



CLASS 2 MATHS · 2026-27

Class 2 Maths Worksheet: Tables to 10, Built and Derived

Multiplication tables to 10, built and derived

76

QUESTIONS

30

MINUTES

7

EXERCISES

This belongs to _____ Date _____

WHAT YOU'LL GET GOOD AT

- Recalls multiplication facts from the tables of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.
- Derives an unfamiliar table fact by adding the matching facts from two known tables.
- Matches a multiplication fact to its correct product.

Take your time, and have a go at every one. If you get stuck, look at the orange box — Ollie has already done one for you.

Class 2 Maths Worksheet: Tables to 10, Built and Derived

Multiplication tables to 10, built and derived · 76 questions · tick each box as you finish

Exercise 1 of 7 · 14 questions Complete each multiplication fact. Write it as "times", the way your Class 2 book does - no × sign yet. ☐

FILL IN THE BLANK

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU
6 times 4 = 24 - count 6 groups of 4: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24.

1) 2 times 6 = ____	2) 3 times 7 = ____
3) 5 times 8 = ____	4) 10 times 4 = ____
5) 4 times 5 = ____	6) 6 times 3 = ____
7) 7 times 4 = ____	8) 8 times 5 = ____
9) 6 times 6 = ____	10) 8 times 8 = ____
11) 7 times 6 = ____	12) 10 times 8 = ____
13) 2 times 7 = ____	14) 10 times 9 = ____

Exercise 2 of 7 · 10 questions Use the table of 3 and the table of 4 together to build the table of 7. Fill in both blanks. ☐

FILL IN THE BLANK

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Table of 3 at 2 is 6, table of 4 at 2 is 8, so table of 7 at 2 = $6 + 8 = 14$.

1) Table of 3 at 1 is 3. Table of 4 at 1 is 4. So table of 7 at 1 = $3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

2) Table of 3 at 2 is 6. Table of 4 at 2 is 8. So table of 7 at 2 = $6 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

3) Table of 3 at 3 is 9. Table of 4 at 3 is 12. So table of 7 at 3 = $9 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

4) Table of 3 at 4 is 12. Table of 4 at 4 is 16. So table of 7 at 4 = $12 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

5) Table of 3 at 5 is 15. Table of 4 at 5 is 20. So table of 7 at 5 = $15 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

6) Table of 3 at 6 is 18. Table of 4 at 6 is 24. So table of 7 at 6 = $18 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

7) Table of 3 at 7 is 21. Table of 4 at 7 is 28. So table of 7 at 7 = $21 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

8) Table of 3 at 8 is 24. Table of 4 at 8 is 32. So table of 7 at 8 = $24 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

9) Table of 3 at 9 is 27. Table of 4 at 9 is 36. So table of 7 at 9 = $27 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

10) Table of 3 at 10 is 30. Table of 4 at 10 is 40. So table of 7 at 10 = $30 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Exercise 3 of 7 · 10 questions Use the table of 2 and the table of 4 together to build the table of 6. Fill in both blanks. ☐

FILL IN THE BLANK

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Table of 2 at 3 is 6, table of 4 at 3 is 12, so table of 6 at 3 = $6 + 12 = 18$.

1) Table of 2 at 1 is 2. Table of 4 at 1 is 4. So table of 6 at 1 = $2 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

2) Table of 2 at 2 is 4. Table of 4 at 2 is 8. So table of 6 at 2 = $4 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

3) Table of 2 at 3 is 6. Table of 4 at 3 is 12. So table of 6 at 3 = $6 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

4) Table of 2 at 4 is 8. Table of 4 at 4 is 16. So table of 6 at 4 = $8 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

5) Table of 2 at 5 is 10. Table of 4 at 5 is 20. So table of 6 at 5 = $10 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

6) Table of 2 at 6 is 12. Table of 4 at 6 is 24. So table of 6 at 6 = $12 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

7) Table of 2 at 7 is 14. Table of 4 at 7 is 28. So table of 6 at 7 = $14 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

8) Table of 2 at 8 is 16. Table of 4 at 8 is 32. So table of 6 at 8 = $16 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

9) Table of 2 at 9 is 18. Table of 4 at 9 is 36. So table of 6 at 9 = $18 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

10) Table of 2 at 10 is 20. Table of 4 at 10 is 40. So table of 6 at 10 = $20 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Exercise 4 of 7 · 10 questions Use the table of 3 and the table of 5 together to build the table of 8. Fill in both blanks. ☐

FILL IN THE BLANK

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Table of 3 at 4 is 12, table of 5 at 4 is 20, so table of 8 at 4 = $12 + 20 = 32$.

1) Table of 3 at 1 is 3. Table of 5 at 1 is 5. So table of 8 at 1 = $3 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

2) Table of 3 at 2 is 6. Table of 5 at 2 is 10. So table of 8 at 2 = $6 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

3) Table of 3 at 3 is 9. Table of 5 at 3 is 15. So table of 8 at 3 = $9 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

4) Table of 3 at 4 is 12. Table of 5 at 4 is 20. So table of 8 at 4 = $12 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

5) Table of 3 at 5 is 15. Table of 5 at 5 is 25. So table of 8 at 5 = $15 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

6) Table of 3 at 6 is 18. Table of 5 at 6 is 30. So table of 8 at 6 = $18 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

7) Table of 3 at 7 is 21. Table of 5 at 7 is 35. So table of 8 at 7 = $21 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

8) Table of 3 at 8 is 24. Table of 5 at 8 is 40. So table of 8 at 8 = $24 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

9) Table of 3 at 9 is 27. Table of 5 at 9 is 45. So table of 8 at 9 = $27 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

10) Table of 3 at 10 is 30. Table of 5 at 10 is 50. So table of 8 at 10 = $30 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Exercise 5 of 7 · 12 questions Match each multiplication fact to its correct product.

MATCH THE PAIRS

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU3 times 9 matches 27, because 3 times 9 means 9 groups of 3 - $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 27$.

1) 2 times 9

2) 3 times 6

3) 5 times 7

4) 10 times 6

5) 4 times 8

6) 8 times 3

7) 6 times 7

8) 8 times 6

9) 4 times 9

10) 10 times 7

11) 7 times 7

12) 3 times 8

Exercise 6 of 7 · 10 questions Circle the correct answer for each times fact.

CIRCLE THE ANSWER

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

4 times 5 is 9, 20 or 45? Count 4 groups of 5: 5, 10, 15, 20 - the answer is 20.

1) 2 times 8 is 10, 16 or 18?

2) 3 times 5 is 15, 20 or 8?

3) 4 times 6 is 10, 24 or 42?

4) 6 times 4 is 24, 10 or 46?

5) 7 times 3 is 10, 21 or 37?

6) 8 times 4 is 12, 32 or 84?

7) 10 times 5 is 15, 40 or 50?

8) 5 times 5 is 10, 20 or 25?

9) 6 times 8 is 14, 48 or 68?

10) 7 times 7 is 14, 49 or 77?

Exercise 7 of 7 · 10 questions Solve each problem. Some ask you to use a derived table, some ask you to reason it out.



WRITE THE ANSWER

HERE'S ONE DONE FOR YOU

Each plate has 7 laddoos (7 = table of 3 + table of 4). For 5 plates: table of 3 at 5 is 15, table of 4 at 5 is 20, so $15 + 20 = 35$ laddoos in all.

1) Each tiffin box has 4 idlis. How many idlis are there in 6 tiffin boxes? (Use the table of 4.)

2) A stall sells laddoos in plates of 7. How many laddoos are in 5 plates? Use the table of 3 and table of 4 to work it out.

3) There are 8 marbles in each bag. How many marbles are in 6 bags? Use the table of 3 and table of 5 to work it out.

4) A garland has 6 flowers. How many flowers are needed for 7 garlands? Use the table of 2 and table of 4 to work it out.

5) Sweet boxes for a festival hold 10 pieces each. How many pieces are in 8 boxes?

6) Spot the mistake: Rahul says the table of 7 at 4 is 24, because table of 3 at 4 is 12 and table of 4 at 4 is 16, and $12 + 16 = 24$. Is he right? If not, what is the correct answer?

7) Order these products from smallest to largest: 5 times 6, 2 times 6, 8 times 6, 4 times 6.

8) How do you know the table of 8 will always give a bigger answer than the table of 3, for the same number? Give a reason.

9) A box holds 3 pencils. How many pencils are in 9 boxes?

10) If 4 times 6 is 24, what is 4 times 7 without working it out fully? How do you know?



All done? How did that feel?

Colour in a star. Three stars means you could teach it to someone else.



Tricky · Getting there · Easy now



Answer key

For grown-ups

Class 2 Maths Worksheet: Tables to 10, Built and Derived · keep this page back until your child has finished.

1. Complete each multiplication fact. Write it as "times", the way your Class 2 book does - no $\times$ sign yet.

- 1) 12
- 2) 21
- 3) 40
- 4) 40
- 5) 20
- 6) 18
- 7) 28
- 8) 40
- 9) 36
- 10) 64
- 11) 42
- 12) 80
- 13) 14
- 14) 90

2. Use the table of 3 and the table of 4 together to build the table of 7. Fill in both blanks.

- 1) 4, 7
- 2) 8, 14
- 3) 12, 21
- 4) 16, 28
- 5) 20, 35
- 6) 24, 42
- 7) 28, 49
- 8) 32, 56
- 9) 36, 63
- 10) 40, 70

3. Use the table of 2 and the table of 4 together to build the table of 6. Fill in both blanks.

- 1) 4, 6
- 2) 8, 12
- 3) 12, 18
- 4) 16, 24
- 5) 20, 30
- 6) 24, 36
- 7) 28, 42
- 8) 32, 48
- 9) 36, 54
- 10) 40, 60

4. Use the table of 3 and the table of 5 together to build the table of 8. Fill in both blanks.

- 1) 5, 8
- 2) 10, 16
- 3) 15, 24
- 4) 20, 32
- 5) 25, 40
- 6) 30, 48
- 7) 35, 56
- 8) 40, 64
- 9) 45, 72
- 10) 50, 80

5. Match each multiplication fact to its correct product.

- 1) 18
- 2) 18
- 3) 35
- 4) 60
- 5) 32
- 6) 24
- 7) 42
- 8) 48
- 9) 36
- 10) 70
- 11) 49
- 12) 24

6. Circle the correct answer for each times fact.

- 1) 16
- 2) 15
- 3) 24
- 4) 24
- 5) 21
- 6) 32
- 7) 50
- 8) 25
- 9) 48
- 10) 49

7. Solve each problem. Some ask you to use a derived table, some ask you to reason it out.

- 1) 24
- 2) 35 (table of 3 at 5 = 15, table of 4 at 5 = 20, $15 + 20 = 35$)
- 3) 48 (table of 3 at 6 = 18, table of 5 at 6 = 30, $18 + 30 = 48$)
- 4) 42 (table of 2 at 7 = 14, table of 4 at 7 = 28, $14 + 28 = 42$)
- 5) 80
- 6) No, he added wrongly - $12 + 16 = 28$, so the table of 7 at 4 is 28.
- 7) 2 times 6 (12), 4 times 6 (24), 5 times 6 (30), 8 times 6 (48)
- 8) Because each group in the table of 8 has more in it (8 per group) than each group in the table of 3 (3 per group), so multiplying by the same number always gives a bigger total for 8.
- 9) 27
- 10) 28, because 4 times 7 is just one more group of 4 added to 24, and $24 + 4 = 28$.

WHILE YOUR CHILD WORKS

- If your child recites a table quickly but freezes when asked for one fact out of order, that is a recall gap, not a maths gap - the derivation exercise is aimed at exactly that.
- Keep to "times" out loud at home rather than "multiplied by" or the $\times$ sign - matching the classroom's own words reduces confusion.
- The tables of 4, 6, 7 and 8 are meant to be built from other tables this year, not purely memorised - praise a correct derivation as much as a fast recall.

**Spotted a gap while marking?**

A free assessment is one live class with a matched teacher - no card, nothing to cancel. Afterwards you get an honest note on what they noticed.

Book a free assessment - scholur.com/contact