

# Multiplication Table of 3

1. Skip-count by threes. Practice this pattern until you can say it from memory. Also practice it backwards (up-down). You may practice one-half of it at first, and the other half later.

0, 3, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 36

2. **a.** Fill in the table of 3. **b.** Fill in the missing factors. Then cover the answers. Choose problems in random order and practice. You may first practice only the part from  $1 \times 3$  till  $6 \times 3$ , and the rest at a later time, such as the next day.

**a.**

$1 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$7 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$11 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$
$6 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$	$12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

**b.**

$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 3$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 21$
$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 6$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 24$
$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 9$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 27$
$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 12$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 30$
$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 15$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 33$
$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 18$	$\underline{\quad} \times 3 = 36$

**Note:** the fact  $2 \times 3 = 6$  or  $3 \times 2 = 6$  is in both the table of three and the table of two.

3. Don't write the answers down. Use these problems for random drill practice.

$6 \times 3$	$7 \times 3$	$3 \times 3$	$3 \times 7$	$3 \times 8$
$9 \times 3$	$2 \times 3$	$3 \times 11$	$3 \times 4$	$3 \times 3$
$4 \times 3$	$8 \times 3$	$3 \times 9$	$3 \times 6$	$3 \times 5$
$3 \times 1$	$12 \times 3$	$3 \times 12$	$8 \times 3$	$10 \times 3$

4. Don't write the answers down. Use these problems for random drill practice.

$\blacksquare \times 3 = 15$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 12$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 27$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 36$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 30$
$\blacksquare \times 3 = 33$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 36$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 33$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 3$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 6$
$\blacksquare \times 3 = 9$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 24$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 27$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 18$	$\blacksquare \times 3 = 21$

5. Continue the patterns.

**a.**

$$12 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$
$$13 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$
$$14 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$$
$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

**b.**

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

6. Solve the word problems.

**a.** John takes care of his neighbor's cat when the neighbor is away. He earns \$3 each day. John wants to buy a toy train that costs \$14. How many days will he have to work so he can buy it?

**b.** John took care of the cat for five days. Then his Grandpa gave him \$5 as a present. How much money does John have now?

So, he bought the 14-dollar train. How much money does he have left now?

**c.** John has \$6. Then he takes care of the neighbor's cat for four days. Does he now have enough money to buy a book about nesting birds that costs \$16?

d. Roses are sold in bunches of three. Dad bought eleven bunches and one extra rose for Mom's birthday—a rose for each year. How old is Mom?

e. How many bunches of roses and extra roses would Dad need to buy if Mom was 31 years old?

f. How about *your* mom? How many bunches of roses and extra roses would you need to buy for your mom?

7. Fill in the parts of the multiplication table that we have studied.

×	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													