

# 11 Multiplication of Numbers (2)



1. Count the pencils shown below. Say how many they are.

Geeta said to Lata, "There are 15 pencils in each packet." How many pencils are there in 3 such packets? Lata calculated in the following way. You observe it. Calculate how many pencils there are.

$15 + 15 + 15$   
 Therefore  $15 \times 3 = 45$

$4 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ ones}$   
 $= 40 + 5 = 45$

We can do this in another way also.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 \hline
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{r}
 10 + 5 \\
 \times 3 \\
 \hline
 30 + 15 \\
 \hline
 30 + 10 + 5 \\
 \hline
 40 + 5 \\
 \hline
 45
 \end{array}$$

OR

If tens are multiplied,  
 $3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ tens}$   
 $3 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ten} = 4 \text{ tens}$

T	O
①	
1	5
$\times$	3
4	5

If ones are multiplied,  
 $5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ ones}$   
 $15 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ ten} + 5 \text{ ones}$



Get your pupils to observe the above method of multiplying numbers. Let them understand and solve the problems on multiplication.

2. Observe the following multiplication of numbers. Do the others in the same way.

T O		
3 6	=	30 + 6
× 3		× 3
	=	30×3 + 6×3
	=	90 + 18
	=	90 + 10 + 8
	=	100 + 8
	=	108

T O
3 6
× 3
10 8

T O			
3 6	=	6 ones × 3	= 18 ones = 1 ten + 8 ones
× 3	=	3 tens × 3	= +9 tens
	=		10 tens + 8 ones
	=		100 ones + 8 ones
	=		108

Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

(a)

4 7	=	40 + 7
× 2		× 2
	=	□ + □
	=	□ + □ + □
	=	□ + □
	=	□

(b)

2 4	=	20 + □
× 4		× 4
	=	80 + 16
	=	□ + □ + □
	=	□ + □
	=	□



Get your pupils to observe the above method of multiplication. Let them fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.



## Exercise

### 1. Multiply the numbers given.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(a) } 19 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(b) } 28 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(c) } 24 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(d) } 15 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(e) } 33 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(f) } 19 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(g) } 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ \text{(h) } 18 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

### 2. Multiply each number by 2 and write the product in the blank box.

16  $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$

15  $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$

20  $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$

25  $\xrightarrow{\times 2}$

### 3. In the grid, multiply the numbers in the first column by each number in the top row and write the product as shown.

$\times$	5	6	7	8	Ex: - $12 \times 5 = 60$	.....
12	$\rightarrow 60$				.....	.....
14					.....	.....
16					.....	.....
18					.....	.....



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve all the problems 1 to 6 by themselves.

4. Observe the first 3 numbers in each row. Write the next three numbers in the series.

(a) 2, 4, 6, _____, _____, _____
(b) 5, 10, 15, _____, _____, _____
(c) 7, 14, 21, _____, _____, _____
(d) 9, 18, 27, _____, _____, _____

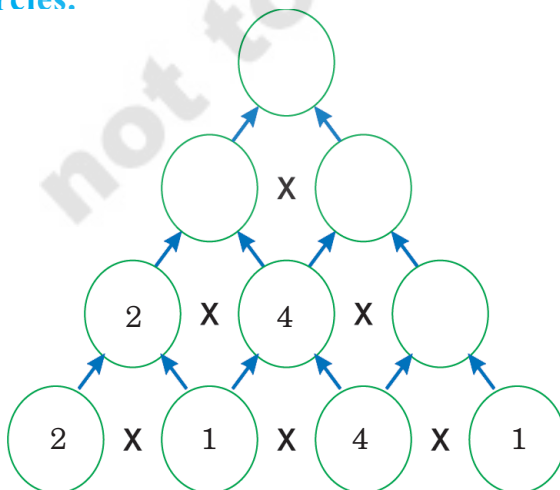


5. Identify the number that is different from the rest. Draw '○' around it. One example is given.

Ex: - 3, 6, 9, (11), 15, 18
(a) 5, 10, 15, 21, 25, 30
(b) 8, 16, 24, 32, 38, 48
(c) 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 32
(d) 7, 14, 21, 25, 35



6. Follow the arrows and multiply the numbers. Write the product in the blank circles.



Get the pupils to understand how to solve the problems by themselves as per the instruction.