

# Division Basics

## (Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication)

Student's Name : \_\_\_\_\_

class : \_\_\_\_\_

Now, we will do some Multiplications.

Multiplication is the repetitive addition of the number to the same number.

For instance,  $2 \times 3 = 6$ , adding 2 to the number 2, 3 times makes 6. That means  $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$ .

Answers :



$4 \times 2 = \underline{8}$

$11 \times 6 = \underline{66}$

$13 \times 5 = \underline{65}$

$6 \times 3 = \underline{18}$

$2 \times 5 = \underline{10}$

$14 \times 5 = \underline{70}$

$10 \times 2 = \underline{20}$

$9 \times 7 = \underline{63}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{36}$

$6 \times 5 = \underline{30}$

$12 \times 4 = \underline{48}$

$13 \times 6 = \underline{78}$

$7 \times 4 = \underline{28}$

$11 \times 8 = \underline{88}$

$11 \times 4 = \underline{44}$

$2 \times 8 = \underline{16}$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$5 \times 6 = \underline{30}$

$9 \times 5 = \underline{45}$

$8 \times 0 = \underline{0}$

$16 \times 2 = \underline{32}$

$12 \times 1 = \underline{12}$

$12 \times 7 = \underline{84}$

$19 \times 3 = \underline{57}$

$10 \times 6 = \underline{60}$

$15 \times 5 = \underline{75}$

$18 \times 6 = \underline{108}$

$9 \times 3 = \underline{27}$

$9 \times 6 = \underline{54}$

$8 \times 7 = \underline{56}$

$7 \times 7 = \underline{49}$

$16 \times 4 = \underline{64}$

$18 \times 2 = \underline{36}$

$8 \times 6 = \underline{48}$

$12 \times 9 = \underline{108}$

$13 \times 2 = \underline{26}$

$6 \times 7 = \underline{42}$

$15 \times 10 = \underline{150}$

$19 \times 4 = \underline{76}$

$9 \times 9 = \underline{81}$

$16 \times 8 = \underline{128}$

$7 \times 5 = \underline{35}$

$3 \times 8 = \underline{24}$

$14 \times 6 = \underline{84}$

$20 \times 4 = \underline{80}$