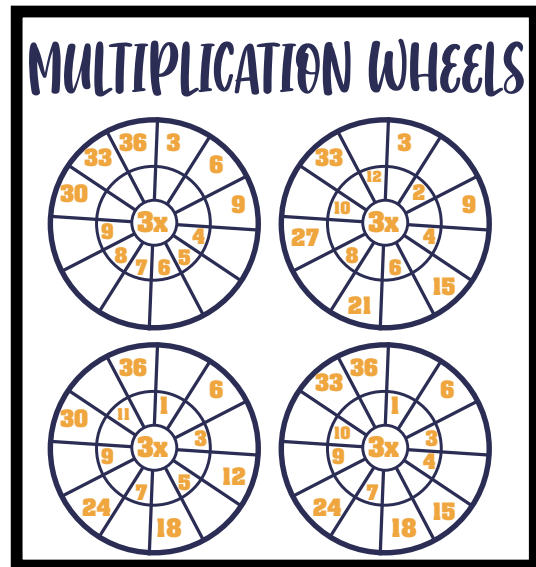
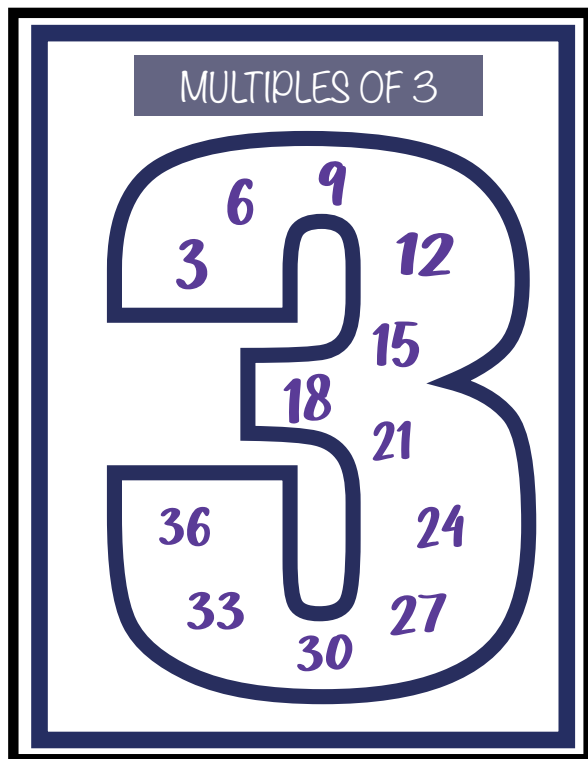


MULTIPLYING by 3

WORK BOOKLET ANSWER KEY



3 x 6 =

6 + 6 + 6 =

Three circles are shown, each containing six dots arranged in two rows of three. This represents the multiplication 3 x 6.

Hint: Doubles + 1 more group.

MULTIPLES OF THREE

3 6 9

12 15 18

21 24 27

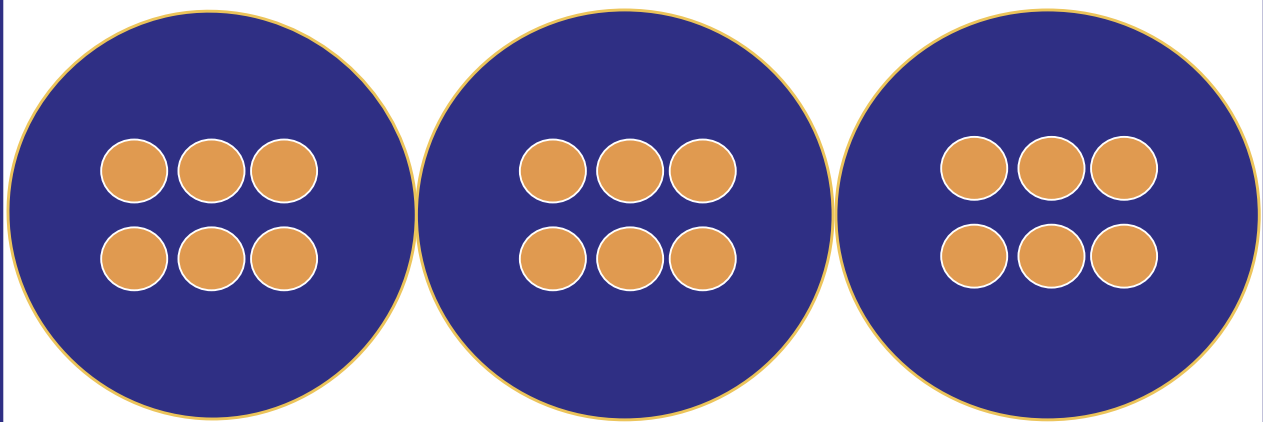
30 33 36

STRATEGY POSTER

When multiplying by **3**
Double plus 1 the Number!

$$3 \times 6 =$$

$$6 + 6 + 6 =$$



Hint: Doubles + 1 more group.

MULTIPLICATION

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



FACTOR



FACTOR



PRODUCT

MULTIPLES OF THREE

3



6



9



12



15



18



21



24



27



30



33



36



MULTIPLES OF THREE

3



6



9



12



15



18



21



24



27



30



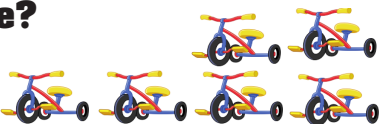
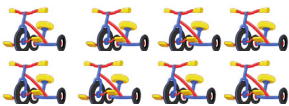
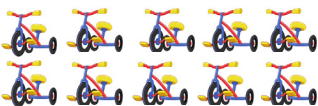
33



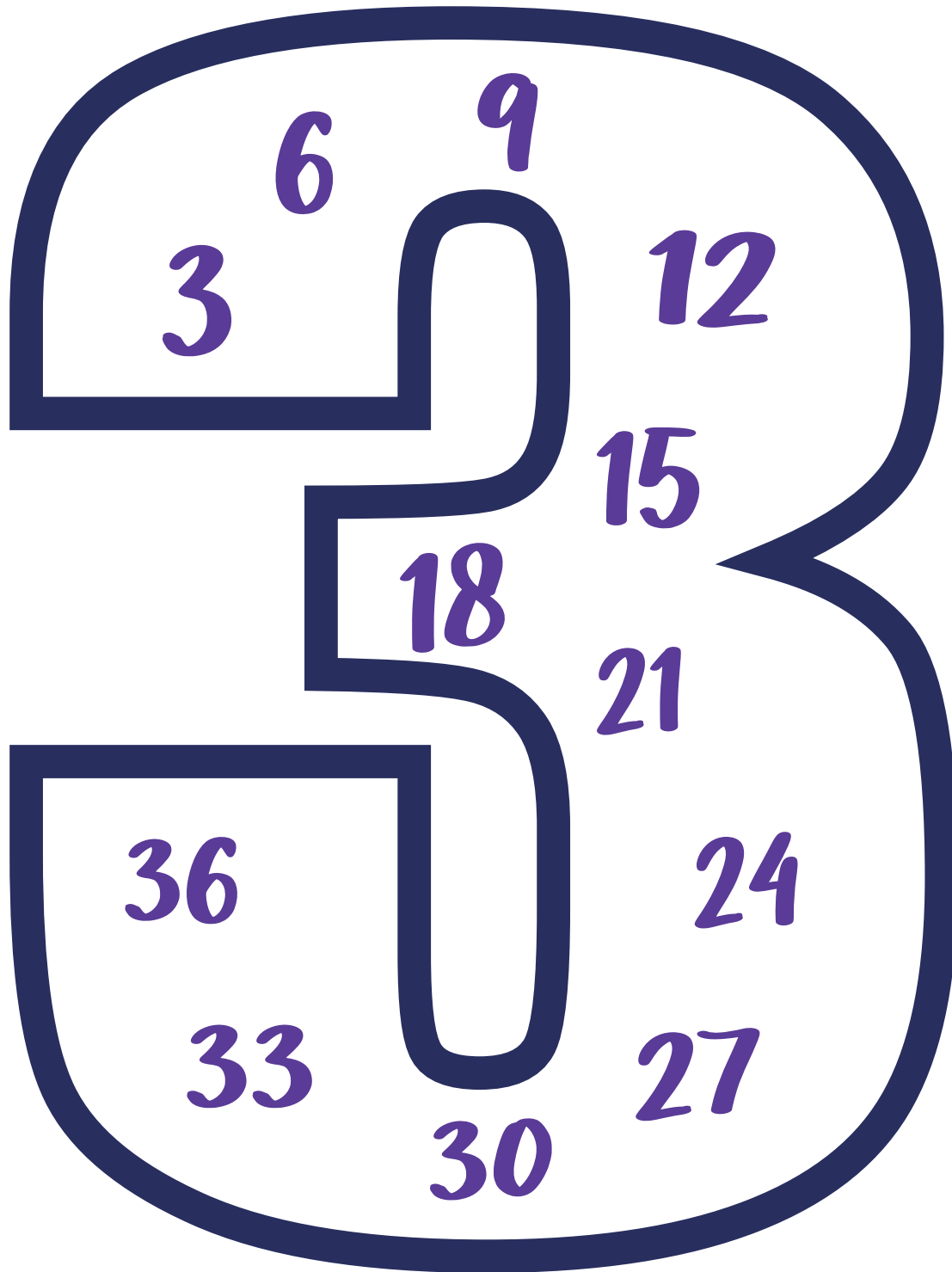
36



PICTURING THE MATH

GROUP	COUNT BY SEQUENCE	MULTIPLICATION EQUATION
If you have 2 tricycles, how many wheels would you have? 	3, 6	$2 \times 3 = 6$
If you have 6 tricycles, how many wheels would you have? 	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18	$6 \times 3 = 18$
If you have 8 tricycles, how many wheels would you have? 	3, 6, 9, 12 15, 18, 21, 24	$8 \times 3 = 24$
If you have 4 tricycles, how many wheels would you have? 	3, 6, 9, 12	$4 \times 3 = 12$
If you have 10 tricycles, how many wheels would you have? 	3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30	$10 \times 3 = 30$

MULTIPLES OF 3





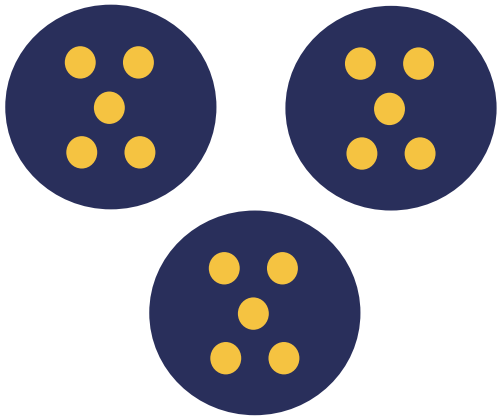
VOCABULARY

COMMUTATIVE PROPERTY

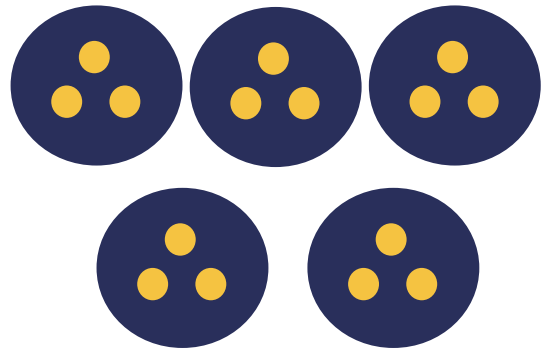
$$3 \times 5$$

=

$$5 \times 3$$

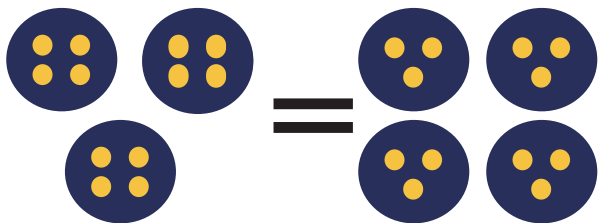


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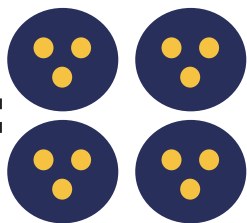


MODEL THE FACTS

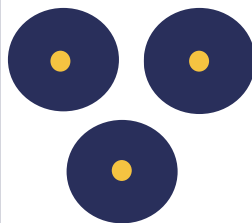
$$3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$$



=



$$3 \times 1 = 1 \times 3$$

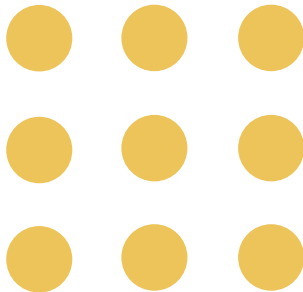


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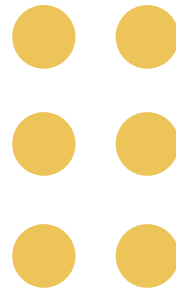


DISTRIBUTIVE PROPERTY

$$3 \times 5$$



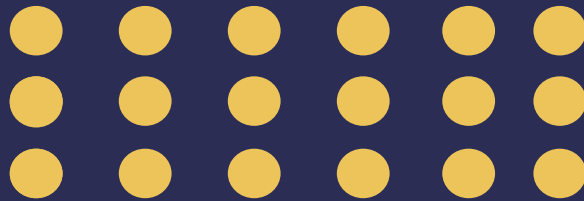
$$3 \times 3$$



$$3 \times 2$$

MODEL THE FACTS

$$3 \times 6 = (\underline{3} \times \underline{3}) + (\underline{3} \times \underline{3})$$



There are other to ways to model this as well.

ASSOCIATIVE PROPERTY

$$3 \times 3 \times 2$$

$$3 \times 6 \text{ or } 2 \times 9$$

MORE EXAMPLES

$$3 \times 1 \times 3 = \frac{3}{1} \times \frac{3}{9} \text{ OR } \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{9}{3}$$

$$3 \times 3 \times 3 = \frac{3}{3} \times \frac{9}{9}$$

$$3 \times 4 \times 3 = \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{12}{9} \text{ OR } \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{9}{3}$$

These are examples. There are other answers.

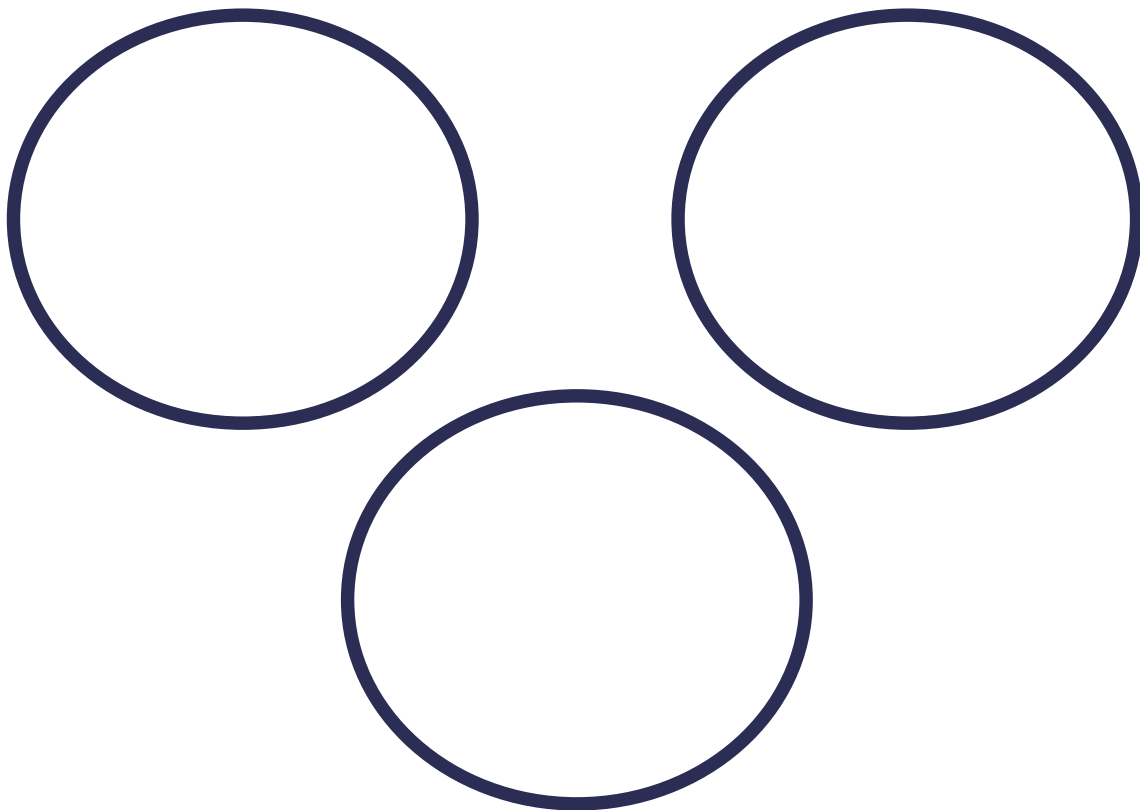
FREE CHOICE

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$$

ZERO PROPERTY

*When you multiply
by zero you get zero...*

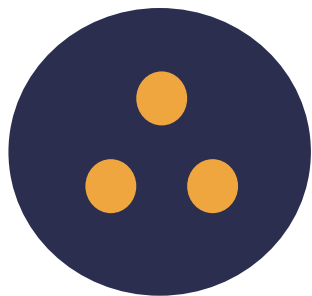
3 groups of **0** is **0**



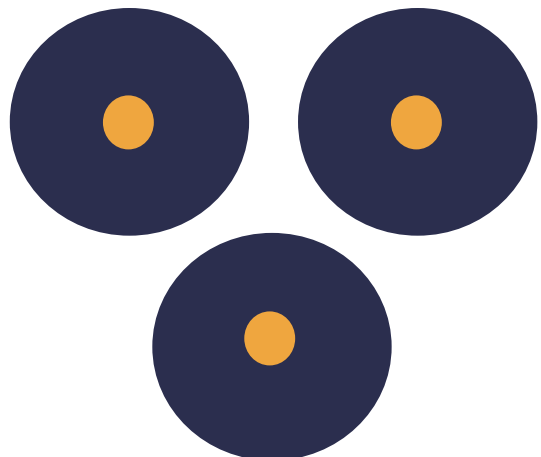
IDENTITY PROPERTY

**When you multiply by 1...
you get that number**

**1 group of
3 is 3**

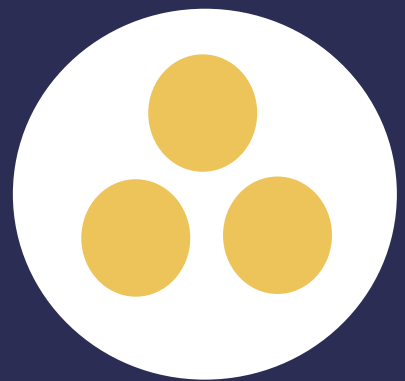
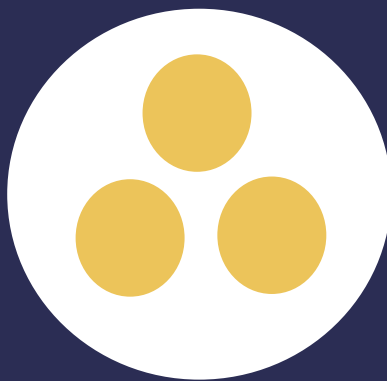
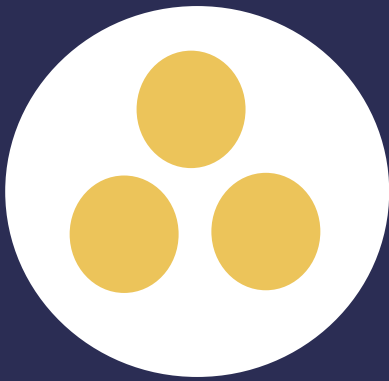


**3 groups
of 1 is 3**



Modeling Multiplication

DRAW EQUAL GROUPS



$$3 \times 3$$

$$3 \times 1$$



$$3 \times 2$$



$$3 \times 3$$



$$3 \times 4$$



Modeling Multiplication

DRAW EQUAL GROUPS

3×5



3×6



3×7



3×8



3×9



3×10



FREE CHOICE

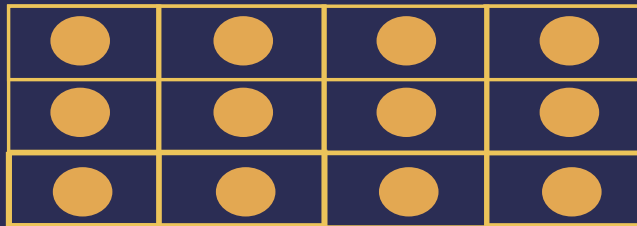
FREE CHOICE

Modeling Multiplication

DRAW AN ARRAY

3 groups of 4

$$3 \times 4 = ?$$

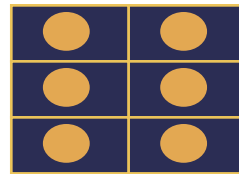


DRAW AN ARRAY

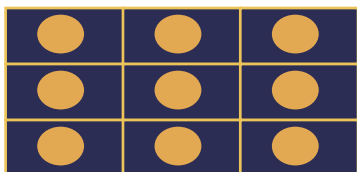
$$3 \times 1$$



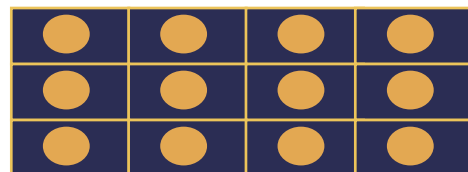
$$3 \times 2$$



$$3 \times 3$$



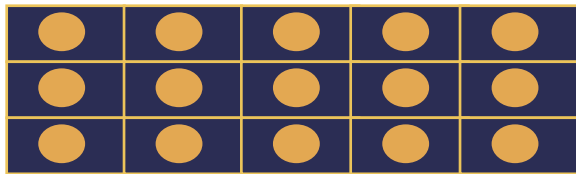
$$3 \times 4$$



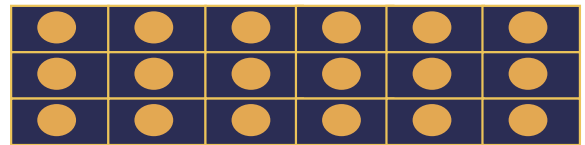
Modeling Multiplication

DRAW AN ARRAY

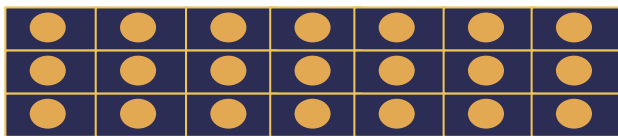
3×5



3×6



3×7



3×8



3×9



3×10



FREE CHOICE

FREE CHOICE

Multiplication strategies:

REPEATED ADDITION

3 groups of 3

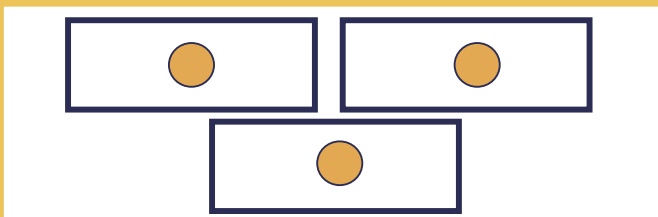
$$3 + 3 + 3 = 9$$



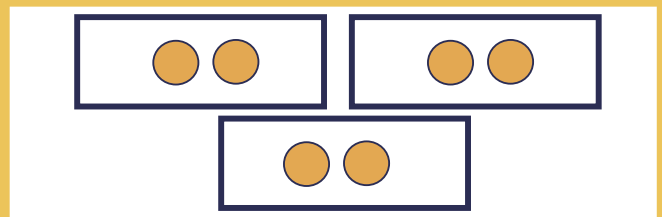
$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

MODEL THE REPEATED ADDITION SENTENCE

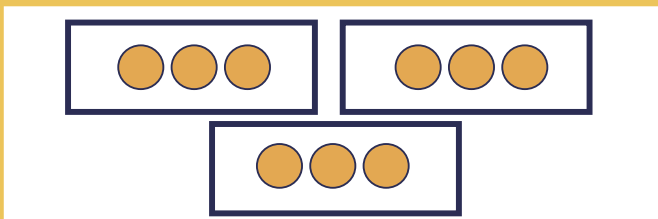
$$3 \times 1 = \\ 1 + 1 + 1$$



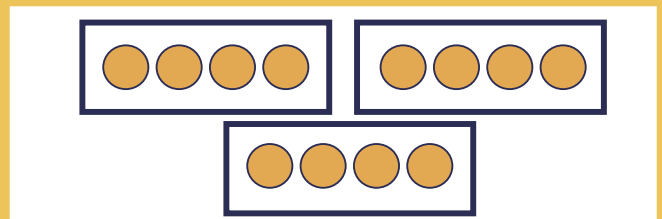
$$3 \times 2 = \\ 2 + 2 + 2$$



$$3 \times 3 = \\ 3 + 3 + 3$$



$$3 \times 4 = \\ 4 + 4 + 4$$

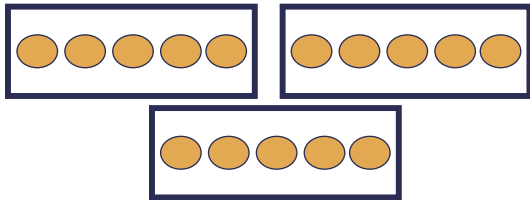


Multiplication strategies:

REPEATED ADDITION

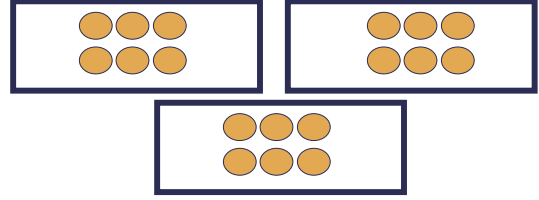
$$3 \times 5 =$$

$$5 + 5 + 5$$



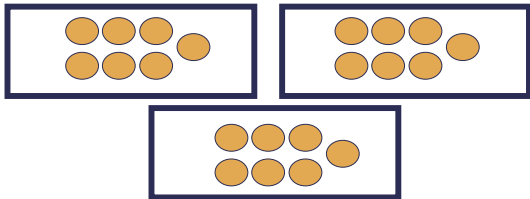
$$3 \times 6 =$$

$$6 + 6 + 6$$



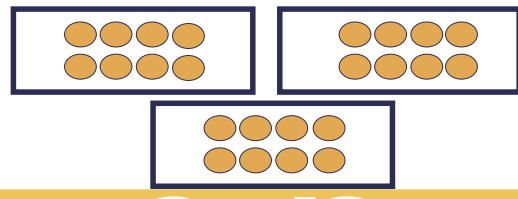
$$3 \times 7 =$$

$$7 + 7 + 7$$



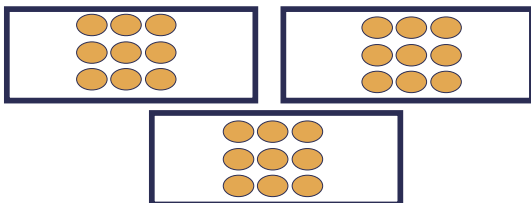
$$3 \times 8 =$$

$$8 + 8 + 8$$



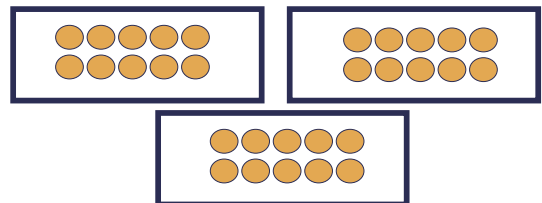
$$3 \times 9 =$$

$$9 + 9 + 9$$



$$3 \times 10 =$$

$$10 + 10 + 10$$



FREE CHOICE

FREE CHOICE

Modeling Multiplication

SKIP COUNTING

DRAW ON A NUMBER LINE



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS



Modeling Multiplication

SKIP COUNTING

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS

3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Modeling Multiplication

SKIP COUNTING

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×1 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×2 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×3 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



Modeling Multiplication

SKIP COUNTING

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×4 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



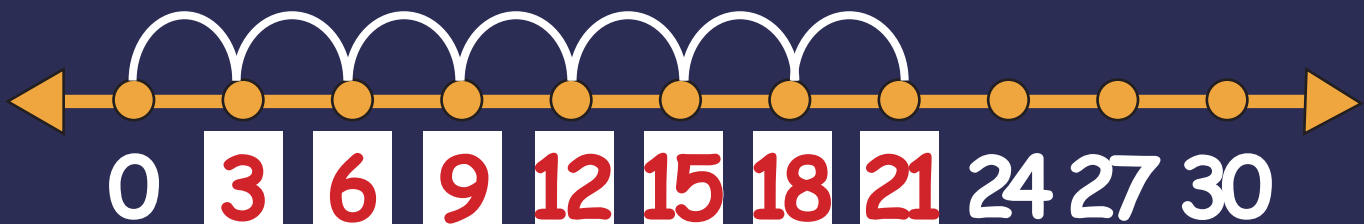
FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×5 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×6 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×7 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



Modeling Multiplication

SKIP COUNTING

FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×8 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×9 ON THE NUMBER LINE.

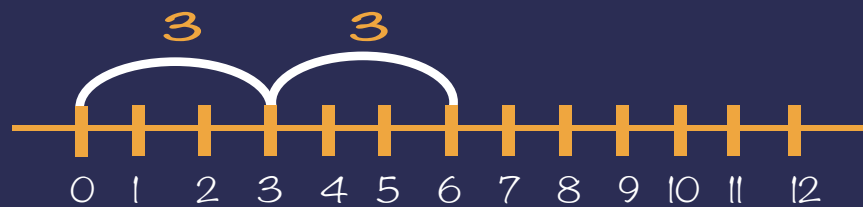


FILL IN THE MISSING NUMBERS. MODEL 3×10 ON THE NUMBER LINE.



Multiplication Strategies:

SKIP COUNTING ON THE NUMBER LINE



$$3 \times 2$$

SOLVE THE PROBLEM ON THE NUMBER LINE

$$3 \times 2$$



$$3 \times 3$$



$$3 \times 4$$

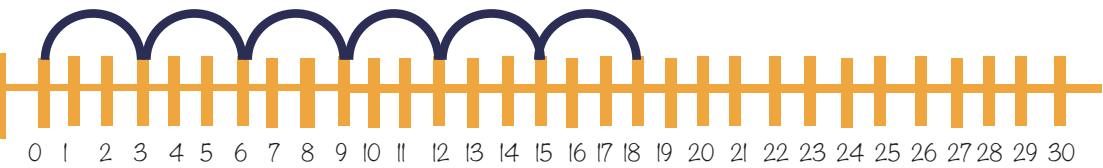


$$3 \times 5$$

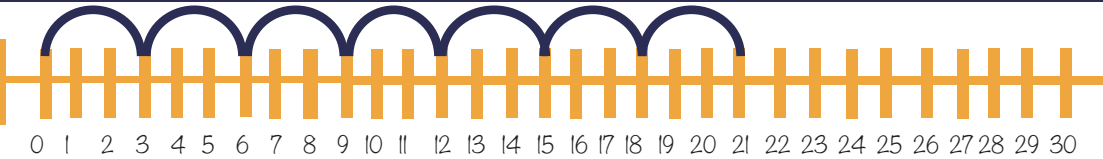


SOLVE THE PROBLEM ON THE NUMBER LINE

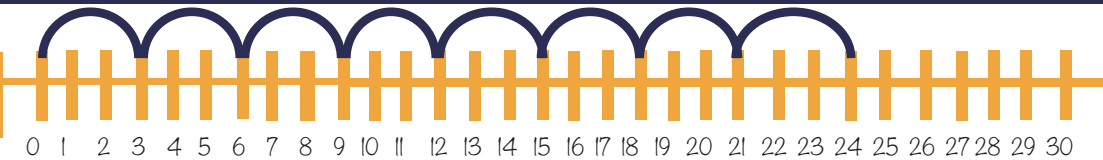
3×6



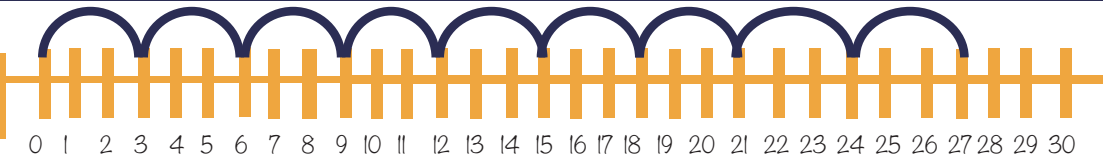
3×7



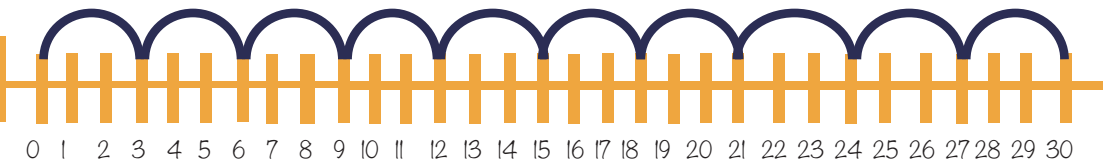
3×8



3×9



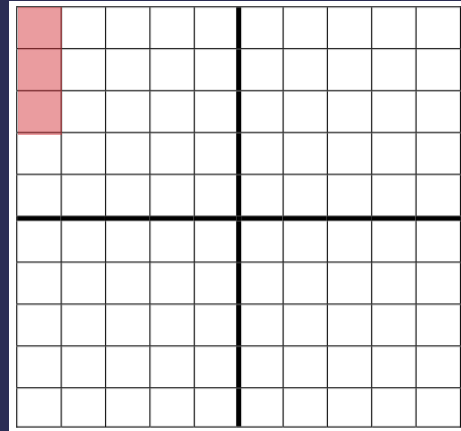
3×10



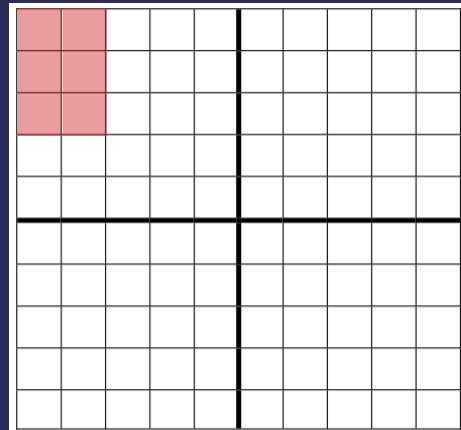
Array Flashcards

MODEL THE PROBLEMS ON THE GRIDS.

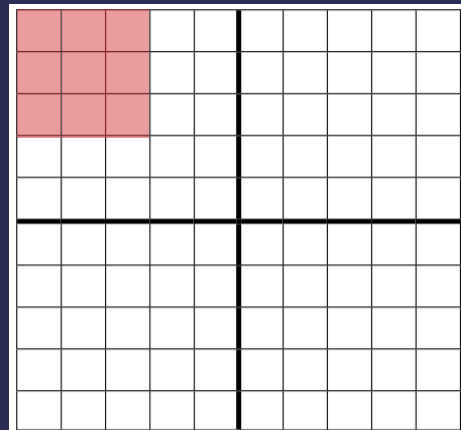
$$3 \times 1 = \underline{3}$$



$$3 \times 2 = \underline{6}$$



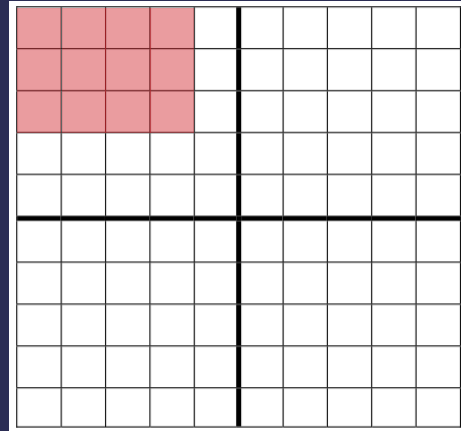
$$3 \times 3 = \underline{9}$$



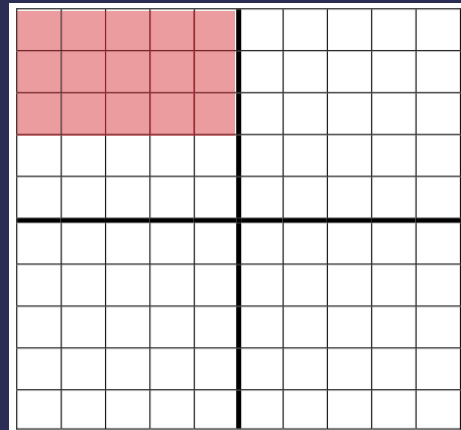
Array Flashcards

MODEL THE PROBLEMS ON THE GRIDS.

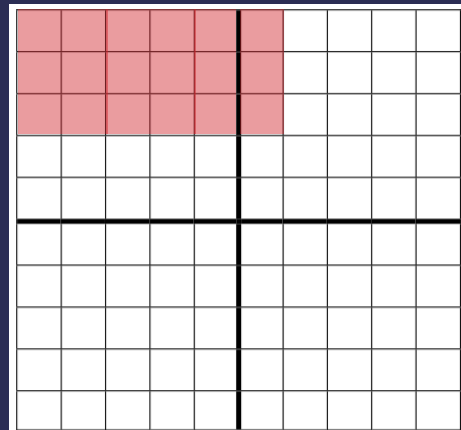
$$3 \times 4 = \underline{12}$$



$$3 \times 5 = \underline{15}$$



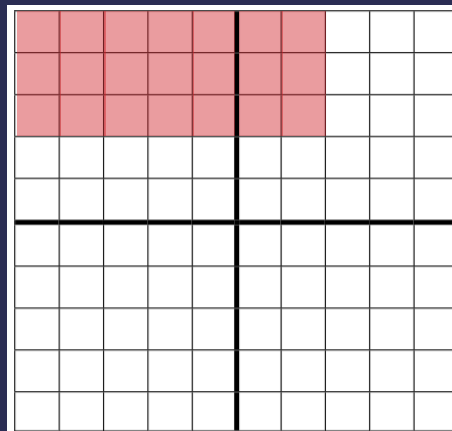
$$3 \times 6 = \underline{18}$$



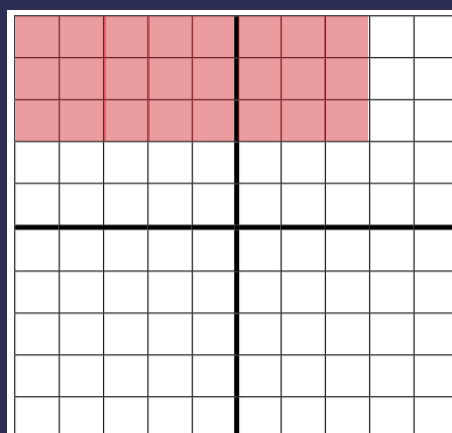
Array Flashcards

MODEL THE PROBLEMS ON THE GRIDS.

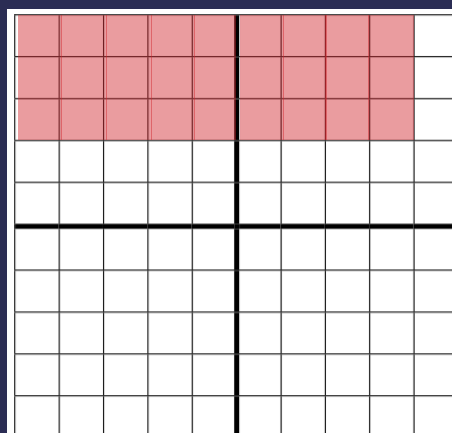
$$3 \times 7 = \underline{21}$$



$$3 \times 8 = \underline{24}$$



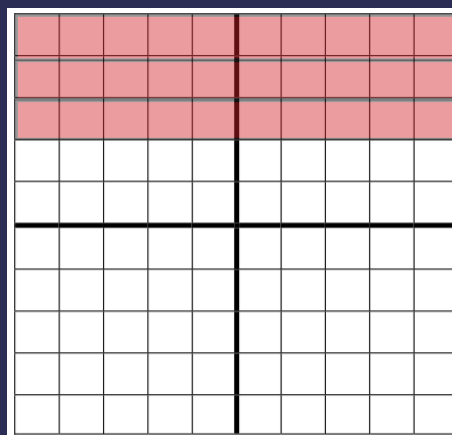
$$3 \times 9 = \underline{27}$$



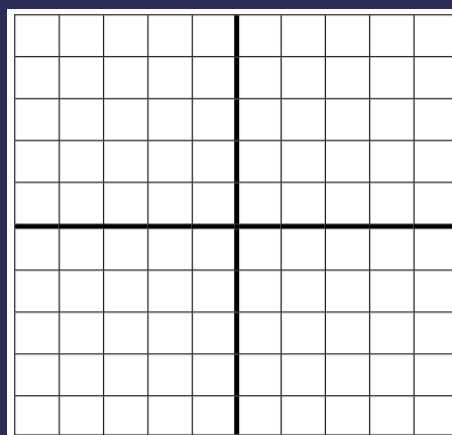
Array Flashcards

MODEL THE PROBLEMS ON THE GRIDS.

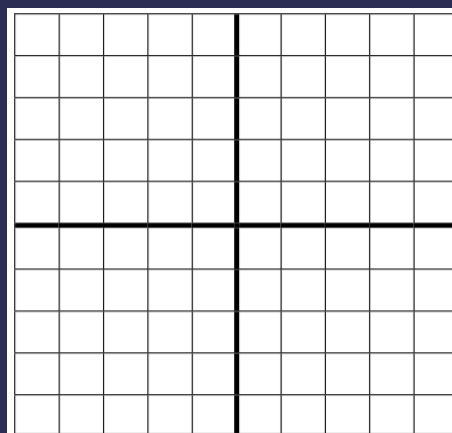
$$3 \times 10 = \underline{30}$$



FREE CHOICE



FREE CHOICE



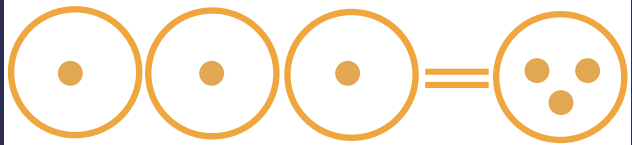
Equal Group Flashcards

MAKE YOUR OWN EQUAL GROUP FLASHCARDS. DRAW EQUAL GROUPS TO MODEL THE PROBLEM.

$$3 \times 0 = 0$$



$$3 \times 1 = 3$$



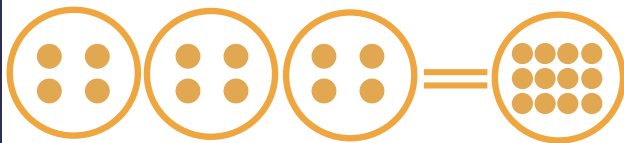
$$3 \times 2 = 6$$



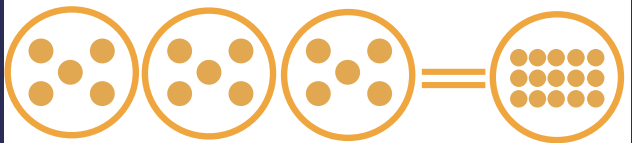
$$3 \times 3 = 9$$



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$



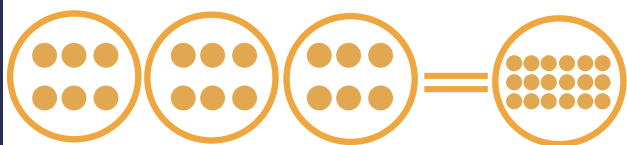
$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



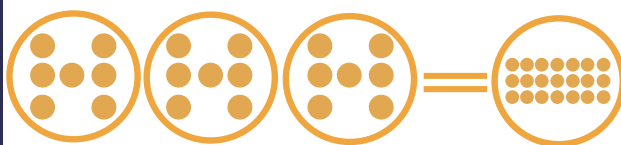
Equal Group Flashcards

MAKE YOUR OWN EQUAL GROUP FLASHCARDS. DRAW EQUAL GROUPS TO MODEL THE PROBLEM.

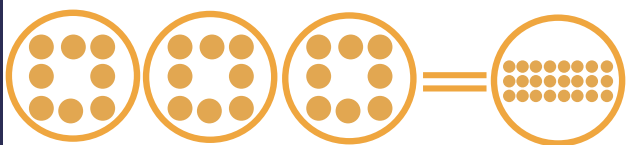
$$3 \times 6 = 18$$



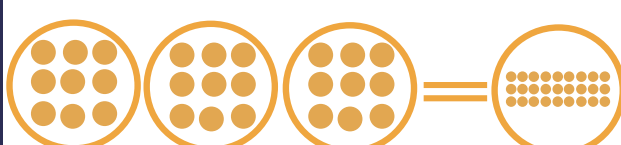
$$3 \times 7 = 21$$



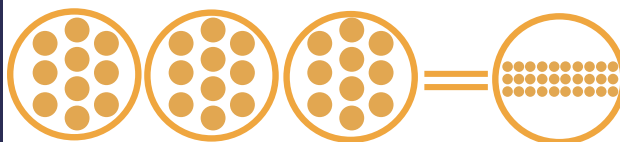
$$3 \times 8 = 24$$



$$3 \times 9 = 27$$



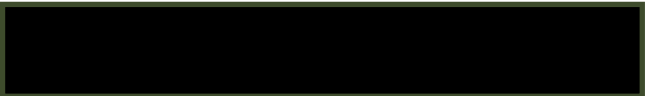
$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

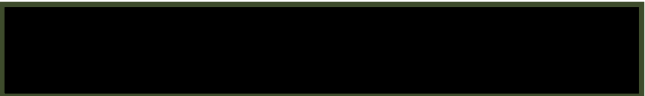


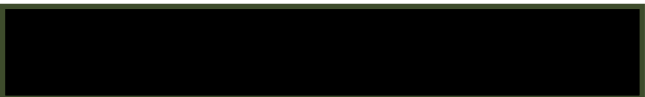
Regular Flashcards

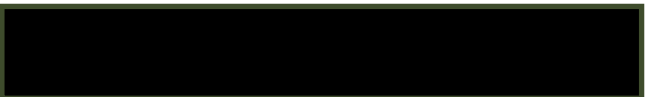

$$3 \times 0$$


$$3 \times 1$$

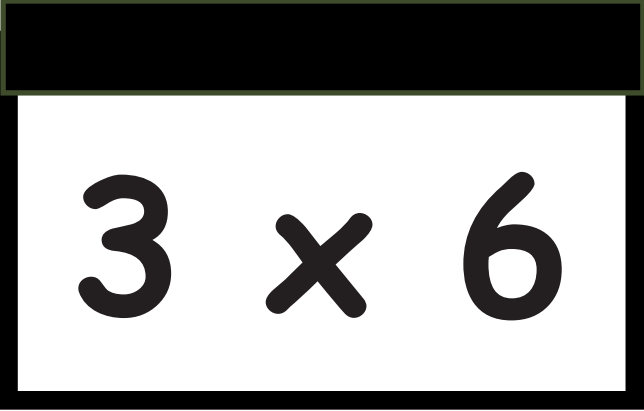

$$3 \times 2$$


$$3 \times 3$$


$$3 \times 4$$

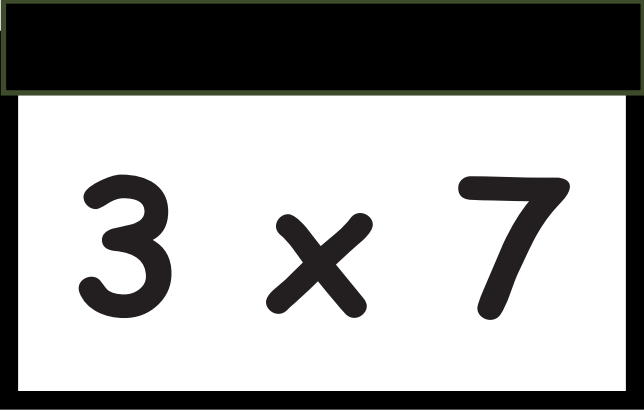

$$3 \times 5$$

Regular Flashcards



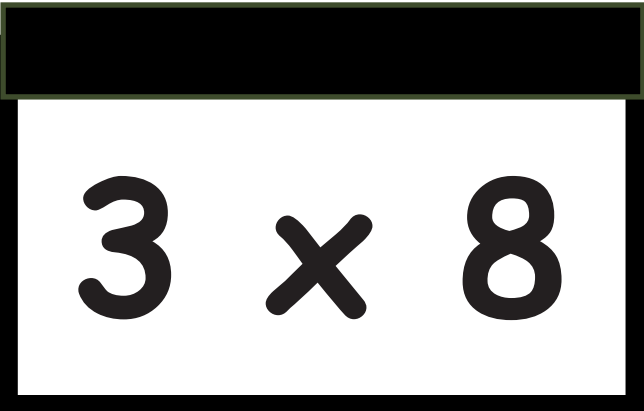
A rectangular flashcard with a black border. The top portion is a solid black rectangle. Below it, the equation 3×6 is written in a large, bold, black font.

$$3 \times 6$$



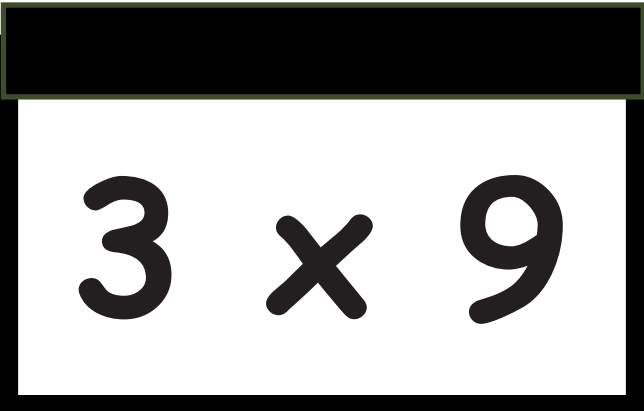
A rectangular flashcard with a black border. The top portion is a solid black rectangle. Below it, the equation 3×7 is written in a large, bold, black font.

$$3 \times 7$$



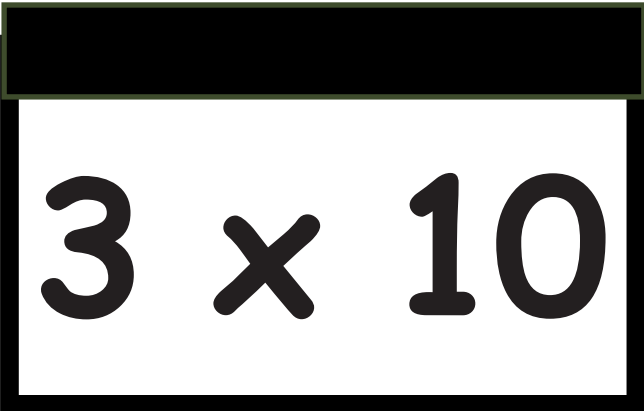
A rectangular flashcard with a black border. The top portion is a solid black rectangle. Below it, the equation 3×8 is written in a large, bold, black font.

$$3 \times 8$$



A rectangular flashcard with a black border. The top portion is a solid black rectangle. Below it, the equation 3×9 is written in a large, bold, black font.

$$3 \times 9$$

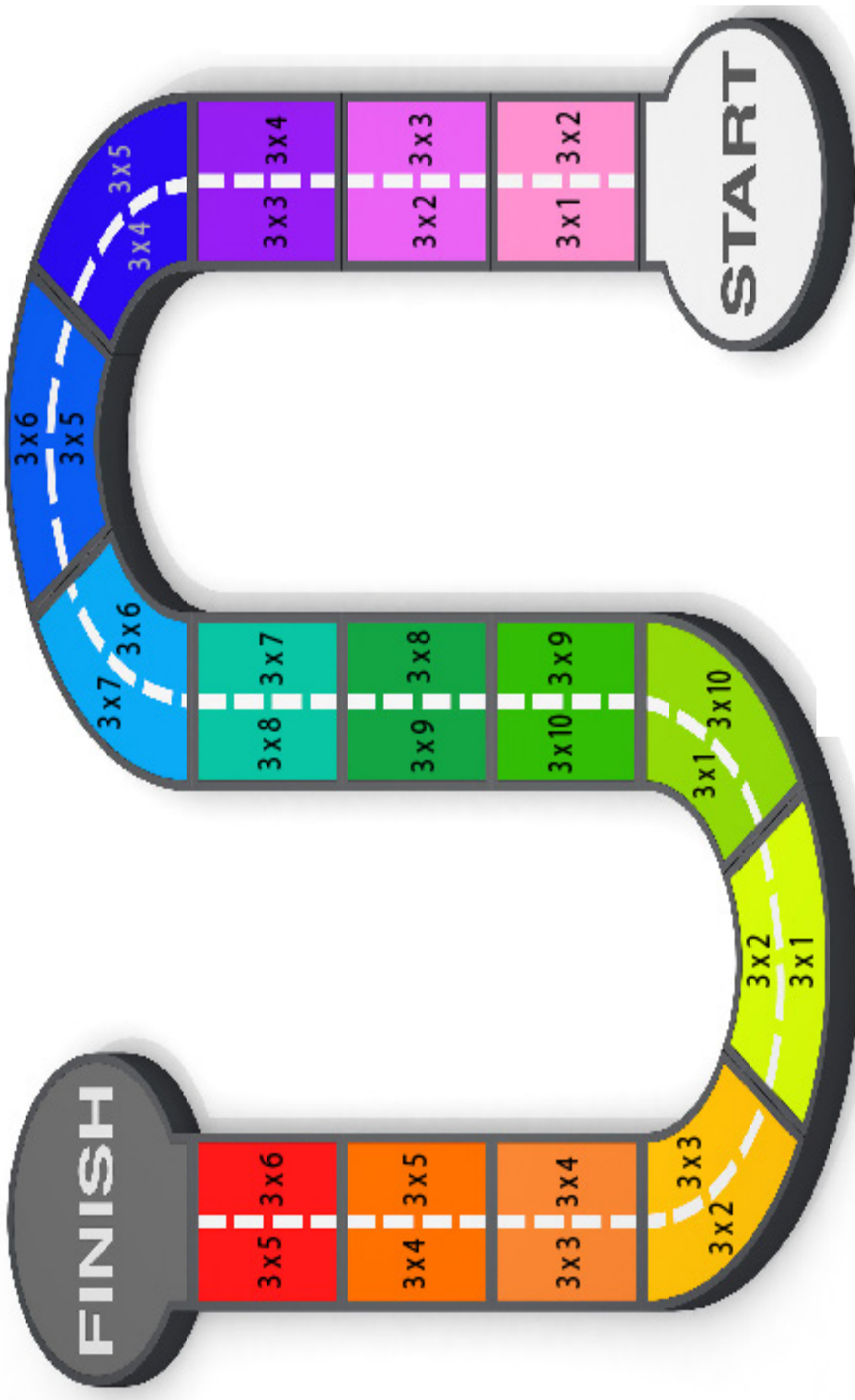


A rectangular flashcard with a black border. The top portion is a solid black rectangle. Below it, the equation 3×10 is written in a large, bold, black font.

$$3 \times 10$$

MULTIPLICATION RACE

Directions: Play with a partner. Each player chooses a marker and a side. Decide who starts. Roll the die. Take turns moving. Player 1 says the product. Player 2 checks the answer using the bookmark. If it is correct, stay on the spot. If it is incorrect, move back one. Whoever reaches first wins.

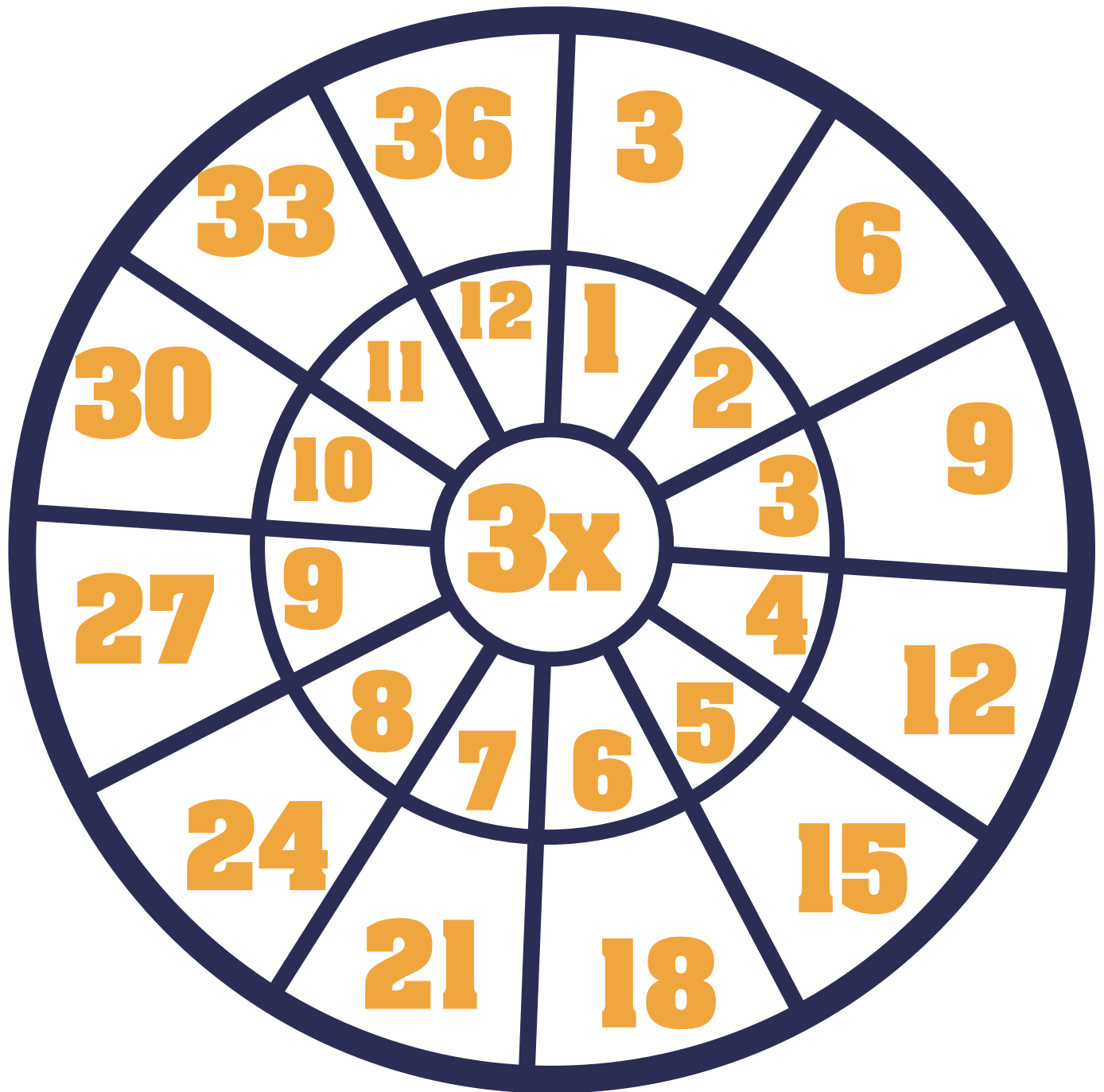




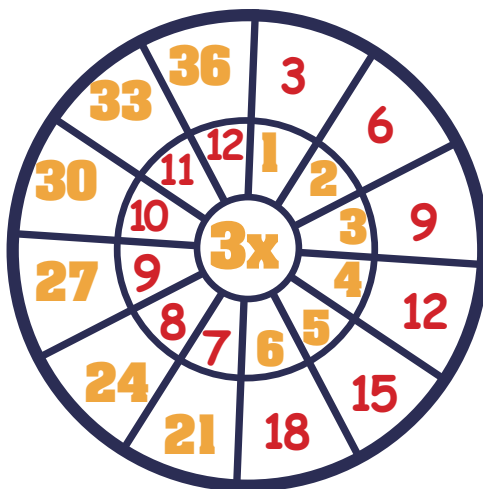
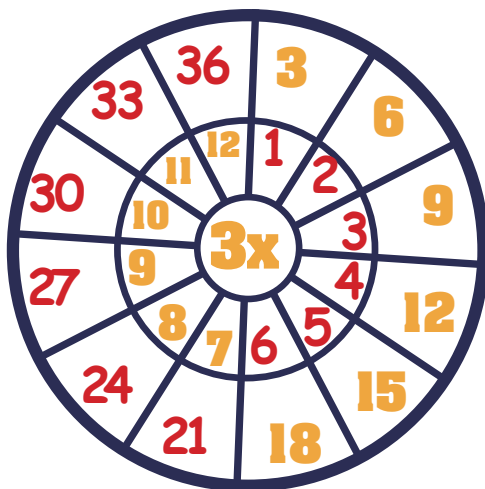
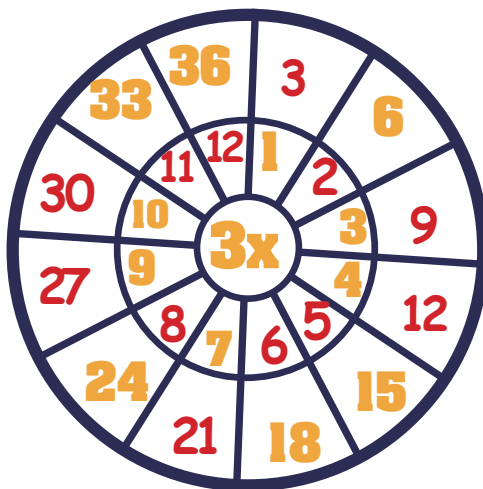
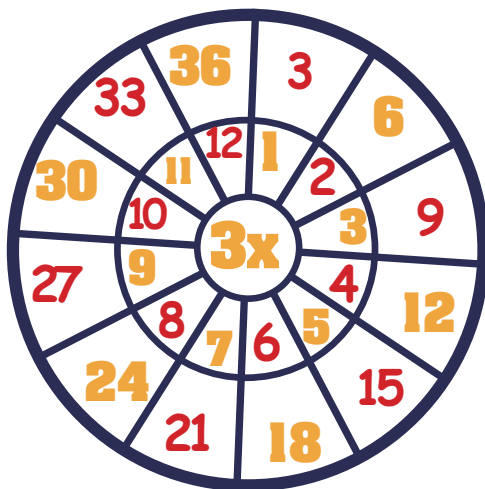
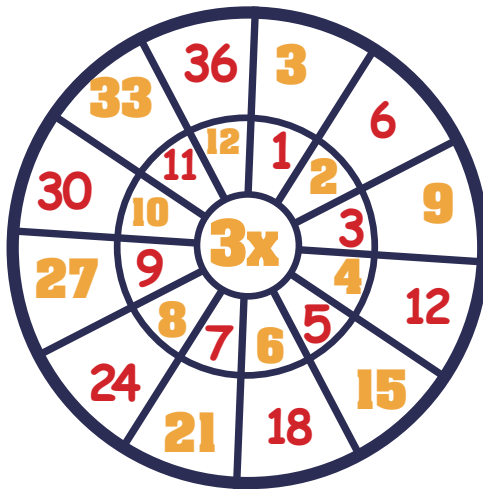
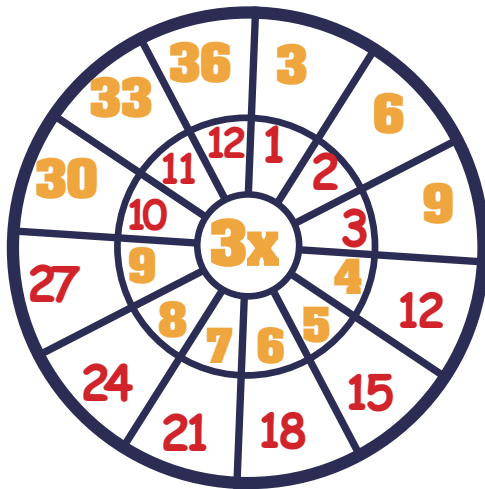
BALLOON RACE



MULTIPLICATION WHEELS



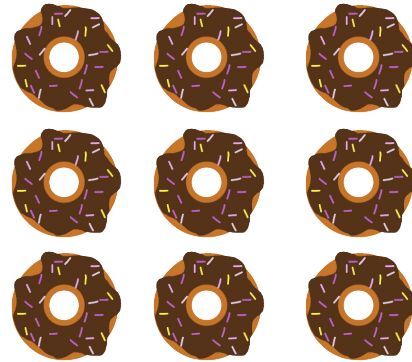
MULTIPLICATION WHEELS



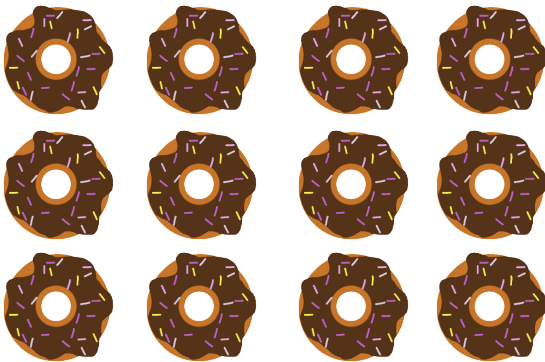
PICTURE FACT FAMILY



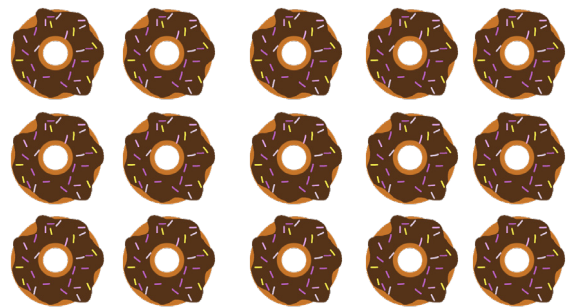
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \div \\ \div \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \div \\ \div \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

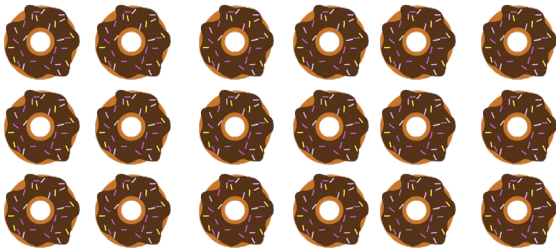


$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 12 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \div \\ \div \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \hline 12 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 15 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \div \\ \div \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \hline 15 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

PICTURE FACT FAMILY



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 18 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \div 6 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \div 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 21 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \div 7 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 21 \\ \div 3 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 24 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \div 8 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \div 3 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 27 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 27 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \div 9 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \div 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

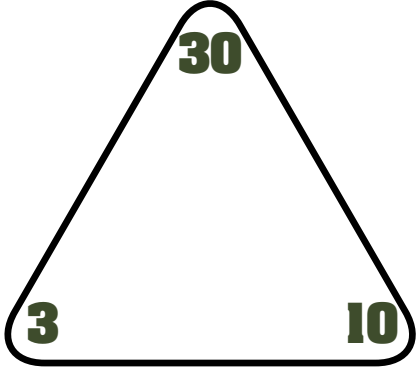
PICTURE FACT FAMILY


$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 10 \\ \hline 30 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \times \\ \div \\ \div \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} = \\ = \\ = \\ = \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 30 \\ 3 \\ 10 \end{array}$$

MAKE YOUR OWN

_____	x	_____	=	_____
_____	x	_____	=	_____
_____	÷	_____	=	_____
_____	÷	_____	=	_____

TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY

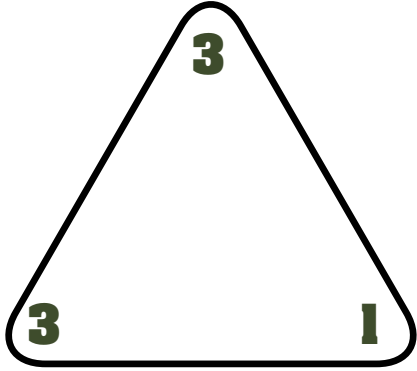


A triangle with the number 3 at the bottom-left vertex, 10 at the bottom-right vertex, and 30 at the top vertex.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 10 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

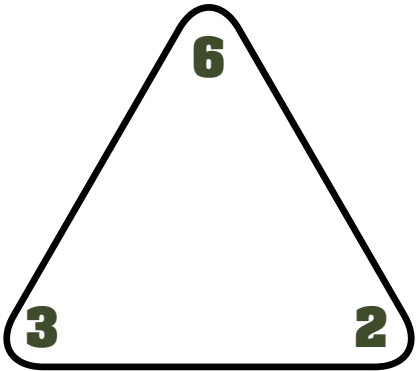
$$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$


A triangle with the number 3 at the bottom-left vertex, 1 at the bottom-right vertex, and 3 at the top vertex.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

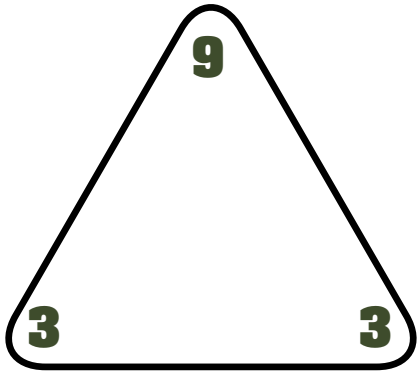
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$


A triangle with the number 3 at the bottom-left vertex, 2 at the bottom-right vertex, and 6 at the top vertex.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$


A triangle with the number 3 at the bottom-left vertex, 3 at the bottom-right vertex, and 9 at the top vertex.

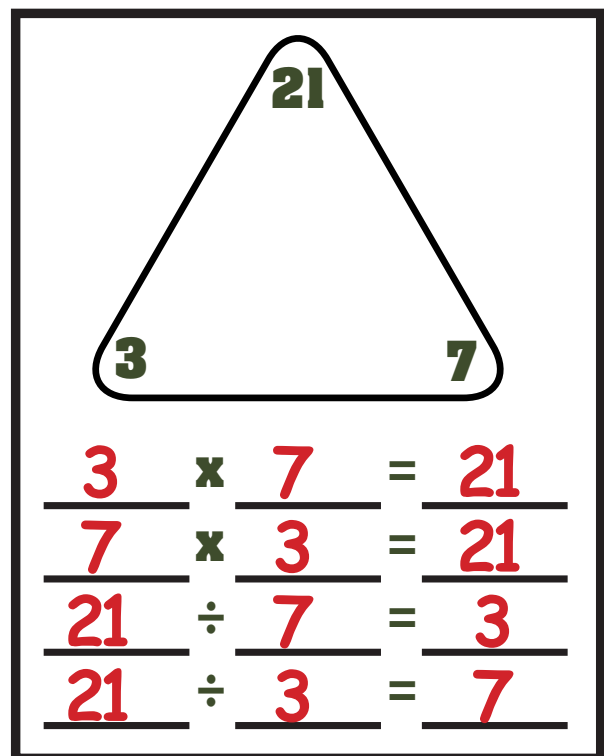
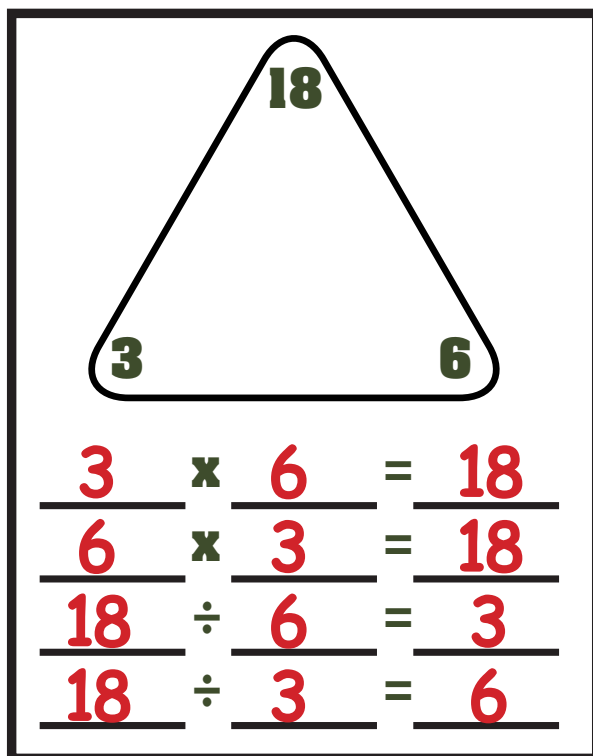
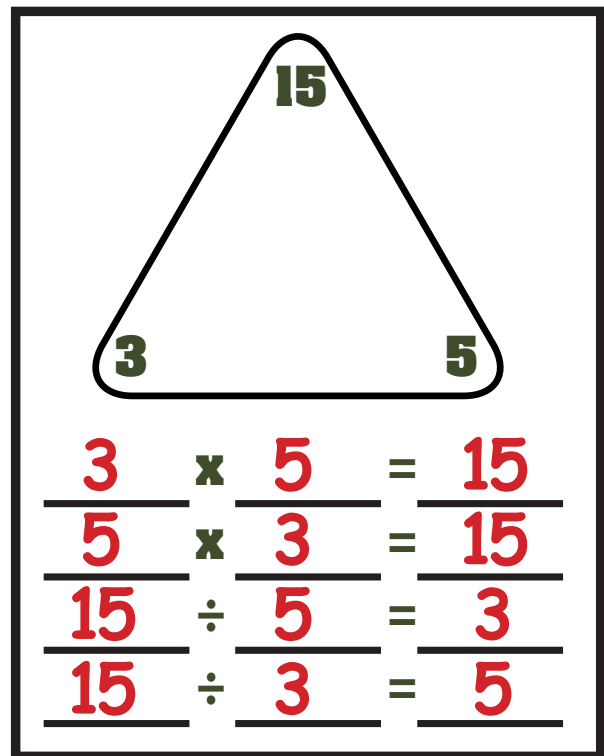
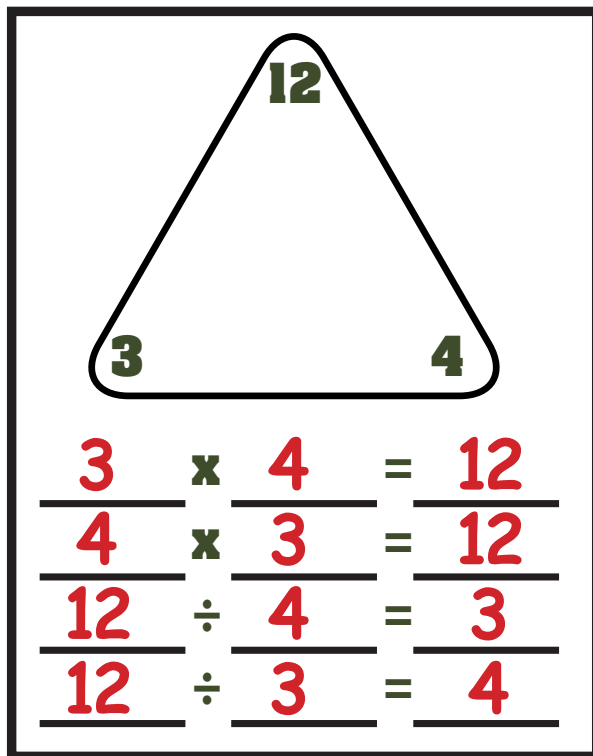
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} \times \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

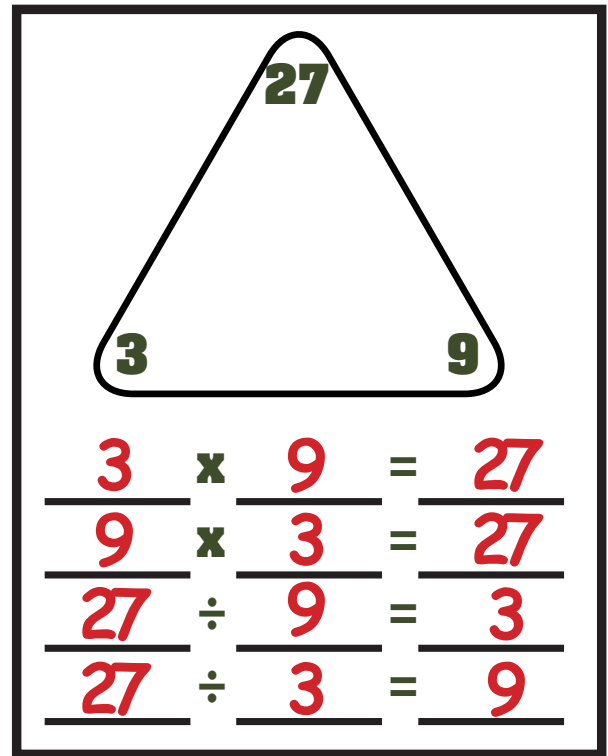
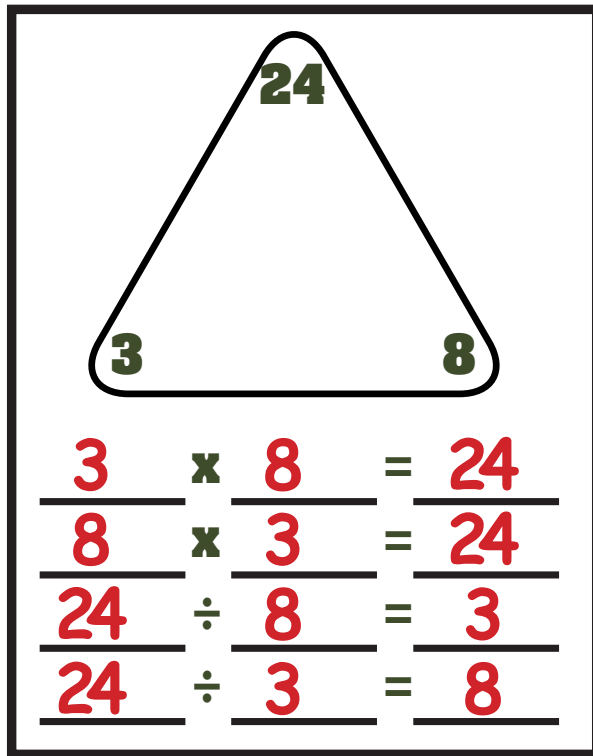
$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} \div \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 9 \end{array}$$

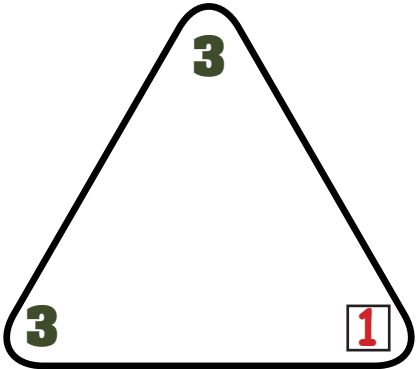
TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY



TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY



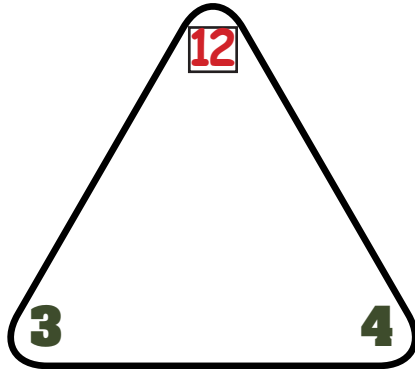
TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY



3

3

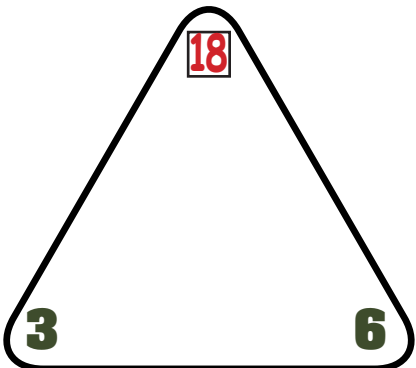
1

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 1 = 3 \\ 1 \times 3 = 3 \\ 3 \div 1 = 3 \\ 3 \div 3 = 1 \end{array}$$


12

3

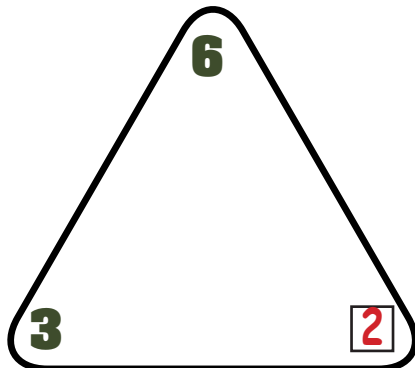
4

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 4 = 12 \\ 4 \times 3 = 12 \\ 12 \div 4 = 3 \\ 12 \div 3 = 4 \end{array}$$


18

3

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 6 = 18 \\ 6 \times 3 = 18 \\ 18 \div 6 = 3 \\ 18 \div 3 = 6 \end{array}$$


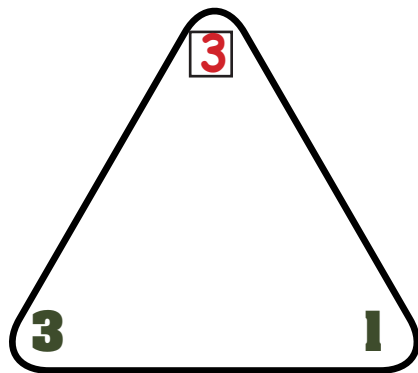
6

3

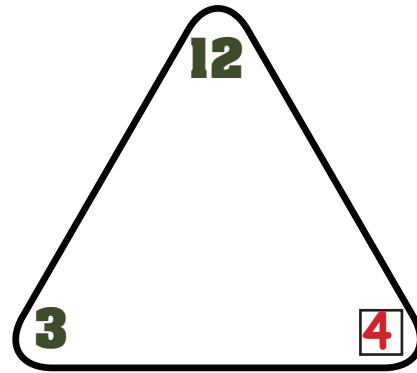
2

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \times 3 = 6 \\ 3 \times 2 = 6 \\ 6 \div 2 = 3 \\ 6 \div 3 = 2 \end{array}$$

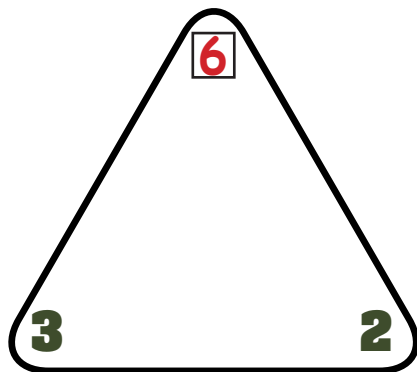
TRIANGLE FACT FAMILY



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3 & \times & 1 = 3 \\ 1 & \times & 3 = 3 \\ 3 & \div & 1 = 3 \\ 3 & \div & 3 = 1 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3 & \times & 4 = 12 \\ 4 & \times & 3 = 12 \\ 12 & \div & 4 = 3 \\ 12 & \div & 3 = 4 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3 & \times & 2 = 6 \\ 2 & \times & 3 = 6 \\ 6 & \div & 2 = 3 \\ 6 & \div & 3 = 2 \end{array}$$

WORD PROBLEM

MODEL YOUR THINKING AND SOLVE THE PROBLEM

THE BAKERY HAD 3 ROWS OF DONUTS. THERE WERE 5 DONUTS IN EACH ROW. HOW MANY DONUTS DID THEY HAVE ALTOGETHER?

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{5} = \underline{15}$$

THE BAKERY HAD 3 BOXES WITH 8 DONUTS IN EACH BOX. HOW MANY DONUTS DID THEY HAVE?

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{8} = \underline{24}$$

THERE WERE 3 BAGS OF DONUTS IN THE BAKERY. EACH BAG HAD 10 DONUTS INSIDE. HOW MANY DONUTS WERE THERE ALTOGETHER?

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{10} = \underline{30}$$

THE BAKERY HAD 3 BOXES OF DONUTS WITH 3 DONUTS IN EACH BOX. HOW MANY DONUTS DID THEY HAVE ALTOGETHER?

$$\underline{3} \times \underline{3} = \underline{9}$$

QUIZ

WRITE A 3'S FACT IN EACH BOX. THEN FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EACH BOX TO MATCH THE FACT.

**I CAN SKIP COUNT
BY 3'S!**

**I CAN REPRESENT 3'S
WITH EQUAL GROUPS!**

**I CAN REPRESENT 3'S
WITH ARRAYS!**

**I CAN REPRESENT 3'S
ON THE NUMBER LINE.**

**I CAN USE REPEATED
ADDITION FOR MY 3'S.**

**MY STRATEGY FOR
THINKING ABOUT 3'S IS...**

CERTIFICATE

★
GREAT MATH WORK!
★

HAS SUCCESSFULLY PRACTICED THE
3 TIMES TABLES!

GREAT JOB!

TEACHER: _____ DATE: _____

3

Multiplication

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

Hint: Doubles + 1
more group

3

MULTIPLICATION

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

Hint: Doubles + 1
more group

3

MULTIPLICATION

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

Hint: Doubles + 1
more group