

Times Tables & Number Bonds Practice Pack

Build fast, confident mental maths — the foundations the rest of primary school is built on. Lower Primary 1–3.

In Lower Primary, two skills do most of the heavy lifting: **number bonds** (knowing the pairs that make 10, 20 and 100) and the **times tables**. Children who know these by heart free up their thinking for the harder parts of a question. Use the reference grid first, then work through the practice. Answers are at the back — let your child try every question before checking.

Times Tables Reference Grid — read down a column or along a row; the answer is where they meet

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

Tip: the grid is a mirror — 7×8 and 8×7 give the same answer (56). Learning one half teaches you both.

Section A — Number Bonds — fill in the missing part

A **number bond** is a pair of numbers that join to make a total. If you know one part and the whole, you can find the other part by subtracting. Fill each blank so the two parts add up to the total shown.

Bonds to 10

1. $7 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

2. $\underline{\quad} + 4 = 10$

3. $3 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

4. $9 + \underline{\quad} = 10$

Bonds to 20

5. $13 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

6. $\underline{\quad} + 5 = 20$

7. $8 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

8. $11 + \underline{\quad} = 20$

Bonds to 100 (in tens)

9. $60 + \underline{\quad} = 100$

10. $\underline{\quad} + 25 = 100$

11. $40 + \underline{\quad} = 100$

12. $90 + \underline{\quad} = 100$

Section B — Times Tables Practice — work them out, then check the grid above

13. $2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

14. $3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

15. $4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

16. $5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

17. $6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

18. $7 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

19. $8 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

20. $9 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

21. $10 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

22. $11 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

23. $12 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

24. $7 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

Missing factor — what number goes in the blank?

25. $6 \times \underline{\quad} = 42$

26. $\underline{\quad} \times 4 = 36$

27. $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 56$

28. $3 \times \underline{\quad} = 27$

29. _____ \times 9 = 90

30. 7 \times _____ = 49

31. _____ \times 12 = 24

32. 5 \times _____ = 45

Tip for missing factors: ask "how many groups?" — e.g. $6 \times ? = 42$ means "how many 6s make 42?" Count up in sixes, or divide: $42 \div 6 = 7$.

Answer Key

Section A — Number Bonds

1. 3 ($7 + 3 = 10$)

2. 6 ($6 + 4 = 10$)

3. 7 ($3 + 7 = 10$)

4. 1 ($9 + 1 = 10$)

5. 7 ($13 + 7 = 20$)

6. 15 ($15 + 5 = 20$)

7. 12 ($8 + 12 = 20$)

8. 9 ($11 + 9 = 20$)

9. 40 ($60 + 40 = 100$)

10. 75 ($75 + 25 = 100$)

11. 60 ($40 + 60 = 100$)

12. 10 ($90 + 10 = 100$)

Section B — Times Tables

13. 12 (2×6)

14. 21 (3×7)

15. 20 (4×5)

16. 40 (5×8)

17. 36 (6×6)

18. 28 (7×4)

19. 24 (8×3)

20. 81 (9×9)

21. 70 (10×7)

22. 66 (11×6)

23. 60 (12×5)

24. 56 (7×8)

Section B — Missing Factor

25. 7 ($6 \times 7 = 42$)

26. 9 ($9 \times 4 = 36$)

27. 7 ($8 \times 7 = 56$)

28. 9 ($3 \times 9 = 27$)

29. 10 ($10 \times 9 = 90$)

30. 7 ($7 \times 7 = 49$)

31. 2 ($2 \times 12 = 24$)

32. 9 ($5 \times 9 = 45$)

Free practice resource from [LearnBuddy](#) — an MOE-aligned AI tutor your child can talk to. Build times-tables fluency and number sense with voice tutoring, step-by-step working on a shared whiteboard, and free practice at [learnbuddy.sg](#). Aligned to the MOE Primary Mathematics syllabus; always check the latest syllabus at [moe.gov.sg](#).