|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ |  |  | 2 | 3 |  | 5 | 56 | 67 | 7 | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | , |  |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 34 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 78 | 8 | 9 | , |  |  |
| 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 012 | 2 | 141 | 1 | 18 | 2 |  |  |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 215 | 518 | 82 | 2 | 24 | 27 | 30 |  |  |
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 2 |  | 620 | 202 | 2 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 115 | 20 | 225 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 430 | 30 | 364 | 424 |  | 54 | 60 |  |  |
| 7 | 0 | 7 | 4 | +2 | 28 |  | 3542 | 42 |  |  | 63 |  |  |  |
| 8 | 0 | 8 |  | 62 | 32 |  | 4048 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | 0 | 9 |  | 827 | 36 |  | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | 0 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Six-in-a-Row

Directions: Write each one of the following numbers on the playing boards. All numbers must be used-no repeating of numbers is allowed! Take two 9 -sided dice and roll them. Multiply the two numbers and use a counter to cover the answer on the playing board. The first player to have six counters in a row (either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally) wins the game!

Numbers to use: $1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,14,15,16,18,20,21,24,25,27,28,30$, 32, 35, 36, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49, 54, 56, 63, 64, 72, 81

## Playing Board \#1



Playing Board \#3


Playing Board \#4


[^0]
## Using a Multiplication Chart

## Facts to Know

- Multiplication is just a rapid way to add the same number several times. For example, $7+7+7+7+7$ is the same as 5 times 7 or 35 .

| 7 |
| ---: |
| 7 |
| 7 |
| 7 |
| +7 |
| 35 |

Adding five 7's is the same as multiplying
7 times 5 .
$7 \times 5=35$

- The order of the numbers does not change the fact For example, $7 \times 5=35$ and $5 \times 7=35$.
The multiplication chart shown here can be used to find any basic multiplication fact until you have learned them all.
One of the best ways to learn the facts is to practice using the chart.
Columns

| Rows | $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ | $\mathbf{4}$ | $\mathbf{5}$ | $\mathbf{6}$ | $\mathbf{7}$ | $\mathbf{8}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 | 77 | 84 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 | 88 | 96 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 | 99 | 108 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 110 | 120 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 11 | 22 | 33 | 44 | 55 | 66 | 77 | 88 | 99 | 110 | 121 | 132 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 | 132 | 144 |

Read down for the columns
Read across for the rows.

Note: To find 4 times 8 , run one finger down the 4 column and a finger on the other hand across the 8 row until they meet. The answer is the number 32 where the row and column intersect (meet)
$\qquad$

## Multiplication Trail

Directions: Follow the path from home to school to get you through the multiplication review.

$\qquad$


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