

Topic name: Multiplication

Class:2

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Let-6

repeated addition
A strategy for introducing multiplication.
The process of repeatedly adding the same number.

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$
which may be read as
2 five times or 2 times 5 ... $2 \times 5 = 10$
or 5 lots of 2 ... $5 \times 2 = 10$

Example 1

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 8$ or $2 \times 4 = 8$ or $4 \times 2 = 8$

$3 + 3 + 3 = 9$ or $3 \times 3 = 9$

$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$ or $4 \times 3 = 12$ or $3 \times 4 = 12$

$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$ or $5 \times 4 = 20$ or $4 \times 5 = 20$

Ex:(1) Convert the following term into multiplication

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| a) $7+7+7+7+7$ | b) $8+8+8+8+8+8+8+8$ | c) $6+6+6+6+6+6$ |
| d) $4+4+4+4+4+4$ | e) $9+9+9+9+9+9$ | f) $2+2+2+2+2$ |
| g) $3+3+3+3+3+3+3$ | h) $5+5+5+5+5+5$ | i) $6+6+6+6$ |
| j) $3+3+3+3+3+3+3$ | | |

Ans:

- a) 7×6 b) 8×10 c) 6×7 d) 4×6 e) 9×7 f) 2×5 g) 3×7 h) 5×7 i) 6×4
j) 3×7

Ex(2) Matching:

a) 4×9	1) 25
b) $9 + 9$	2) 8
c) $8 + 8 + 8 + 8$	3) 21
d) 7×5	4) 18
e) 3×7	5) 15
f) $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$	6) 35
g) $6 + 6 + 6$	7) 72
h) 5×5	8) 24
i) 9×8	9) 36
j) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$	10) 18

Ans:

- (a+9) (b+4) (c+8) (d+6) (e+3) (f+2) (g+10) (h+1) (i+7) (j+5)

Recall times table 7,8,9

7 TIMES TABLE	
$7 \times 1 =$	7
$7 \times 2 =$	14
$7 \times 3 =$	21
$7 \times 4 =$	28
$7 \times 5 =$	35
$7 \times 6 =$	42
$7 \times 7 =$	49
$7 \times 8 =$	56
$7 \times 9 =$	63
$7 \times 10 =$	70

8 Times Table	
$0 \times 8 =$	0
$1 \times 8 =$	8
$2 \times 8 =$	16
$3 \times 8 =$	24
$4 \times 8 =$	32
$5 \times 8 =$	40
$6 \times 8 =$	48
$7 \times 8 =$	56
$8 \times 8 =$	64
$9 \times 8 =$	72
$10 \times 8 =$	80

9 Times Table	
$0 \times 9 =$	0
$1 \times 9 =$	9
$2 \times 9 =$	18
$3 \times 9 =$	27
$4 \times 9 =$	36
$5 \times 9 =$	45
$6 \times 9 =$	54
$7 \times 9 =$	63
$8 \times 9 =$	72
$9 \times 9 =$	81
$10 \times 9 =$	90

Word Problem:

p-53

1. One week has 7 days. How many days are in 9 weeks?

Solⁿ:

1 week has 7 days

Therefore 9 weeks has (7×9) days

=63 days

Ans: 63 days.

p-54

1. There are 8 chocolates in each 4 boxes. How many chocolates are there?

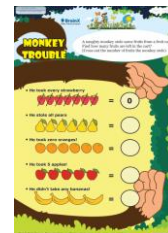
Solⁿ:

1 box has 8 chocolates

Therefore 4 boxes have (8×4) chocolates

=32 chocolates

Ans: 32 chocolates.



2. In a classroom, each group has 8 students. If there are 6 groups, how many students are there?

Solⁿ:

1 group has 8 students

Therefore 6 groups have (8×6) students

=48 students.

The end