Answers - 2, 5 and 10 times tables

Year: Year 2

Answer to Question 1

a. The numbers go up by 2: 2, 4, 6, **8**, 10, **12**, 14.
b. They go up by 5: 5, 10, **15**, 20, **25**, 30, 35.
c. They go up by 10: 10, 20, **30**, 40, 50, **60**, 70.
d. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.
e. 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25.

Answer to Question 2

a. There are 5 twos: $5 \times 2 = \mathbf{10}$.
b. There are 3 fives: $3 \times 5 = \mathbf{15}$.
c. There are 4 tens: $4 \times 10 = \mathbf{40}$.
d. There are 7 twos: $7 \times 2 = \mathbf{14}$.
e. There are 6 fives: $6 \times 5 = \mathbf{30}$.

Answer to Question 3

a. 4 groups of 2: $4 \times 2 = \mathbf{8}$.
b. 3 groups of 5: $3 \times 5 = \mathbf{15}$.
c. 5 groups of 5: $5 \times 5 = \mathbf{25}$.

Answer to Question 4

a. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. So $6 \times 2 = \mathbf{12}$.
b. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40. So $8 \times 5 = \mathbf{40}$.
c. 7 tens are 70. So $7 \times 10 = \mathbf{70}$.
d. Double 9 is 18. So $9 \times 2 = \mathbf{18}$.
e. 5, 10, 15, 20. So $4 \times 5 = \mathbf{20}$.
f. 12 tens are 120. So $12 \times 10 = \mathbf{120}$.

Answer to Question 5

a. 2 rows of 5: $2 \times 5 = \mathbf{10}$. Turned round: $5 \times 2 = \mathbf{10}$.
b. 4 rows of 3: $4 \times 3 = \mathbf{12}$. Turned round: $3 \times 4 = \mathbf{12}$.
c. 5 rows of 4: $5 \times 4 = \mathbf{20}$. Turned round: $4 \times 5 = \mathbf{20}$.

Answer to Question 6

a. 10 × 2 = 20, so 20 ÷ 2 = **10**.
b. 6 × 5 = 30, so 30 ÷ 5 = **6**.
c. 6 × 10 = 60, so 60 ÷ 10 = **6**.
d. 8 × 2 = 16, so 16 ÷ 2 = **8**.
e. 9 × 5 = 45, so 45 ÷ 5 = **9**.
f. 9 × 10 = 90, so 90 ÷ 10 = **9**.

Answer to Question 7

a. 9 × 2 = **18 socks**. Count in twos: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.
b. 9 + 4 = **13 pairs**.
c. 13 × 2 = 26. Check: 13 pairs is 10 pairs and 3 pairs, 20 + 6 = **26 socks**.
d. 26 ÷ 2 = **13 socks** in each drawer, because 13 × 2 = 26.

Answer to Question 8

a. 7 × 5 = **35 fingers**. Count in fives seven times: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35.
b. 6 × 5 = **30 fingers**.
c. 35 + 30 = **65 fingers**.
d. Each child holds up 10 fingers. 2 × 10 = **20 more fingers**.

Answer to Question 9

a. 6 × 10 = **60 pencils**.
b. 60 − 25 = **35 pencils**. Take 20 away to get 40, then take 5 away.
c. 35 ÷ 5 = **7 pencils** for each table, because 7 × 5 = 35.

Answer to Question 10

a. 4 × 2 = **8 pounds**. Double 4 is 8.
b. 3 × 5 = **15 oranges**.
c. 15 − 3 = **12 oranges**.
d. 12 ÷ 4 = **3 oranges** each, because 3 × 4 = 12.

Answer to Question 11

a. 14 ÷ 2 = **7 tubes**.
b. 7 × 2 = 14, so the answer is correct.

c. 5 × 2 = **10 balls**.
d. 14 + 10 = **24 balls**.

Answer to Question 12

a. 3 × 5 = **15 lollipops**.
b. 2 × 10 = **20 fruit chews**.
c. 15 + 20 = **35 sweets**.
d. 35 ÷ 5 = **7 sweets** each, because 7 × 5 = 35.

Answer to Question 13

a. 4 × 10 = **40 chairs**.
b. 3 × 5 = **15 chairs**.
c. 40 + 15 = **55 chairs**.
d. Yes. There are 55 chairs and only 50 children, and 55 is bigger than 50. There are 5 spare chairs.

Answer to Question 14

a. 9 × 2 = **18 stickers**.
b. 3 × 10 = **30 stickers**.
c. 30 − 18 = **12 stickers**.
d. 12 ÷ 2 = **6 more children**, because 6 × 2 = 12.

Answer to Question 15

a. 30 ÷ 2 = **15 rows**, because 15 × 2 = 30.
b. 30 × 5 = 150. 3 tens times 5 is 15 tens, which is **150 pieces**.
c. Goats: 4 × 10 = **40**. Sheep: 7 × 5 = **35**. Ducks: 9 × 2 = **18**.
d. 40 + 35 + 18 = 75 + 18 = **93 animals**.
e. Sheep 35 and ducks 18. 35 − 18 = 17. There are **17 more sheep** than ducks.

Answer to Question 16

a. 3 × 10 = **30 tables**.
b. 4 × 5 = **20 tables**.
c. 30 + 20 = **50 tables**.
d. 60 − 50 = **10 tables**.
e. 10 ÷ 2 = **5 groups**, because 5 × 2 = 10.

Answer to Question 17

a. 8 × 2 = **16 pounds**.
b. 4 × 5 = **20 pounds**.
c. 2 × 10 = **20 pounds**.
d. 16 + 20 + 20 = **56 pounds**.
e. 60 − 56 = **4 pounds** more.

Answer to Question 18

a. 40 ÷ 5 = **8 teams**, because 8 × 5 = 40.
b. 4 × 10 = **40 metres**.
c. 40 × 2 = **80 cups**. 4 tens doubled is 8 tens.
d. 80 ÷ 10 = **8 jugs**.
e. 5 × 10 = 50, and 40 is smaller than 50. The team is **not right**: 40 metres is less than 50 metres.

Answer to Question 19

a. 5 rows of 6: 5 × 6 = **30 tiles**.
b. 3 blue rows of 6: 3 × 6 = **18 blue tiles**.
c. 2 yellow rows of 6: 2 × 6 = **12 yellow tiles**.
d. 6 × 5 = **30**. The answer is the same because you can multiply in any order.
e. No. She needs 30 tiles and 28 is less than 30. She is **2 tiles short**.

Answer to Question 20

a. Numbers in both tables end in 0: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60. Between 40 and 60 the only one is **50**.
b. 15 × 2 = 30. 30 is in the 5 times table and it is even. The number is **30**.
c. 140 ÷ 10 = 14, and 14 = 7 × 2 is in the 2 times table. The number is **14**.
d. Yes, Otto is correct. 7 × 5 = 35 ends in 5, and 8 × 5 = 40 ends in 0. An odd number times 5 ends in 5 and an even number times 5 ends in 0.