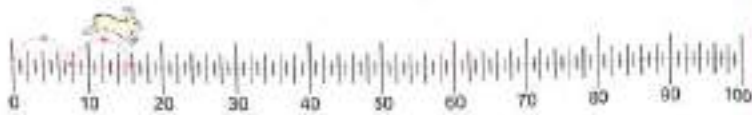


Complete by hopping in eights.



Now answer these!

$7 \times 8 = 56$

$5 \times 8 = 40$

$8 \times 8 = 64$

$4 \times 8 = 32$

$2 \times 8 = 16$

$6 \times 8 = 48$

$9 \times 8 = 72$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

Solve the following problems:

A house has 8 bulbs in each room. How many bulbs are there in 6 rooms?

$6 \times 8 = 48$ bulbs

3 boxes have 8 pencils each. How many pencils are there in all?

$8 \times 3 = 24$

Each rabbit eats 8 carrots. How many carrots do 7 rabbits eat?

$8 \times 7 = 56$

A boy has 8 toffees in each pocket. How many toffees does he have in 2 pockets?

$8 \times 2 = 16$

Multiplication : nines

Encircle the numbers by counting in nines.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Complete the pattern and make your times 9 table. Learn it.

9	$1 \times 9 = 9$
$9 + 9$	$2 \times 9 = 18$
$9 + 9 + 9$	$3 \times 9 = 27$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$4 \times 9 = 36$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$6 \times 9 = 54$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$7 \times 9 = 63$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$8 \times 9 = 72$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$9 \times 9 = 81$
$9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9$	$10 \times 9 = 90$

Complete by hopping in nines.



Now answer these:

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

Solve the following problems:

There are 6 racks. Each rack has 9 plates. How many plates are there in all?

$$6 \times 9 = 54 \text{ plates}$$

4 boxes have 9 chocolates each. How many chocolates are there in all?

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

There are 8 baskets. Each basket has 9 mangoes. How many mangoes are there in all?

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

5 bunches have 9 grapes each. How many grapes are there in all?

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

Multiplication : tens

Encircle the numbers by counting in tens.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Complete the pattern and make your times 10 table. Learn it.

10	$1 \times 10 = 10$
$10 + 10$	$2 \times 10 = 20$
$10 + 10 + 10$	$3 \times 10 = 30$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$5 \times 10 = 50$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$6 \times 10 = 60$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$7 \times 10 = 70$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$8 \times 10 = 80$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$9 \times 10 = 90$
$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	$10 \times 10 = 100$

Complete by hopping in tens.



Now answer these:

$1 \times 10 = 10$

$2 \times 10 = 20$

$8 \times 10 = 80$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$5 \times 10 = 50$

$9 \times 10 = 90$

$6 \times 10 = 60$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

Solve the following problems:

Each child has 10 fingers. How many fingers do 6 children have?

$6 \times 10 = 60$ fingers

Each necklace has 10 beads. How many beads do 7 necklaces have?

$10 \times 7 = 70$

9 children have 10 balloons each. How many balloons are there in all?

$10 \times 9 = 90$

3 files have 10 sheets each. How many sheets are there in all?

$10 \times 3 = 30$

Multiplying by zero

Sita has 0 mangoes in her basket.

Nita has 0 mangoes in her basket.



Gita has 0 mangoes in her basket.

How many mangoes are there in all?

$0 + 0 + 0 = 3 \text{ times } 0 = 3 \times 0$

$3 \times 0 = 0$

So there are 'No' mangoes or '0' mangoes.

Zero multiplied by any number is always 0.
Any number multiplied by zero is always zero.

Now do these:

$5 \times 0 = 0$

$0 \times 4 = 0$

$2 \times 0 = 0$

$0 \times 9 = 0$

$6 \times 0 = 0$

$0 \times 1 = 0$

$10 \times 0 = 0$

$0 \times 8 = 0$

Let's multiply

Say your tables to help you complete these:

$2 \times 3 = 6$

$0 \times 7 = 0$

$8 \times 4 = 32$

$10 \times 0 = 0$

$6 \times 5 = 30$

$4 \times 5 = 20$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

$6 \times 8 = 48$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$2 \times 7 = 14$

$9 \times 5 = 45$

$8 \times 2 = 16$

$7 \times 1 = 7$

$3 \times 9 = 27$

$5 \times 9 = 45$

$5 \times 4 = 20$

$8 \times 3 = 24$

$8 \times 7 = 56$

$0 \times 6 = 0$

$4 \times 10 = 40$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

$9 \times 0 = 0$

$4 \times 7 = 28$

$9 \times 2 = 18$

$5 \times 6 = 30$

Teacher: Draw the attention of the students to the fact that $(3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3)$. Do the same for other questions showing commutative property of multiplication.

Multiply vertically

Say your tables to help you complete these:

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 21 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 25 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$$

I have learnt all the tables.



Teacher: Help the child to understand that -

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline 30 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 30 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 63 \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} 7 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 63 \end{array}$$

Multiplication



$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

Use your teacher for help! In multiplication, we get the same answer even if we change the order!

Put the right number in .

$3 \times 5 = 15$	$10 \times 4 = 40$
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$4 \times 10 = 40$
$6 \times 2 = 12$	$8 \times 6 = 48$
$2 \times 6 = 12$	$6 \times 8 = 48$
$7 \times 4 = 28$	$3 \times 9 = 27$
$4 \times 7 = 28$	$9 \times 3 = 27$
$4 \times 3 = 12$	$4 \times 5 = 45$
$3 \times 4 = 12$	$5 \times 9 = 45$
$6 \times 4 = 24$	$6 \times 7 = 42$
$4 \times 6 = 24$	$7 \times 6 = 42$

Multiplication

Match as shown:

The exercise shows several kites with numbers inside them, connected by lines to multiplication problems on spools. The kites and their numbers are: 24 (green), 30 (light blue), 20 (purple), 54 (orange), 32 (green), 12 (yellow), 25 (purple), and 49 (pink). The spools and their equations are: 5×4 , 3×8 , 9×6 , 40×3 , 7×7 , 6×2 , 4×8 , and 5×5 . The connections are: 24 to 3×8 , 30 to 5×6 , 20 to 4×5 , 54 to 6×9 , 32 to 4×8 , 12 to 3×4 , 25 to 5×5 , and 49 to 7×7 .

Multiplication : Word problems

Solve these problems.

Kitty bought 6 boxes of pencils. Each box had 10 pencils. How many pencils did Kitty buy?	$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 10 \text{ Pencils} \\ \times 6 \text{ Boxes} \\ \hline 60 \text{ Pencils} \end{array}$
There are 3 cats. Each cat eats 4 rats. How many rats did the 3 cats eat?	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ rat} \\ \times 3 \text{ cat} \\ \hline 12 \text{ rats} \end{array}$
Pedro eats guavas for 6 days. Each day he ate 5 guavas. How many guavas did Pedro eat in all?	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ guavas} \\ \times 6 \text{ days} \\ \hline 30 \text{ guavas} \end{array}$
There are 7 rows of children. Each row has 8 children. How many children are there in all?	$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline 56 \end{array}$
Ravi bought 9 baskets of mangoes. Each basket had 6 mangoes. How many mangoes did Ravi buy?	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ mangoes} \\ \times 9 \text{ baskets} \\ \hline 54 \end{array}$
A house has 4 rooms. Each room has 5 doors. How many doors does the house have?	$\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ doors} \\ \times 4 \text{ rooms} \\ \hline 20 \end{array}$
One van can carry 6 people. How many people can be carried in 4 vans?	$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ people} \\ \times 4 \text{ vans} \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$

Multiplication : 2 digit by 1 digit

Pedro parrot has been given a question:



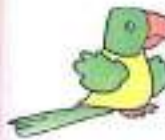
I do not know the table of 32.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 32 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The wise owl helps him.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 32 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

First multiply the number at ones place by 3.
 $2 \times 3 = 6$ Ones



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 32 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 96 \end{array}$$

Next multiply tens by 3.
 $3 \times 3 = 9$ Tens



Now do these questions:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 13 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 20 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 31 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 93 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 43 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 86 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 72 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 44 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 40 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

Now solve the following:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 12 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 48 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 23 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 10 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 92 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 92 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 43 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 86 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 30 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 60 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 11 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline 99 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 20 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 11 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline 55 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 13 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 39 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 21 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 23 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 46 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 33 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 99 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 21 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 98 \\ \times 1 \\ \hline 98 \end{array}$$

BRAIN TEASERS

1. Write the multiplication facts for each:



$$3 \text{ times } 2 = 6$$

$$4 \text{ times } 6 = 24$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

2. Fill in the blank squares with the product (as indicated) of the numbers.

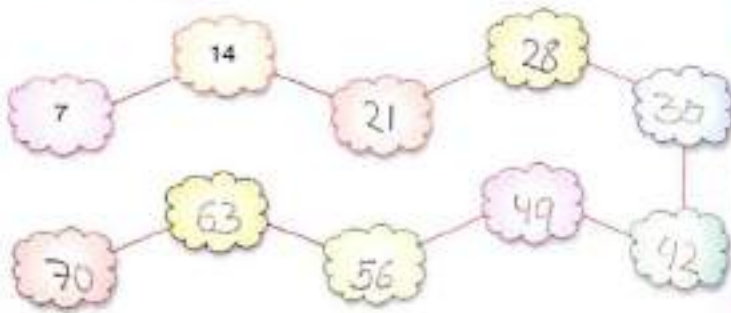
X	4	1	6	7	0
3	12	3	18	21	0
2	8	2	12	14	0
10	40	10	60	70	0

X	8	10	9	2
6	48	60	54	12
7	56	70	63	14
8	64	80	72	16

3. There are 7 days in a week. How many days are there in 30 weeks?

1 week = 7 days
 30 weeks = $30 \times 7 = 210$ days

4. How many fingers do 6 boys have altogether? = 60 fingers
5. How many legs do 14 birds have altogether? = 28 legs
6. How many sixes are there in 42? = 7 sixes
7. Continue the pattern.



8. Complete the following list of food items. First fill in your daily requirement and then find out the quantity needed for a week.

Food Item	Quantity (Per day)	Quantity (Per week)
Milk (glass)	2 glasses	$7 \times 2 = 14$ glasses
Chapaties	3 chapaties	$7 \times 3 = 21$ chapaties
Sweets	1 sweets	$7 \times 1 = 7$ sweets
Fruits	2 fruits	$7 \times 2 = 14$ fruits

TIME

What is the time?

Do you remember when long hand is on 12 mark and short hand is on 3 mark, it is 3 o'clock?



Now tell the time in these clocks. Write in the box.



4 O' clock



12 O' clock



8 O' clock



10 O' clock



5 O' clock



9 O' clock

Draw the long & short hands to show the time on these clocks.



7 O' clock



4 O' clock



1 O' clock



10 O' clock



2 O' clock



6 O' clock

The face of a clock is called its dial. The dial has numbers from 1 to 12 marked on it.

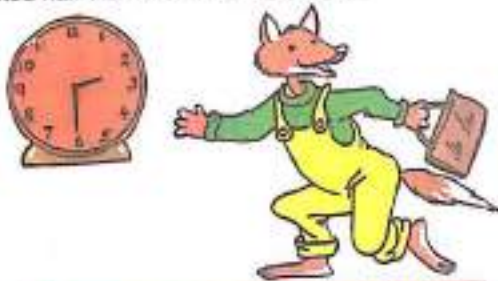
The long hand is also called **minute hand**.
The short hand is called **hour hand**.



Look, the hour hand has just moved from mark 1 to mark 2 and the minute hand has completed one full round and is at 12.

In one (1) hour, there are 60 minutes.

Now the hour hand is between mark 2 and mark 3 and the minute hand has completed half the round and is now at 6.



In half an hour, there are 30 minutes.
This is called **half past 2** or **2.30**.



The long hand is at 6.
The short hand is between 3 and 4.
The time is Half Past 3 or **3.30**.

Now tell the time in these clocks:



1.30
Half past 1



6.30
Half past 6



12.30
Half past 12



11.30
Half past 11



8.30
Half past 8



4.30
Half past 4



5.30
Half past 5



7.30
Half past 7



9.30
Half past 9

Draw the long and short hands to show the time on these clocks.

Half past 1



1:30

Half past 9



9:30

Half past 2



2:30

Half past 11



11:30

8 o'clock



8:00

Half past 12



12:30

6 o'clock



6:00

Half past 3



3:30

Half past 5



5:30

Hours in a day

Observe the clock for 1 full day. Write down how many times in 1 day the short hand or the hour hand goes around in a full circle on the face of the clock.

2

times.

How many hours does a clock face show? Count and write.

A - 12

12

hours.

The short hand moves 2 times a day around the 12 hours on the clock face.

A - 24

So 1 day has $12 + 12 = 24$ hours.

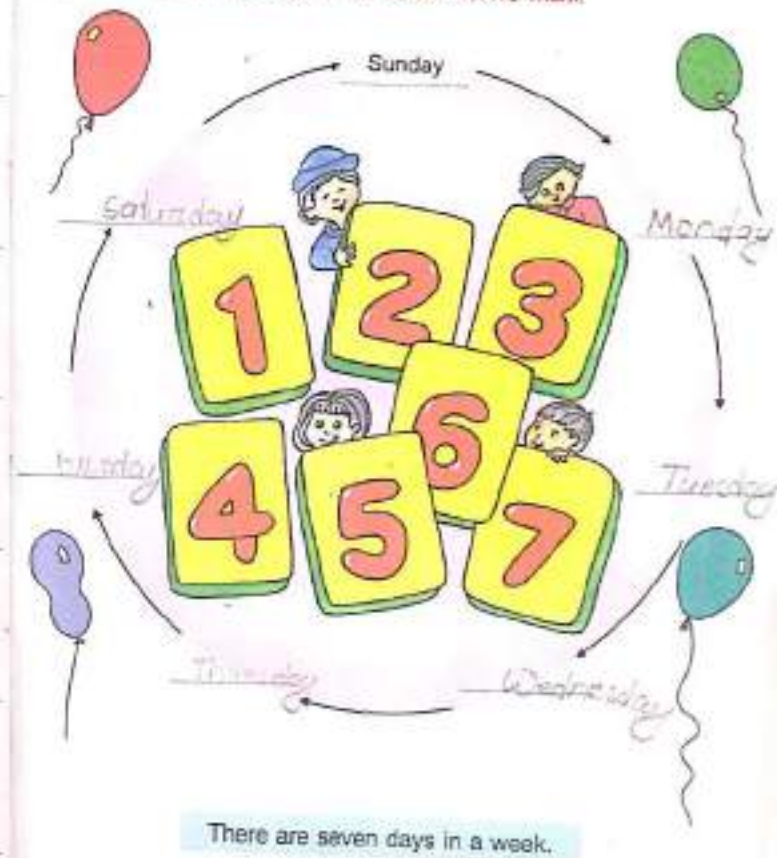
Teacher: Give this assignment to the children 1 day before you start teaching this concept preferably on a holiday. If there is a clock in the class, a working day is also suitable.

Now write down what you were doing yesterday at the following time.

- 5 o'clock in the morning.
I got up.
- 9 o'clock in the morning.
I was studying in the school.
- 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
I came back from school.
- 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
I was sleeping.
- 6 o'clock in the evening.
I was playing.
- 9 o'clock in the evening.
I went to bed.

Days of the week

Do you remember the days of the week? Write them.



Fill in the following blanks.

1. Today is Thursday
2. I go to school for 6 days in a week.
3. Saturday is called the weekend.
4. Wednesday comes after Tuesday.
5. Friday comes before Saturday.
6. Thursday comes between Wednesday and Friday.
7. Saturday comes before Sunday but after Friday.
8. Sunday is the first day of the week.
9. Saturday is the seventh or last day of the week.
10. Monday is the second day of the week.

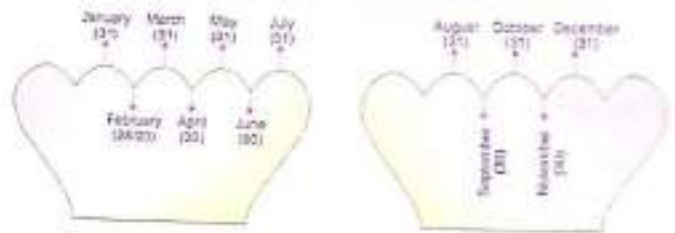
Months in a Year

Knuckle Trick

Look at the calendar of this year. There are 12 months in a year. Look at the names and learn them.

To remember the number of days in each month, here is an easy trick:

Fold your hand and keep it as if you are giving a punch. Now go up and down on your knuckles.



Now use this trick and write the number of days in each month.

January	<input type="text" value="31"/>	July	<input type="text" value="31"/>
February	<input type="text" value="28/29"/>	August	<input type="text" value="31"/>
March	<input type="text" value="31"/>	September	<input type="text" value="30"/>
April	<input type="text" value="30"/>	October	<input type="text" value="31"/>
May	<input type="text" value="31"/>	November	<input type="text" value="30"/>
June	<input type="text" value="30"/>	December	<input type="text" value="31"/>

BRAIN TEASERS

1. Fill in the following blanks

- The long hand of a clock is also called the minute hand.
- A week has 7 days.
- Tuesday comes after Monday.
- There are 12 months in a year.
- February has 28 or 29 days.
- The short hand of a clock tells us the hour.
- A month has 4 weeks and some days.
- May, June, July, August, September, October.
- A day has 24 hours.
- We celebrate Republic day in the month of January.

2. Draw the clocks and show the given time.

- Half past 4



- 7 o'clock



3. Find out the month in which you celebrate -

- Your mother's birthday

14th July

- Teacher's Day

5th September

- Children's Day

14th November

- Your best friend's birthday




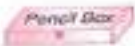

13th October

4. Colour the months having 31 days



WEIGHTS

Use beads to measure the weights of these. Record the weights below.

Objects	Units of weight
Your colour box. 	<input type="text"/> beads
Your English book. 	<input type="text"/> beads
Your Maths book. 	<input type="text"/> beads
Your pencil box 	<input type="text"/> beads
Your toy. 	<input type="text"/> beads

Standard unit of weight : Kilogram



The shopkeeper is weighing mangoes with a 1 kilogram weight.

Kilogram or Kg is the standard unit of weight.

Some commonly used big measures are:



1 Kilogram



2 Kilogram



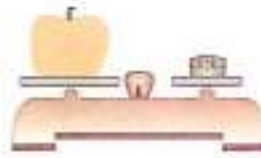
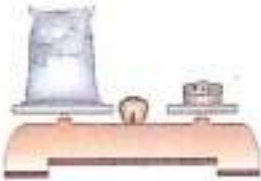
5 Kilogram



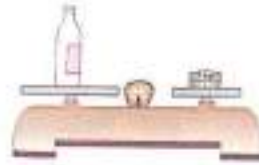
10 Kilogram

Teacher: Take the students on a field trip to any shop. Show them how things are weighed and sold using kilograms. You can also buy something from the shop, e.g., 2 kg apples, and distribute them among the students.

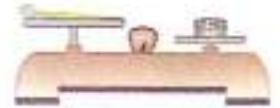
Write down the weights of these:



Use the measure of 1 kg for weighing the following objects. Write 'more than', 'less than' or 'equal to' in the space provided.



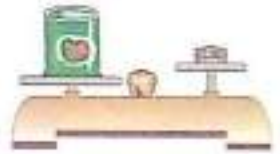
The weight of the oil bottle is equal to 1 kg.



The weight of the tooth brush is less than 1 kg.



The weight of the doll is less than 1 kg.



The weight of the Ghee tin is more than 1 kg.



The weight of the fish is less than 1 kg.



The weight of the book is less than 1 kg.

Weight : grams

For measuring the weight of light objects, we use a smaller measure called 'gram' or 'g'.

Some commonly used small measures are:











In 1 kg, there are 1000 grams.

Write down the weights of these:



Would you use kg or g to weigh these?

A book 	g	Many brinjals 	
A sugar bag 		A rose 	
Cricket bat 		A bunch of grapes 	
A pencil 		A packet of hair pins 	

Weigh the following & write down the weights of each.

	kg	g
 Your maths book		
 Yourself		
 Your school bag		
 Your pencil box		
 Your lunch box		
 Your water bottle		
 Your shoes		