Rainbow series

Table Book

Master Multiplication, Anytime, Anywhere

4 x 1 = 4
4 x 2 = 8
4 x 3 = 12

3 x 1 = 3
3 x 2 = 6
3 x 3 = 9
3 x 4 = 12

x 1 = 2
2 x 2 = 4
2 x 3 = 6

5 x 1 = 5
5 x 2 = 10
5 x 3 = 15

Numbers and Their Different Expressions

No.	Number Name	Roman Number
1	One	I
2	Two	II
3	Three	III
4	Four	IV
5	Five	V
6	Six	VI
7	Seven	VII
8	Eight	VIII
9	Nine	IX
10	Ten	X
11	Eleven	XI
12	Twelve	XII
13	Thirteen	XIII
14	Fourteen	XIV
15	Fifteen	XV
16	Sixteen	XVI
17	Seventeen	XVII
18	Eighteen	XVIII
19	Nineteen	XIX
20	Twenty	XX
21	Twenty-One	XXI
22	Twenty-Two	XXII
23	Twenty-Three	XXIII
24	Twenty-Four	XXIV
25	Twenty-Five	XXV

No.	Number Name	Roman Number
26	Twenty-Six	XXVI
27	Twenty-Seven	XXVII
28	Twenty-Eight	XXVIII
29	Twenty-Nine	XXIX
30	Thirty	XXX
31	Thirty-One	XXXI
32	Thirty-Two	XXXII
33	Thirty-Three	XXXIII
34	Thirty-Four	XXXIV
35	Thirty-Five	XXXV
36	Thirty-Six	XXXVI
37	Thirty-Seven	XXXVII
38	Thirty-Eight	XXXVIII
39	Thirty-Nine	XXXIX
40	Forty	XL
41	Forty-One	XLI
42	Forty-Two	XLII
43	Forty-Three	XLIII
44	Forty-Four	XLIV
45	Forty-Five	XLV
46	Forty-Six	XLVI
47	Forty-Seven	XLVII
48	Forty-Eight	XLVIII
49	Forty-Nine	XLIX
50	Fifty	L

No.	Number Name	Roman Number	No.	Number Name	Roman Number
51	Fifty-One	LI	76	Seventy-Six	LXXVI
52	Fifty-Two	LII	77	Seventy-Seven	LXXVII
53	Fifty-Three	LIII	78	Seventy-Eight	LXXVIII
54	Fifty-Four	LIV	79	Seventy-Nine	LXXIX
55	Fifty-Five	LV	80	Eighty	LXXX
56	Fifty-Six	LVI	81	Eighty-One	LXXXI
57	Fifty-Seven	LVII	82	Eighty-Two	LXXXII
58	Fifty-Eight	LVIII	83	Eighty-Three	LXXXIII
59	Fifty-Nine	LIX	84	Eighty-Four	LXXXIV
60	Sixty	LX	85	Eighty-Five	LXXXV
61	Sixty-One	LXI	86	Eighty-Six	LXXXVI
62	Sixty-Two	LXII	87	Eighty-Seven	LXXXVII
63	Sixty-Three	LXIII	88	Eighty-Eight	LXXXVIII
64	Sixty-Four	LXIV	89	Eighty-Nine	LXXXIX
65	Sixty-Five	LXV	90	Ninety	XC
66	Sixty-Six	LXVI	91	Ninety-One	XCI
67	Sixty-Seven	LXVII	92	Ninety-Two	XCII
68	Sixty-Eight	LXVIII	93	Ninety-Three	XCIII
69	Sixty-Nine	LXIX	94	Ninety-Four	XCIV
70	Seventy	LXX	95	Ninety-Five	XCV
71	Seventy-One	LXXI	96	Ninety-Six	XCVI
72	Seventy-Two	LXXII	97	Ninety-Seven	XCVII
73	Seventy-Three	LXXIII	98	Ninety-Eight	XCVIII
74	Seventy-Four	LXXIV	99	Ninety-Nine	XCIX
75	Seventy-Five	LXXV	100	One Hundred	C

Multiplication Intro

Look, read and understand.

2 mangoes + 2 mangoes

2 mangoes   +   **2 mangoes**

2 mangoes + 2 mangoes = 4 mangoes

or   2 + 2 = 4

So, 2 times 2 is equal to 4.

We write it as $2 \times 2 = 4$

We read it as two twos are four.

3 pencils   +   **3 pencils**   +   **3 pencils**

3 pencils + 3 pencils + 3 pencils = 9 pencils

or   3 + 3 + 3 = 9

So, 3 times 3 is equal to 9.

We write it as $3 \times 3 = 9$

We read it as three threes are nine.

Thus, we can say that tables are the short and simple forms of multiplications.

Multiplication Table of ①

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
1 × 1 = 1	0 + 1 = 1	1 one are 1
1 × 2 = 2	1 + 1 = 2	1 twos are 2
1 × 3 = 3	2 + 1 = 3	1 threes are 3
1 × 4 = 4	3 + 1 = 4	1 fours are 4
1 × 5 = 5	4 + 1 = 5	1 fives are 5
1 × 6 = 6	5 + 1 = 6	1 sixes are 6
1 × 7 = 7	6 + 1 = 7	1 sevens are 7
1 × 8 = 8	7 + 1 = 8	1 eights are 8
1 × 9 = 9	8 + 1 = 9	1 nines are 9
1 × 10 = 10	9 + 1 = 10	1 tens are 10

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
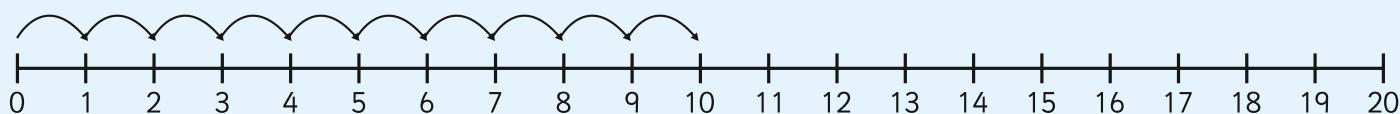
Practice Time

Help the frog to hop on the circle having 1 object.

Did You Know?
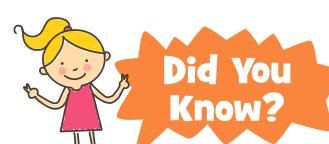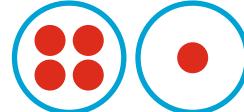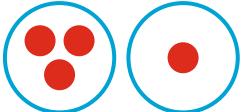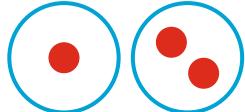
We see 1 sun in the day and 1 moon at night.

The number 1 is the first and the smallest natural number.

1

1

Multiplication Table of 2

Let's Learn

$2 \times 1 = 2$
$2 \times 2 = 4$
$2 \times 3 = 6$
$2 \times 4 = 8$
$2 \times 5 = 10$
$2 \times 6 = 12$
$2 \times 7 = 14$
$2 \times 8 = 16$
$2 \times 9 = 18$
$2 \times 10 = 20$

Let's Understand

$0 + 2 = 2$
$2 + 2 = 4$
$4 + 2 = 6$
$6 + 2 = 8$
$8 + 2 = 10$
$10 + 2 = 12$
$12 + 2 = 14$
$14 + 2 = 16$
$16 + 2 = 18$
$18 + 2 = 20$

Let's Speak

2 ones are 2
2 twos are 4
2 threes are 6
2 fours are 8
2 fives are 10
2 sixes are 12
2 sevens are 14
2 eights are 16
2 nines are 18
2 tens are 20

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
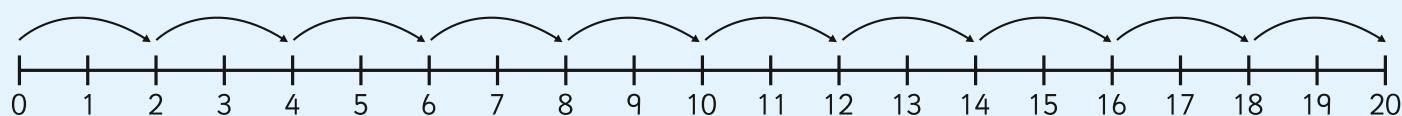
Practice Time

Write the table of 2 in the space provided:

2 threes are ☐
2 sixes are ☐
2 nines are ☐
2 fives are ☐
2 twos are ☐

2 ones are ☐
2 eights are ☐
2 tens are ☐
2 sevens are ☐
2 fours are ☐
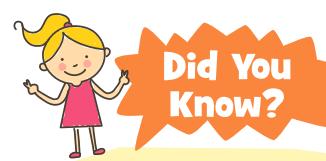
Did You Know?

Here are some words that means 2, i.e., double, pair, bi, twins, duet, couple, etc.

When you multiply a number by 2, you always get an even number!

Multiplication Table of ③

Let's Learn

$3 \times 1 = 3$

$3 \times 2 = 6$

$3 \times 3 = 9$

$3 \times 4 = 12$

$3 \times 5 = 15$

$3 \times 6 = 18$

$3 \times 7 = 21$

$3 \times 8 = 24$

$3 \times 9 = 27$

$3 \times 10 = 30$

Let's Understand

$0 + 3 = 3$

$3 + 3 = 6$

$6 + 3 = 9$

$9 + 3 = 12$

$12 + 3 = 15$

$15 + 3 = 18$

$18 + 3 = 21$

$21 + 3 = 24$

$24 + 3 = 27$

$27 + 3 = 30$

Let's Speak

3 ones are 3

3 twos are 6

3 threes are 9

3 fours are 12

3 fives are 15

3 sixes are 18

3 sevens are 21

3 eights are 24

3 nines are 27

3 tens are 30

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
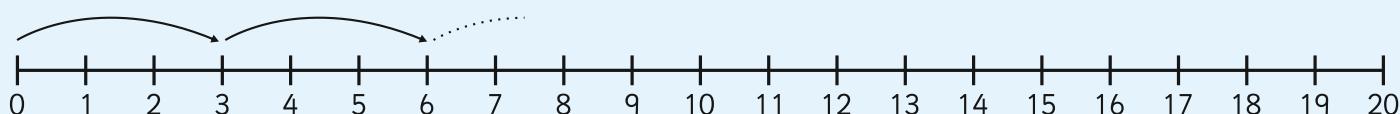
Practice Time

Write the correct numerals in the boxes:

3 x 2 =

3 x 4 =

3 x 8 =

3 x 3 =

3 x 5 =

3 x 1 =

3 x 10 =

3 x 7 =

Did You Know?

Our national flag has 3 colours. That is why it is also known as tricolour.

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of its digits is divisible by 3.

Multiplication Table of 4

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
4 × 1 = 4	0 + 4 = 4	4 ones are 4
4 × 2 = 8	4 + 4 = 8	4 twos are 8
4 × 3 = 12	8 + 4 = 12	4 threes are 12
4 × 4 = 16	12 + 4 = 16	4 fours are 16
4 × 5 = 20	16 + 4 = 20	4 fives are 20
4 × 6 = 24	20 + 4 = 24	4 sixes are 24
4 × 7 = 28	24 + 4 = 28	4 sevens are 28
4 × 8 = 32	28 + 4 = 32	4 eights are 32
4 × 9 = 36	32 + 4 = 36	4 nines are 36
4 × 10 = 40	36 + 4 = 40	4 tens are 40

Here is a number line to help you.
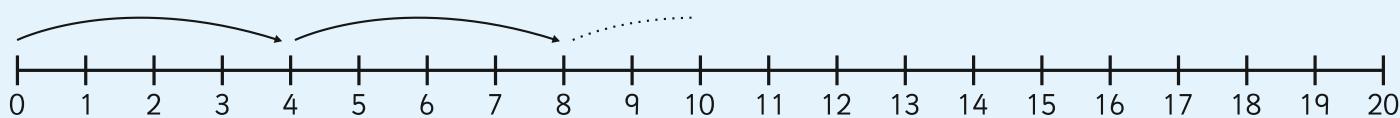
Practice Time

Complete the table of 4 as shown:

Did You Know?
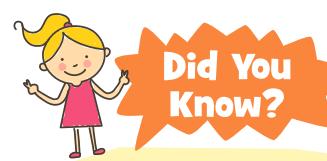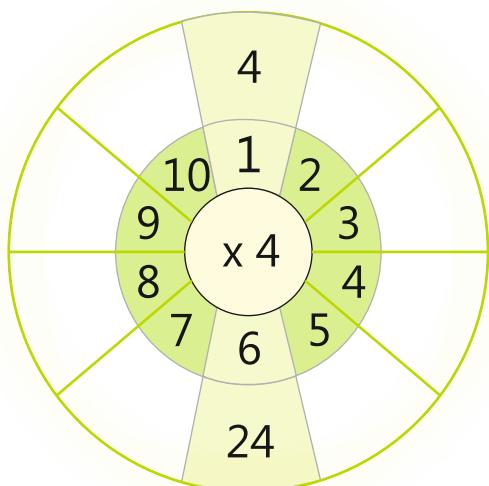
In your classroom, blackboard has four corners. Desk or table has four corners. Can you find any one more?

The 4 times table always ends with an even number or zero.
4, 8, 12, 16, 20, ...

Multiplication Table of (5)

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
$5 \times 1 = 5$	$0 + 5 = 5$	5 ones are 5
$5 \times 2 = 10$	$5 + 5 = 10$	5 twos are 10
$5 \times 3 = 15$	$10 + 5 = 15$	5 threes are 15
$5 \times 4 = 20$	$15 + 5 = 20$	5 fours are 20
$5 \times 5 = 25$	$20 + 5 = 25$	5 fives are 25
$5 \times 6 = 30$	$25 + 5 = 30$	5 sixes are 30
$5 \times 7 = 35$	$30 + 5 = 35$	5 sevens are 35
$5 \times 8 = 40$	$35 + 5 = 40$	5 eights are 40
$5 \times 9 = 45$	$40 + 5 = 45$	5 nines are 45
$5 \times 10 = 50$	$45 + 5 = 50$	5 tens are 50

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Practice Time

Match the correct numeral:

5×7 5×6 5×9

40

45

15

30

10   35

5×3 5×8 5×2
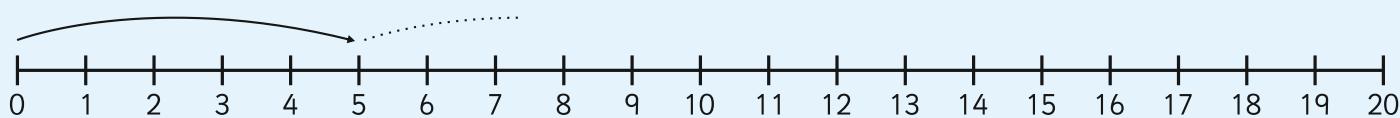
Did You Know?

The word pentagon has same meaning of 5, because it has 5 corners.

Any number ending in 5 or 0 is a multiple of 5.

Multiplication Table of 6

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
6 × 1 = 6	0 + 6 = 6	6 ones are 6
6 × 2 = 12	6 + 6 = 12	6 twos are 12
6 × 3 = 18	12 + 6 = 18	6 threes are 18
6 × 4 = 24	18 + 6 = 24	6 fours are 24
6 × 5 = 30	24 + 6 = 30	6 fives are 30
6 × 6 = 36	30 + 6 = 36	6 sixes are 36
6 × 7 = 42	36 + 6 = 42	6 sevens are 42
6 × 8 = 48	42 + 6 = 48	6 eights are 48
6 × 9 = 54	48 + 6 = 54	6 nines are 54
6 × 10 = 60	54 + 6 = 60	6 tens are 60

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
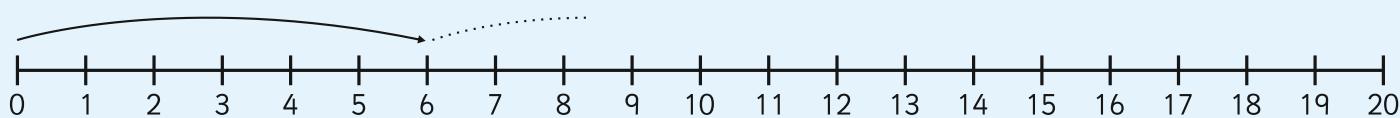
Practice Time

Write the correct answer:

6 X 6 =

6 X 1 =

6 X 2 =

6 X 3 =

6 X 7 =

6 X 4 =

6 X 8 =

6 X 10 =

Did You Know?
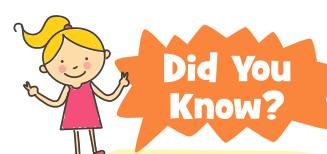
A hexagon has 6 sides and 6 corners.

Any number which is divisible by both 2 and 3, is also divisible by 6.

Multiplication Table of 7

Let's Learn

7	×	1	=	7
7	×	2	=	14
7	×	3	=	21
7	×	4	=	28
7	×	5	=	35
7	×	6	=	42
7	×	7	=	49
7	×	8	=	56
7	×	9	=	63
7	×	10	=	70

Let's Understand

0	+	7	=	7
7	+	7	=	14
14	+	7	=	21
21	+	7	=	28
28	+	7	=	35
35	+	7	=	42
42	+	7	=	49
49	+	7	=	56
56	+	7	=	63
63	+	7	=	70

Let's Speak

7	ones	are	7
7	twos	are	14
7	threes	are	21
7	fours	are	28
7	fives	are	35
7	sixes	are	42
7	sevens	are	49
7	eights	are	56
7	nines	are	63
7	tens	are	70

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
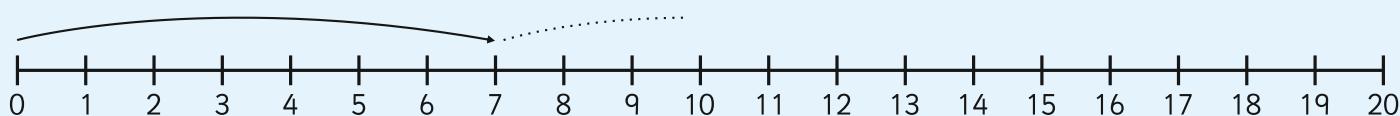
Practice Time

Colour all the numbers from the 7 times table to find the path through the maze:

in

7   44   2   37   9
14   28   11   15
62   21   35   17   71
5   41   33   69
8   16   42   56   67
4   23   49   63
15   56   38   32   68
66   52   36   70

out

Did You Know?
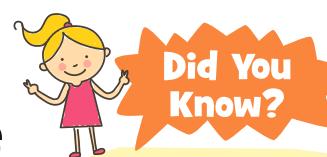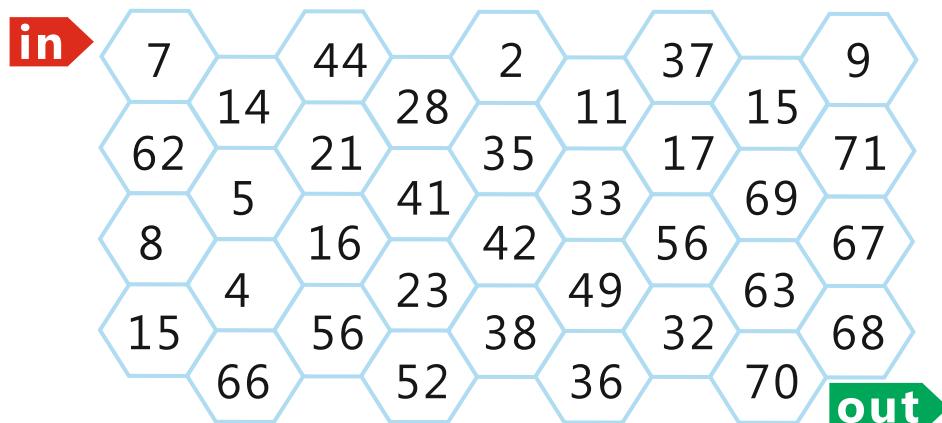
A rainbow has 7 colours : Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange, Red.

7 is an odd number, as it cannot be divided into two equal whole numbers.

Multiplication Table of 8

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
8 × 1 = 8	0 + 8 = 8	8 ones are 8
8 × 2 = 16	8 + 8 = 16	8 twos are 16
8 × 3 = 24	16 + 8 = 24	8 threes are 24
8 × 4 = 32	24 + 8 = 32	8 fours are 32
8 × 5 = 40	32 + 8 = 40	8 fives are 40
8 × 6 = 48	40 + 8 = 48	8 sixes are 48
8 × 7 = 56	48 + 8 = 56	8 sevens are 56
8 × 8 = 64	56 + 8 = 64	8 eights are 64
8 × 9 = 72	64 + 8 = 72	8 nines are 72
8 × 10 = 80	72 + 8 = 80	8 tens are 80

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
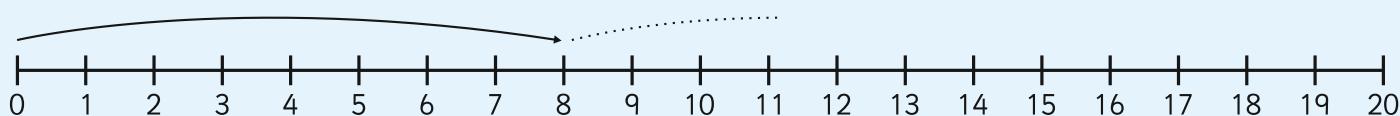
Practice Time

Match the correct numeral:

8 × 6   24   56   8 × 3

8 × 7   72   48   8 × 9

Did You Know?

A spider has eight hairy and thin legs. An octopus also has eight tentacles.

To find whether a number is divisible by 8, see if last two digits are divisible by 8.

Multiplication Table of 9

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
9 × 1 = 9	0 + 9 = 9	9 ones are 9
9 × 2 = 18	9 + 9 = 18	9 twos are 18
9 × 3 = 27	18 + 9 = 27	9 threes are 27
9 × 4 = 36	27 + 9 = 36	9 fours are 36
9 × 5 = 45	36 + 9 = 45	9 fives are 45
9 × 6 = 54	45 + 9 = 54	9 sixes are 54
9 × 7 = 63	54 + 9 = 63	9 sevens are 63
9 × 8 = 72	63 + 9 = 72	9 eights are 72
9 × 9 = 81	72 + 9 = 81	9 nines are 81
9 × 10 = 90	81 + 9 = 90	9 tens are 90

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
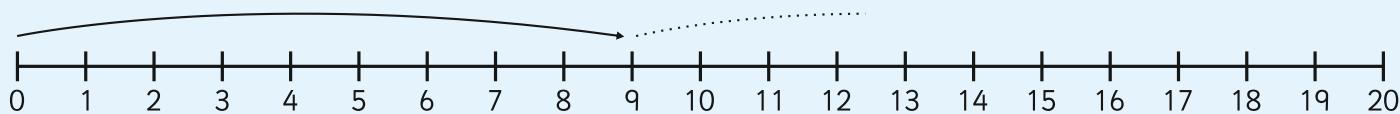
Practice Time

Complete the table of 9 as shown:

9

10 1 2
9   3
x 9
8   4
7 6 5

54

Did You Know?

There are 9 players in a baseball team.

The sum of the digits of all the products of the 9 times table is always 9. e.g., 5 + 4 = 9, 1 + 8 = 9.

Multiplication Table of 10

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
10 × 1 = 10	0 + 10 = 10	10 ones are 10
10 × 2 = 20	10 + 10 = 20	10 twos are 20
10 × 3 = 30	20 + 10 = 30	10 threes are 30
10 × 4 = 40	30 + 10 = 40	10 fours are 40
10 × 5 = 50	40 + 10 = 50	10 fives are 50
10 × 6 = 60	50 + 10 = 60	10 sixes are 60
10 × 7 = 70	60 + 10 = 70	10 sevens are 70
10 × 8 = 80	70 + 10 = 80	10 eights are 80
10 × 9 = 90	80 + 10 = 90	10 nines are 90
10 × 10 = 100	90 + 10 = 100	10 tens are 100

Here is a number line to help you.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
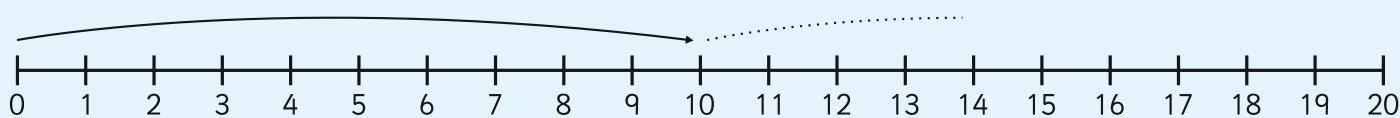
Practice Time

Complete the missing number from the multiplication table of 10.

10   60   50   90
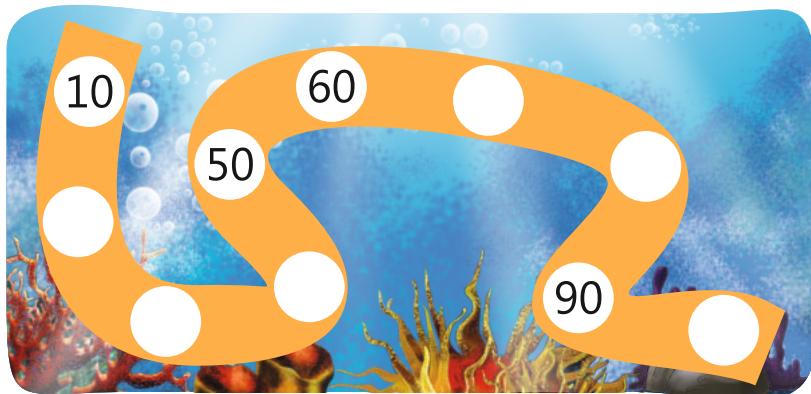
Did You Know?

A time span of 10 years is called a decade.
A time span of 100 years is called a century.

If a number ends in 0; it is divisible by 10.

Practice Time

You should know all of the times tables up to 10 by now, but how quickly can you remember them?

Ask someone to start the timer as you do this worksheet.

Remember, you must be fast but also correct:

$6 \times 8 =$	$4 \times 0 =$	$8 \times 10 =$
$9 \times 10 =$	$3 \times 4 =$	$7 \times 9 =$
$5 \times 8 =$	$6 \times 6 =$	$3 \times 3 =$
$7 \times 5 =$	$8 \times 1 =$	$8 \times 7 =$
$6 \times 4 =$	$10 \times 3 =$	$7 \times 4 =$
$8 \times 8 =$	$7 \times 3 =$	$4 \times 9 =$
$5 \times 10 =$	$5 \times 5 =$	$6 \times 1 =$
$9 \times 8 =$	$2 \times 12 =$	$4 \times 10 =$
$8 \times 3 =$	$7 \times 7 =$	$0 \times 7 =$
$7 \times 8 =$	$6 \times 9 =$	$1 \times 9 =$
$9 \times 5 =$	$13 \times 3 =$	$10 \times 2 =$
$4 \times 8 =$	$1 \times 4 =$	$6 \times 5 =$
$6 \times 7 =$	$0 \times 9 =$	$2 \times 8 =$
$2 \times 9 =$	$10 \times 10 =$	$0 \times 6 =$
$4 \times 4 =$	$7 \times 6 =$	$6 \times 2 =$
$7 \times 10 =$	$2 \times 7 =$	$9 \times 9 =$

Multiplication Grid of 1 to 10

x	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	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Complete the following tables.

x	1	2	3
5			
2			
6			

x	4	5	6
10			
4			
7			

x	7	8	9
3			
9			
8			

Multiplication Table of 11

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
11 × 1 = 11	0 + 11 = 11	11 ones are 11
11 × 2 = 22	11 + 11 = 22	11 twos are 22
11 × 3 = 33	22 + 11 = 33	11 threes are 33
11 × 4 = 44	33 + 11 = 44	11 fours are 44
11 × 5 = 55	44 + 11 = 55	11 fives are 55
11 × 6 = 66	55 + 11 = 66	11 sixes are 66
11 × 7 = 77	66 + 11 = 77	11 sevens are 77
11 × 8 = 88	77 + 11 = 88	11 eights are 88
11 × 9 = 99	88 + 11 = 99	11 nines are 99
11 × 10 = 110	99 + 11 = 110	11 tens are 110

Multiplication Table of 12

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
12 × 1 = 12	0 + 12 = 12	12 ones are 12
12 × 2 = 24	12 + 12 = 24	12 twos are 24
12 × 3 = 36	24 + 12 = 36	12 threes are 36
12 × 4 = 48	36 + 12 = 48	12 fours are 48
12 × 5 = 60	48 + 12 = 60	12 fives are 60
12 × 6 = 72	60 + 12 = 72	12 sixes are 72
12 × 7 = 84	72 + 12 = 84	12 sevens are 84
12 × 8 = 96	84 + 12 = 96	12 eights are 96
12 × 9 = 108	96 + 12 = 108	12 nines are 108
12 × 10 = 120	108 + 12 = 120	12 tens are 120

Multiplication Table of 13

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
13 × 1 = 13	0 + 13 = 13	13 ones are 13
13 × 2 = 26	13 + 13 = 26	13 twos are 26
13 × 3 = 39	26 + 13 = 39	13 threes are 39
13 × 4 = 52	39 + 13 = 52	13 fours are 52
13 × 5 = 65	52 + 13 = 65	13 fives are 65
13 × 6 = 78	65 + 13 = 78	13 sixes are 78
13 × 7 = 91	78 + 13 = 91	13 sevens are 91
13 × 8 = 104	91 + 13 = 104	13 eights are 104
13 × 9 = 117	104 + 13 = 117	13 nines are 117
13 × 10 = 130	117 + 13 = 130	13 tens are 130

Multiplication Table of 14

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
14 × 1 = 14	0 + 14 = 14	14 ones are 14
14 × 2 = 28	14 + 14 = 28	14 twos are 28
14 × 3 = 42	28 + 14 = 42	14 threes are 42
14 × 4 = 56	42 + 14 = 56	14 fours are 56
14 × 5 = 70	56 + 14 = 70	14 fives are 70
14 × 6 = 84	70 + 14 = 84	14 sixes are 84
14 × 7 = 98	84 + 14 = 98	14 sevens are 98
14 × 8 = 112	98 + 14 = 112	14 eights are 112
14 × 9 = 126	112 + 14 = 126	14 nines are 126
14 × 10 = 140	126 + 14 = 140	14 tens are 140

Multiplication Table of 15

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
15 × 1 = 15	0 + 15 = 15	15 ones are 15
15 × 2 = 30	15 + 15 = 30	15 twos are 30
15 × 3 = 45	30 + 15 = 45	15 threes are 45
15 × 4 = 60	45 + 15 = 60	15 fours are 60
15 × 5 = 75	60 + 15 = 75	15 fives are 75
15 × 6 = 90	75 + 15 = 90	15 sixes are 90
15 × 7 = 105	90 + 15 = 105	15 sevens are 105
15 × 8 = 120	105 + 15 = 120	15 eights are 120
15 × 9 = 135	120 + 15 = 135	15 nines are 135
15 × 10 = 150	135 + 15 = 150	15 tens are 150

Multiplication Table of 16

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
16 × 1 = 16	0 + 16 = 16	16 ones are 16
16 × 2 = 32	16 + 16 = 32	16 twos are 32
16 × 3 = 48	32 + 16 = 48	16 threes are 48
16 × 4 = 64	48 + 16 = 64	16 fours are 64
16 × 5 = 80	64 + 16 = 80	16 fives are 80
16 × 6 = 96	80 + 16 = 96	16 sixes are 96
16 × 7 = 112	96 + 16 = 112	16 sevens are 112
16 × 8 = 128	112 + 16 = 128	16 eights are 128
16 × 9 = 144	128 + 16 = 144	16 nines are 144
16 × 10 = 160	144 + 16 = 160	16 tens are 160

Multiplication Table of 17

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
17 × 1 = 17	0 + 17 = 17	17 ones are 17
17 × 2 = 34	17 + 17 = 34	17 twos are 34
17 × 3 = 51	34 + 17 = 51	17 threes are 51
17 × 4 = 68	51 + 17 = 68	17 fours are 68
17 × 5 = 85	68 + 17 = 85	17 fives are 85
17 × 6 = 102	85 + 17 = 102	17 sixes are 102
17 × 7 = 119	102 + 17 = 119	17 sevens are 119
17 × 8 = 136	119 + 17 = 136	17 eights are 136
17 × 9 = 153	136 + 17 = 153	17 nines are 153
17 × 10 = 170	153 + 17 = 170	17 tens are 170

Multiplication Table of 18

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
18 × 1 = 18	0 + 18 = 18	18 ones are 18
18 × 2 = 36	18 + 18 = 36	18 twos are 36
18 × 3 = 54	36 + 18 = 54	18 threes are 54
18 × 4 = 72	54 + 18 = 72	18 fours are 72
18 × 5 = 90	72 + 18 = 90	18 fives are 90
18 × 6 = 108	90 + 18 = 108	18 sixes are 108
18 × 7 = 126	108 + 18 = 126	18 sevens are 126
18 × 8 = 144	126 + 18 = 144	18 eights are 144
18 × 9 = 162	144 + 18 = 162	18 nines are 162
18 × 10 = 180	162 + 18 = 180	18 tens are 180

Multiplication Table of 19

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
19 × 1 = 19	0 + 19 = 19	19 ones are 19
19 × 2 = 38	19 + 19 = 38	19 twos are 38
19 × 3 = 57	38 + 19 = 57	19 threes are 57
19 × 4 = 76	57 + 19 = 76	19 fours are 76
19 × 5 = 95	76 + 19 = 95	19 fives are 95
19 × 6 = 114	95 + 19 = 114	19 sixes are 114
19 × 7 = 133	114 + 19 = 133	19 sevens are 133
19 × 8 = 152	133 + 19 = 152	19 eights are 152
19 × 9 = 171	152 + 19 = 171	19 nines are 171
19 × 10 = 190	171 + 19 = 190	19 tens are 190

Multiplication Table of 20

Let's Learn	Let's Understand	Let's Speak
20 × 1 = 20	0 + 20 = 20	20 ones are 20
20 × 2 = 40	20 + 20 = 40	20 twos are 40
20 × 3 = 60	40 + 20 = 60	20 threes are 60
20 × 4 = 80	60 + 20 = 80	20 fours are 80
20 × 5 = 100	80 + 20 = 100	20 fives are 100
20 × 6 = 120	100 + 20 = 120	20 sixes are 120
20 × 7 = 140	120 + 20 = 140	20 sevens are 140
20 × 8 = 160	140 + 20 = 160	20 eights are 160
20 × 9 = 180	160 + 20 = 180	20 nines are 180
20 × 10 = 200	180 + 20 = 200	20 tens are 200

Practice Time

1. Join each multiplication sum to the correct answers.

15 × 5	91 45	13 × 7
17 × 2	100 75	20 × 5
19 × 7	34 112	15 × 3
16 × 3	66 48	18 × 4
14 × 8	133 72	11 × 6

2. Fill in the boxes.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1\ 7 \\ \times\ \ \ 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 9 \\ \times\ \ \ 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 2 \\ \times\ \ \ 7 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 4 \\ \times\ \ \ 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1\ 8 \\ \times\ \ \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. Write the missing numbers in the following equations.

$\boxed{} \times 10 = 100$ $11 \times \boxed{} = 99$ $13 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

$\boxed{} \times 4 = 60$ $12 \times \boxed{} = 96$ $14 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

$\boxed{} \times 7 = 56$ $16 \times \boxed{} = 80$ $15 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

$\boxed{} \times 5 = 95$ $14 \times \boxed{} = 70$ $13 \times 10 = \boxed{}$

$\boxed{} \times 9 = 144$ $15 \times \boxed{} = 150$ $19 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

Divisibility Tests

DIVISIBILITY BY **2**	A number is divisible by 2 if and only if it is an even number. Numbers which end in 0, 2, 4, 8, are even numbers. Example : 2, 6, 12, 22, 88, 202, etc.
DIVISIBILITY BY **3**	A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3. Example : 369, is divisible by 3 because 3 + 6 + 9 = 18, which is divisible by 3.
DIVISIBILITY BY **4**	A number is divisible by 4 if the number formed by the tens and units digits is divisible by 4 or if the tens and units digits are both zeros. Example : 128, 432, 600, etc.
DIVISIBILITY BY **5**	A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit of number is 0 or 5. Example : 35 , 40, 130, 500, etc.
DIVISIBILITY BY **6**	A number is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by 2 and 3. Example : Consider the number 516. It is divisible by 2 because it has even number in the unit place. 5 + 1 + 6 = 12 which is divisible by 3. So, 516 is divisible by 6.
DIVISIBILITY BY **10**	A number is divisible by 10 if it ends in one or more zeros. Example: 40, 600, 700, etc.

Numbers and Their Types

Natural Numbers

All the numbers used for counting, starting from one (1), are called Natural numbers.

e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 ...

Whole Numbers

All natural numbers, along with zero (0), are called Whole numbers.

e.g. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ...

Even Numbers

Any number which is divisible by 2 is called Even number.
Some even numbers are 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 22, 36, 48, 46, 64, etc.

Odd Numbers

Any number which is not divisible by 2 is called Odd number.
Some odd numbers are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 21, 35, 47, 59, 63, etc.

Prime Numbers

Any number which is only divisible by 1 and itself is called a Prime number. These numbers are not divisible by any other numbers.

The 25 prime numbers below 100 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89 and 97.

Numbers and Their Types

Fractional Numbers (Fractions)

Any number which is a part of a whole is called a Fractional number or Fraction.
Such numbers are written as ½, ⅓, ¼, ⅗.

e.g. ½ (half) is a part of 1 (whole).

Fraction	Fractional Numbers
half	½
one-third	⅓
one-fourth	¼
three-fifths	⅗
... and so on	

Squares of Numbers

A number which is obtained by multiplying a number once by itself is the Square of that number.
e.g. 2×2 gives 4. Therefore 4 is the square of 2.
3×3 gives 9. Therefore, 9 is the square of 3.

Number	Squares	Number	Squares
1	1	11	121
2	4	12	144
3	9	13	169
4	16	14	196
5	25	15	225
6	36	16	256
7	49	17	289
8	64	18	324
9	81	19	361
10	100	20	400

Cubes of Numbers

A number which is obtained by multiplying a number twice by itself is the Cube of that number.
e.g. 2×2×2 gives 8. Therefore, 8 is the cube of 2.
6×6×6 gives 216. Therefore, 216 is the cube of 6.

Decimal Numbers

Fractional numbers can also be indicated by placing a dot called the decimal point.
e.g. the fraction 1/4 can be written as 0.25
1/2 can be written as 0.50
Therefore any number that comes after the decimal point is always lesser than 1 (whole).

Place Value Chart

Indian

One	1
Ten	10
Hundred	100
Thousand	1,000
Ten Thousand	10,000
Lakh	1,00,000
Ten Lakh	10,00,000
Crore	1,00,00,000
Ten Crore	10,00,00,000
Arab	1,00,00,00,000
Ten Arab	10,00,00,00,000
Kharab	1,00,00,00,00,000
Ten Kharab	10,00,00,00,00,000

International

One	1
Ten	10
Hundred	100
Thousand	1,000
Ten Thousand	10,000
Hundred Thousand	100,000
Million	1,000,000
Ten Million	10,000,000
Hundred Million	1,00,000,000
Billion	1,000,000,000
Ten Billions	10,000,000,000
Hundred Billion	100,000,000,000
Trillion	1,000,000,000,000

Time Period

60 Seconds	1 Minute	12 Months	1 Year
60 Minutes	1 Hour	365 Days	1 Year
24 Hours	1 Day	366 Days	1 Leap Year
7 Days	1 Week	10 Years	1 Decade
2 Weeks	1 Fortnight	100 Years	1 Century
4 Weeks	1 Month	1000 Years	1 Millenium

Time Period Facts

1 Year	Anniversary	60 Years	Diamond Jubilee
10 Years	1 Decade	75 Years	Platinum Jubilee
25 Years	Silver Jubilee	100 Years	Century
50 Years	Golden Jubilee	1000 Years	Millennium

Metric Measures

Weight

10 milligrams	=	1 centigram
10 centigrams	=	1 decigram
10 decigrams	=	1 gram (g)
1000 milligrams	=	*1 gram*
10 decagrams	=	1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=	1 kilogram (kg)
1000 grams	=	*1 kilogram*
10 kilograms	=	1 myriagram
10 myriagrams	=	1 quintal
10 quintals	=	1 metric tonne
1000 kilograms	=	*1 tonne*

Meaning of Metric Prefixes

Thousand 1000	Hundred 100	Ten 10	Basic Unit 1	Tenth $\frac{1}{10}$	Hundredth $\frac{1}{100}$	Thousandth $\frac{1}{1000}$
kilo	hecto	deca	metric units metre litre gram	deci	centi	milli

Paper Measures

24 sheets	=	1 quire
20 quires	=	1 ream
10 reams	=	1 bale
500 sheets	=	1 commercial ream

Number Measures

unit	=	1
2 units	=	pair
12 units	=	1 dozen
20 units	=	1 score
144 units	=	1 gross

Liquid

10 millilitres	=	1 centilitre
10 centilitres	=	1 decilitre
10 decilitres	=	1 litre
1000 millilitres	=	*1 litre*
10 litres	=	1 decalitre
10 decalitres	=	1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres	=	1 kilolitre
1000 litres	=	*1 kilolitre*

Length

10 millimetres (mm)	=	1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	=	1 decimetre
10 decimetres	=	1 metre (m)
1000 millimetres = 100 centimetres = 1 metre		
10 metres	=	1 decametre
10 decametres	=	1 hectometre
10 hectometres	=	1 kilometre (km)
1000 metres	=	*1 kilometre*

Measurement of Temperature

°C

BOILING POINT
100°C -- 212°F
OF WATER

100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30

FREEZING POINT
0°C -- 32°F
OF WATER

°F

220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20

CELSIUS

FAHRENHEIT
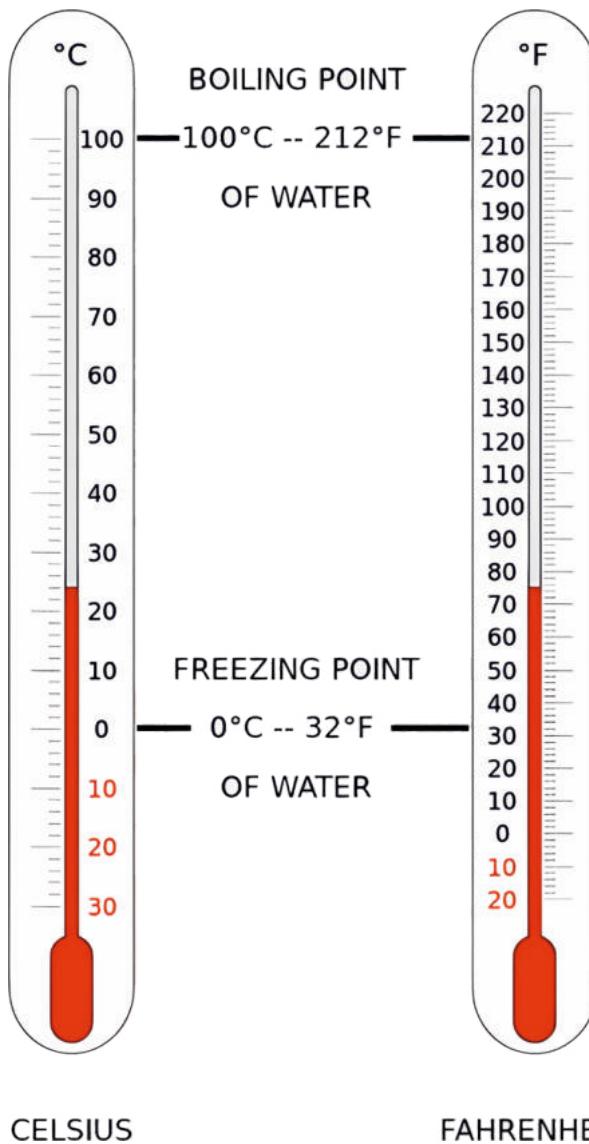
Measures of Time

Use of a.m. and p.m.

We use letters a.m. to show the time from 12 mid-night to 12 noon. "a.m." stands for ante meridian.

We use the letters p.m. to show the time from 12 noon to mid-night. "p.m." stands for post meridian.

12 Hours Analogue Clock	24 Hours Digital Clock
This clock shows 1:00 p.m. Or 13 : 00 hours	## 13 : 00 This clock shows 1:00 p.m. Or 13 : 00 hours
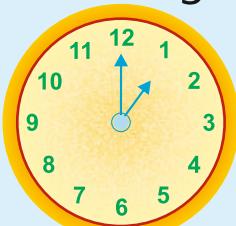
Look at the face of the clock.

The short hand shows the hours. It is the hour hand.

The long hand shows the minutes. It is the minute hand.

The short hour hand is at 3 and the long minute hand is at 12.

It is 3 : 00 (three o'clock).
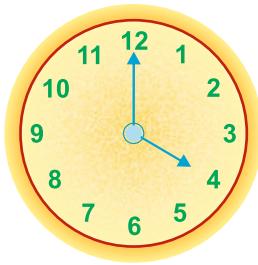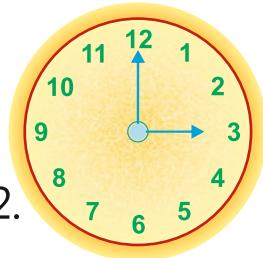
It is 4 o'clock
It is 4 : 00
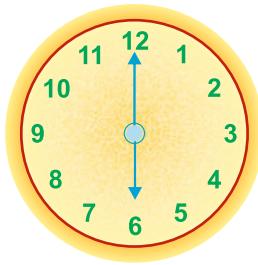
It is 6 o'clock
It is 6 : 00
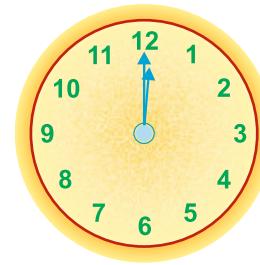
It is 12 o'clock
It is 12 : 00

1. The short hour hand is between 3 and 4.
2. The long minute hand is at 6.
3. It is half past three or 30 minutes past 3.
   It is 3 : 30
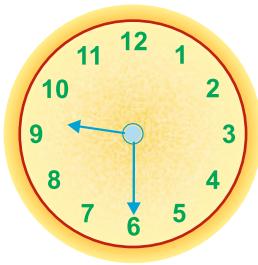
It is half past nine.
It is 9 : 30
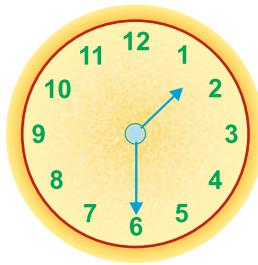
It is half past one.
It is 1 : 30
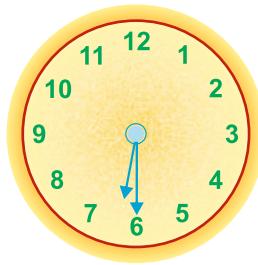
It is half past 6.
It is 6 : 30

1. The short hour hand is between 3 and 4.
2. The long minute hand is at 3.
3. It is quarter past three or 15 minutes past 3.
   It is 3 : 15
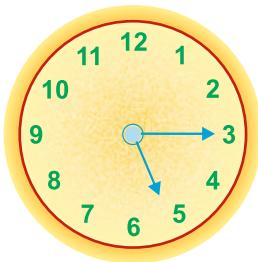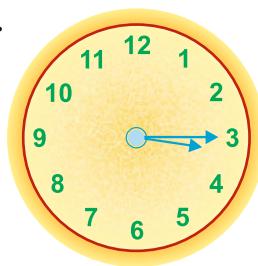
It is a quarter past five
It is 5 : 15
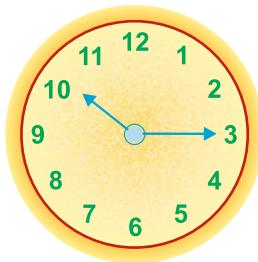
It is a quarter past ten
It is 10 : 15
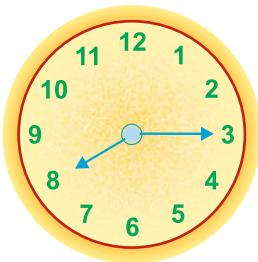
It is a quarter past eight
It is 8 : 15

1. The short hour hand is between 4 and 5.
2. The long minute hand is at 2.
3. It is 10 minutes past 4.
   It is 4 : 10
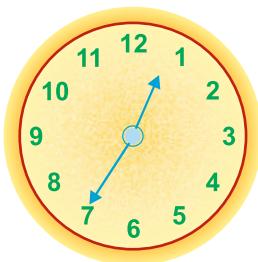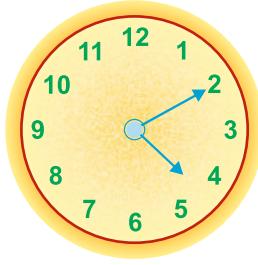
It is 35 minutes past 12
It is 12 : 35
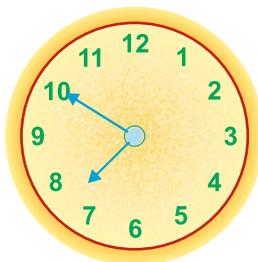
It is 10 minutes to 8.
It is 7 : 50
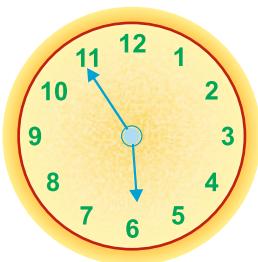
It is 5 minutes to 6.
It is 5 : 55

Indian Currency

Coins

₹50 Paise ₹1 Rupee ₹2 Rupees ₹5 Rupees ₹10 Rupees

Notes

₹ 1

₹ 2

₹ 5

₹ 10

₹ 20

₹ 50

₹ 100

₹ 200

₹ 500

Shapes

Circle
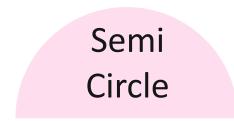
Semi Circle

Oval

Square

Rectangle

Triangle

Pentagon

Hexagon

North

North-West

North-East

West

East

South-West
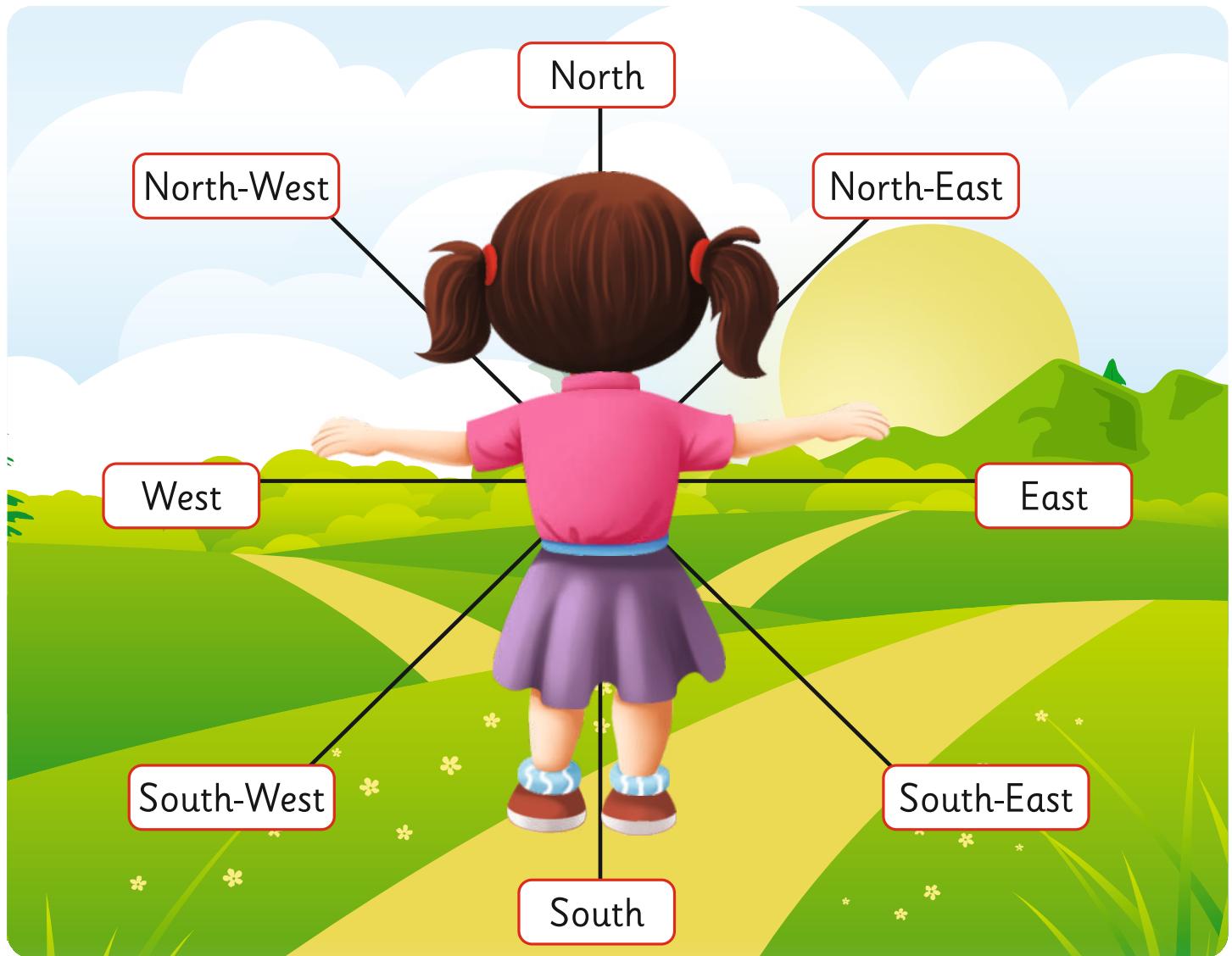
South-East

South

Name of directions in English and Hindi.

English	Hindi
North	उत्तर
South	दक्षिण
East	पूरब
West	पश्चिम
North-East	उत्तर–पूर्व
North-West	उत्तर–पश्चिम
South-East	दक्षिण–पूर्व
South-West	दक्षिण–पश्चिम