

## Exercise 5.1

1. Write the repeated addition as multiplication.

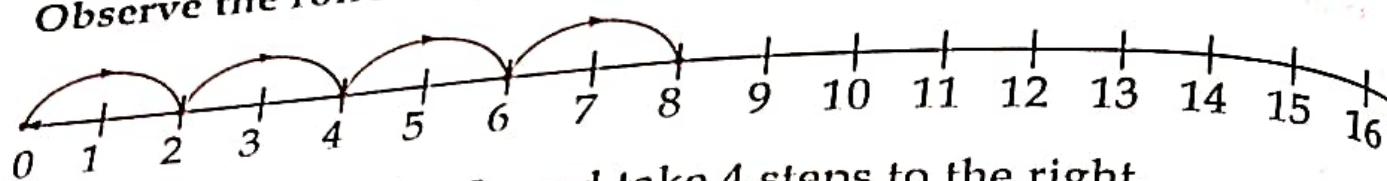
- (a)  $2 + 2 + 2 = 6$  or  $3 \times 2 = 6$
- (b)  $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12$  or  $6 \times 2 = 12$
- (c)  $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$  or  $5 \times 3 = 15$
- (d)  $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$  or  $5 \times 4 = 20$
- (e)  $8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 = 48$  or  $6 \times 8 = 48$
- (f)  $9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 54$  or  $6 \times 9 = 54$
- (g)  $0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$  or  $4 \times 0 = 0$
- (h)  $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5$  or  $5 \times 1 = 5$

2. Write the multiplication as repeated addition.

- (a)  $5 \times 3 = 15$  or  $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$
- (b)  $6 \times 4 = 24$  or  $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24$
- (c)  $3 \times 5 = 15$  or  $5 + 5 + 5 = 15$
- (d)  $4 \times 6 = 24$  or  $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24$
- (e)  $2 \times 7 = 14$  or  $7 + 7 = 14$
- (f)  $5 \times 0 = 0$  or  $0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$
- (g)  $6 \times 1 = 6$  or  $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 6$

# MULTIPLICATION ON THE NUMBER LINE

Observe the following example:

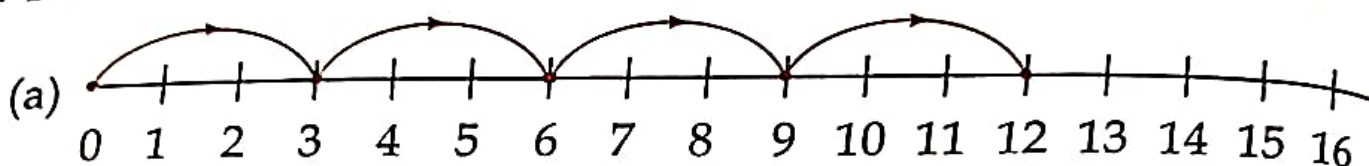


Start from 0. Count by 2s and take 4 steps to the right.

$$\boxed{2} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{2} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{8} \text{ or } \boxed{4} \times \boxed{2} = \boxed{8}$$

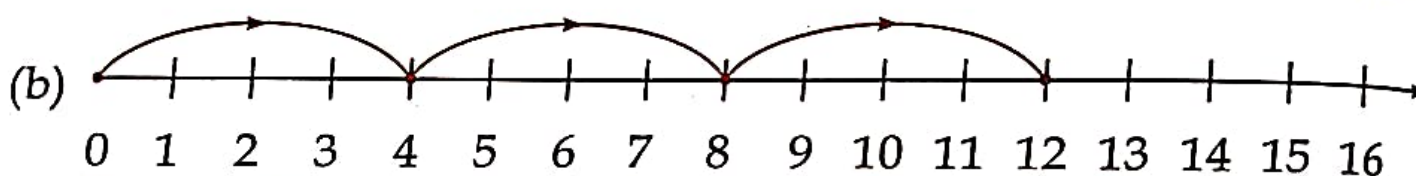
## Exercise 5.2

1. Fill in the boxes.

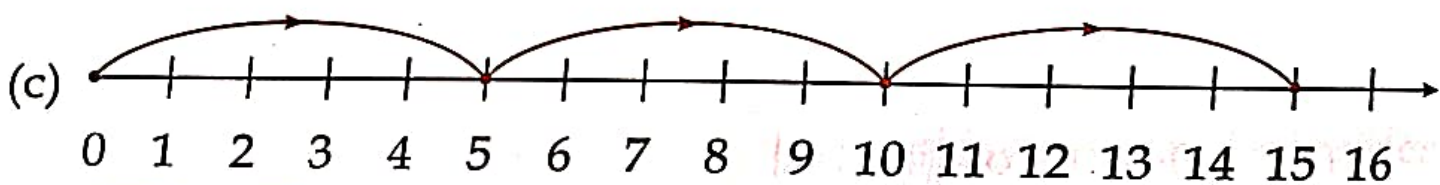


Start from 0. Count by 3s and take 4 steps to the right.

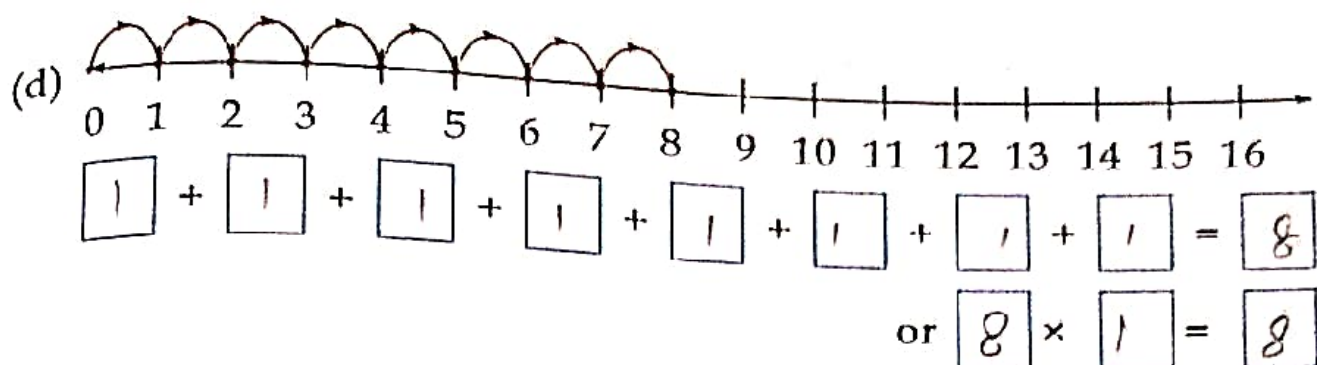
$$\boxed{3} + \boxed{3} + \boxed{3} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{12} \text{ or } \boxed{4} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{12}$$



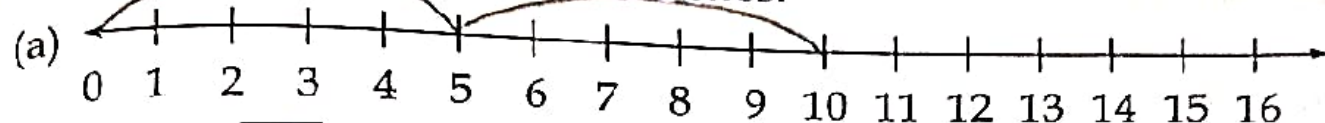
$$\boxed{4} + \boxed{4} + \boxed{4} = \boxed{12} \text{ or } \boxed{3} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{12}$$



$$\boxed{5} + \boxed{5} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{15} \text{ or } \boxed{3} \times \boxed{5} = \boxed{15}$$



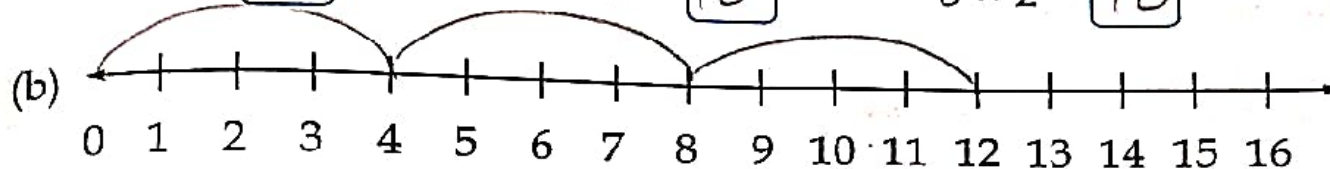
2. Using number line, fill in the boxes.



$5 + 5 = \boxed{10}$

$2 \times 5 = \boxed{10}$

$5 \times 2 = \boxed{10}$



$4 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{12}$

$3 \times 4 = \boxed{12}$

$4 \times 3 = \boxed{12}$

3. Using repeated addition or multiplication, fill in the table.

(a) Number of boys

Number of hands

(b) Number of hands

Number of fingers

(c) Number of 10-rupee notes

Amount of money (in ₹)

(d) Number of abacuses

Number of rods

|    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 2  | 4  | 6  | 8  | 10 |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
| 3  | 6  | 9  | 12 | 15 |

## MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 2

Let us construct 2 times table by counting the pair of shoes.



$$1 \times 2 = 2$$



$$2 \times 2 = 4$$



$$3 \times 2 = 6$$



$$4 \times 2 = 8$$



$$5 \times 2 = 10$$



$$6 \times 2 = 12$$



$$7 \times 2 = 14$$



$$8 \times 2 = 16$$



$$9 \times 2 = 18$$



$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

Fill in the boxes.

$$1. 5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$2. 8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$3. 6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$4. 9 \times 2 = 18$$

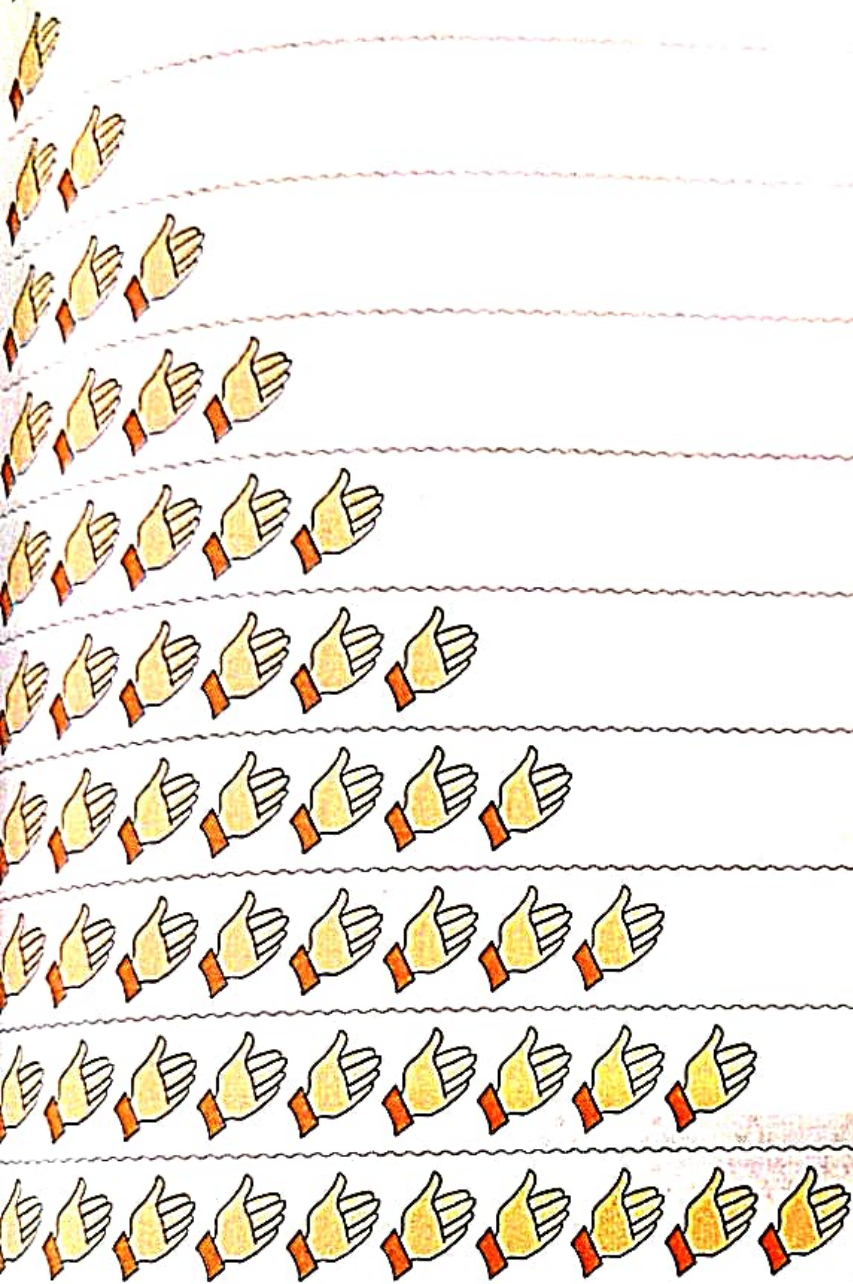
$$5. 4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$6. 10 \times 2 = 20$$

Note: The children have to learn the table as 1 two is 2, 2 twos are 4, 3 twos are 6 and so on.

# MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 5

Let us construct 5 times table by counting the number of fingers in a hand.



$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

Fill in the boxes.

$$1. \quad 5 \times \boxed{5} = 25$$

$$2. \quad 7 \times \boxed{5} = 35$$

$$3. \quad \boxed{8} \times 5 = 40$$

$$4. \quad 4 \times 5 = \boxed{20}$$

$$5. \quad \boxed{3} \times 5 = 15$$

$$6. \quad 10 \times \boxed{5} = 50$$

# MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 10

Let us construct 10 times table by counting the number of stars.



$$\boxed{1} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{10}$$



$$\boxed{2} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{20}$$



$$\boxed{3} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{30}$$



$$\boxed{4} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{40}$$



$$\boxed{5} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{50}$$



$$\boxed{6} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{60}$$



$$\boxed{7} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{70}$$



$$\boxed{8} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{80}$$



$$\boxed{9} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{90}$$



$$\boxed{10} \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{100}$$

Fill in the boxes.

1.  $5 \times \boxed{10} = 50$

2.  $\boxed{8} \times 10 = 80$

3.  $3 \times 10 = \boxed{30}$

4.  $9 \times \boxed{10} = 90$

5.  $2 \times \boxed{10} = 20$

6.  $10 \times 10 = \boxed{100}$