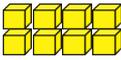
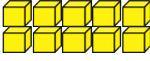
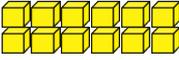
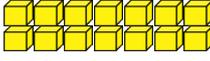
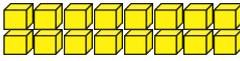
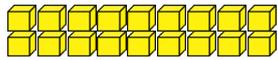
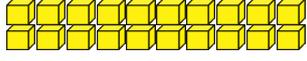




Let's make Tables

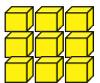
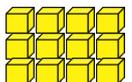
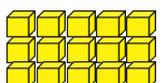
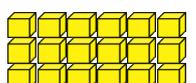
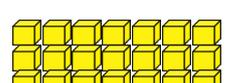
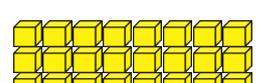
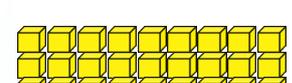
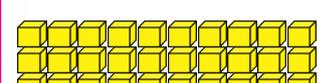


The table of 2 :

	2×1	Two, once	2	Two ones are two
	2×2	Two, twice	4	Two twos are four
	2×3	Two, thrice	6	Two threes are six
	2×4	Two, four times	8	Two fours are eight
	2×5	Two, five times	10	Two fives are ten
	2×6	Two, six times	12	Two sixes are twelve
	2×7	Two, seven times	14	Two sevens are fourteen
	2×8	Two, eight times	16	Two eights are sixteen
	2×9	Two, nine times	18	Two nines are eighteen
	2×10	Two, ten times	20	Two tens are twenty



The table of 3:

	3×1	Three, once	3	Three ones are three
	3×2	Three, twice	6	Three twos are six
	3×3	Three, thrice	9	Three threes are nine
	3×4	Three, four times	12	Three fours are twelve
	3×5	Three, five times	15	Three fives are fifteen
	3×6	Three, six times	18	Three sixes are eighteen
	3×7	Three, seven times	21	Three sevens are twenty-one
	3×8	Three, eight times	24	Three eights are twenty-four
	3×9	Three, nine times	27	Three nines are twenty-seven
	3×10	Three, ten times	30	Three tens are thirty

You can easily make the four times table in the same way.



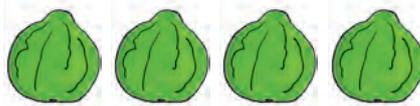
Yash : I plucked 4 guavas from the tree today.

Tai : Let's use them to make the four times table.

Yash : Just 4 guavas to make the whole table ?
Won't we need more ?

Tai : No, we won't. See how we make the table.
Place the guavas in a row. Now, Yash you count them once and write $4 \times 1 = 4$.
That is 'four ones are four'.

(Yash did that.)



Tai : Rama, you count the guavas again, but start counting after 4. (Rama counted 5, 6, 7, 8 and wrote the next line of the table : $4 \times 2 = 8$ or four twice are eight'.)

Rama : Yash, now you make the next line.
(Yash counted the same guavas a third time counting after eight. He wrote the next line as, $4 \times 3 = 12$ or four thrice are twelve')

Yash : Now I got it. We can count only 4 guavas again and again to get the 4 times table. So, I'll complete the table.

Rama : Making the 10 times table is the easiest !
No need to count at all!

Tai : Right ! That's because we know that ten once makes one 'ten'.

Ten, once = 10 or $10 \times 1 = 10$, or 'Ten ones are ten'

Ten, twice = 20 or $10 \times 2 = 20$, or 'Ten twos are twenty.'

We continue like this till we come to

Ten, tens = 100 or $10 \times 10 = 100$, 'Ten tens are hundred'.

Table of 4

$4 \times 1 = 4$

$4 \times 2 = \square$

$4 \times 3 = \square$

$4 \times 4 = \square$

$4 \times 5 = \square$

$4 \times 6 = \square$

$4 \times 7 = \square$

$4 \times 8 = \square$

$4 \times 9 = \square$

$4 \times 10 = \square$

Table of 10

$10 \times 1 = 10$

$10 \times 2 = \square$

$10 \times 3 = \square$

$10 \times 4 = \square$

$10 \times 5 = \square$

$10 \times 6 = \square$

$10 \times 7 = \square$

$10 \times 8 = \square$

$10 \times 9 = \square$

$10 \times 10 = \square$



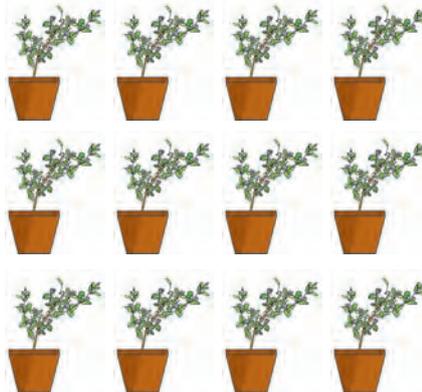
Now, make the table of 5 for yourself. Draw 5 stars or flowers in the space below to help you make the table.

☆☆☆☆☆ 5, taken once	5	5
5, taken twice	5 + 5	10
5, taken thrice	10 + 5	15
	15 + 5	20
5, taken 6 times	25 + 5	30

Have some fun :



3 pots in one column.
Four columns like this.
Total pots, 12.
It means that 3, 4 times
is 12 or 4 threes are 12
or $3 \times 4 = 12$



4 pots in a row.
3 rows like this.
Total pots, 12.
That is 4, 3 times 4 is
12 or 3 fours are 12
or, $4 \times 3 = 12$

That's funny, isn't it? By Rama's method we get 12 pots, and by Yash's method too we get 12 pots. It means that whether we take 3, four times or 4, three times we get the same total, 12.

Like Rama and Yash, draw a picture and verify that $3 \times 8 = 8 \times 3$.



Tables

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

3×1	$= 3$
3×2	$= 6$
3×3	$= 9$
3×4	$= 12$
3×5	$= 15$
3×6	$= 18$
3×7	$= 21$
3×8	$= 24$
3×9	$= 27$
3×10	$= 30$

4×1	$= 4$
4×2	$= 8$
4×3	$= 12$
4×4	$= 16$
4×5	$= 20$
4×6	$= 24$
4×7	$= 28$
4×8	$= 32$
4×9	$= 36$
4×10	$= 40$

5×1	$= 5$
5×2	$= 10$
5×3	$= 15$
5×4	$= 20$
5×5	$= 25$
5×6	$= 30$
5×7	$= 35$
5×8	$= 40$
5×9	$= 45$
5×10	$= 50$

10×1	$= 10$
10×2	$= 20$
10×3	$= 30$
10×4	$= 40$
10×5	$= 50$
10×6	$= 60$
10×7	$= 70$
10×8	$= 80$
10×9	$= 90$
10×10	$= 100$

