

Multiplication Table of 3

1. Skip-count by threes. Practice this pattern until you can say it from memory. Also practice it backwards (up-down). You may practice one-half of it at first, and the other half later.

0, 3, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, __, 36

2. **a.** Fill in the table of 3. **b.** Fill in the missing factors. Then cover the answers. Choose problems in random order and practice. You may first practice only the part from 1×3 till 6×3 , and the rest at a later time, such as the next day.

a.	$1 \times 3 =$ __	$7 \times 3 =$ __
	$2 \times 3 =$ __	$8 \times 3 =$ __
	$3 \times 3 =$ __	$9 \times 3 =$ __
	$4 \times 3 =$ __	$10 \times 3 =$ __
	$5 \times 3 =$ __	$11 \times 3 =$ __
	$6 \times 3 =$ __	$12 \times 3 =$ __

b.	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 3$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 21$
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 6$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 24$
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 9$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 27$
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 12$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 30$
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 15$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 33$
	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 18$	$\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 3 = 36$

Note: the fact $2 \times 3 = 6$ or $3 \times 2 = 6$ is in both the table of three and the table of two.

3. Don't write the answers down. Use these problems for random drill practice.

6×3	7×3	3×3	3×7	3×8
9×3	2×3	3×11	3×4	3×3
4×3	8×3	3×9	3×6	3×5
3×1	12×3	3×12	8×3	10×3

4. Don't write the answers down. Use these problems for random drill practice.

$\square \times 3 = 15$	$\square \times 3 = 12$	$\square \times 3 = 27$	$\square \times 3 = 36$	$\square \times 3 = 30$
$\square \times 3 = 33$	$\square \times 3 = 36$	$\square \times 3 = 33$	$\square \times 3 = 3$	$\square \times 3 = 6$
$\square \times 3 = 9$	$\square \times 3 = 24$	$\square \times 3 = 27$	$\square \times 3 = 18$	$\square \times 3 = 21$