

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. Fill in the missing numbers. Then cover what you wrote, and choose problems in random order and practice. You may first practice only the first half of the table (from 1×3 till 6×3 , 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.

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

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

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

5. Solve.

a. 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?

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

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

6. Solve.

a. $4 \times 3 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b. $3 \times 3 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

c. $5 \times 2 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

7. Fill in the parts of the multiplication chart that we have studied. From now on, we will omit the row and the column for zero, to save you some time.

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