

Y3 Multiplication Division

KS2 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

$$4 \times 8 = ?$$

Step 1 · Double 8

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

Step 2 · Double again (4 is double 2)

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

Answer: $4 \times 8 = 32$

Check: $32 \div 4 = 8$ ✓ (inverse operation)

2. Now try one with the steps

$$3 \times 7 = ?$$

Step 1 · Count in 3s seven times: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21

Step 2 · Fact family check

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What is 3×4 ?

2. What is 3×9 ?

3. What is 4×6 ?

4. What is 8×5 ?

5. What is 8×7 ?

6. $32 \div 4 = ?$

7. $27 \div 3 = ?$

8. $64 \div 8 = ?$

9. Write the missing number: $4 \times \underline{\quad} = 28$

10. A box holds 8 eggs. There are 6 boxes. How many eggs altogether?

11. 24 stickers are shared equally among 3 children. How many does each child get?

12. Tables seat 4 people. How many tables are needed for 36 people?

13. Write all four facts in the fact family for $8 \times 3 = 24$.

14. Kemi buys 3 packs of 8 pens and 2 packs of 4 pens. How many pens does she have?

4. Before you hand it in

Thinking division is commutative

$12 \div 3 = 4$, but $3 \div 12$ is not a whole number. Division has a fixed order — the total comes first.

Confusing the 3x and 4x tables

Use doubling to check the 4s: $2 \times 7 = 14$, double it = 28. So $4 \times 7 = 28$.

Counting from 0 first jump

Put up a finger for each jump: 3, 6, 9, 12, 15. Five fingers, so $3 \times 5 = 15$.

Forgetting the 8s are double the 4s

If $4 \times 6 = 24$, then $8 \times 6 = 48$. Doubling links the 2, 4 and 8 tables.