1. A boat takes visitors out into the sea to watch dolphins swimming. The bar chart shows the number of people that went out on each boat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Boat times</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer these questions:

a) How many people went on the 9.00 boat?

b) How many people went on the 11.00 boat?

c) A coach bringing people to one of the boats was late and the visitors missed the boat. Which boat do you think it was?

d) How many more people went on the 9.00 boat than on the 12.00 boat?

e) Which boat had most people on it? Why do you think this was?

f) The 1.00 boat was full. How many visitors can one of these boats hold?

g) How many people travelled on the boats altogether?

h) Put the information shown on the graph in a table.
1. The bar chart shows how many crabs were caught in different baskets on one day in August.

**Number of crabs in each basket**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basket</th>
<th>Number of Crabs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answer these questions:

a) How many crabs were caught in basket C?

b) How many crabs were caught in basket A?

c) Which two baskets had the same number of crabs?

d) Which basket caught the least number of crabs? Give two reasons why you think this might be.

e) How many more crabs were there in basket E than in basket D?

f) How many crabs were caught altogether?

g) Put the information on the graph in a table.
This graph shows the hourly temperature in Weymouth on a lovely hot summer’s day. Use the graph to answer the questions below.

1. What was the temperature at 12.00? ..............
2. How much did the temperature rise between 8.00 and 10.00? ..............
3. By how much did the temperature fall between 16.00 and 20.00? ..............
4. What do you think the temperature was at 11.00? ..............
5. What do you think the temperature was at 19.00? ..............
6. When was the hottest time of day? ..............
7. At which two times was the temperature 20°C? ..............
8. What do you think the temperature would be at 21.00? ..............
This graph shows the time Fred took to walk 12 km. Use the graph to answer the questions below.

1. What time did Fred start off on his walk? ..............

2. How far had he gone after 40 minutes? ..............

3. How far did Fred walk between 1.40 and 2.00? ..............

4. At what time did Fred stop for 20 minutes for an ice cream? ..............

5. When Fred continued his walk did he walk faster or slower? ..............

6. How far did Fred walk between 2.20 and 2.40? ..............

7. How long did the whole walk take? ..............

8. If Fred had not stopped for an ice cream how long do you think he would have taken? Give a reason for your answer. .................................................................
Pictogram of birds seen in a garden.

Sara kept a record of the birds she saw each day for a week. She presented her results as a pictogram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of bird</th>
<th>Pictogram</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue tit</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackbird</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparrow</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starling</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seagull</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeon</td>
<td>🐦</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

represent 5 birds

1. How many blackbirds did she see?
2. Which was the most frequent type of bird?
3. How many more seagulls than blue tits?
4. How many more sparrows than pigeons?
5. What is the total number of birds shown on the chart?
6. Why do you think Sara saw so many seagulls?

Make your own pictogram of birds seen in your area: but you may need a bird book to help you recognise them.

Compare your results to the results above.
Pictogram of cars seen in a village

Tom carried out a survey of the most popular cars in his village. He presented his results as a pictogram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make of car</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renault</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volkswagen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peugeot</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honda</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vauxhall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

→ represents 5 cars

1. How many Honda cars?
2. Which was the most popular make of car?
3. How many more Volkswagen cars than Vauxhall cars?
4. How many more Ford cars than Renault?
5. What is the total number of cars shown on the chart?

Make your own pictogram of cars seen in your area; but don’t go too near the road!

Compare it to the results above.
Page 1

1. a) 100  b) About 126  c) 12.00  d) 40  e) 1.00  The extras were the ones that had missed the 12.00 boat.  f) 160  g) About 526  h) Information put into table form.

Page 2

1. a) 30  b) 55 (± 1)  c) B and E  d) C  Any sensible reasons such as 'The basket entrance was smaller than the others', 'Basket C was not placed near the crabs' or 'It was not there as long as the others'  e) 30  f) 265 (± 1)

g) Information put into table form.
Answers

Page 1

1. 23°C  
2. 4°C  
3. about 7°C  
4. about 21°C  
5. about 20°C  
6. Just after 14:00  
7. about 10:40 and 19:00  
8. about 16°C  

Page 2

1. 1:00 p.m.  
2. 4 km  
3. 2 km  
4. 2:00 p.m.  
5. faster  
6. 3 km  
7. 2 hours including stop.  
8. Any answer, either faster, the same time or slower with reasoned answer.
Answers

Page 1

1. 25  
2. Sparrow  
3. 15

4. 25  
5. 160

6. Any reasonable answer such as ‘She lives near the sea.’

Page 2

1. 20  
2. Ford  
3. 10

4. 20  
5. 125
Making multiplication and division sentences

Using these numbers make 4 multiplication and division sentences

1. □ □ = □  
2. □ □ = □

3. □ □ = □  
4. □ □ = □

Using these numbers make 4 multiplication and division sentences

1. □ □ = □  
2. □ □ = □

3. □ □ = □  
4. □ □ = □
Making multiplication and division sentences

Using these numbers make 4 multiplication and division sentences

1. □ \times □ = □
2. □ \times □ = □
3. □ \div □ = □
4. □ \div □ = □

Using these numbers make 4 multiplication and division sentences

1. □ \times □ = □
2. □ \times □ = □
3. □ \div □ = □
4. □ \div □ = □
Making multiplication or division sentences from three numbers

1. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
2. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
3. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  
4. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  

1. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
2. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
3. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  
4. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  

1. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
2. \( \square \times \square = \square \)  
3. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  
4. \( \square \div \square = \square \)  

Name:
Money and division

1. Four children shared £22 between them.
   How much did they each get?

2. Four children shared £18 between them.
   How much did they each get?

3. A £45 prize was shared equally between two boys.
   How much did they each get?

4. 10 children were sponsored for a bike ride.
   They collected a total of £55.
   They each collected the same amount.
   How much did they each collect?

5. 5 girls shared £32 between them.
   How much did they each get?

6. In four weeks Jim saved £42.
   He saved the same amount each week.
   How much did he save each week?

7. Ten children donated a total of £94 to a charity.
   They each gave the same amount.
   How much did they each give?

Name:
Money and division

1. Four children shared £34 between them.
   How much did they each get?

2. Five children shared £21 between them.
   How much did they each get?

3. A £55 prize was shared equally between two girls.
   How much did they each get?

4. 10 children were sponsored for a walk.
   They collected a total of £34.
   They each collected the same amount.
   How much did they each collect?

5. 5 boys shared £36 between them.
   How much did they each get?

6. In four weeks Jill saved £38.
   She saved the same amount each week.
   How much did she save each week?

7. Ten children donated a total of £87 to a charity.
   They each gave the same amount.
   How much did they each give?
Hi! All these questions are about dividing by 100 or 1000, including decimals.

1. What number is 100 times smaller than 7 200? .................
2. What number is 100 times smaller than 3 600? .................
3. What number is 100 times smaller than 20? .................
4. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 450? .................
5. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 60? .................
6. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 80? .................

Make these numbers 100 times smaller:

7. 5 500 ........... 8. 9 800 ........... 9. 800 ...........
10. 75 ........... 11. 62 ........... 12. 10 ...........

Make these numbers 1 000 times smaller:

13. 21 000 ........... 14. 5 010 ........... 15. 90 ........... 
16. 250 ........... 17. 300 ........... 18. 60 ........... 

19. 36 000 apples are packed into 1000 boxes.
   How many apples are there in each box? .................

20. 1000 pens cost £400.
   How much did each pen cost in pence? .................

Name: 

Page 1
Divide by 100 and 1000
Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

Hi! All these questions are about dividing by 100 or 1000, including decimals.

1. What number is 100 times smaller than 6 400? .................
2. What number is 100 times smaller than 8 000? .................
3. What number is 100 times smaller than 50? .................
4. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 700? .................
5. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 330? .................
6. What number is 1 000 times smaller than 110? .................

Make these numbers 100 times smaller:

7. 6 600 ........... 8. 8 700 ........... 9. 400 ...........
10. 65 ........... 11. 42 ........... 12. 20 ...........

Make these numbers 1 000 times smaller:

13. 32 000 ........... 14. 6 050 ........... 15. 80 ...........
16. 350 ........... 17. 900 ........... 18. 40 ...........

19. 42 000 pears are packed into 1000 boxes.
How many pears are there in each box? .................

20. 1000 pencils cost £350.
How much did each pen cost in pence? .................

Name:
## Making multiplication and division sentences
Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

### Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> 4 x 5 = 20, 2. 5 x 4 = 20, 3. 20 ÷ 5 = 4, 4. 20 ÷ 4 = 5 (or vice versa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> 4 x 6 = 24, 2. 6 x 4 = 24, 3. 24 ÷ 6 = 4, 4. 24 ÷ 4 = 6 (or vice versa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> 6 x 5 = 30, 2. 5 x 6 = 30, 3. 30 ÷ 5 = 6, 4. 30 ÷ 6 = 5 (or vice versa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> 5 x 7 = 35, 2. 7 x 5 = 35, 3. 35 ÷ 7 = 5, 4. 35 ÷ 5 = 7 (or vice versa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Money and Division Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 1</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. £5.50</td>
<td>2. £4.50</td>
<td>3. £22.50</td>
<td>4. £5.50</td>
<td>5. £6.40</td>
<td>6. £10.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 2</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. £8.50</td>
<td>2. £4.20</td>
<td>3. £27.50</td>
<td>4. £3.40</td>
<td>5. £7.20</td>
<td>6. £9.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Divide by 100 and 1000

Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

### Answers

#### Page 1

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.06</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.09</td>
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#### Page 2

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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<td>0.08</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>35p</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multiply a two digit multiple of 10 by 2,3,4,5 or 10
Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

Brilliant tables practice – if you know your tables you will be able to do these really quickly.

1. 20 x 2 =  
2. 3 x 30 =  
3. 40 x 3 =  
4. 4 x 50 =  
5. 50 x 4 =  
6. 2 x 40 =  
7. 40 x 4 =  
8. 5 x 30 =  
9. 50 x 5 =  
10. 3 x 20 =  
11. 50 x 10 =  
12. 10 x 20 =  
13. 30 x 2 =  
14. 2 x 10 =  
Multiply a two digit multiple of 10 by 2, 3, 4, 5 or 10

Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

Put your 'times ten' skills with your tables knowledge for really fast results!

1. 20 x 3 = 
2. 4 x 30 = 
3. 40 x 4 = 
4. 5 x 50 = 
5. 50 x 5 = 
6. 3 x 40 = 
7. 40 x 5 = 
8. 2 x 30 = 
9. 50 x 2 = 
10. 4 x 20 = 
11. 30 x 10 = 
12. 10 x 40 = 
13. 10 x 3 = 
14. 4 x 10 = 

Name: 
Page 2
Multiplying two digit multiples of 10

Pencil at the ready – let’s see how quickly you can manage these – all in your head!

1. 30 x 4 =   
2. 50 x 5 =   
3. 80 x 3 =   

4. 20 x 4 =   
5. 70 x 5 =   
6. 60 x 3 =   

7. 30 x   = 150  
8. 50 x   = 300  
9. 80 x   = 320  

10. 40 x   = 160 
11. 60 x   = 360 
12. 70 x   = 210 

13. 300 = 50 x   
14. 350 = 50 x   
15. 400 = 80 x   

16. 240 = 60 x   
17. 720 = 80 x   
18. 500 = 10 x   

19.   x 5 = 300  
20.   x 7 = 350  
21.   x 8 = 320  

22.   x 4 = 160  
23.   x 3 = 270  
24.   x 2 = 180  

Multiplying two digit multiples of 10

Ready, steady, go!
Fly through these at the speed of sound!

1. 20 x 5 =  
2. 60 x 4 =  
3. 70 x 2 =  
4. 30 x 6 =  
5. 80 x 5 =  
6. 70 x 3 =  
7. 40 x  = 200 
8. 50 x  = 150 
9. 90 x  = 360 
10. 20 x  = 180 
11. 60 x  = 240 
12. 70 x  = 420 
13. 200 = 50 x  
14. 450 = 50 x  
15. 270 = 30 x  
16. 480 = 60 x  
17. 480 = 80 x  
18. 330 = 10 x  
19.  x 5 = 400 
20.  x 7 = 210 
21.  x 8 = 400 
22.  x 4 = 360 
23.  x 3 = 240 
24.  x 2 = 120
Multiply two digits by one

Time yourself on these, working mentally. Remember, the quickest way is usually to multiply the tens digit first.

eg 23 x 3 = (20 x 3) + (3 x 3) = 60 + 9 = 69

1. 46 x 2 =  
2. 35 x 3 =  
3. 34 x 4 =  

4. 53 x 2 =  
5. 37 x 3 =  
6. 24 x 4 =  

7. 72 x 5 =  
8. 61 x 6 =  
9. 83 x 5 =  

10. 64 x 5 =  
11. 41 x 3 =  
12. 52 x 4 =  

13. 44 x 6 =  
14. 53 x 4 =  
15. 64 x 6 =  

16. 61 x 4 =  
17. 58 x 5 =  
18. 55 x 4 =  

19. 63 x 4 =  
20. 56 x 3 =  

How long did you take?
Multiply two digits by one

When doing these sums, multiply the tens digit first and then the units – all in your head!
Work as quickly as you can!

eg 21 x 3 = (20 x 3) + (1 x 3) = 60 + 3 = 63

1. 47 x 2 =

2. 36 x 3 =

3. 37 x 4 =

4. 54 x 2 =

5. 38 x 3 =

6. 25 x 4 =

7. 73 x 5 =

8. 63 x 6 =

9. 86 x 5 =

10. 65 x 5 =

11. 42 x 3 =

12. 56 x 4 =

13. 46 x 6 =

14. 51 x 4 =

15. 65 x 6 =

16. 62 x 4 =

17. 39 x 3 =

18. 58 x 4 =

19. 72 x 4 =

20. 75 x 3 =

How long did you take?
Remember that multiplication can be done in any order: this makes these easier to do.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. $2 \times 2 \times 4 =$</th>
<th>11. $2 \times 3 \times 7 =$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$3 \times 8 \times 2 =$</td>
<td>$2 \times 3 \times 2 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$2 \times 9 \times 4 =$</td>
<td>$5 \times 3 \times 2 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$5 \times 6 \times 2 =$</td>
<td>$4 \times 7 \times 2 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$3 \times 3 \times 4 =$</td>
<td>$3 \times 5 \times 3 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$8 \times 3 \times 3 =$</td>
<td>$3 \times 7 \times 10 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$4 \times 3 \times 4 =$</td>
<td>$5 \times 4 \times 2 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$10 \times 3 \times 3 =$</td>
<td>$9 \times 3 \times 3 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>$8 \times 4 \times 2 =$</td>
<td>$2 \times 8 \times 10 =$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>$2 \times 7 \times 10 =$</td>
<td>$4 \times 3 \times 9 =$</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remember that multiplication can be done in any order: this makes these easier to do.

1. 2 × 2 × 5 = .............
2. 3 × 7 × 2 = .............
3. 2 × 8 × 3 = .............
4. 4 × 6 × 2 = .............
5. 3 × 2 × 4 = .............
6. 7 × 3 × 3 = .............
7. 4 × 2 × 4 = .............
8. 10 × 4 × 3 = .............
9. 7 × 4 × 2 = .............
10. 2 × 6 × 10 = .............
11. 2 × 2 × 7 = .............
12. 5 × 2 × 2 = .............
13. 3 × 7 × 2 = .............
14. 3 × 6 × 3 = .............
15. 2 × 5 × 10 = .............
16. 5 × 5 × 2 = .............
17. 4 × 10 × 2 = .............
18. 9 × 2 × 3 = .............
19. 3 × 8 × 10 = .............
20. 2 × 3 × 9 = .............
Fill in the missing numbers by following the hops.

1. \( \times 2 \quad \times 2 \quad \div 4 \quad \div 4 \quad \times 2 \quad \times 2 \quad \times 2 \)
   \(8\)

2. \( \times 6 \quad \times 6 \quad \div 3 \quad \div 3 \quad \times 6 \quad \div 3 \quad \times 6 \)
   \(6\)

3. \( \times 9 \quad \div 3 \quad \times 9 \quad \div 3 \quad \times 9 \quad \div 3 \quad \times 9 \)
   \(9\)

4. \( \times 4 \quad \times 4 \quad \div 8 \quad \div 8 \quad \times 4 \quad \times 4 \quad \div 8 \)
   \(4\)

5. \( \times 6 \quad \div 2 \quad \div 2 \quad \times 6 \quad \div 2 \quad \div 2 \quad \times 6 \)
   \(24\)
Multiplication and division hops
Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

1. \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \div 3 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \)
   3

2. \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \div 6 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \) \( \times 2 \)
   12

3. \( \times 3 \) \( \div 9 \) \( \times 3 \) \( \times 3 \) \( \times 3 \) \( \div 9 \) \( \div 9 \)
   3

4. \( \times 8 \) \( \times 8 \) \( \div 4 \) \( \div 4 \) \( \times 8 \) \( \div 4 \) \( \times 8 \)
   8

5. \( \times 4 \) \( \div 8 \) \( \times 4 \) \( \div 8 \) \( \times 4 \) \( \times 4 \) \( \div 8 \)
   4
Fill in the missing numbers by following the hops.

1. \( \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \div 8 \times 2 \times 2 \div 8 \)
   \[
   4
   
   4 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \div 8 \times 2 \times 2 \div 8 \]

2. \( \times 2 \div 3 \times 2 \times 2 \div 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \)
   \[
   6
   
   4 \times 2 \div 3 \times 2 \times 2 \div 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \]

3. \( \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \)
   \[
   36
   
   4 \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \times 6 \div 3 \]

4. \( \times \Delta \div \Delta \times \Delta \div \Delta \times \Delta \div \Delta \)
   \[
   32
   
   4 \times \Delta \div \Delta \times \Delta \div \Delta \times \Delta \div \Delta \]

5. \( \div 9 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \div 9 \times 3 \div 9 \)
   \[
   81
   
   81 \div 9 \times 3 \times 3 \times 3 \div 9 \times 3 \div 9 \]
Multiply a two digit multiple of 10 by 2, 3, 4, 5 or 10
Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

**Answers**

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## Multiply 2-digit multiples of 10 mentally

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### Answers

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### Multiplying three small numbers

Maths worksheets from urbrainy.com

#### Answers

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