Double Dose! Two Digit Multiplication for 3rd Grade

Looking for two digit multiplication practice for your third grader? Use this set of worksheets to support your child in building strong math skills.

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Two-Digit Multiplication

Multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number may seem difficult at first. However, if you arrange the numbers in columns, you will find how easy these problems really are.

EXAMPLE: 20 x 2 = ?

STEP 1

	10	1
	2	0
x		2

Arrange factors in columns.

STEP 2

	10	1
	2	0
x		2
		0

Multiply the 1s column first.

STEP 3

	10	1
	2	0
x		2
	4	0

Multiply the 10s column.

For each problem below, rewrite each problem so that the numbers are in columns. Proceed to multiply the problem and solve. Be sure to show all of your work.

1. **43 x 2**

	10	1
X		

2. **32 x 3**

	10	1
X		

3. **11 x 4**

	10	1
X		

4. **50 x 1**

	10	1
X		

5. **14 x 2**

	10	1
X		

6. **62 x 4**

	10	1
X		

7. **61 x 7**

	10	1
X		

8. **13 x 2**

	10	1
X		

9. **15 x 4**

	10	1
X		

Two-Digit Multiplication Practice

For each problem below, multiply and regroup if necessary. Be sure to show all of your work.

63 1) x 2	18 5) x 4	11 9) x 7	12 13) x 1	13 17) x 3
14 2) x 5	10 6) x 6	15 10) x 4	47 14) x 3	23 18) x 4
24 3) x 3	30 7) x 2	60 11) x 8	77 15) x 3	42 19) x 5
12 4) x 3	17 8) x 4	86 12) x 2	29 16) x 8	34 20) x 3

Score: _____

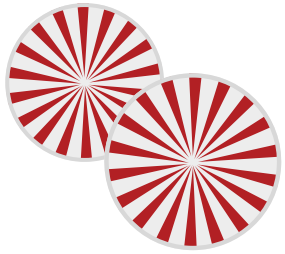
Date: _____

See how many of the following multiplication problems you can solve in 2 minutes.

4 × 4	12 × 2	5 × 3	10 × 4	6 × 6	16 × 1
13 × 5	4 × 8	18 × 2	0 × 9	11 × 6	5 × 5
7 × 6	19 × 3	10 × 7	12 × 5	17 × 2	2 × 8
15 × 5	3 × 1	18 × 0	20 × 4	9 × 9	13 × 4
16 × 6	11 × 4	4 × 5	2 × 7	20 × 2	14 × 4
1 × 1	10 × 5	13 × 3	6 × 4	17 × 3	7 × 7
8 × 3	19 × 4	0 × 5	12 × 1	18 × 3	5 × 6
20 × 3	15 × 5	11 × 5	10 × 8	13 × 2	19 × 1

Minty Multiplication

Find the **product**.



14×2	23×3	41×5
52×4	42×3	80×6
97×1	51×8	28×0
62×4	70×9	35×1

Multiplication: Regrouping

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

First, multiply the 5 by the 2 to get 10. The number 0 is left below and the 1 is regrouped in the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

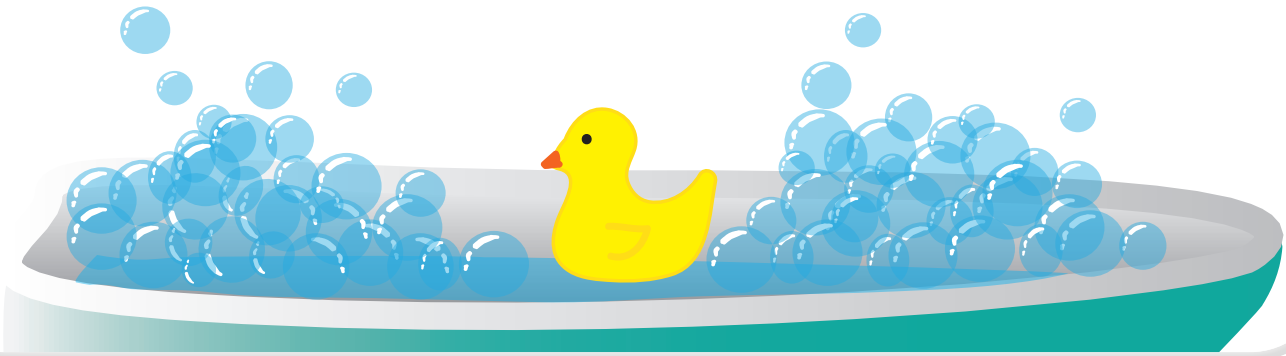
Next, multiply the 5 by the 1 in the tens place to get 5. Add the 1 you regrouped to get 6.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$$

Finally, since the number is under 10 and does not need to be regrouped, write the 6 below in the tens place.

Multiply the problems below.

13×5	14×3	12×8	15×3	35×2
18×2	28×2	29×3	15×5	18×4
13×7	19×3	12×6	24×3	16×5
14×5	17×2	12×7	16×8	18×3



Multiplication: Regrouping

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

First, multiply the 5 by the 5 to get 25. The number 5 is left below and the 2 is regrouped above in the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2\,2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

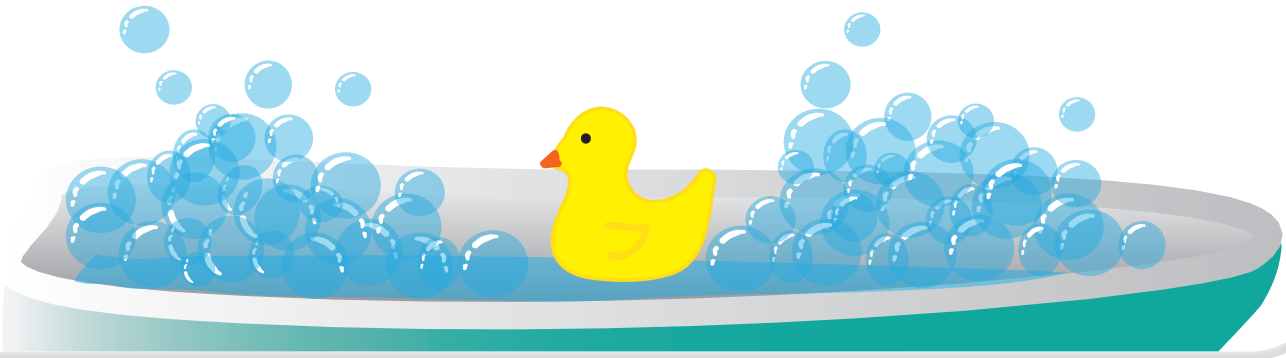
Next, multiply the 5 ones by the 5 in the tens place to get 25. Add the 2 you regrouped to get 27. The 7 is left below in the tens place and the 2 is re-grouped above in the hundreds place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2\,2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 275 \end{array}$$

Finally, add the number 2 in the hundreds place above to the hundreds place below.

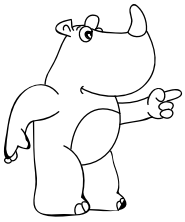
Multiply the problems below.

52×5	45×7	50×8	65×3	65×4
88×2	20×6	41×5	95×2	15×8
62×2	33×5	20×8	44×6	36×4
70×5	17×7	90×2	12×9	84×3



Multiplication with Regrouping

Multiplication with regrouping is the easiest way to multiply by large numbers.
Follow the steps below to learn how.



-First, multiply the numbers in the ones place.

-Write your result in the ones place and carry any number in the tens place forward.

-Next, multiply the number in the tens place by the bottom number in the ones place.

-Add the extra number you carried over to your result and write this number in the tens place.

Example:

Multiply the ones place.

7 x 3 = 21

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Carry the 2 to the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Multiply the tens place by the bottom ones place.

1 x 3 = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Add the extra 2 and write your result.

3 + 2 = 5

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$

For each problem below, follow the steps used in the example to find your solution.
Be sure to show all of your work.

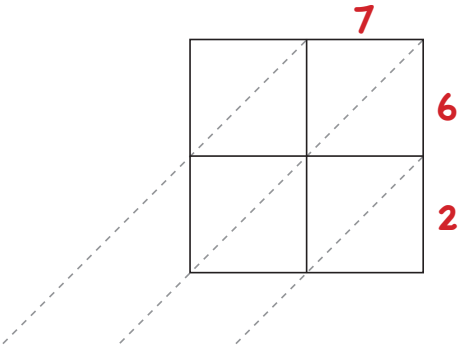
1) 24 x 3	5) 13 x 4	9) 12 x 5	13) 19 x 3	17) 14 x 4	21) 15 x 6
2) 16 x 4	6) 38 x 2	10) 29 x 3	14) 24 x 4	18) 28 x 4	22) 17 x 3
3) 16 x 2	7) 35 x 2	11) 18 x 4	15) 27 x 2	19) 13 x 7	23) 12 x 7
4) 25 x 2	8) 17 x 4	12) 36 x 2	16) 18 x 3	20) 24 x 3	24) 72 x 9

Lattice Multiplication

1 Digits x 2 Digits

1. Write one number accross the top of the grid, and the other number along the right side.

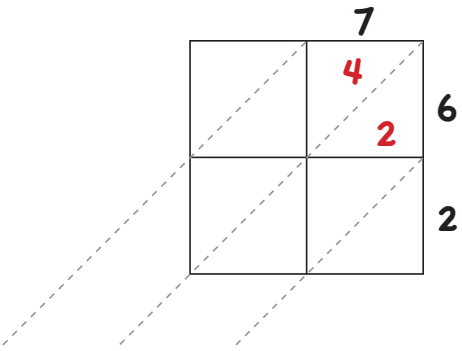
We are mulitiplying **7 x 62**



2. Multiply each single digit on the top by each single digit on the right side.

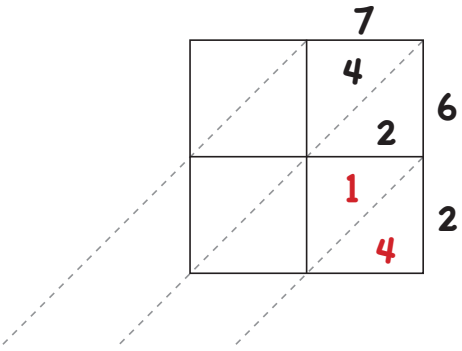
Write answer in the square. Each triangle in the square gets it's own digit. If the answer is a single digit, put 0 in the first triangle.

7 x 6 = 42



3. Continue multiplying each single digit on the right side by the single digits on the top.

7 x 2 = 14



4. Starting on the right, add numbers diagonally and write sum next to dotted line. You might have to carry two-digit sums to the next place.

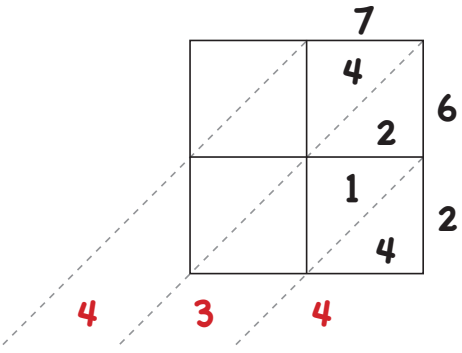
Sums from right to left:

4 (The bottom right triangle never changes.)

2 + 1 = 3

4 + 0 = 4

Answer: 7 x 62 = 434

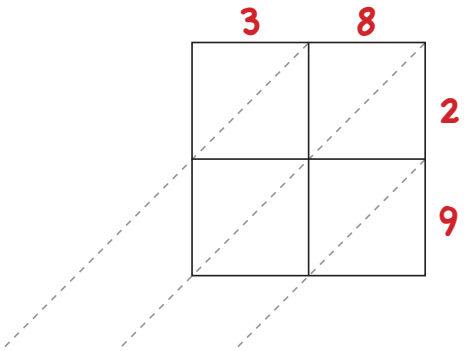


Lattice Multiplication

2 Digits x 2 Digits

1. Write one number accross the top of the grid, and the other number along the right side.

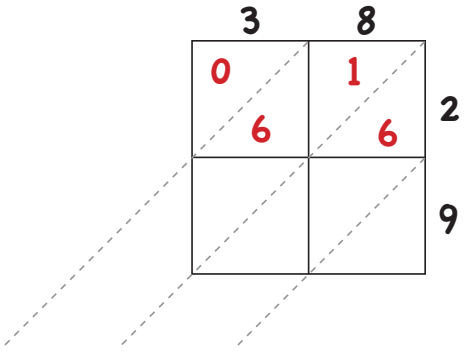
We are mulitiplying **38 x 29**



2. Multiply each single digit on the top by each single digit on the right side.

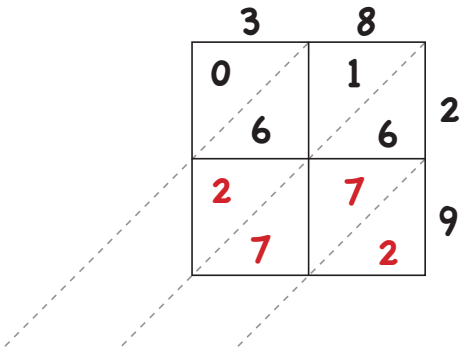
Write answer in the square. Each triangle in the square gets it's own digit. If the answer is a single digit, put 0 in the first triangle.

3 x 2 = 6 (write 0, 6)
8 x 2 = 16



3. Continue multiplying each single digit on the right side by the single digits on the top.

3 x 9 = 27
8 x 9 = 72



4. Starting on the right, add numbers diagonally and write sum next to dotted line. You might have to carry two-digit sums to the next place.

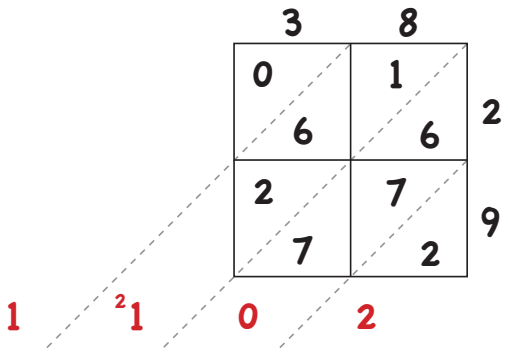
Sums from right to left:

2 (The bottom right triangle never changes.)

6 + 7 + 7 = 20 (Write 0, carry the 2)

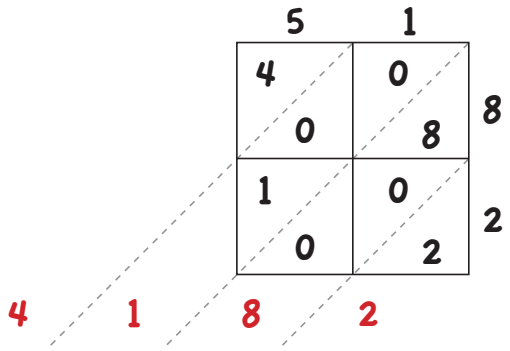
1 + 6 + 2 (+ 2 , the carried number) = 11

Answer: 38 x 29 = 1102



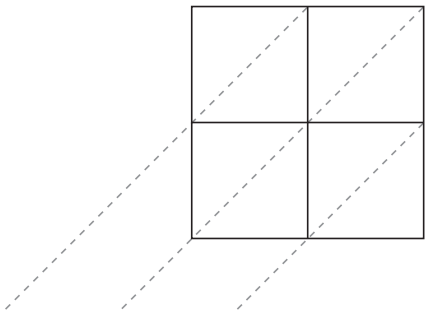
Lattice Multiplication - *Double Digit*

51 x 82



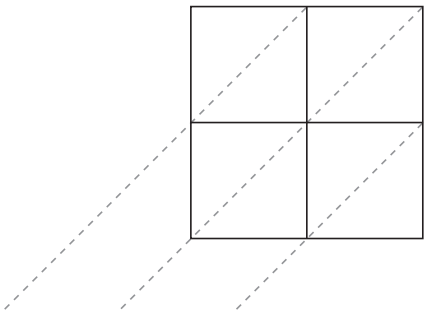
Answer 4182

42 x 25



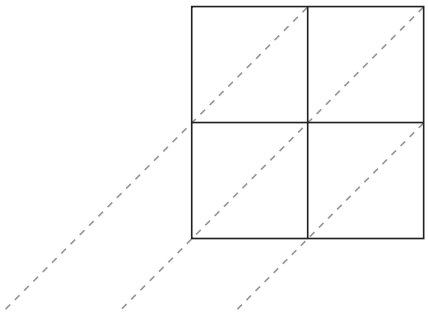
Answer _____

65 x 43



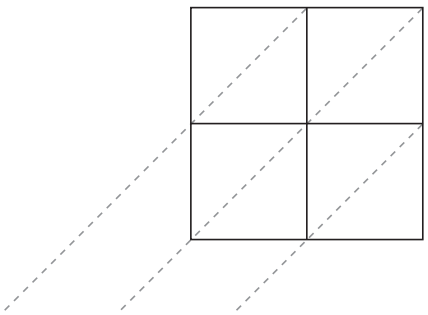
Answer _____

52 x 43



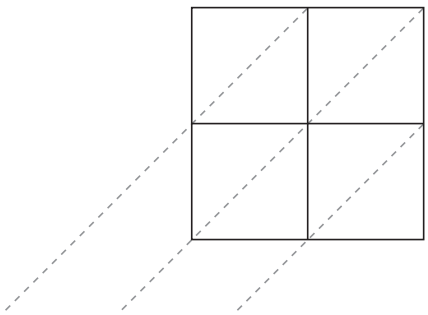
Answer _____

31 x 57



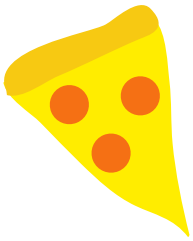
Answer _____

23 x 45

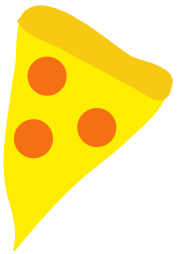


Answer _____

Multiplication Word Problems



SNACK TIME!



Solve the word problem and show your work!

1. Matt eats 3 meals per day. With each meal he likes to eat 15 green grapes. How many grapes will Matt eat during 1 day?

2. Anna wants to eat 3 tacos at each of the 3 taco stands in her neighborhood. She wants to do this 2 days in a row. How many tacos will Anna eat in the next 2 days?

3. Timmy puts 5 slices of cheese on his lunch sandwich. Timmy eats this sandwich every day for lunch. How many slices of cheese will Timmy eat on his sandwich in total over 14 days?

4. Ruby smears 1 spoonful of peanut butter onto 2 crackers to make a peanut butter sandwich. Her 3 friends each want 5 peanut butter sandwiches. How many crackers must Ruby use?

5. Alex uses 22 pepperoni pieces on his homemade pizza. A friend requested a special pizza with a double serving of pepperoni. How many pieces of pepperoni should Alex use on the special pizza?

Answer key: 1. 45, 2. 18, 3. 70, 4. 30, 5. 44

Math-Go-Round

Multiplication | Difficulty: ★★★☆

Find a friend and practice your multiplication skills. Find two coins or game pieces and place them on the square labeled **START**. Choose one of the problems to solve and move your game piece clockwise around the board to that problem's answer.

Keep track of the number of corners you go around on each move. For each one, give yourself a point. The player with the most points at the end is the winner.

Keep score with the table below.

	Player 1	Player 2
Round 1		
Round 2		
Round 3		
Round 4		
Round 5		
Round 6		
Round 7		
Round 8		
Total		

START +1 Point	456	2,107	140	169
840	25 x 14	16 x 13	42 x 20	13 x 13
1,820	50 x 17	45 x 39	14 x 10	18 x 12
1,376	30 x 23	65 x 28	16 x 16	78 x 59
256	24 x 19	43 x 32	31 x 27	49 x 43
+1 Point	837	1,755	4,602	690

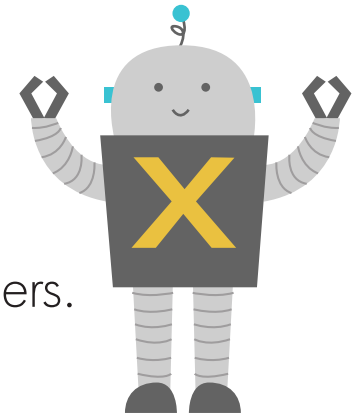
+1 Point

+1 Point

+1 Point

+1 Point

Multiplication Table



Robert the Multiplication Robot has lost a few of his screws! Help him complete the **multiplication table** by filling in the missing numbers.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0												
1		1											
2			4										
3										27			36
4				12									
5								35				55	
6							36		48				
7	0				28								
8						40							
9													
10													
11													
12													144

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Answer Sheets

Double Dose! Two Digit Multiplication for 3rd Grade

Step by Step: Two-Digit Multiplication
Two-Digit Multiplication
2-Minute Multiplication
Two-Digit by One-Digit Multiplication
Multiplication Regrouping
Multiplication with Regrouping
Lattice Method For Multiplication
Multiplication Table 1-12

Two-Digit Multiplication

Multiplying a 2-digit number by a 1-digit number may seem difficult at first. However, if you arrange the numbers in columns, you will find how easy these problems really are.

EXAMPLE: 20 x 2 = ?

STEP 1

	10	1
	2	0
x		2

Arrange factors in columns.

STEP 2

	10	1
	2	0
x		2
		0

Multiply the 1s column first.

STEP 3

	10	1
	2	0
x		2
	4	0

Multiply the 10s column.

For each problem below, rewrite each problem so that the numbers are in columns. Proceed to multiply the problem and solve. Be sure to show all of your work.

1. **43 x 2**

	10	1
	4	3
x		2
	8	6

2. **32 x 3**

	10	1
	3	2
x		3
	9	6

3. **11 x 4**

	10	1
	1	1
x		4
	4	4

4. **50 x 1**

	10	1
	5	0
x		1
	5	0

5. **14 x 2**

	10	1
	1	4
x		2
	2	8

6. **62 x 4**

	10	1
	6	2
x		4
2	4	8

7. **61 x 7**

	10	1
	6	1
x		7
4	2	7

8. **13 x 2**

	10	1
	1	3
x		2
	2	6

9. **15 x 4**

	10	1
	1	5
x		4
	6	0

Two-Digit Multiplication Practice

For each problem below, multiply and regroup if necessary. Be sure to show all of your work.

1) 63 x 2 = 126	5) 18 x 4 = 72	9) 11 x 7 = 77	13) 12 x 1 = 12	17) 13 x 3 = 39
2) 14 x 5 = 70	6) 10 x 6 = 60	10) 15 x 4 = 60	14) 47 x 3 = 141	18) 23 x 4 = 92
3) 24 x 3 = 72	7) 30 x 2 = 60	11) 60 x 8 = 480	15) 77 x 3 = 231	19) 42 x 5 = 210
4) 12 x 3 = 36	8) 17 x 4 = 68	12) 86 x 2 = 172	16) 29 x 8 = 232	20) 34 x 3 = 102

Score: _____

Date: _____

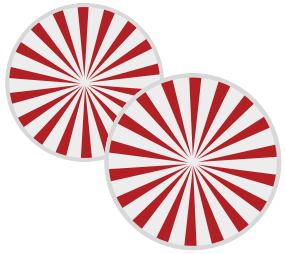
See how many of the following multiplication problems you can solve in 2 minutes.

4 × 4	12 × 2	5 × 3	10 × 4	6 × 6	16 × 1
13 × 5	4 × 8	18 × 2	0 × 9	11 × 6	5 × 5
7 × 6	19 × 3	10 × 7	12 × 5	17 × 2	2 × 8
15 × 5	3 × 1	18 × 0	20 × 4	9 × 9	13 × 4
16 × 6	11 × 4	4 × 5	2 × 7	20 × 2	14 × 4
1 × 1	10 × 5	13 × 3	6 × 4	17 × 3	7 × 7
8 × 3	19 × 4	0 × 5	12 × 1	18 × 3	5 × 6
20 × 3	15 × 5	11 × 5	10 × 8	13 × 2	19 × 1

ANSWER SHEET

Minty Multiplication

Find the product



14 × 2 = 28	23 × 3 = 69	41 × 5 = 205
52 × 4 = 208	42 × 3 = 126	80 × 6 = 480
97 × 1 = 97	51 × 8 = 408	28 × 0 = 0
62 × 4 = 248	70 × 9 = 630	35 × 1 = 35

Multiplication: Regrouping

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

First, multiply the 5 by the 2 to get 10. The number 0 is left below and the 1 is regrouped in the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

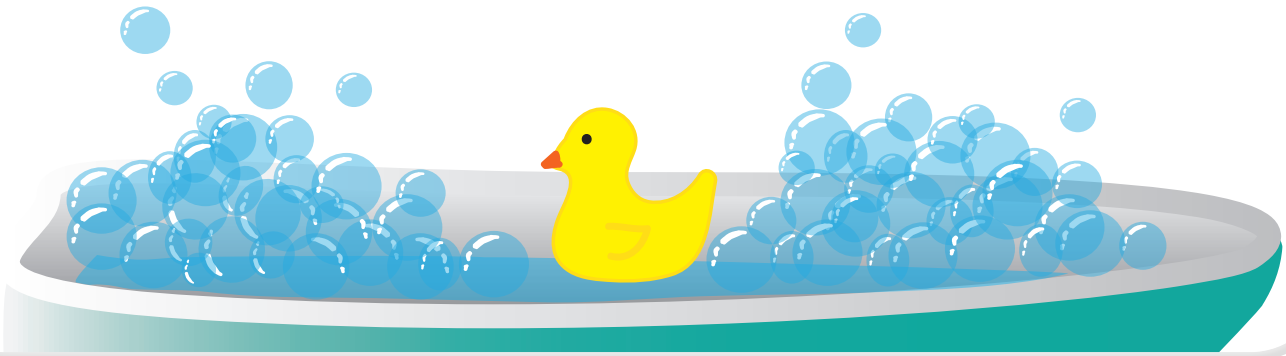
Next, multiply the 5 by the 1 in the tens place to get 5. Add the 1 you regrouped to get 6.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 1} \\ 12 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$$

Finally, since the number is under 10 and does not need to be regrouped, write the 6 below in the tens place.

Multiply the problems below.

$13 \times 5 = 65$	$14 \times 3 = 42$	$12 \times 8 = 96$	$15 \times 3 = 45$	$35 \times 2 = 70$
$18 \times 2 = 36$	$28 \times 2 = 56$	$29 \times 3 = 87$	$15 \times 5 = 75$	$18 \times 4 = 72$
$13 \times 7 = 91$	$19 \times 3 = 57$	$12 \times 6 = 72$	$24 \times 3 = 72$	$16 \times 5 = 80$
$14 \times 5 = 70$	$17 \times 2 = 34$	$12 \times 7 = 84$	$16 \times 8 = 128$	$18 \times 3 = 54$



Multiplication: Regrouping

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 5 \end{array}$$

First, multiply the 5 by the 5 to get 25. The number 5 is left below and the 2 is regrouped above in the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2\,2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 75 \end{array}$$

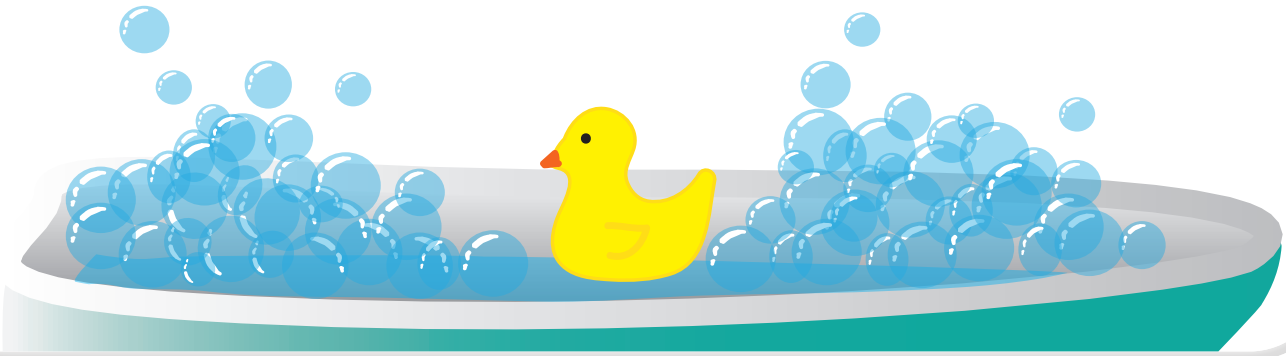
Next, multiply the 5 ones by the 5 in the tens place to get 25. Add the 2 you regrouped to get 27. The 7 is left below in the tens place and the 2 is re-grouped above in the hundreds place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {\scriptstyle 2\,2} \\ 55 \\ \times\ \ 5 \\ \hline 275 \end{array}$$

Finally, add the number 2 in the hundreds place above to the hundreds place below.

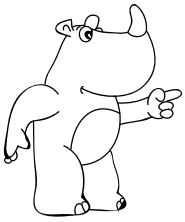
Multiply the problems below.

$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 315 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 400 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 195 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 260 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 176 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 205 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 95 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 190 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 120 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 124 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 165 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ \times\ 8 \\ \hline 160 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 264 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 144 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 350 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 119 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 180 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 252 \end{array}$



Multiplication with Regrouping

Multiplication with regrouping is the easiest way to multiply by large numbers.
Follow the steps below to learn how.



-First, multiply the numbers in the ones place.

-Write your result in the ones place and carry any number in the tens place forward.

-Next, multiply the number in the tens place by the bottom number in the ones place.

-Add the extra number you carried over to your result and write this number in the tens place.

Example:

Multiply the ones place.

7 x 3 = 21

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Carry the 2 to the tens place.

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Multiply the tens place by the bottom ones place.

1 x 3 = 3

$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

Add the extra 2 and write your result.

3 + 2 = 5

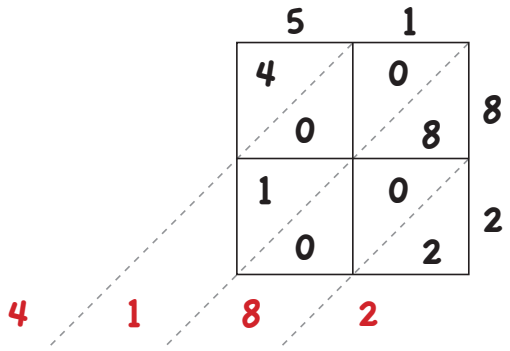
$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$$

For each problem below, follow the steps used in the example to find your solution.
Be sure to show all of your work.

1) $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$	5) $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 52 \end{array}$	9) $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times\ 5 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$	13) $\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 57 \end{array}$	17) $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$	21) $\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ \times\ 6 \\ \hline 90 \end{array}$
2) $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$	6) $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$	10) $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 87 \end{array}$	14) $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$	18) $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 112 \end{array}$	22) $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 51 \end{array}$
3) $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 32 \end{array}$	7) $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 70 \end{array}$	11) $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$	15) $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$	19) $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 91 \end{array}$	23) $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times\ 7 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$
4) $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$	8) $\begin{array}{r} 17 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline 68 \end{array}$	12) $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$	16) $\begin{array}{r} 18 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$	20) $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$	24) $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 648 \end{array}$

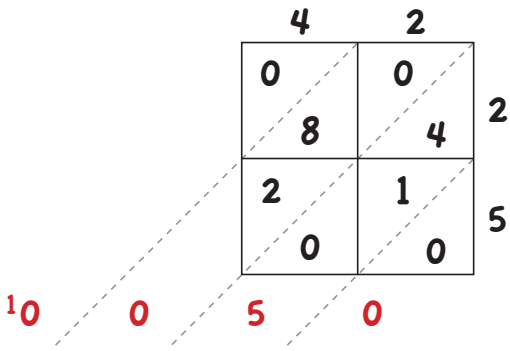
Lattice Multiplication - *Double Digit*

51 x 82



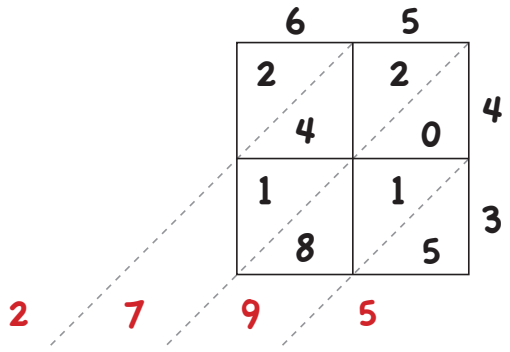
Answer 4182

42 x 25



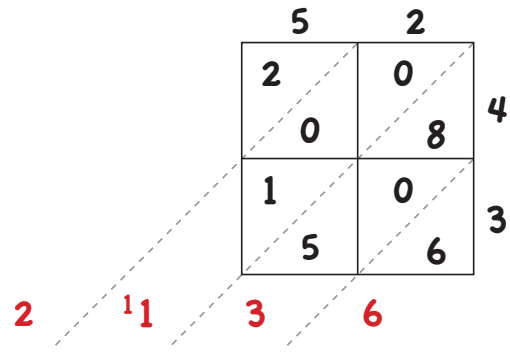
Answer 1050

65 x 43



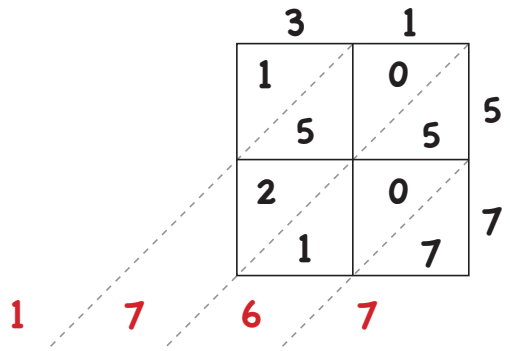
Answer 2795

52 x 43



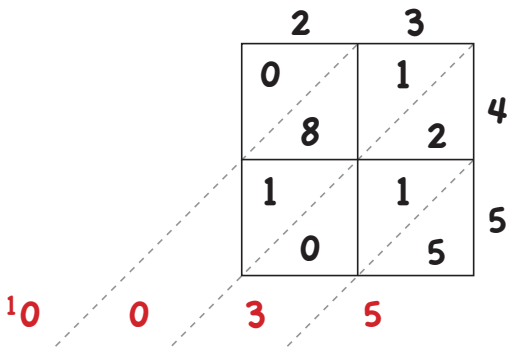
Answer 2236

31 x 57



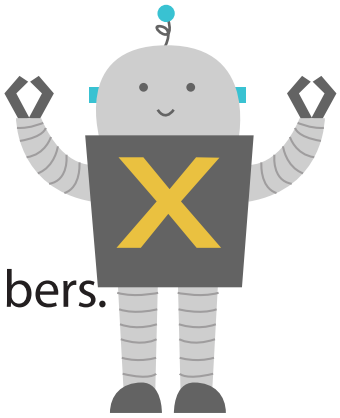
Answer 1767

23 x 45



Answer 1035

Multiplication Table



Robert the Multiplication Robot has lost a few of his screws! Help him complete the multiplication table by filling in the missing numbers.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	0	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	0	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

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