2-Digit × 2-Digit Multiplication

30 Problems · Answer Key

1. 20 × 30 = **600**	**2.** 50 × 20 = **1,000**	**3.** 40 × 50 = **2,000**
4. 25 × 10 = **250**	**5.** 30 × 25 = **750**	**6.** 23 × 14 = **322**
7. 32 × 21 = **672**	**8.** 41 × 23 = **943**	**9.** 12 × 35 = **420**
10. 24 × 31 = **744**	**11.** 27 × 18 = **486**	**12.** 36 × 24 = **864**
13. 45 × 27 = **1,215**	**14.** 53 × 38 = **2,014**	**15.** 47 × 29 = **1,363**
16. 68 × 47 = **3,196**	**17.** 84 × 56 = **4,704**	**18.** 76 × 39 = **2,964**
19. 92 × 58 = **5,336**	**20.** 87 × 64 = **5,568**	**21.** 73 × 89 = **6,497**
22. 95 × 47 = **4,465**	**23.** 86 × 79 = **6,794**	**24.** 99 × 88 = **8,712**
25. 67 × 93 = **6,231**	**26.** 78 × 85 = **6,630**	**27.** 96 × 87 = **8,352**
28. 89 × 76 = **6,764**	**29.** 94 × 85 = **7,990**	**30.** 99 × 99 = **9,801**

Quick grading notes

- Check the final answer first. If it matches, the problem is essentially correct.
- If the answer is wrong, look at the TWO partial products (rows 3 and 4 in the grid). Errors usually fall into one of these categories:
- – Partial product wrong: single-digit multiplication or carrying error. Re-do that one row.
- – Partial products correct but answer wrong: addition error at the bottom.
- – Second partial product NOT shifted properly: should start one cell to the LEFT of the first one. The grid makes this easy to spot — look at whether the right edge of row 4 sits one column to the LEFT of the right edge of row 3.
- – Answer off by a factor of 10: the student forgot to shift the second partial product. Very common.
- ★ Problem 30 (99 × 99 = 9,801): elegant shortcut — (100−1)(100−1) = 10,000 − 200 + 1 = 9,801. Long-way correct = strong execution. Spotting the shortcut = algebraic intuition.
- ★ Problem 14 (53 × 38 = 2,014): the tens digit of the second factor (3) causes the answer to cross into the thousands. A student who places digits correctly in the grid handles this without overflow.