9 How Many Times?

Leggy Animals

There are 5 goats.

How many legs altogether?

$4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 20$

or 5 times 4 is 20

or $5 \times 4 = 20$

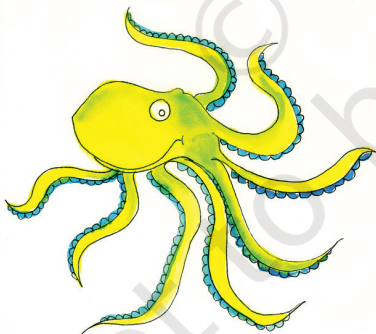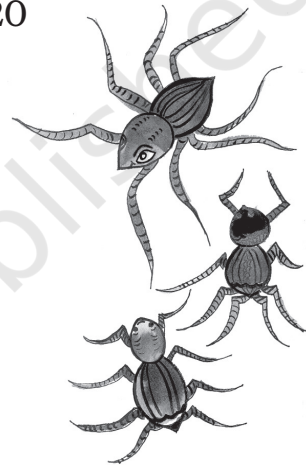How many spiders?_____

One spider has _____ legs.

In all, spider legs are 3 times _____

or ____ + ____ + ____ = _____

or $3 \times$ _____ = _____

Do you know this leggy fellow?
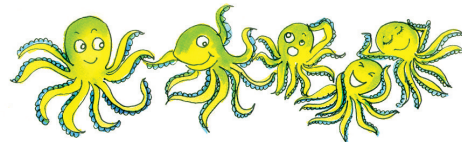
This is an octopus.

It lives in the sea.

It also has 8 legs.

So how many legs altogether do 5 octopuses have?

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____ = _____

or 5 times _____ = _____

or $5 \times$ _____ = _____

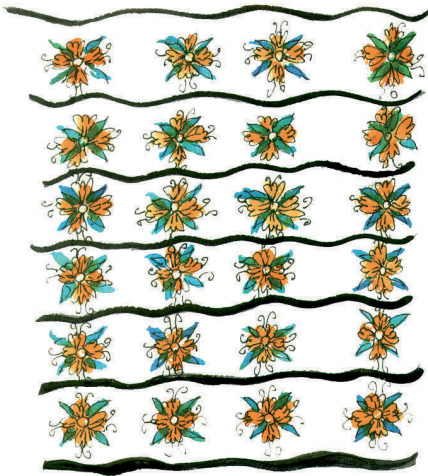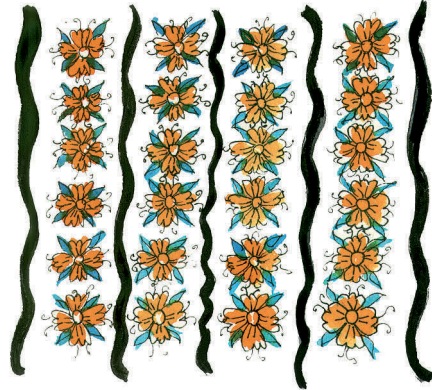*Give me your hand, hand, hand, ...!*

Find the Number without Counting

How many flowers in a flower bed?

It has 4 columns. Each column has 6 flowers. So altogether the flower bed has 4 times 6 flowers,

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = 24 or

4 × 6 = 24

Let's try another way. The flower bed has 6 rows. Each row has 4 flowers. Altogether the flower bed has 6 times 4 flowers,
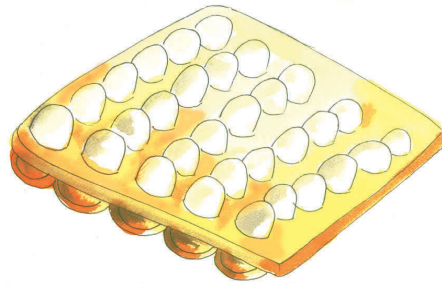
4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = 24
or 6 × 4 = 24

In the same way, how many bottles are these?

_____ times _____ = _____ bottles

How many eggs?

_____ times _____ = _____ eggs

Practice Time

A. *Rewrite using the + sign.*

2 × 5 is 2 times 5   or   5 + 5

4 × 18 is 4 times ____   or   ____ + ____ + ____ + ____

3 × 20 is ____ times ____   or   ____ + ____ + ____

8 × 9 is ____ times ____   or   ____ + ____ + ____ +

____ + ____ + ____ + ____ + ____
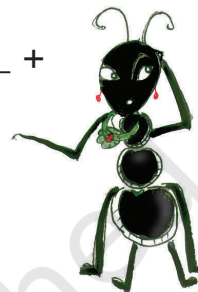
B. *Tell how many times!*

9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9 + 9   = 6 × 9   = 54

4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4   = 5 × 4   = 20

8 + 8 + 8   = ____ × 8   = _____

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3   = 5 × ____ = _____

30 + 30 + 30   = ____ × ____ = _____

7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7   = ____ × ____ = _____

12 + 12 + 12 + 12   = ____ × 12 = _____

6 + 6 + 6   = ____ × ____ = _____

10 + 10 + 10 + 10   = ____ × ____ = _____

2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2   = ____ × ____ = _____

6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = ____ × ____ = _____

124
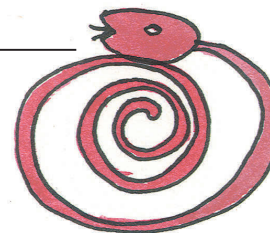
C. Ramu bought 4 packets of biscuits. Each packet has 4 biscuits. How many biscuits did Ramu buy?

D. There are 12 desks in a classroom. Each desk has 4 legs. What is the total number of legs of the desks?

E. Sabiha brought home 3 bunches of flowers. Each bunch has 4 flowers. How many flowers were there?

F. One rail coach has 8 wheels. How many wheels in all in 6 coaches?
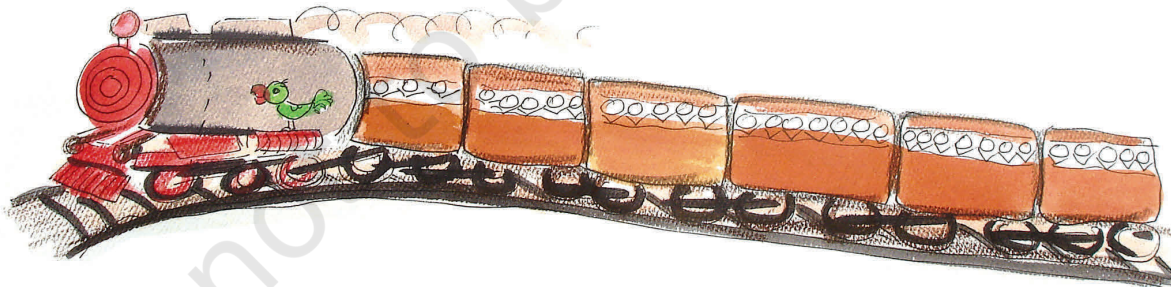
After children attempt word problems, there should be a discussion on how they arrived at their answers. This will help children develop a conceptual understanding of multiplication.
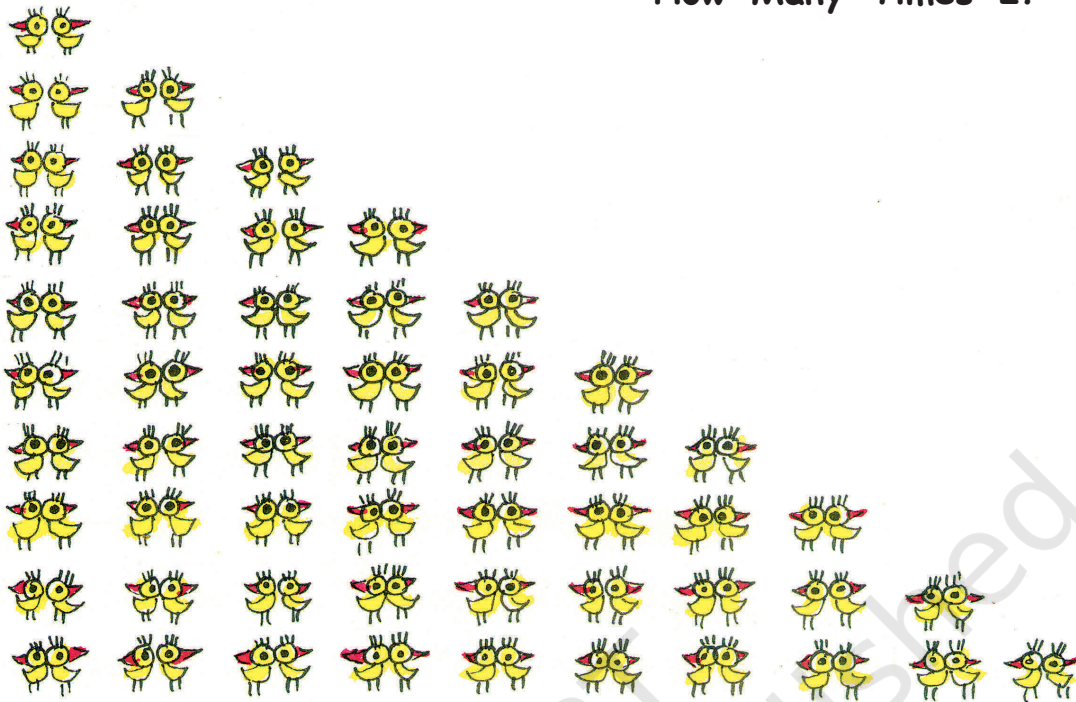
1 time 2	is 2	or	1×2	= 2
2 times 2	is 4	or	2×2	= 4
3 times 2	is 6	or	3×2	= 6
4 times 2	is ____	or	4×2	= ____
5 times 2	is ____	or	5×2	= ____
6 times 2	is ____	or	6×2	= ____
___ times 2	is ____	or	___ $\times 2$	= ____
____ times ____	is ____	or	8×2	= ____
____ times ____	is ____	or	9×2	= ____
____ times ____	is ____	or	10×2	= ____

Jump with Me
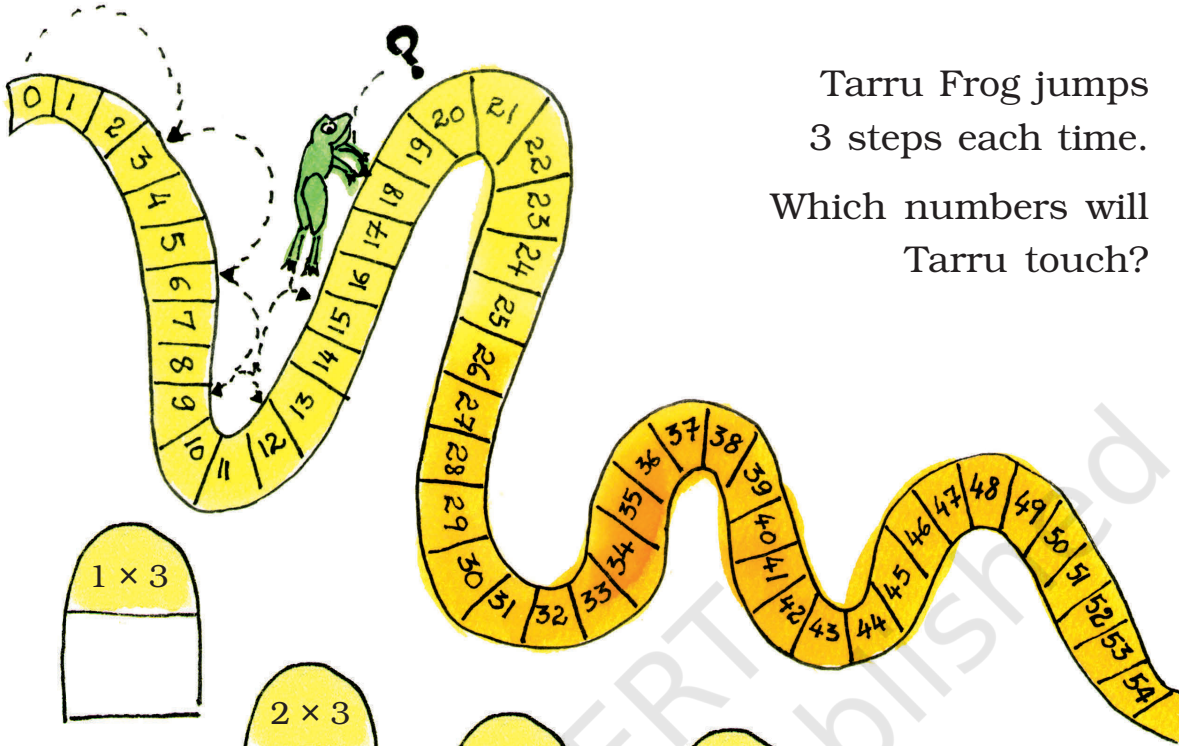
Tarru Frog jumps
3 steps each time.

Which numbers will
Tarru touch?

0 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 51 52 53 54

1×3

2×3

3×3

4×3

5×3

6×3

7×3

8×3

9×3

10×3

11×3

12×3

13×3

14×3

15×3

127

Show jumps with 4 steps

Number snake path: 0, 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, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64

1 × 4

2 × 4

3 × 4

4 × 4

5 × 4

6 × 4

7 × 4

8 × 4

9 × 4

10 × 4

11 × 4

12 × 4

13 × 4

14 × 4

15 × 4

Try jumps with seven steps

1 × 7

2 × 7

3 × 7

4 × 7

5 × 7

6 × 7

7 × 7

8 × 7

9 × 7

10 × 7

11 × 7

12 × 7

13 × 7

14 × 7

15 × 7
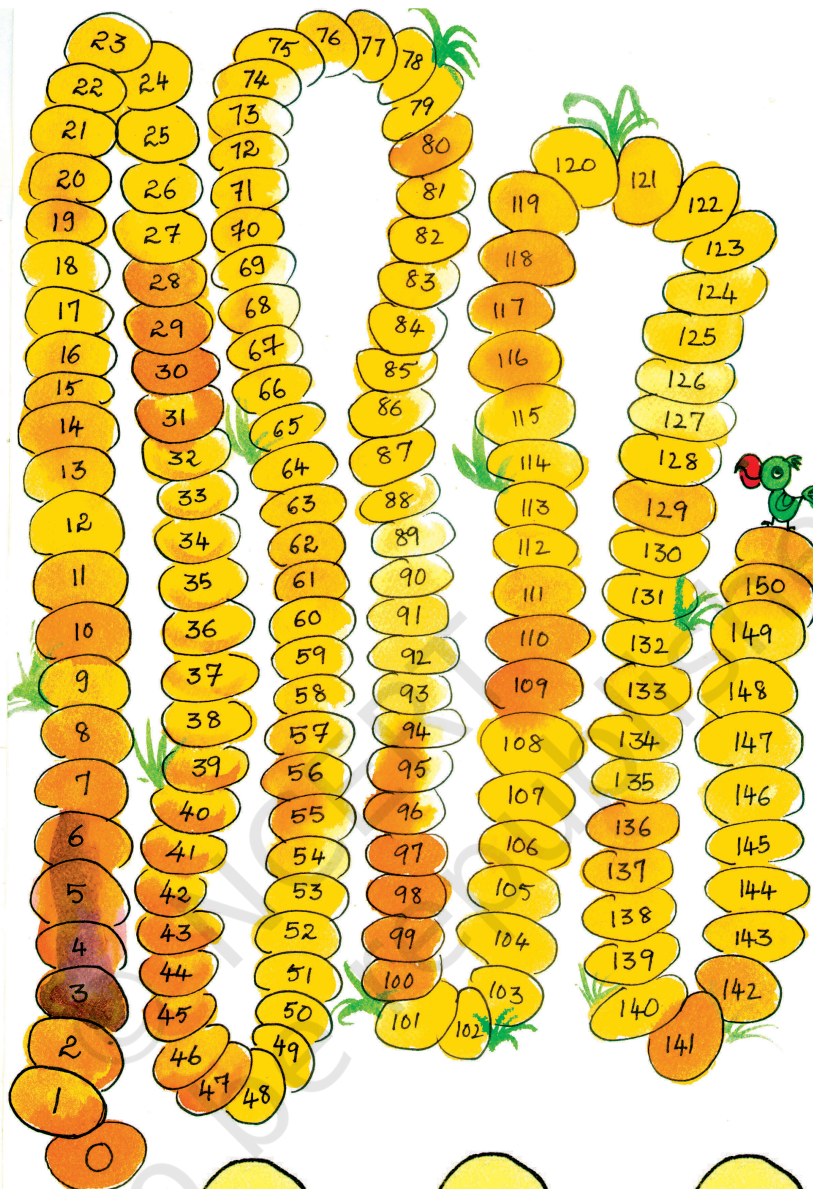
Stick Play

Mithu had some sticks. She arranged them like this:

1 time   5 =   5

2 times 5 = 10

3 times 5 = 15

4 times 5 = 20

Then she counted how many times the sticks were crossing each other. She found that

4 times 5 = 4 × 5 = 20

Let's try making a 2 times table with sticks:
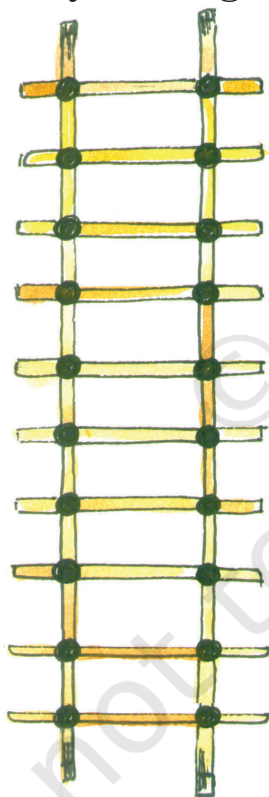
1 × 2 = 2

2 × 2 = 4

3 × 2 = 6

4 × 2 =

5 × 2 =

6 × 2 =

7 × 2 =

8 × 2 =

9 × 2 =

10 × 2 =

Children can be given 16 and 24 sticks to arrange and encouraged to try different arrangements like 4 × 4, 2 × 8, 8 × 2 for 16 sticks and 12 × 2, 8 × 3, 4 × 6, 6 × 4, 3 × 8, 2 × 12 for 24 sticks.

Now draw sticks to make the
multiplication table of 6:
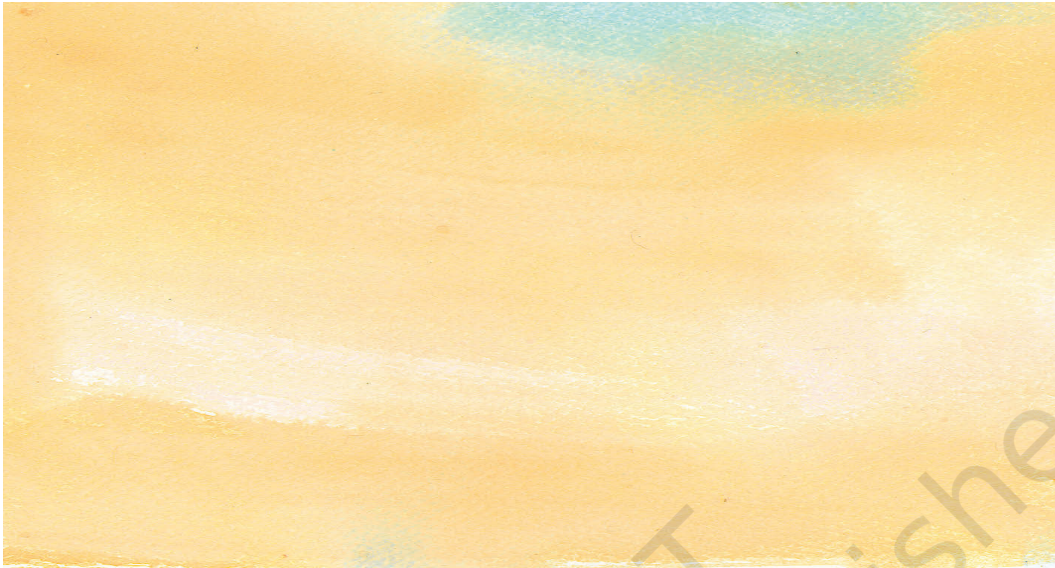
Shopping with Tables

How much do these things cost?

4 toffees cost _____ rupees.

[Hint: 4 × 2]

Rs 2 each

3 pencil boxes cost _____ rupees.

10 pencil boxes cost _____ rupees.

Rs. 10 each

PENCILS

PENCILS

PENCILS

Rs 5 each
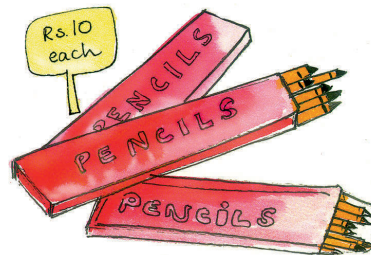
9 balloons cost _____ rupees.

5 toys cost _____ rupees.
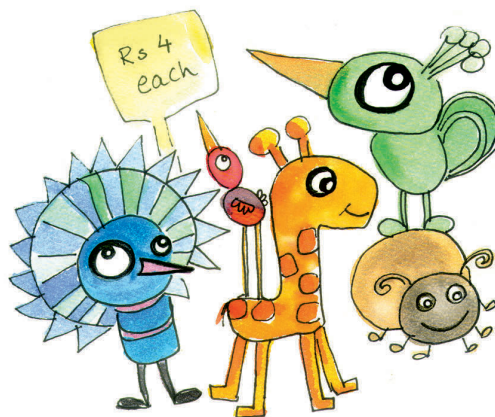
7 face masks cost _____ rupees.

Practice Time

A. Complete the following:

2×7 = _____ 3×9 = _____

4×9 = _____ 5×2 = _____

5×8 = _____ 3×10 = _____

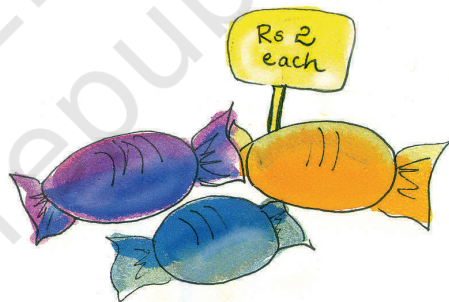10×6 = _____ 2×8 = _____

5×9 = _____ 10×8 = _____

B. Look at the patterns and complete them.

3, 6, 9, _____, _____, _____.

2, 4, 6, _____, _____, _____.

10, 20, 30, _____, _____, _____.

4, 8, 12, _____, _____, _____.

5, 10, 15, _____, _____, _____.

30, 60, 90, _____, _____, _____.

132

C. Complete the multiplication tree
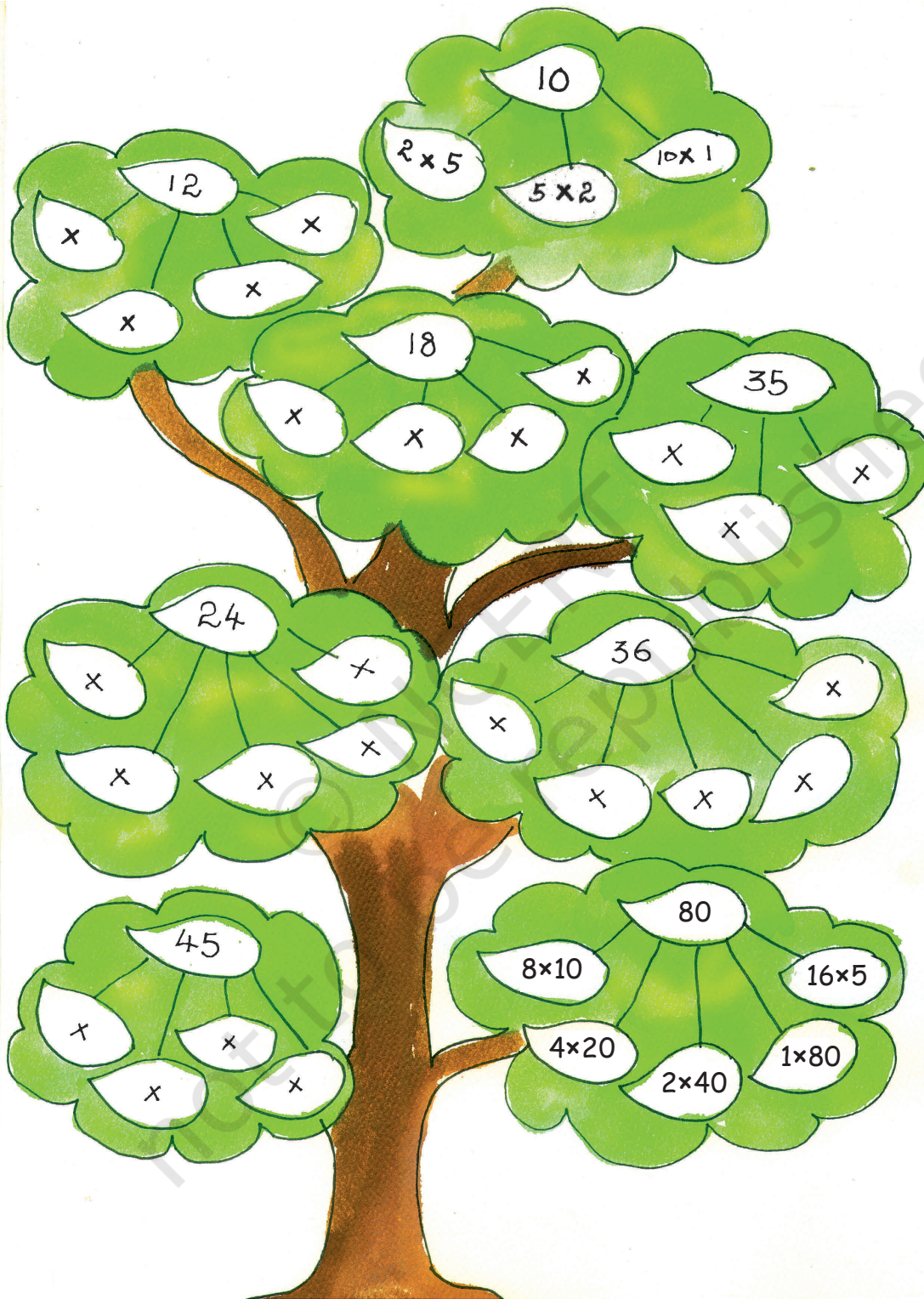
D. How many in all?

✳ The almirah has 4 shelves. There are 5 books in each shelf. How many books are in the almirah?

4 × 5 = 20 books

✳ A shirt has 5 buttons. How many buttons would 3 shirts have?
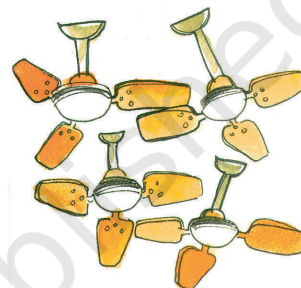
✳ There are four fans. Each fan has 3 blades. What is the total number of blades in all?

✳ A box contains 6 apples. How many apples in all will seven boxes have?
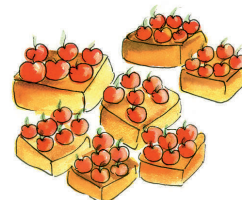
✳ How many corners would 4 triangles have?

E. Some multiplication facts:

❖ 8 × 3 = _____

❖ 3 × ___ = _____

❖ ___ × ___ = __42__

❖ 5 × ___ = __40__

❖ ___ × ___ = __54__

❖ 5 × ___ = 35

❖ ___ × 6 = 36

❖ 10 × ___ = _____

❖ ___ × 9 = 36

❖ ___ × 7 = 28

Multiplication Table of 1

one time one is	$1 \times 1 =$	1
two times one is	$2 \times 1 =$	2
three times one is	$3 \times \underline{\quad}$	$= \underline{\quad}$
four times one is	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad}$	$= \underline{\quad}$
____ times one is	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} =$	$\underline{\quad}$
____ times one is	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} =$	$\underline{\quad}$
____ times one is	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} =$	$\underline{\quad}$
____ times one is	$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} =$	$\underline{\quad}$

Multiplying Big Numbers

A. Two toffees were given to each student in the class. If there were 34 students, how many toffees were given in all?

Total students present = 34

Each student gets 2 toffees.

So total number of toffees given is 34 × 2.

> 34x2 is 34 times 2
>
> 30 times 2 is 60.
>
> So the answer is more than 60.
>
> 40 times 2 is 80.
>
> So the answer is less than 80.
>
> What is the answer?

How can we find 34 times 2?

I know!

Bharti wrote

	30	4
2		

What's this?

See, 34 is 30 and 4. Right?

Next Bharti wrote

	30	4
2	2 × 30 **60**	2 × 4 **8**

30 times 2 is 60 and 4 times 2 is 8.

But what's the answer?

Just add the numbers in the boxes, and you get the answer 60 + 8 = 68
68 toffees in all.

Wow! That's smart.

B. In a picnic 4 fruits were given to every student. The number of students was 23. Find out the total number of fruits given.

Number of students in the picnic = 23

Fruits given to each student = 4

Total number of fruits = 23 × 4

23 × 4 means 23 times 4

20 times 4 is 80.

So the answer is more than 80.

The answer is also less than 100.

Can you tell why?

Let us try if we can do this by Bharti's method.

	20	3
4	20 × 4 **80**	3 × 4 **12**

Adding 80 and 12 gives
```
   80
 + 12
 ----
   92
```

So 23 times 4 is 92.
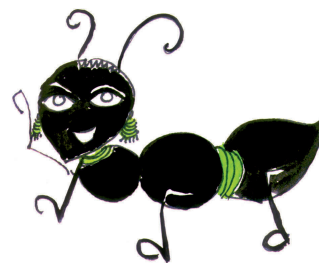
The activities given in this chapter are designed to develop children's conceptual understanding of multiplication. The standard method for multiplying larger numbers may be efficient, but teaching it too early may actually hinder learning. The method given here builds on children's growing sense of two-digit and three-digit numbers. Children should also be encouraged to estimate the result of the operation.

137

Practice Time

A. Multiply:

- 22 × 3 =
- 21 × 4 =
- 11 × 5 =
- 20 × 4 =
- 26 × 4 =
- 25 × 3 =
- 35 × 3 =
- 32 × 5 =

- 43 × 2 =
- 24 × 2 =
- 30 × 5 =
- 23 × 9 =
- 38 × 2 =
- 24 × 5 =
- 48 × 4 =
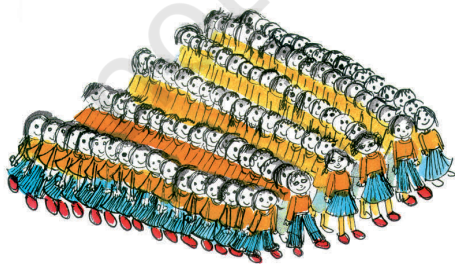- 58 × 2 =

B. First guess the answer and then calculate:

✹ A flower has five petals. A bunch of flowers has 13 flowers. How many petals are there in the bunch?

✹ A book has 64 pages. What will be the total number of pages in 8 such books?

✹ Students stand in rows in the assembly. There are six rows of students. Each row has 17 students. How many students are there?

✳ A design has 3 flowers in it. A piece of cloth has 17 such designs. How many flowers will be on the cloth?
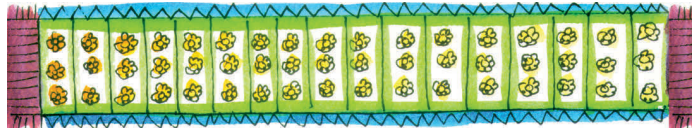
How many in 23 dozen?

Many things are sold by the dozen. For example, bangles and bananas are often sold by the dozen.

1 dozen bananas means 12 bananas.

So 23 dozen bananas is

23 × 12 bananas.

23 × 10 = 230
So the answer is more than 230.

How to find 23 × 12?

We can do it in the same way...

23 is 20 and 3. And 12 is 10 and 2.

Bharti wrote

Next Bharti wrote

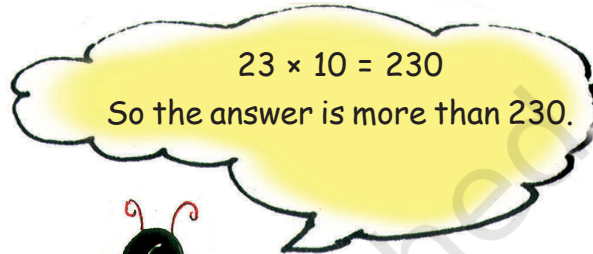|	20	3
10	20 × 10 **200**	3 × 10 **30**
2	20 × 2 **40**	3 × 2 **6**

And Bharti wrote
$$\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 40 \\ 30 \\ +6 \\ \hline 276 \end{array}$$

We will add the numbers in the boxes to get the answer.

That's correct. 23 × 12 = 276

So 23 dozen bananas is 276 bananas.

Now try doing 43 × 13

43 is 40 and 3

13 is 10 and 3

We write the numbers in the boxes as shown.

Guess the answer first.

	40	3
10	40 × 10 **400**	3 × 10 **30**
3	40 × 3 **120**	3 × 3 **9**

140

Add the numbers in the boxes:

$$
\begin{array}{r}
400 \\
120 \\
30 \\
+\ 9 \\
\hline
559
\end{array}
$$

So 43 × 13 = 559

Practice Time

First guess the answer and then check it by calculating :

42 × 23 = _____   73 × 11 = _____

51 × 13 = _____   54 × 12 = _____

25 × 36 = _____   12 × 14 = _____

Multiplication Patterns

A. 9 × 1 =   9

   9 × 2 = 18   1 + 8 = 9

   9 × 3 = 27   2 + 7 = 9

   9 × 4 = 36   3 + 6 = 9

   9 × 5 = 45   4 + 5 = 9

   9 × __ = ___   __ + __ = ___

   9 × __ = ___   __ + __ = ___

   9 × 8 = ___   __ + __ = ___

Did you see the pattern in the 9 times table? What numbers are adding up to 9?

Observing patterns in multiplication tables deepens the understanding of the number system.

B. Complete the grid by multiplying the numbers

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Look at the cross in your grid.

```
        3
    4   6   8
        9
```

Add the numbers together from top to bottom.

3 + 6 + 9 = 18

Add the numbers together from left to right.

4 + 6 + 8 = 18

The total is the same.

Look for other such crosses and copy them in your notebook.

142

C. ✳ Mark the numbers 1–10 in the same grid in one colour.

✳ Mark the numbers 12–20 in another colour.

✳ Similarly mark 21–30 in a third colour.

Do you see any colour pattern?

Fill this space with your favourite multiplication table.