

Max's Magnificent Multiplication Challenge

Learning objective: To recall and use multiplication tables up to 12×12 and apply formal written methods for multiplying two-digit numbers by one-digit numbers.

Use these flashcards to test your knowledge of multiplication facts, properties, and methods. Max the Monkey has prepared these to help you master your times tables!

What is the product of 7 and 8? 56	Explain why 4×6 is the same as 6×4. Multiplication is commutative, meaning the order of the factors does not change the product.
Calculate 24×3 using partitioning. $(20 \times 3) + (4 \times 3) = 60 + 12 = 72$	If a pack of stickers costs £4, how much would 12 packs cost? £48
What is the missing factor: $9 \times ? = 81$ 9	Justify why 0 is called the 'null factor' in multiplication. Any number multiplied by 0 always results in 0 because there are zero groups of that number.
Compare and contrast the grid method and the column method for multiplication. Both methods achieve the same product, but the grid method visually separates the tens and ones, while the column method is a more compact, formal written format.	What is 11×12? 132
Explain why it is helpful to estimate before calculating 39×4. Estimating (rounding 39 to 40) helps you check if your final answer is sensible and helps spot calculation errors.	If Max has 6 piles of 15 bananas, how many bananas does he have in total? 90
What might happen if you forget to include the place value holder (zero) when multiplying by a multiple of ten? You would get an incorrect, much smaller answer because the digits would not be in their correct columns.	Complete the sequence: 8, 16, 24, 32, ... 40