

Answer Key — Times Tables Fluency (to 10×10)

Year 4 Mathematics · Number and algebra · WA4MNAMU1

Section A — Fluency (16 marks, 1 mark each)

1. 56
2. 54
3. 28
4. 64
5. 54
6. 21
7. 81
8. 40
9. 42
10. 72
11. 42
12. 36
13. 48
14. 63
15. 80
16. 63

Section B — Core (21 marks)

1. $6 \times 9 = 54$ desks in total. [2 marks working, 1 mark correct answer]
2. $7 \times 8 = 56$ books ordered; $56 - 15 = 41$ good books remain. [2 marks first step, 2 marks second step]
3. $9 \times 6 = 54$ chairs altogether. [2 marks working, 1 mark correct answer]
4. $9 \times 8 = 72$ chocolates in the full trays; $72 + 5 = 77$ chocolates in total. [2 marks first step, 2 marks second step]
5. $7 \times 8 = 56$ cars parked in total. [2 marks working, 1 mark correct answer]
6. $6 \times 9 = 54$ eggs to start; 2 crates = $2 \times 9 = 18$ eggs, so $18 + 20 = 38$ eggs sold in total; $54 - 38 = 16$ eggs remain. [2 marks first step, 2 marks second step]

Section C — Reasoning (9 marks) — sample responses, award marks for valid reasoning

1. Multiplication is commutative — the order of the factors doesn't change the product, so 8×7 gives the same answer as 7×8 , which is 56. [2 marks]
2. Yes, Mia is correct. $6 \times 10 = 60$, and 6×9 is one group of 6 less than 6×10 , so $60 - 6 = 54$, which matches 6×9 . [2 marks]
3. Any valid strategy works, e.g. use a known $\times 10$ fact and adjust: $9 \times 7 = (10 \times 7) - 7 = 70 - 7 = 63$. [2 marks]
4. False. Multiplying by 1 or 0 does not make a number bigger, e.g. $0 \times 6 = 0$, which is smaller than 6. [2 marks valid example, 1 mark for correctly saying false]

Section D — Challenge (7 marks)

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1. Any two valid facts, e.g. $6 \times 6 = 36$ and $4 \times 9 = 36$. [2 marks]
2. $8 \times 8 = 64$, so the number is 8. [2 marks]
3. $63 = 7 \times 9$, so there could be 7 rows of 9 chairs, or 9 rows of 7 chairs — both fit between 7 and 10 chairs per row. [2 marks identifying 7×9 , 1 mark giving both arrangements]