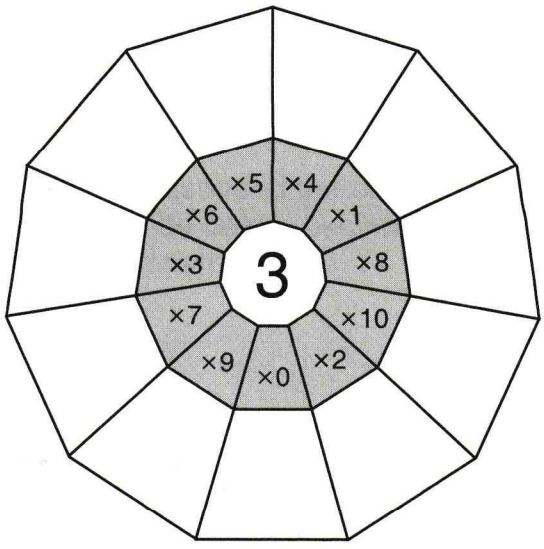

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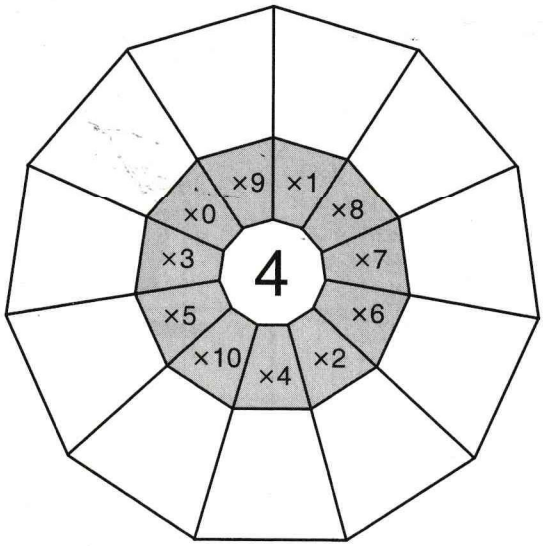

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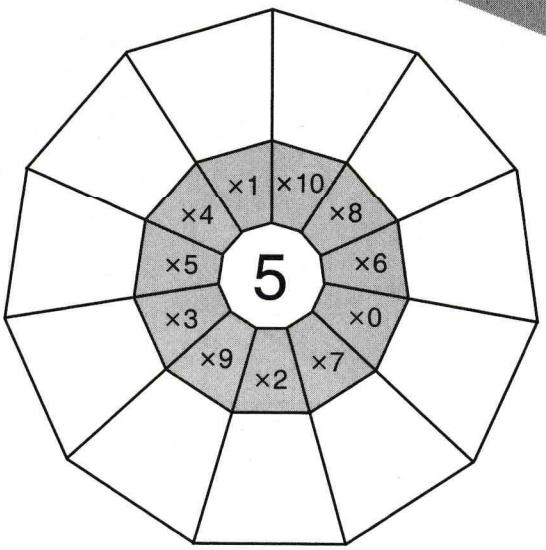

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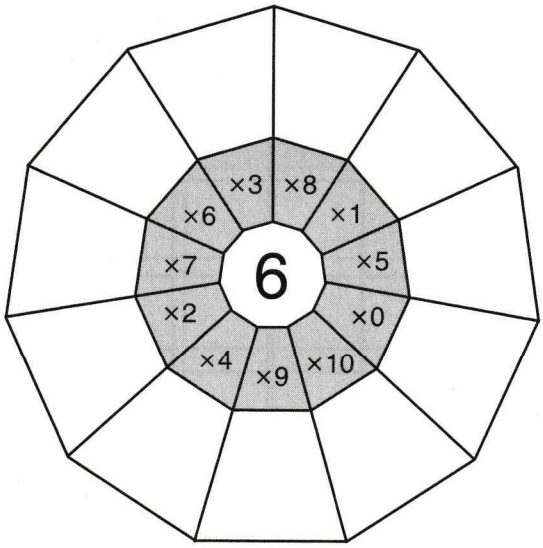

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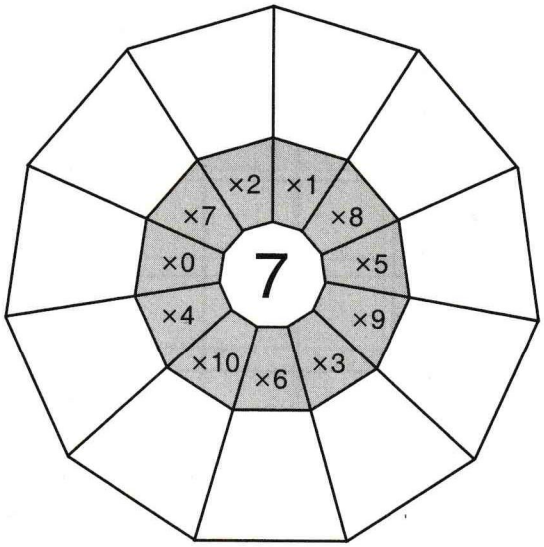

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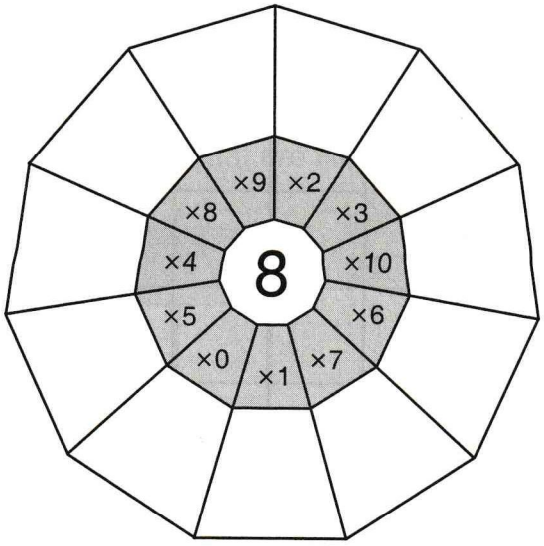

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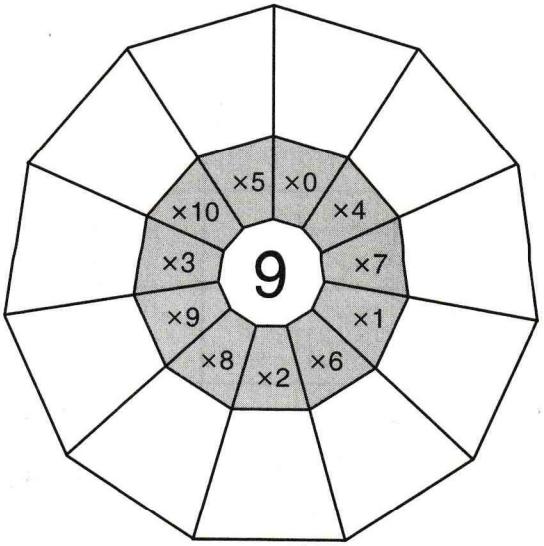
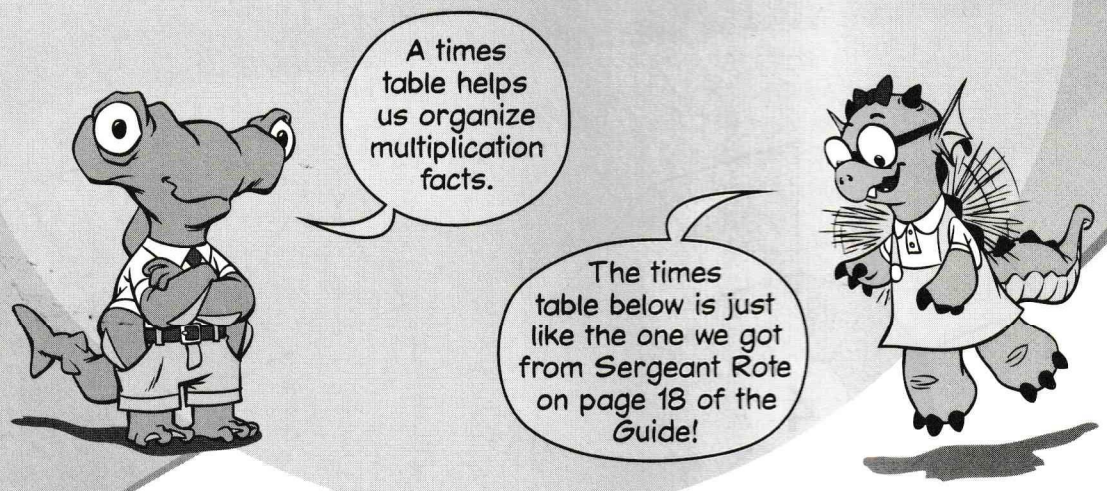




PRACTICE | Complete the times table below.

You can print more blank times tables at BeastAcademy.com.

18.

×	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0											
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Fill in the missing entries in each times table below.
Careful! The numbers in these tables are all mixed up!

19.

×	10	3	9	7	8
10					
3					
9					
7					
8					

20.

×	4	9	5	2	8
5					
8					
9					
2					
4					

21.

×	3	9	7	2	1
3					
5					
2					
8					
4					

22.

×	5	9	3	2	1
4					
8					
2					
0					
10					

In the times tables below, some of the products have been filled in.
Use the entries that are filled in to help you complete the missing entries.

23.

×		8
6	42	
8		

24.

×	5	6	
	40		
5			
9			18

25.

×			4
	25	35	
		14	
	15		12

Fill in the missing entries in each times table below.

26.

×	4		8	9	2	
6		42				30
10						
	28					
3		21				
			32		8	
5						25

27.

×	6			2		3
8						
3		24				
2					20	
	24		20			
7			35			
5						15

28. ★ The numbers 0 through 10 each appear exactly once in the shaded row and once in the shaded column.

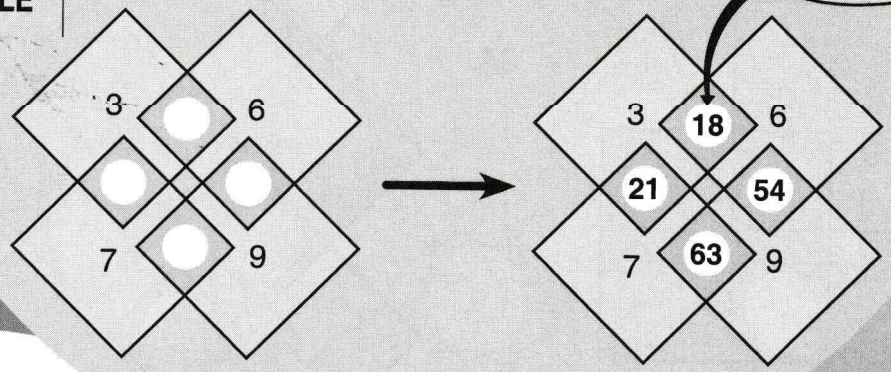
×										
			9				0				
								16			
		25								30	
				4							16
									100		
	49										
			0								
					1						
				16							64
						81					

Each of the large squares below contains a whole number.

Where two squares overlap, write the product of the two numbers in the overlapping squares.

For example, where the squares containing 3 and 6 overlap, we write $3 \times 6 = 18$.

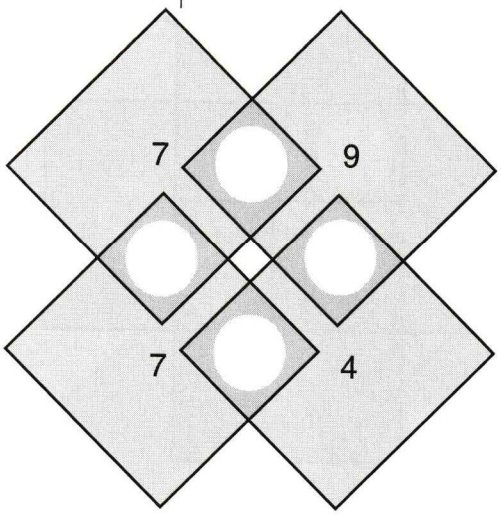
EXAMPLE



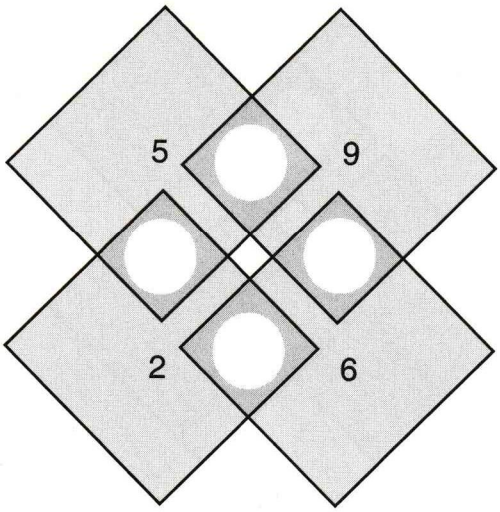
PRACTICE

Fill in the empty circles below with the product of the numbers in the overlapping squares.

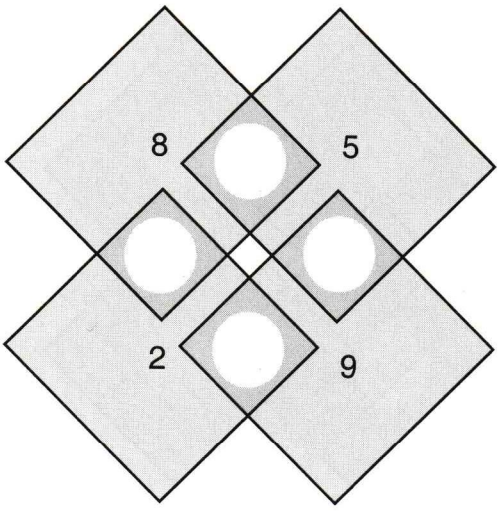
29.



30.



31.



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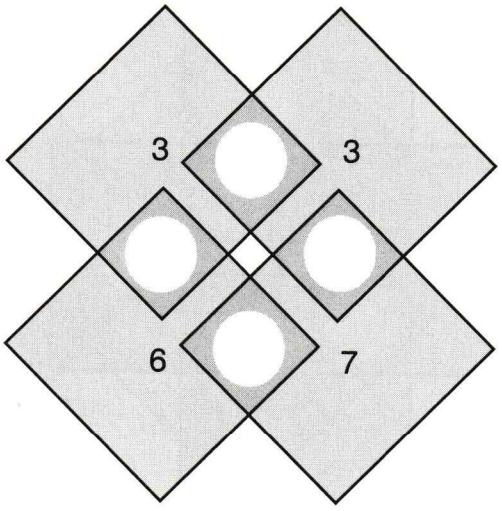
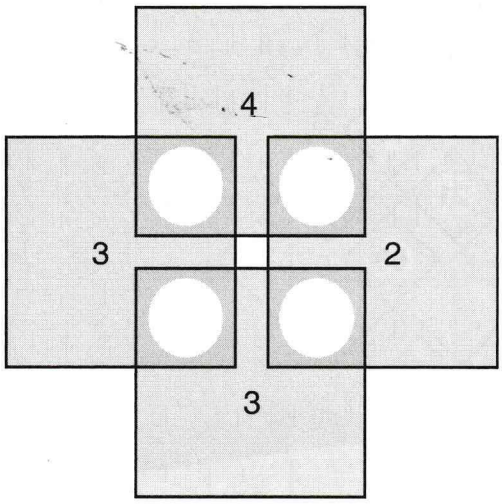


Complete each diagram by filling in the missing entries.

33.



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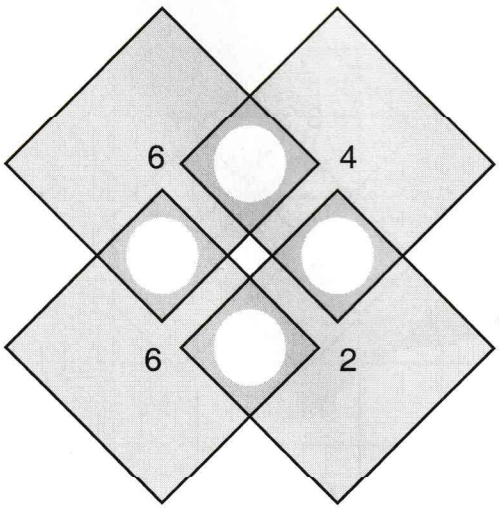

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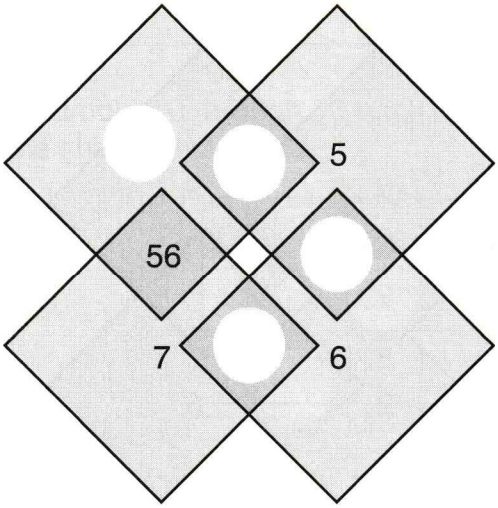

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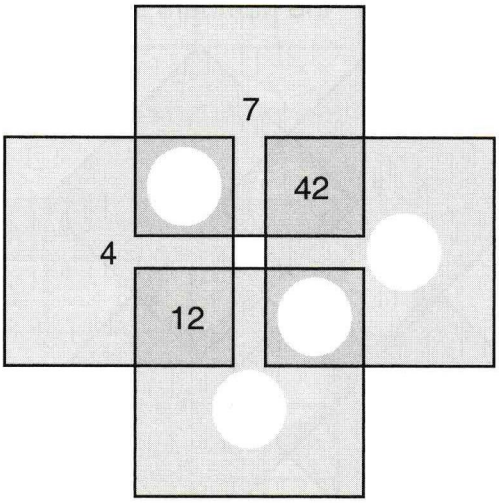

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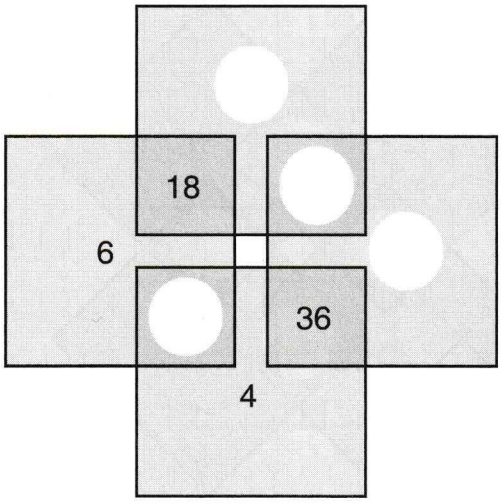
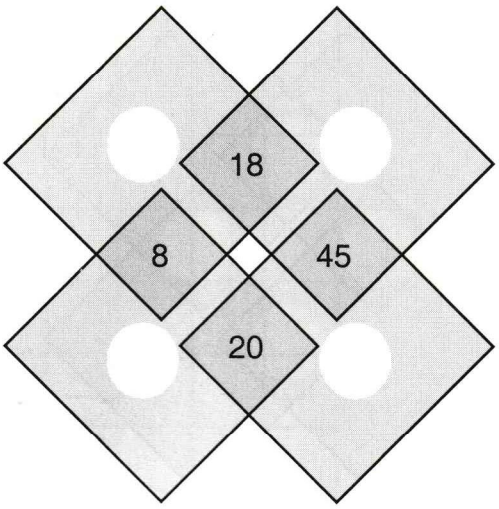


38. ★



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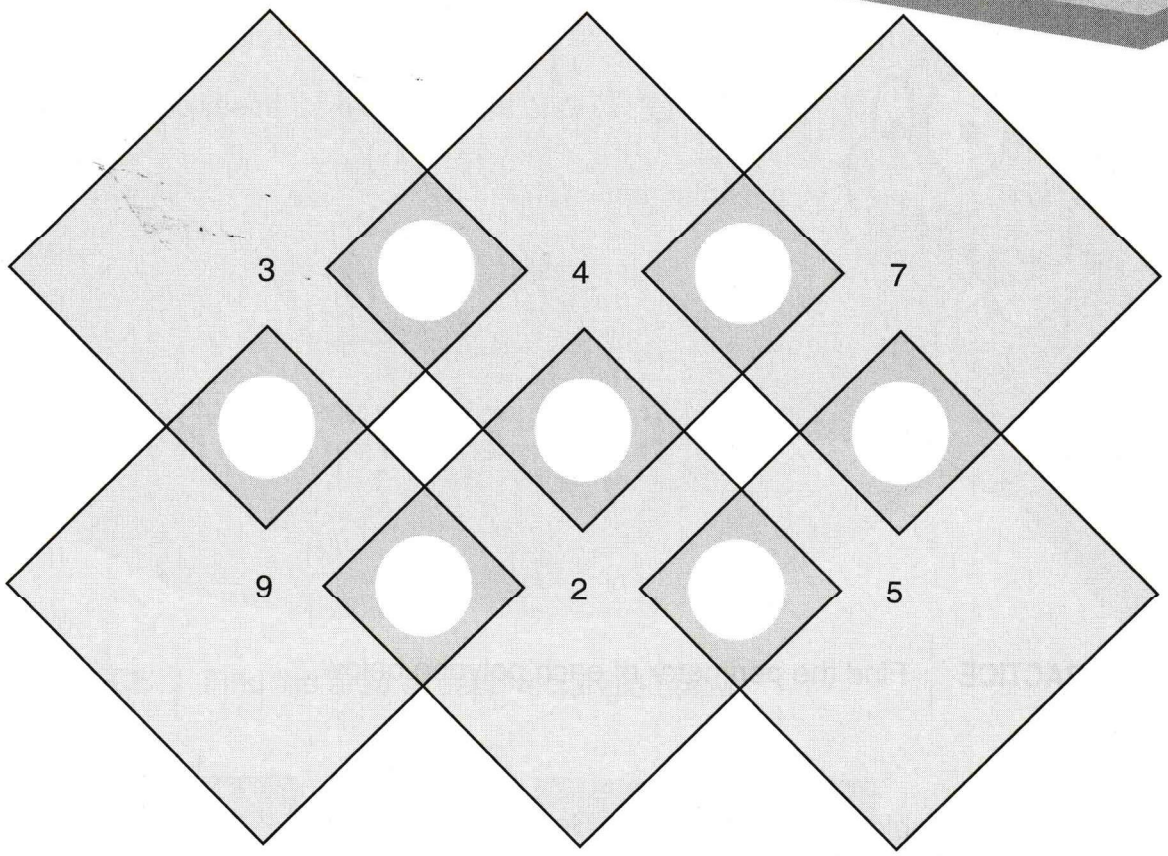

40.