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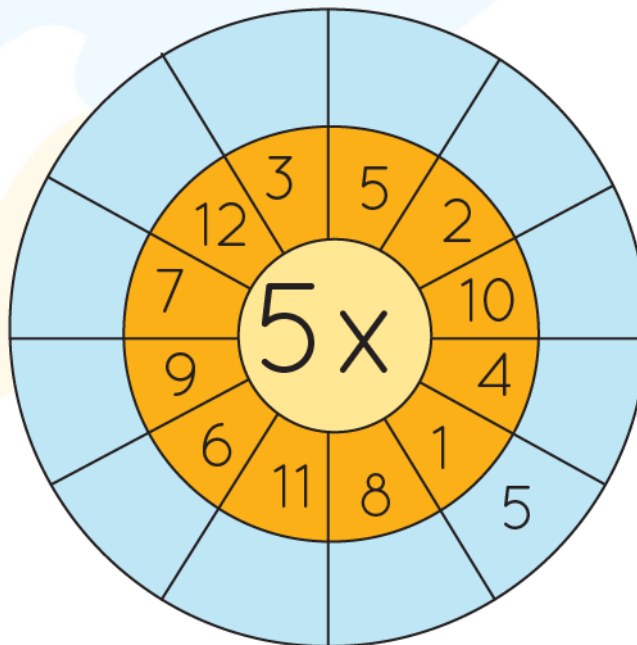
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5 Times Table Worksheets

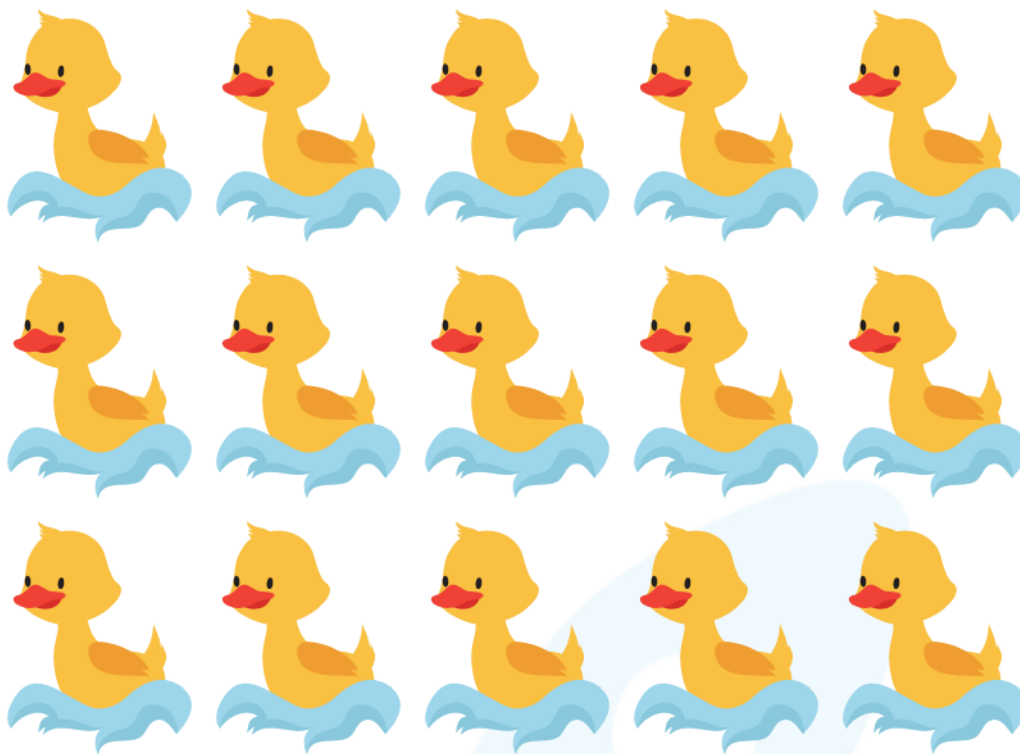
1) Fill in the multiplication statement.

						=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	×	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>
				=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	×	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
				=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	×	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>	=	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 40px; height: 30px; display: inline-block;"></div>		

2) Complete the outer ring by multiplying the numbers in the inner ring by 5.



3) Find the total number of ducks. Write the multiplication statement.



$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Number of rows \times 5 = Total number of ducks

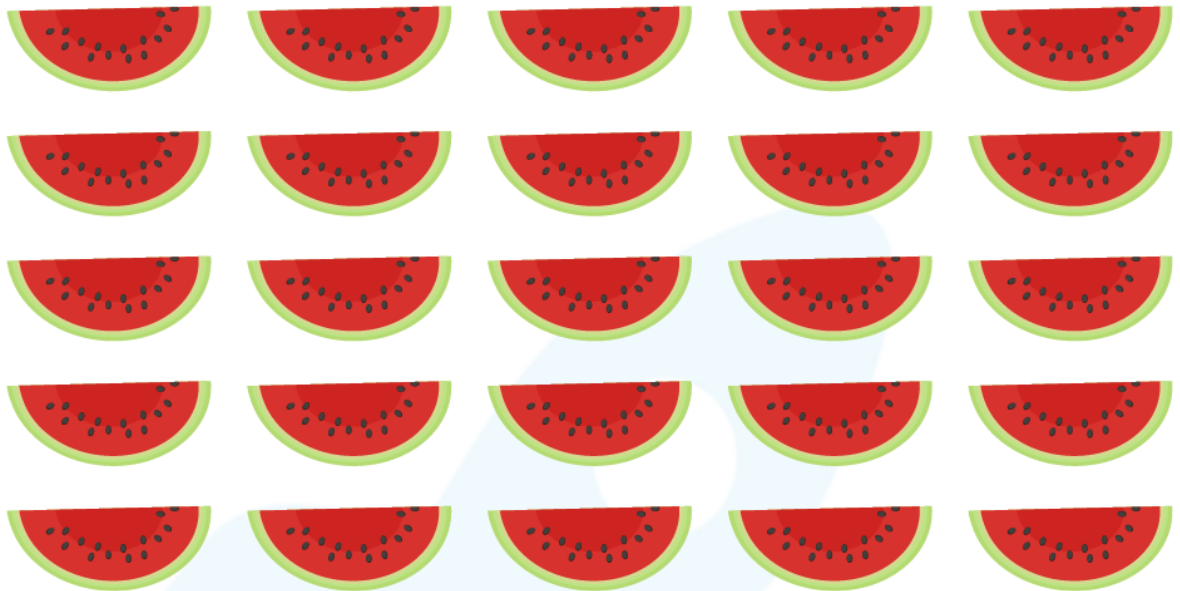
4) Find the total number of fingers. Write the multiplication statement.

number of hands \times 5 = Total number of fingers



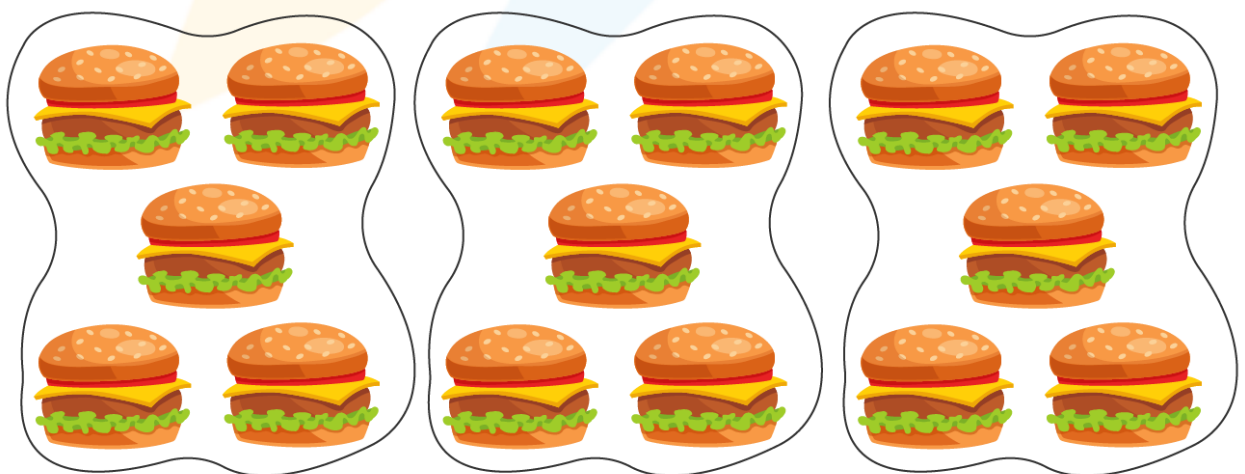
$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

- 5) Find the total number of watermelon slices. Write the multiplication statement. Total number of watermelon slices = number of rows \times 5.



$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

- 6) Find the groups of 5 burgers and find the total number of burgers.



$$\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

7) Complete the pattern.



8) Multiply by 5 and fill in the grid.

X	3	1
5	?	?

Answer = _____

9) Fill in the blanks.

a) $5 \times 12 = \underline{\quad}$

b) $5 \times 120 = \underline{\quad}$

c) $5 \times 1200 = \underline{\quad}$

10) Fill in the blanks.

a) $5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad} \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

b) $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{\quad} \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

When you learn math
in an interesting way,
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Why choose Cuemath?

"Cuemath is a valuable addition to our family. We love solving puzzle cards. My daughter is now visualizing maths and solving problems effectively!"

- Gary Schwartz

"Cuemath is great because my son has a one-on-one interaction with the teacher. The instructor has developed his confidence and I can see progress in his work. One-on-one interaction is perfect and a great bonus."

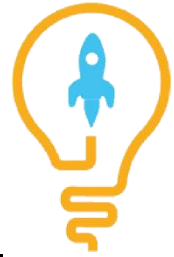
- Kirk Riley

"I appreciate the effort that miss Nitya puts in to help my daughter understand the best methods and to explain why she got a problem incorrect. She is extremely patient and generous with Miranda."

- Barbara Cabrera

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**ANSWERS**

1)	$6 \times 5 = 30$ $8 \times 5 = 40$						
2)	<table><tr><td>X</td><td>3</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	X	3	1	5	15	5
X	3	1					
5	15	5					
3)	$3 \times 5 = 15$						
4)	$4 \times 5 = 20$						
5)	$5 \times 5 = 25$						
6)	$3 \times 5 = 15$						

7)	15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
8)	155
9)	60 600 6000
10)	$3 \times 5 = 15$ $7 \times 5 = 35$

FUN FACT

1. Multiply any number by 10 and half your answer to get multiples of 5. To find 5 times 6, do 10 times $6 = 60$ and then divide by 2 to get the product 30.
2. Repeatedly add 5 and get its multiples.
3. One quick way of identifying the multiples of 5 is to know that they always end in either a 5 or a 0.

