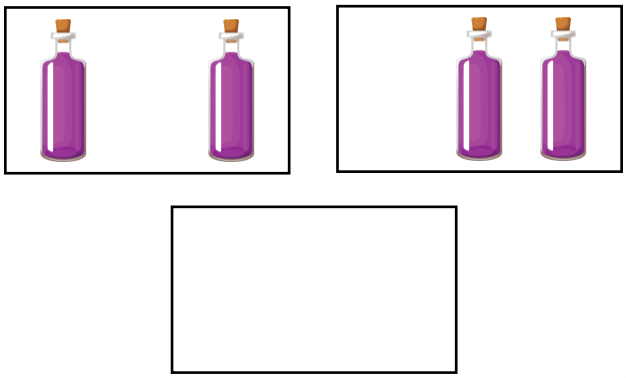
The 3 Times Table

1. Complete the equal groups of potion bottles to match the multiplication below.

3 x 3 = 9



VF

2. Circle the multiplication shown by the toppings on the ice creams below.

A.	B.	C.
3 x 6 = 18	3 x 5 = 14	6 x 3 = 18

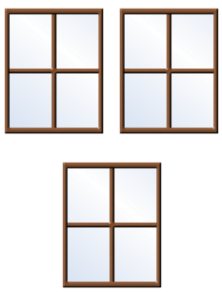
VF

3. Match each representation to the correct multiplication.

A.

B.

C.



1. 6 x 3 = 18

2. 12 = 3 x 4

VF

4. Mr Sampson is preparing for Sports Day. He puts eight hula hoops in three boxes.

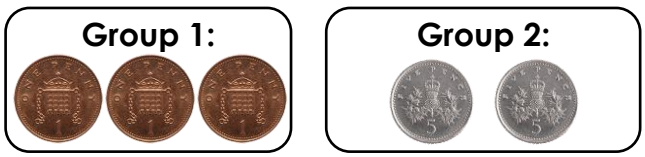
He says,

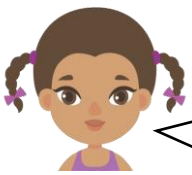
There are 29 pupils in my class, so each pupil will have their own hula hoop.

Do you agree with Mr Sampson? Draw images to support your answer.

R

5. Rita has two groups of coins and is comparing their values.





Rita

Group 1 has the most amount of money as it has 3 lots of coins. Group 2 only has 2 lots of coins.

Is Rita correct? Explain your reasoning.

R

6. What could the missing values in this word problem be?

I can see three washing lines from my window.

Each washing line holds between 4 and 9 pegs.

How many pegs could have been used in total?

Find two different ways to complete this multiplication story.

PS

The 3 Times Table

1. There should be 3 potion bottles in each of the 3 groups to show that 3 x 3 = 9.
2. C
3. A. 1; B. 2; C. 2
4. Mr Sampson is incorrect because 3 lots of 8 hula hoops equals 24 hula hoops. 29 is 5 more than 24, so Mr Sampson is 5 hula hoops short.
5. Rita is incorrect. Group 1 has 3 lots of 1p coins and 3 x 1p = 3p. Group 2 has 2 lots of 5p coins and 2 x 5p = 10p. Therefore, Group 2 has the most money because 10p is greater than 3p.
6. Various answers, for example: each washing line could hold 5 pegs. 3 x 5 = 15 pegs. Each washing line could hold 7 pegs. 3 x 7 = 21 pegs.