

Varied Fluency

Step 1: 11 and 12 Times Table

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 4: (4C6a) [Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to \$12 \times 12\$](#)

Mathematics Year 4: (4C7) [Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout](#)

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support the application of the 11 and 12 times table up to 12x, using Base 10 as pictorial support for all questions.

Expected Questions to support the application of the 11 and 12 times table, up to 12x, using pictorial support or scaffolding to show some partitioning.

Greater Depth Questions to support the application of the 11 and 12 times table up to 12x, without pictorial support.

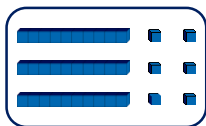
More [Year 4 Multiplication and Division](#) resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to [review](#) it on our website.

11 and 12 Times Table

11 and 12 Times Table

1a. Complete 12×3 , by partitioning it into tens and ones.



$$\square + \square = \square$$



VF

1b. Complete 11×5 , by partitioning it into tens and ones.



$$\square + \square = \square$$



VF

2a. Fill in the grid to find the answer.

x		.
.		

$$4 \times 11 = \square$$



VF

2b. Fill in the grid to find the answer.

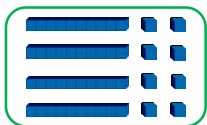
x		.
.		

$$12 \times 6 = \square$$



VF

3a. Arrange the Base 10 below into equal groups of 12 below to solve $48 \div 12$.



$$48 \div 12 = \square$$



VF

3b. Arrange the Base 10 below into equal groups of 11 to solve $33 \div 11$.



$$33 \div 11 = \square$$



VF

4a. Complete the missing numbers.

A.  x $\square =$ 

B.  x $\square =$ 

C.  x $\square =$ 



VF

4b. Complete the missing numbers.

A.  x $\square =$ 

B.  x $\square =$ 

C.  x $\square =$ 

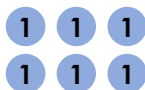
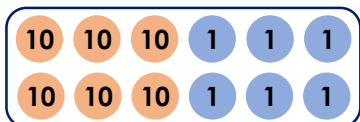


VF

11 and 12 Times Table

11 and 12 Times Table

5a. Complete 6×11 , by partitioning it into tens and ones.



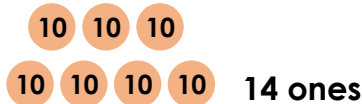
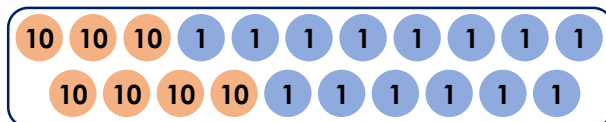
6 tens

$$\square + \square = \square$$



VF

5b. Complete 7×12 , by partitioning it into tens and ones.



14 ones

$$\square + \square = \square$$



VF

6a. Fill in the grid to find the answer.

x	10	2
6		

$$12 \times 6 = \square$$



VF

6b. Fill in the grid to find the answer.

x	10	1
9		

$$9 \times 11 = \square$$



VF

7a. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make each statement correct.

$$60 \div 12 \quad \square \quad 66 \div 11$$

$$10 \times 11 \quad \square \quad 7 \times 12$$

$$12 \times 11 \quad \square \quad 132 \div 12$$



VF

7b. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make each statement correct.

$$72 \div 12 \quad \square \quad 77 \div 11$$

$$5 \times 11 \quad \square \quad 4 \times 12$$

$$99 \div 11 \quad \square \quad 108 \div 12$$



VF

8a. Complete the missing numbers.

A. $\square \times 11 = 22$

B. $8 \times 12 = \square$

C. $\square \div 2 = 11$

D. $96 \div \square = 12$



VF

8b. Complete the missing numbers.

A. $66 = \square \times 11$

B. $3 \times 12 = \square$

C. $\square \times 6 = 66$

D. $36 \div 3 = \square$

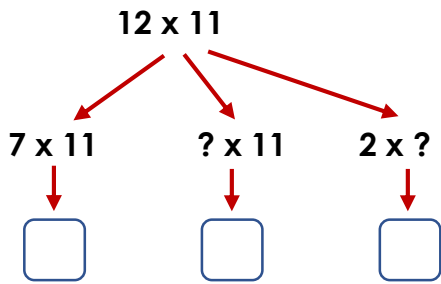


VF

11 and 12 Times Table

11 and 12 Times Table

9a. Complete 12×11 , using partitioning.

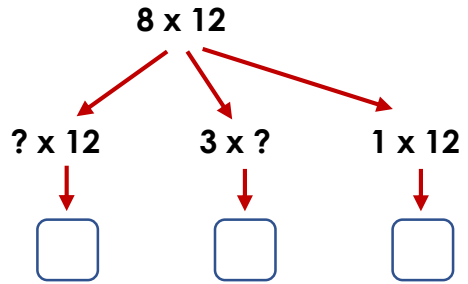


so, $12 \times 11 = \square$



VF

9b. Complete 8×12 , using partitioning.



so, $8 \times 12 = \square$



VF

10a. Fill in the missing digits below to complete the multiplication puzzle.

	T	O
	1	1
x		?
<hr/>		
	?	8

>

	T	O
	?	2
x		?
<hr/>		
	7	?



VF

10b. Fill in the missing digits below to complete the multiplication puzzle.

	T	O
	?	2
x		?
<hr/>		
	6	0

<

	T	O
	1	?
x		6
<hr/>		
	?	6



VF

11a. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make each statement correct.

9×11 □ 77 □ 6×12

12×5 □ 6×11 □ 12×7

$132 \div 12$ □ 11 □ 2×12



VF

11b. Use $>$, $<$ or $=$ to make each statement correct.

10×12 □ 11×11 □ 11×8

11×5 □ 4×12 □ 11×9

1×12 □ $108 \div 12$ □ 1×11



VF

12a. Complete the missing numbers.

A. □ \times 12 = 84

B. 121 \div □ = 11

C. 36 = 3 \times □

D. □ \div 11 = 7



VF

12b. Complete the missing numbers.

A. 72 = □ \times 6

B. 132 \div 12 = □

C. 7 \times □ = 84

D. □ = 99 \div 11



VF

Varied Fluency 11 and 12 Times Table

Developing

1a. $30 + 6 = 36$

2a. $40 + 4 = 44$ so $4 \times 11 = 44$

3a. There should be four equal groups, as shown below.



$$48 \div 12 = \boxed{4}$$

4a. $A = 3$, $B = 4$ and $C = 6$

Expected

5a. $60 + 6 = 66$

6a. $60 + 12 = 72$

7a. $<$, $>$ and $=$

8a. $A = 2$, $B = 96$, $C = 22$ and $D = 8$

Greater Depth

9a. $7 \times 11 = 77$, $3 \times 11 = 33$ and $2 \times 11 = 22$
 $77 + 33 + 22 = 132$, so $12 \times 11 = 132$

10a. The missing digits are shown below:

	T	O
	1	1
x		8
<hr/>		
	8	8

>

	T	O
	1	2
x		6
<hr/>		
	7	2

11a. $>$ and $>$; $<$ and $<$; $=$ and $<$

12a. $A = 7$; $B = 11$; $C = 12$ and $D = 77$

Varied Fluency 11 and 12 Times Table

Developing

1b. $50 + 5 = 55$

2b. $60 + 12 = 72$ so $12 \times 6 = 72$

3b. There should be three equal groups, as shown below.



$$33 \div 11 = \boxed{3}$$

4b. $A = 7$, $B = 3$ and $C = 6$

Expected

5b. $70 + 14 = 84$

6b. $90 + 9 = 99$

7b. $<$, $>$ and $=$

8b. $A = 6$, $B = 36$, $C = 11$ and $D = 12$

Greater Depth

9b. $4 \times 12 = 48$, $3 \times 12 = 36$ and $1 \times 12 = 12$
 $48 + 36 + 12 = 96$, so $8 \times 12 = 96$

10b. The missing digits are shown below:

	T	O
	1	2
x		5
<hr/>		
	6	0

<

	T	O
	1	1
x		6
<hr/>		
	6	6

11b. $<$ and $>$; $>$ and $<$; $>$ and $<$

12b. $A = 12$, $B = 11$, $C = 12$ and $D = 9$