



पुर्ना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Specimen Copy

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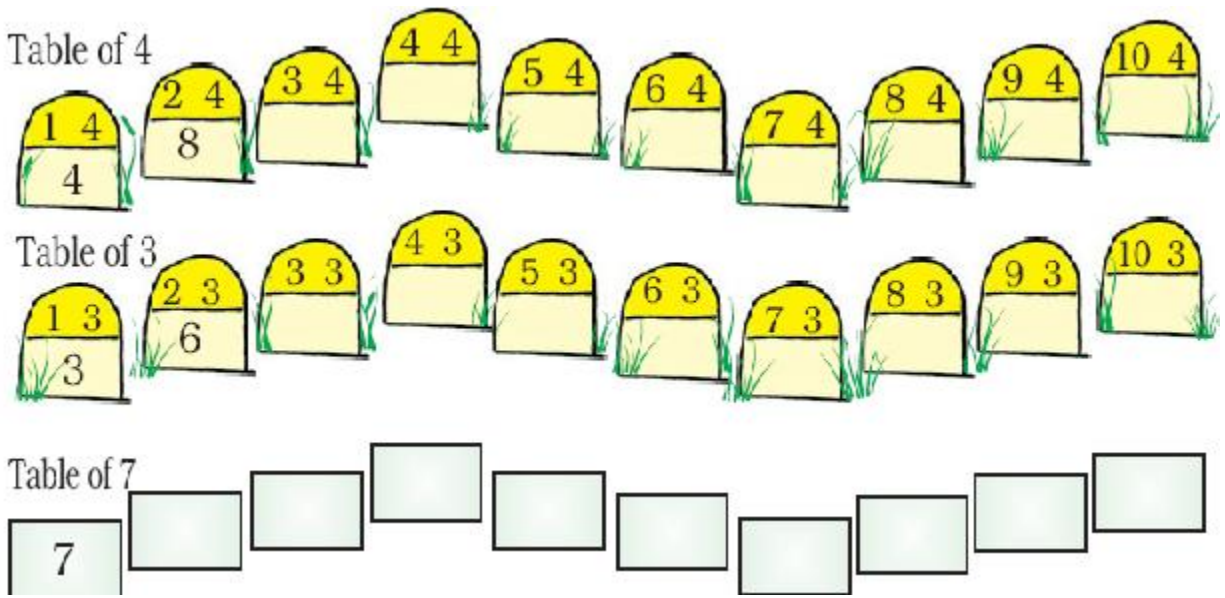
GRADE - IV

CH-11

Tables and shares

❖ **Summary:**

- Important fact about multiples
- Multiplication
- Division
- Divide and answer
- Word problems.



• **Multiples**

Product of two given numbers is called multiples. Multiple is the result of multiplying any number with other numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4 etc.

Example:

Multiple of 2 - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and so on.....

Multiple of 3 – 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, and so on.....

• **Important fact about multiples**

1. A number can have unlimited multiples

Example: Multiple of 5 are 5, 10, 15, 20, 25

2. Every number is multiple of itself.

Example: 8 is multiple of itself as $8 \times 1 = 8$

3. Every number is multiple of 1.

Example: $9 \times 1 = 9$

4. All multiple is either equal to or greater than the given number.

Example: $8 \times 1 = 8$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$8 \text{ and } 16 \geq 8$$

5. Multiple of given two numbers are exactly divisible by the two-given number.

Example: $3 \times 11 = 33$

(Multiple 33 is divisible exactly by 3 as well as 11)

❖ **MULTIPLICATION:-**

$9 \times 2 =$	18	$4 \times 6 =$	24
$3 \times 0 =$	0	$1 \times 6 =$	6
$9 \times 9 =$	81	$0 \times 5 =$	5

- There are 8 packets of *Rakhis*. Each packet has 6 *Rakhis* in it. So how many total *Rakhis* are altogether?



Answer: - How many boxes are there = 8 boxes
How many *Rakhis* are there in each box = 6 *rakhis*
= $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6$
= 8 times 6 = $8 \times 6 = 48$
= Total 48 *Rakhis* are altogether in boxes.

- There are 10 packets of sugar. Saurabh paid 11 rupees for one packet. So how much money need to pay for 10 packets of Sugar together?



Answer: - How many packets of Sugar = 10 Packets
 How much money for one packet = 11 Rupees
 $= 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11 + 11$
 $= 10 \text{ times } 11 = 10 \times 11 = 110$
 $= \text{Total } 110 \text{ rupees need to pay for } 10 \text{ packets of Sugar.}$

❖ Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 106 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 84 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 221 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 442 \end{array}$$

2-digit Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 201 \end{array}$$

1. Multiply by the one's place

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 201 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

2. Put a zero to hold the one's place

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 201 \\ 1340 \end{array}$$

3. Multiply by the ten's place

$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 201 \\ 1340 \\ \hline 1541 \end{array}$$

4. Add the numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 32 \\ 640 \\ \hline 672 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 565 \\ \times 11 \\ \hline 565 \\ 5650 \\ \hline 6,215 \end{array}$$

- **Division**

The division is a method of distributing a group of things into equal parts

If 3 groups of 4 make 12 in multiplication; 12 divided into 3 equal groups give 4 in each group in division.

- Leela has not gone to school for 21 days. For how many weeks was she away from school?

Answer:

Number of days in one week = 7

Leela has not gone to school for 21 days. Number of weeks in 7 days = 1

Number of weeks in 21 days = $21 \div 7 = 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 7 \overline{) 21} \\ \underline{-21} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Working:

Thus, Leela was away from school for 3 weeks.

Parts of a Division

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \boxed{11} & \div & \boxed{2} & = & \boxed{5} & R & \boxed{1} \\ \text{dividend} & & \text{divisor} & & \text{quotient} & & \text{remainder} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \leftarrow \text{quotient} \\ \text{divisor} \rightarrow 2 \overline{) 11} \leftarrow \text{dividend} \\ \underline{10} \\ 1 \leftarrow \text{remainder} \end{array}$$

• Divide and answer [2 digit]

(1) $28 \div 2$ (2) $56 \div 7$ (3) $48 \div 4$ (4) $66 \div 6$ (5) $96 \div 8$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 2 \overline{) 28} \\ \underline{-2} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 7 \overline{) 56} \\ \underline{-56} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 4 \overline{) 48} \\ \underline{-4} \\ 08 \\ \underline{-8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 6 \overline{) 66} \\ \underline{-6} \\ 06 \\ \underline{-6} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 8 \overline{) 96} \\ \underline{-8} \\ 16 \\ \underline{-16} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

• Divide and answer [3 digit]

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{) 738} \\ \underline{6} \\ 13 \\ \underline{12} \\ 18 \\ \underline{18} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

1 2 3

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{) 822} \\ \underline{6} \\ 22 \\ \underline{21} \\ 12 \\ \underline{12} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 76 \\
 9 \overline{) 692} \\
 \underline{63} \\
 062 \\
 \underline{54} \\
 8
 \end{array}$$

• **Word problems.**

1. Kanu made a necklace of 10 sea-shells. How many such necklaces can be made using 100 sea-shells?

ANSWER

A necklace made of sea-shells = 10

Necklaces can be made using 100 sea shells = $100 \div 10$

= 10 necklaces

$$\begin{array}{r}
 10 \\
 10 \overline{) 100} \\
 \underline{10} \\
 000
 \end{array}$$

2. One carton can hold 85 soap bars. Shally has 18 cartons. How many soap bars does she need for packing all of them?

ANSWER

A carton can hold soap bars = 85

Soap bars needed for packing in 18 cartons = 85×18

= 1530 soap bars.

