## TOPIC-MULTIPLICATION

NAME - $\qquad$ CLASS III/ SEC $\qquad$ DATE -23/11/2020-27/11/2020

## Learning outcomes: -

Each child will be able to-
a) recall the concept of multiplication as repeated addition.
b) build tables using repeated addition
c) explore different properties of multiplication.

## WARM UP: LET'S REVISE CLASS -2

Multiplication is a Mathematical Operation which involves the process of repeated addition.
a) How many legs will 2 horses have?

A horse has $\qquad$ legs.
Two horses will have $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ legs
It could be written as $\qquad$ times $=$ $\qquad$ legs
$\qquad$ X $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ legs
b) How many blades are there in 4 fans?


A fan has $\qquad$ blades.
4 fans have $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ blades
It could be written as $\qquad$ times $\qquad$ = $\qquad$ blades
$\qquad$
X $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ blades
c) How many wheels are there in 5 bicycles?


A bicycle has $\qquad$ wheels.
5 bicycles have $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $+$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ wheels

It could be written as $\qquad$ times $\qquad$ = $\qquad$ wheels
$\qquad$ X $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ wheels

Multiplication can also be understood by building tables.

## Activity

Let's build the table of 2: (using beads/ marbles)

| $1 \times 2 \circ$ | 2 | $5 \times 2 \%$ 10 <br> $6 \times 2 \%$ 4 <br> $7 \times 2 \%$ 12 <br> $7 \times 2 \%$ 14 <br> $3 \times 2 \%$ 6 <br> $8 \times 2 \%$ 16 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Properties of Multiplication

Let's explore:

## Property 1:

5 times $1=1+1+1+1+1=5$
4 times $1=1+1+1+1=$ $\qquad$
7 times $1=1+1+1+1+1+1+1=$ $\qquad$


## We observe that:

If a number is multiplied by 1 , the product remains the $\qquad$ .

## Example- $468 \times 1=$

$\qquad$ .

## Property 2:

6 times $0=0+0+0+0+0+0=0$
3 times $0=0+0+0+=$ $\qquad$
4 times $0=0+0+0+0=$ $\qquad$


## We observe that:

If a number is multiplied by 0 , the product is $\qquad$ -

Example- $547 \times 0=$ $\qquad$ .

Property 3:

$\qquad$ rows X $\qquad$ columns $=$ $\qquad$ boxes
$\qquad$ rows X $\qquad$ columns $=$ $\qquad$ boxes.

## We observe that:

If the order of the numbers is changed, the product $\qquad$ .

## Let's Try: ( To be done in the note book)

Q1. Fill in the blanks:
a) 7 times $4=$ $\qquad$
b) 8 times $5=$ $\qquad$
c) 3 times $10=$ $\qquad$
d) 9 times $4=$ $\qquad$
e) 5 times $7=$ $\qquad$
Q2. Fill in the blanks ( using multiplication properties) :
a) $45 \times 0=$ $\qquad$
b) $234 \times 1=$ $\qquad$
c) $3 \times 5=$ $\qquad$ X $3=15$
d) $\qquad$ X $1=754$
e) 456 X $\qquad$ $=0$
f) $12 \times 4=4 x$ $\qquad$
g) When we multiply a number by 1 , we get $\qquad$ as product.
h) When we multiply a number by 0 , we get $\qquad$ as product.
i) $\qquad$ $\mathrm{X} 0=0$
j) $21 \times 45=45 \mathrm{X}$ $\qquad$ Activity

Let's build the tables on our own:

| $X$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

