

There are 3 dishes of 4 eggs on them.  
How many eggs are there?



$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

It is the 4 times table.



There are 3 dishes of nothing on them.  
How many eggs are there?



$$\square \times \square = \square$$

The number of the eggs on a dish      Number of the dishes      Total number of the eggs

We write 0 egg.



Good!



$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

The number of the eggs on a dish      Number of the dishes      Total number of the eggs

We can write the calculation even with multiplying 0.

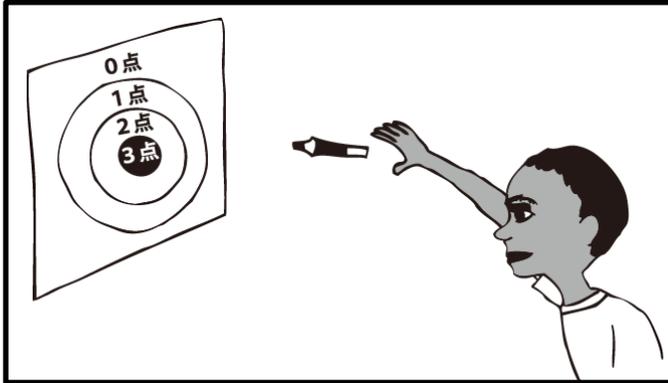


We get 0 with multiplying 0 by any number.





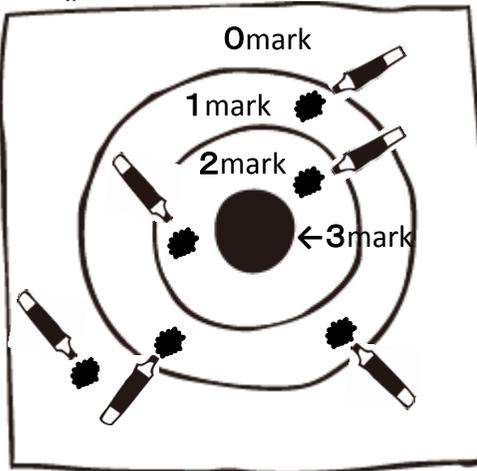
Let's play darts game with a paper written 0, 1 and 2 on it. We throw a pencil to the target.



We throw it aiming high marks.



Let's calculate the score.  
We multiply the marks we've hit.



mark                      number of hits                      score

0 ×

=

1 ×

=

2 ×

=

3 ×

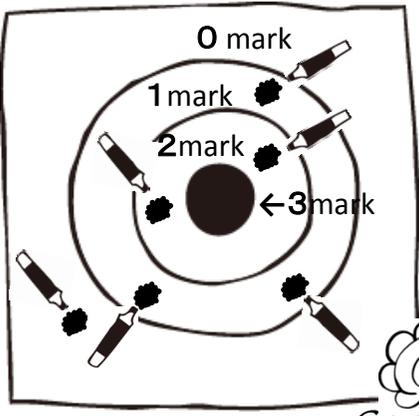
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Calculate the score by filling in the boxes of 2 and 3 marks.



We get 0 by multiplying 0 by any number as the "3 × 0".

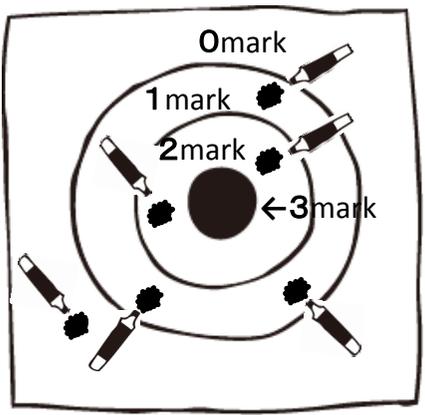


Good!

mark	Number of hits	Score
0 ×	1	= 0
1 ×	3	= 3
2 ×	2	= 4
3 ×	0	= 0

Let's add up all the scores.

$$0 + 3 + \square + \square = \square$$



mark	Number of hits	Score
0 ×	1	= 0
1 ×	3	= 3
2 ×	2	= 4
3 ×	0	= 0

Let's add up all the scores.

$$0 + 3 + 4 + 0 = 7$$

Good!

Example Multiply.



$0 \times 3 =$



$0 \times 3 =$

0

Exercise Multiply.

①  $0 \times 4 =$

②  $7 \times 0 =$

③  $8 \times 3 =$

④  $9 \times 5 =$

⑤  $6 \times 7 =$

⑥  $7 \times 4 =$

⑦  $0 \times 2 =$

⑧  $8 \times 0 =$

⑨  $7 \times 9 =$

⑩  $6 \times 6 =$

⑪  $0 \times 6 =$

⑫  $9 \times 0 =$

⑬  $8 \times 9 =$

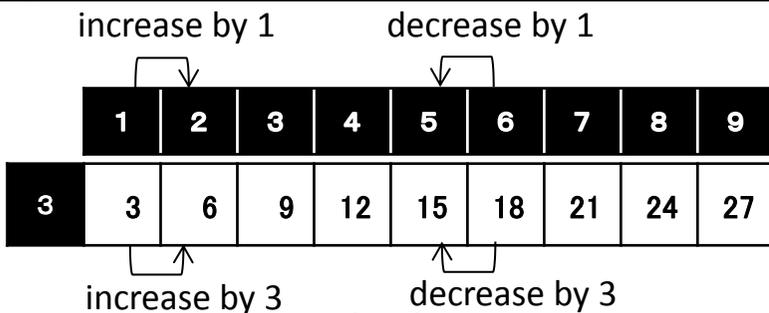
⑭  $6 \times 3 =$

⑮  $9 \times 8 =$

⑯  $8 \times 6 =$

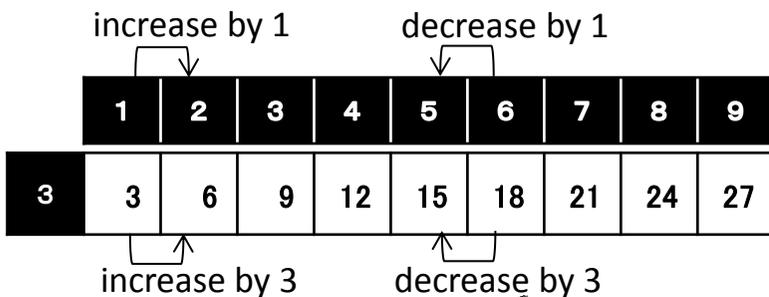


Do you remember the rule of multiplication?



The answer of  $3 \times 2$  is  more than the answer of  $3 \times 1$ .

The answer of  $3 \times 5$  is  more than the answer of  $3 \times 6$ .



The answer of  $3 \times 2$  is  more than the answer of  $3 \times 1$ .

The answer of  $3 \times 5$  is  more than the answer of  $3 \times 6$ .

This means if the number after the  $\times$  increases by 1, the answer increases by 3 in the three times table.



Good!



Let's write the number sentence for the rule.

The answer of  $3 \times 2$  is **3** more than the answer of  $3 \times 1$ .

$$3 \times 2 = 3 \times 1 + \square$$

The answer of  $2 \times 6$  is **3** less than the answer of  $3 \times 6$ .

$$3 \times 5 = 3 \times 6 - \square$$

The answer of  $3 \times 2$  is **3** more than the answer of  $3 \times 1$ .

$$3 \times 2 = 3 \times 1 + \mathbf{3}$$


The answer of  $2 \times 6$  is **3** less than the answer of  $3 \times 6$ .

$$3 \times 5 = 3 \times 6 - \mathbf{3}$$




*Good!*

If one side of the equation is 3 more than the other, we can get the same answer by adding 3 to the other side, and vice versa.





Do you remember another rule of multiplication?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36

We can get the same answer by changing the order of the multiplication.

The answer of  $4 \times 3$  is the same as the answer of  $3 \times$

**3**.



Let's write the rule of calculation.

The answer of  $4 \times 3$  is the same as the answer of  $3 \times$

**3**.

$3 \times 4 = 4 \times$



The answer of  $4 \times 3$  is the same as the answer of  $3 \times$

**3**.

$3 \times 4 = 4 \times$

**3**



Good!



We use "=" because the answers are the same.



Example Fill in the .

$$3 \times 2 = 3 \times 1 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



$$3 \times 2 = 3 \times 1 +$$

**3**



Good!



Exercise Fill in the .

①  $7 \times 5 = 7 \times 4 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

②  $2 \times 7 = 7 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

③  $9 \times 2 = 9 \times 3 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

④  $5 \times 4 = 4 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑤  $4 \times 4 = 4 \times 5 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑥  $6 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 6$

⑦  $3 \times 6 = 3 \times 7 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑧  $8 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 8$

⑨  $2 \times 9 = 2 \times 8 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑩  $7 \times 3 = 3 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑪  $6 \times 4 = 6 \times 3 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑫  $8 \times 7 = 7 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑬  $8 \times 6 = 8 \times 5 + \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑭  $3 \times 5 = 5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑮  $5 \times 5 = 5 \times 6 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑯  $8 \times 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 8$

⑰  $7 \times 5 = 7 \times 6 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

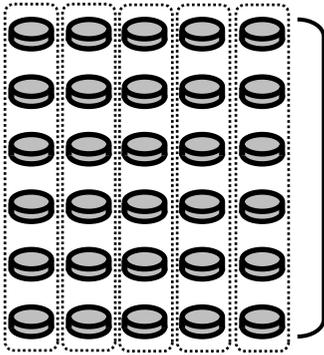
⑱  $9 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 9$

⑲  $9 \times 3 = 9 \times 4 - \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

⑳  $7 \times 6 = 6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

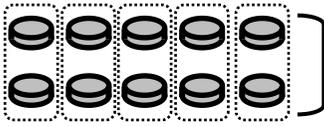


Let's calculate the number of  with two ways.



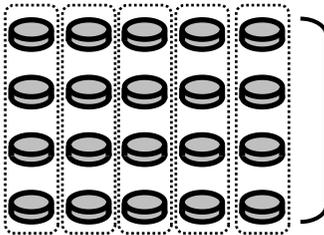
$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

We make a vertical 6  as a group. So we have 5 group horizontally. This means we can calculate  $6 \times 5$ .



$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

We divide vertical 6 into 2 and 4. There are two groups which are 5 group of 2 and 5 group of 4. The number of  is  $2 \times 5$  plus  $4 \times 5 = 30$



$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$10 + 20 = 30$$



The number of  is the same, so the two types of solution can be one formula. The meaning of  $(2 \times 5)$  and  $(4 \times 5)$  is calculate first.

$$6 \times 5 = (2 \times 5) + (4 \times 5)$$

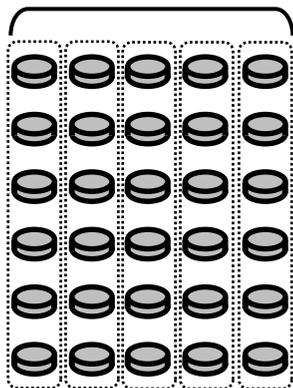
Divide 6 into 2 and 4 before  $\times$ , and multiply 5 each firstly. If we plus two answers, this is the same number as  $6 \times 5$ .





Next let's divide number horizontally.

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$



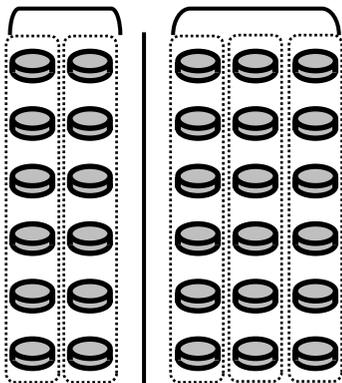
We make a vertical 6  as a group. So we have 5 group horizontally. This means we can calculate  $6 \times 5$ .



$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$12 + 18 = 30$$



We divide horizontal 5 into 2 and 3. There are two groups which are 2 group of 6 and 3 group of 2. The number of  is  $6 \times 2$  plus  $6 \times 3 = 30$



The number of  is the same, so the two types of solution can be one formula. The meaning of  $(6 \times 2)$  and  $(6 \times 3)$

$$6 \times 5 = (6 \times 2) + (6 \times 3)$$

Divide 5 into 2 and 3 before  $\times$ , and multiply 6 each firstly. If we plus two answers, this is the same number as  $6 \times 5$ .



Example Fill in the .



Good!

$$6 \times 5 = (2 \times 5) + (\text{ } \times 5) \quad \Rightarrow \quad 6 \times 5 = (2 \times 5) + (\boxed{4} \times 5)$$

Exercise Fill in the .

①  $5 \times 8 = (3 \times 8) + (\text{ } \times 8)$     ②  $4 \times 6 = (4 \times 2) + (4 \times \text{ } )$

③  $7 \times 4 = (3 \times 4) + (\text{ } \times 4)$     ④  $6 \times 8 = (6 \times 5) + (6 \times \text{ } )$

⑤  $9 \times 6 = (4 \times 6) + (\text{ } \times 6)$     ⑥  $3 \times 9 = (3 \times 6) + (3 \times \text{ } )$

⑦  $8 \times 5 = (4 \times 5) + (\text{ } \times 5)$     ⑧  $5 \times 7 = (5 \times 5) + (5 \times \text{ } )$

⑨  $9 \times 8 = (5 \times 8) + (\text{ } \times 8)$     ⑩  $7 \times 6 = (7 \times 3) + (7 \times \text{ } )$

⑪  $6 \times 7 = (2 \times 7) + (\text{ } \times 7)$     ⑫  $8 \times 6 = (8 \times 5) + (8 \times \text{ } )$

⑬  $9 \times 7 = (4 \times 7) + (\text{ } \times 7)$     ⑭  $4 \times 9 = (4 \times 5) + (4 \times \text{ } )$

⑮  $5 \times 9 = (2 \times 9) + (\text{ } \times 9)$     ⑯  $3 \times 8 = (3 \times 4) + (3 \times \text{ } )$



Let's find the answer of  $3 \times 12$ .

$$3 \times 12 = \square$$

$3 \times 12$  is in the 3 times table. The 3 times table increases by 3 when the bottom of the number increases by 1.



1) Check the 3 times table one by one.

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

increase  
by 3

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

increase  
by 3

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

increase  
by 3

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

We split the 12 into two parts and multiply.



2) Split 12 into two numbers.

$$3 \times 12 \begin{cases} 3 \times 2 = 6 \\ 3 \times 10 = 30 \end{cases}$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

In total

$$36$$

You can divide the 12 into any two numbers like 4 and 8 or 6 and 6.

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$



Let's find the answer of  $12 \times 4$ .

$$12 \times 4 = \square$$

The answer of  $12 \times 4$  is the same as  $4 \times 12$ .

$$12 \times 4 = 4 \times 12$$



$4 \times 12$  is in the 3 times table.  
The 4 times table increases by 4 when the bottom of the number increases by 1.

1) Check the 3 times table one by one.

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

increase by 4

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

increase by 4

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

increase by 4

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

We split the 12 into two parts and multiply.



You can divide the 12 into any two numbers like 4 and 8 or 3 and 9.

2) Split 12 into two numbers.

$$\begin{array}{l} \langle \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6 \end{array} \times 4 = \begin{array}{l} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 6 \end{array} \times 4 = \begin{array}{l} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 24 \end{array}$$

In total

$$\begin{array}{l} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{l} 48 \\ 48 \end{array}$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

**Example** Write the answer in the .

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \times 12 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 3 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 \text{In total } \boxed{\phantom{00}}
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \times 12 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \times 2 = \boxed{6} \\ 3 \times \boxed{10} = \boxed{30} \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 \text{In total } \boxed{36}
 \end{array}$$

 *Good!*

**Exercise** Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 6 \times 11 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \times 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 \text{In total } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 10 \times 4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\
 \hline
 \text{In total } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Exercise Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 5 \times 11 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$$


---

In total

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 8 \times 10 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 8 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$$


---

In total

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 11 \times 7 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \times 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$$


---

In total

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 12 \times 9 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$$


---

In total

Exercise Write the answer in the .

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{7} \quad 2 \times 11 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 2 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \text{In total} \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{8} \quad 7 \times 10 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 7 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 7 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \text{In total} \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{9} \quad 12 \times 3 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \text{In total} \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{10} \quad 10 \times 6 \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right. \\ \hline \text{In total} \quad \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array}$$

Exercise Write the answer in the .

⑪  $4 \times 12$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \times 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 4 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$

---

In total

⑫  $9 \times 11$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \times 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ 9 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$

---

In total

⑬  $11 \times 5$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$

---

In total

⑭  $10 \times 8$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \times 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{00}} \times 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \end{array} \right.$

---

In total

Example Multiply.



Good!

$3 \times 12 = \square$



$3 \times 12 = \boxed{36}$



Exercise Multiply.

$① 2 \times 10 = \square$

$② 11 \times 2 = \square$

$③ 8 \times 11 = \square$

$④ 10 \times 4 = \square$

$⑤ 7 \times 12 = \square$

$⑥ 12 \times 6 = \square$

$⑦ 9 \times 10 = \square$

$⑧ 10 \times 8 = \square$

$⑨ 5 \times 12 = \square$

$⑩ 11 \times 7 = \square$

$⑪ 3 \times 11 = \boxed{3}$

$⑫ 12 \times 9 = \square$

$⑬ 4 \times 12 = \square$

$⑭ 11 \times 3 = \square$

$⑮ 6 \times 12 = \square$

$⑯ 10 \times 5 = \square$





Let's find out the number in .

$$6 \times \square = 24$$

From the multiplication table, check column of 3, then you can find the answer 15.



From the multiplication table, the multiplication which is suitable for this is  $6 \times 4 = 24$ .

$$6 \times \boxed{4} = 24$$



Good!

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

The multiplication of  $6 \times \square$  is the multiplication table of 6. So we search the multiplication which answer is 24 from  $6 \times 1$ .



Examine the multiplication of 6.

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$



Good!

$$6 \times \boxed{4} = 24$$



Let's find out the number in .

$$\square \times 3 = 15$$

We can find the answer 15 which is 3 after the  $\times$  from the multiplication table as is on the right.



From the multiplication table, the multiplication  $\times$  after 3 and the answer is 15 is  $5 \times 3 = 15$



$$5 \times 3 = 15$$



*Good!*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81

In the multiplication, even we exchange the number before  $\times$  and after  $\times$ , the answer is same  $\square \times 3 = 3 \times \square$ .  $3 \times \square$  is the three times table. So we search the multiplication which answer is 15 from  $3 \times 1$ .



Examine the multiplication of 3

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$



*Good!*



$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

**Example** Write the answer in the .

$6 \times \square = 24$



$6 \times 4 = 24$



*Good!*

**Exercise** Write the answer in the .

①  $4 \times \square = 24$

②  $\square \times 2 = 14$

③  $8 \times \square = 24$

④  $\square \times 3 = 9$

⑤  $6 \times \square = 42$

⑥  $\square \times 5 = 20$

⑦  $9 \times \square = 18$

⑧  $\square \times 8 = 64$

⑨  $7 \times \square = 63$

⑩  $\square \times 6 = 36$

⑪  $8 \times \square = 40$

⑫  $\square \times 4 = 36$

⑬  $8 \times \square = 72$

⑭  $\square \times 3 = 6$

⑮  $9 \times \square = 63$

⑯  $\square \times 6 = 48$

Exercise Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{17} \quad 3 \times \square = 15$$

$$\textcircled{18} \quad \square \times 4 = 8$$

$$\textcircled{19} \quad 3 \times \square = 21$$

$$\textcircled{20} \quad \square \times 3 = 12$$

$$\textcircled{21} \quad 5 \times \square = 10$$

$$\textcircled{22} \quad \square \times 9 = 27$$

$$\textcircled{23} \quad 4 \times \square = 28$$

$$\textcircled{24} \quad \square \times 6 = 12$$

$$\textcircled{25} \quad 2 \times \square = 10$$

$$\textcircled{26} \quad \square \times 7 = 35$$

$$\textcircled{27} \quad 7 \times \square = 56$$

$$\textcircled{28} \quad \square \times 5 = 30$$

$$\textcircled{29} \quad 8 \times \square = 32$$

$$\textcircled{30} \quad \square \times 7 = 63$$

$$\textcircled{31} \quad 7 \times \square = 42$$

$$\textcircled{32} \quad \square \times 2 = 12$$

$$\textcircled{33} \quad 9 \times \square = 54$$

$$\textcircled{34} \quad \square \times 7 = 49$$

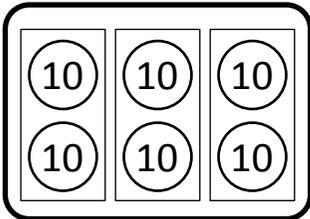
$$\textcircled{35} \quad 6 \times \square = 54$$

$$\textcircled{36} \quad \square \times 5 = 35$$



Let's find the answer of  $3 \times 20$ .

$$3 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

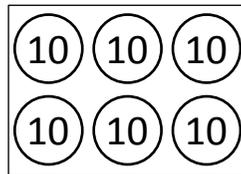
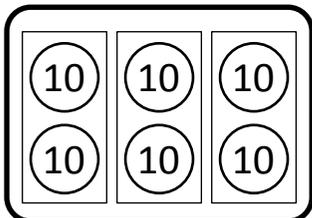


There are two sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  in 20.



20 multiplied by 3 means that there are 3 pairs of  $\textcircled{10}$ .

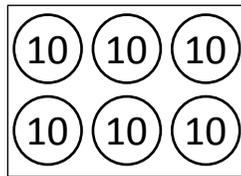
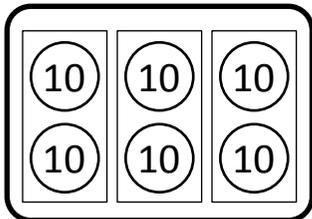
$$3 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



The answer is that there are  $2 \times 3$  sets of  $\textcircled{10}$ .



$$3 \times 20 = \boxed{60}$$



$2 \times 3 = 6$ .  
There are 6 sets of  $\textcircled{10}$ .  
 $20 \times 3 = 60$ .



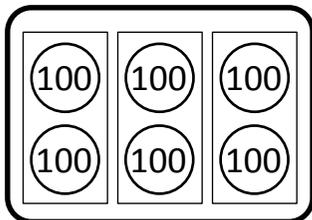
Good!





Let's find the answer of  $200 \times 3$ .

$$3 \times 200 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

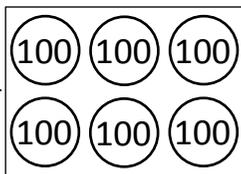
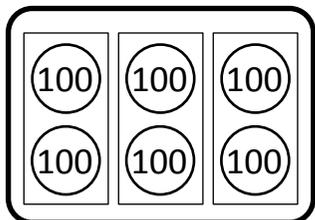


There are three sets of **100** in 20.



200 multiplied by 3 means that there are 3 pairs of **100**

$$3 \times 200 = \boxed{600}$$



The answer is that there are  $2 \times 3$  sets of **100**.



$2 \times 3 = 6$ .  
There are 6 sets of **100**.  
 $20 \times 3 = 60$ .



Let's compare the three number sentences.

$$2 \times 3 = 6 \quad \text{6 sets of 1}$$

$$20 \times 3 = 60 \quad \text{6 sets of 10}$$

$$200 \times 3 = 600 \quad \text{6 sets of 100}$$

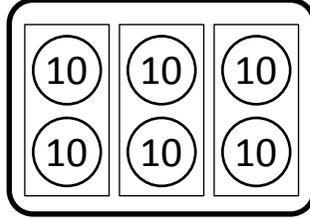
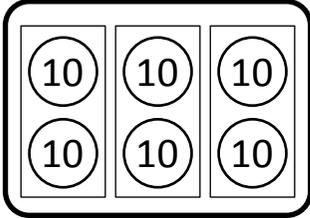
$2 \times 3$  parts are the same but the size of the sets are different.



Example Write the answer in the .

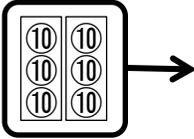
$3 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$3 \times 20 = \boxed{60}$

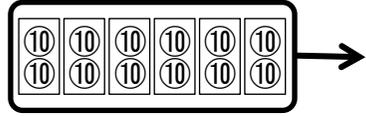


Exercise Write the answer in the .

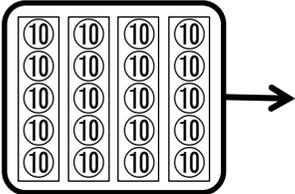
①  $2 \times 30 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



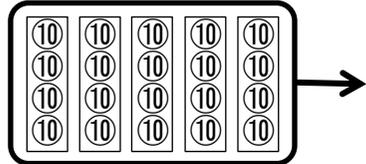
②  $6 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



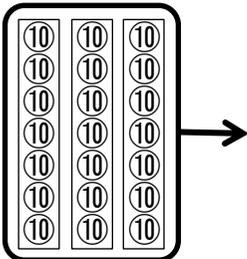
③  $4 \times 50 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



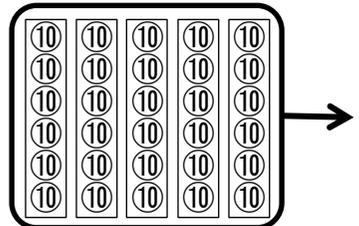
④  $5 \times 40 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



⑤  $3 \times 70 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



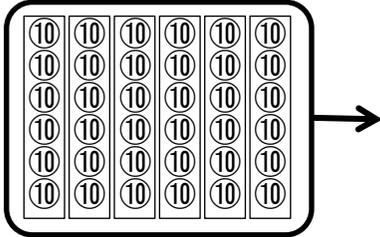
⑥  $5 \times 60 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



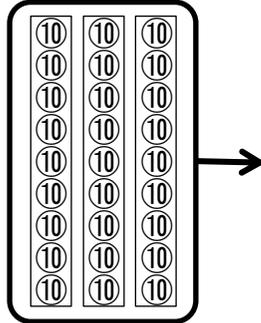
Exercise

Solve.

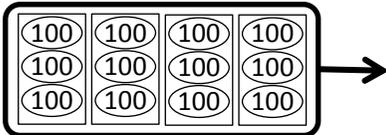
$$\textcircled{7} \quad 6 \times 60 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



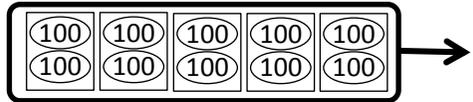
$$\textcircled{8} \quad 3 \times 90 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



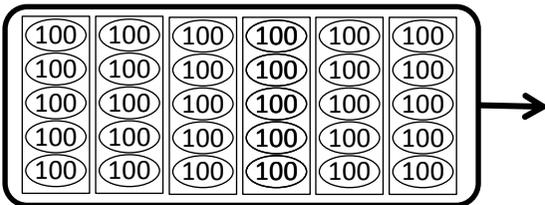
$$\textcircled{9} \quad 4 \times 300 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



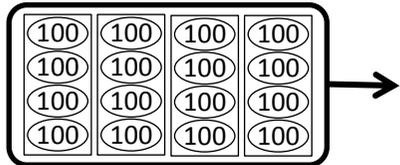
$$\textcircled{10} \quad 5 \times 200 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



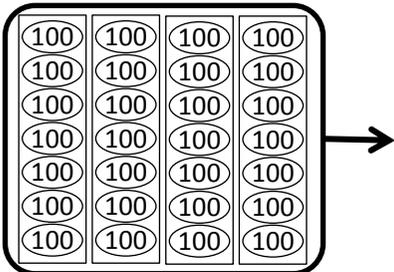
$$\textcircled{11} \quad 6 \times 500 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



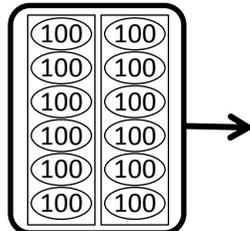
$$\textcircled{12} \quad 4 \times 400 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



$$\textcircled{13} \quad 4 \times 700 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



$$\textcircled{14} \quad 2 \times 600 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$



Example Solve.



Good!



$3 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



$3 \times 20 = \boxed{60}$

Exercise Solve.

$① 3 \times 60 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$② 7 \times 30 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$③ 7 \times 80 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$④ 8 \times 20 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑤ 7 \times 50 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑥ 5 \times 70 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑦ 2 \times 90 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑧ 8 \times 40 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑨ 9 \times 700 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑩ 6 \times 600 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑪ 4 \times 800 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑫ 6 \times 400 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

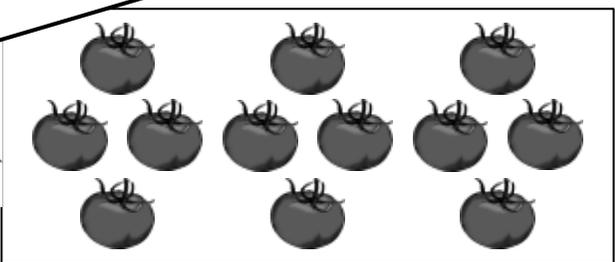
$⑬ 9 \times 200 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑭ 3 \times 500 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑮ 8 \times 900 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$⑯ 6 \times 300 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

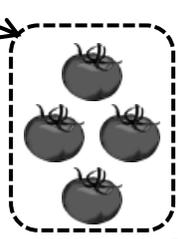
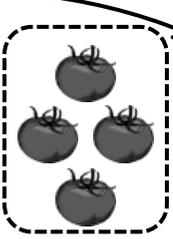
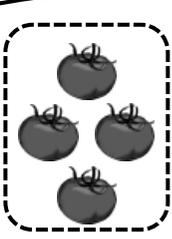
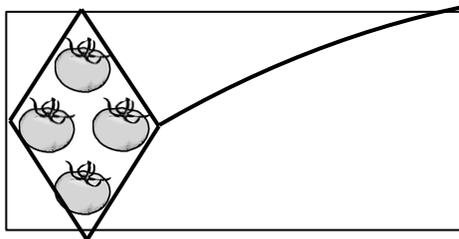
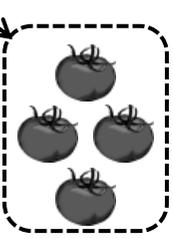
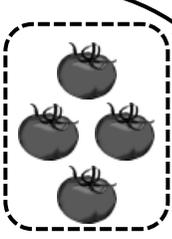
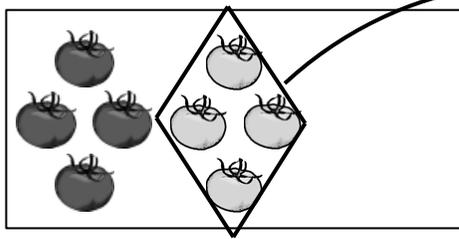
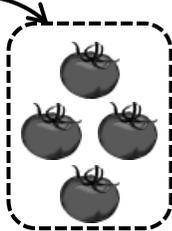
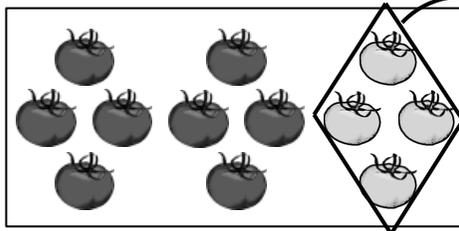
There are 12 tomatoes. If we put 4 tomatoes in a bowl, how many bowls do we need?



We divide 12 tomatoes into 4 bowls each.



We divide 12 tomatoes into 4 bowls each.



We divide 12 tomatoes into 4 bowls each,

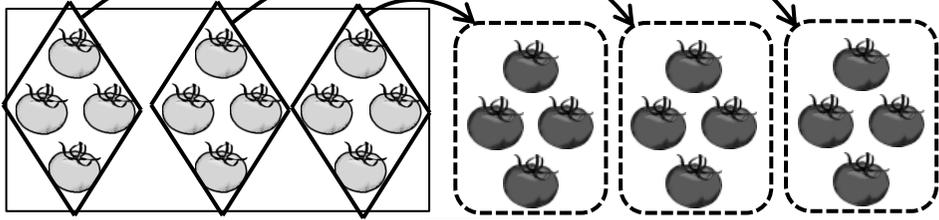
we have **3** bowls.



Good!



Let's write a number sentence of "division" to find out the number of tomatoes.



If we put 12 tomatoes in **3** bowls.  
Each bowl has 4 tomatoes.



We use " $\div$ " and " $=$ " for division.

If we put 12 tomatoes in **3** bowls.  
Each bowl has 4 tomatoes.

$$\boxed{12} \div \boxed{4} = \boxed{3}$$

the total number of tomatoes      the number of tomatoes in a bowl      the number of bowls

*Good!*

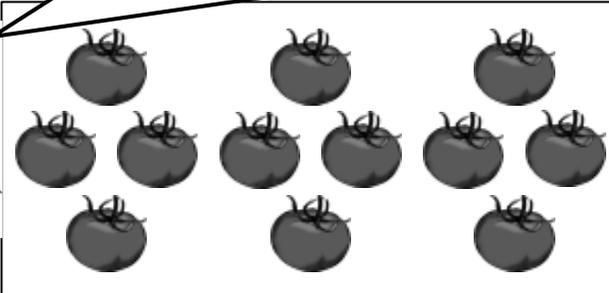
We write a number sentence of division in the following order.  
(the total number of things)  $\div$  (the number of things in a group)  
 $=$  (the number of group)



12  $\div$  4 means that we divide  
12 tomatoes into 4 each.



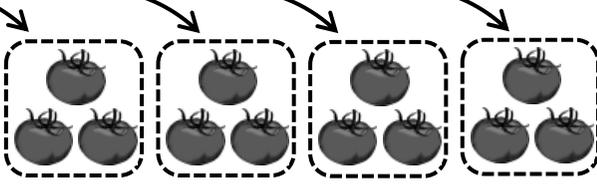
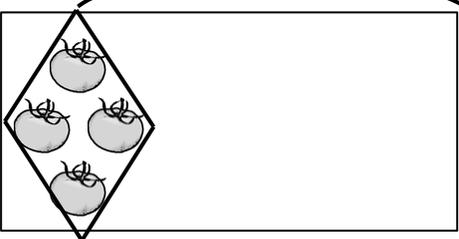
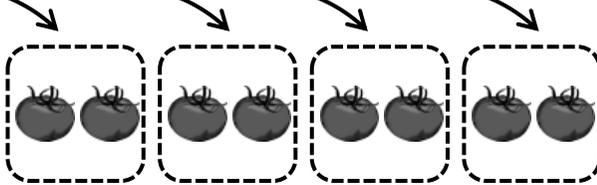
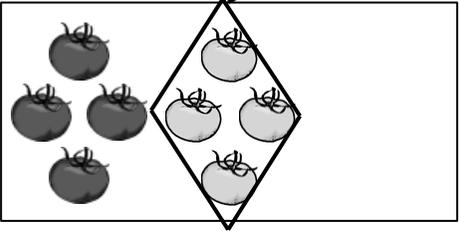
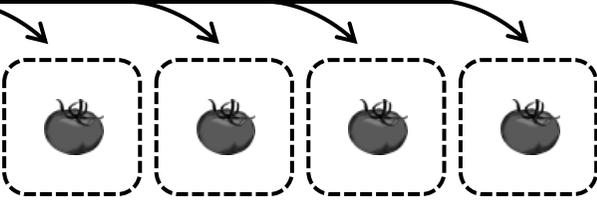
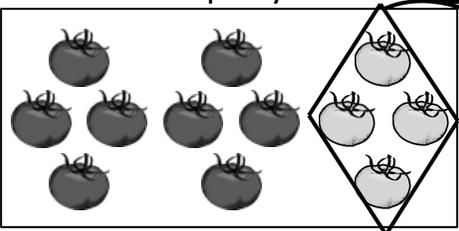
There are 12 tomatoes. If we share them with 4 members, how many tomatoes does each of us have?



We share 12 tomatoes with 4 members.



We share 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally.



If we share the 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally, Each one has

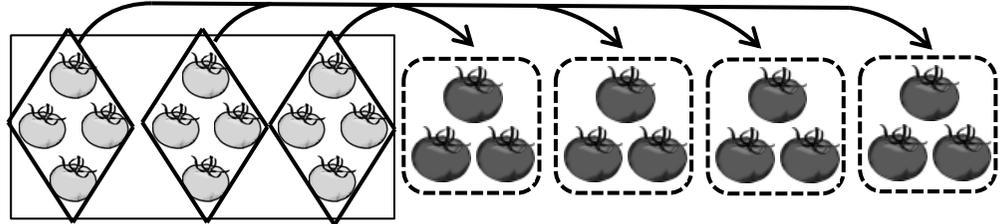
**3**

tomatoes.





Let's write a number sentence of "division" to find out the number of tomatoes per person.



If we share the 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally, Each one has **3** tomatoes.



If we want to know the numbers of tomatoes per person, we use division.

If we share the 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally, Each one has **3** tomatoes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \boxed{12} & \div & \boxed{4} & = & \boxed{3} & \text{Good!} \\
 \text{the total number} & & \text{the number of} & & \text{the number} & & \\
 \text{of tomatoes} & & \text{tomatoes in a bowl} & & \text{of bowls} & & 
 \end{array}$$

We also write a number sentence of division in the following order.  
 (the total number of things) ÷ (the number of group)  
 = (the number of things in a group)



12 ÷ 4 means that we divide 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally.



**Example** Fill in the  to make a number sentence of division.

There are 12 tomatoes. If we put four tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}} \Rightarrow \boxed{12} \div \boxed{4}$$


**Exercise** Fill in the  to make a number sentence of division.



*Good!*

1) There are 8 tomatoes. If we put two tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

② There are 16 tomatoes. If we put four tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

③ There are 28 tomatoes. If we put seven tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

④ There are 15 tomatoes. If we put three tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

⑤ There are 32 tomatoes. If we put eight tomatoes in each bowl, how many bowls do we have?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

**Exercise**Fill in the  to make a number sentence of division.

- ⑥ There are 27 tomatoes. If we share with 9 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑦ There are 56 tomatoes. If we share with 8 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑧ There are 30 tomatoes. If we share with 6 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑨ There are 18 tomatoes. If we share with 3 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑩ There are 45 tomatoes. If we share with 5 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑪ There are 24 tomatoes. If we share with 4 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

- ⑫ There are 25 tomatoes. If we share with 5 members equally,  
how many tomatoes do each one has?

$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \div \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Let's find the answer of division.

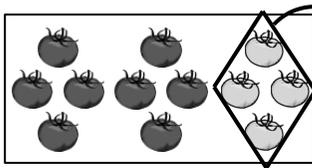


When we put 12 tomatoes into some bowls which have 4 tomatoes each.

How many bowls do we need?

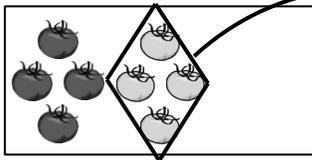
**number sentence  $12 \div 4$**

We put 12 tomatoes into some bowls which have 4 tomatoes each.

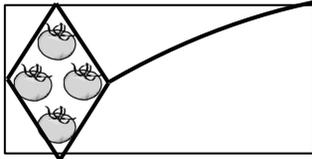


We can find the number of bowls in the 4 times table.

$$4 \times \boxed{1} = 4$$



$$4 \times \boxed{2} = 8$$



$$4 \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{12}$$

The answer of  $12 \div 4$ .

The number of tomatoes became 12 when it is  $4 \times 3$ .



We can find the answer of division using multiplication. The answer of  $12 \div 4$  is in the 4 times tables because the number at the bottom is 4.



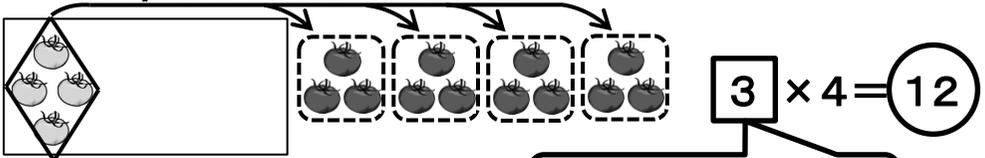
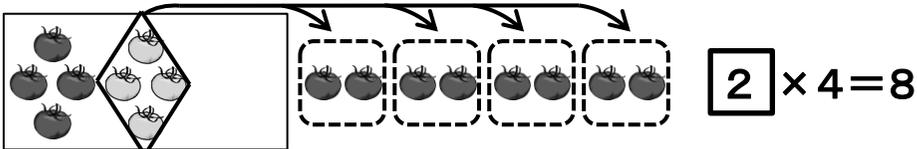
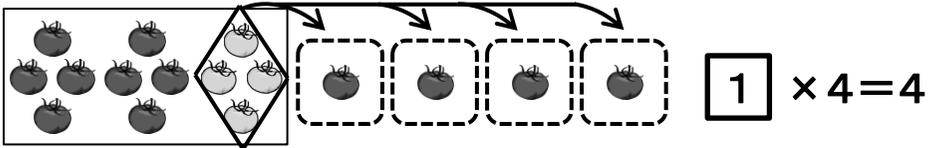
Let's find the answer of another type of division.



If we share 12 tomatoes with 4 members,  
how many tomatoes does each member have?

**number sentence**  $12 \div 4$

We share 12 tomatoes with 4 members equally.  
Find out the number of tomatoes.



The answer of  $12 \div 4$ .

The number of  
tomatoes  
became 12  
when it is  $3 \times 4$ .



We can find the answer for  
sharing 12 tomatoes with 4  
members by multiplication in  
the form of  $\square \times 4$ .  
We can find the answer in the  
4 times tables because  
 $\square \times 4 = 4 \times \square$ .



Example Write the answer in the .

$$12 \div 4 = \square$$

$$4 \times \square = 12$$



$$12 \div 4 = 3$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$



Good!

Exercise Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{1} 18 \div 3 = \square$$

$$3 \times \square = 18$$

$$\textcircled{2} 21 \div 7 = \square$$

$$7 \times \square = 21$$

$$\textcircled{3} 36 \div 4 = \square$$

$$4 \times \square = 36$$

$$\textcircled{4} 27 \div 9 = \square$$

$$9 \times \square = 27$$

$$\textcircled{5} 42 \div 6 = \square$$

$$6 \times \square = 42$$

$$\textcircled{6} 24 \div 8 = \square$$

$$8 \times \square = 24$$

Exercise Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 8 \div 2 = \square$$

$$2 \times \square = 8$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 24 \div 3 = \square$$

$$3 \times \square = 24$$

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 14 \div 7 = \square$$

$$7 \times \square = 14$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 20 \div 5 = \square$$

$$5 \times \square = 20$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad 16 \div 2 = \square$$

$$2 \times \square = 16$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad 40 \div 8 = \square$$

$$8 \times \square = 40$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad 36 \div 9 = \square$$

$$9 \times \square = 36$$

$$\textcircled{14} \quad 35 \div 7 = \square$$

$$7 \times \square = 35$$

$$\textcircled{15} \quad 32 \div 8 = \square$$

$$8 \times \square = 32$$

$$\textcircled{16} \quad 81 \div 9 = \square$$

$$9 \times \square = 81$$

Example Divide .



Good!

$12 \div 4 = \square$



$12 \div 4 =$

3



Exercise Divide .

①  $24 \div 4 = \square$

②  $14 \div 2 = \square$

③  $21 \div 3 = \square$

④  $18 \div 9 = \square$

⑤  $42 \div 7 = \square$

⑥  $15 \div 5 = \square$

⑦  $27 \div 3 = \square$

⑧  $4 \div 4 = \square$

⑨  $63 \div 9 = \square$

⑩  $36 \div 6 = \square$

⑪  $6 \div 6 = \square$

⑫  $36 \div 4 = \square$

⑬  $72 \div 9 = \square$

⑭  $24 \div 6 = \square$

⑮  $64 \div 8 = \square$

⑯  $48 \div 6 = \square$

Exercise Divide .

$17 \quad 3 \div 3 = \square$

$18 \quad 8 \div 4 = \square$

$19 \quad 21 \div 7 = \square$

$20 \quad 12 \div 3 = \square$

$21 \quad 10 \div 2 = \square$

$22 \quad 27 \div 9 = \square$

$23 \quad 8 \div 8 = \square$

$24 \quad 12 \div 6 = \square$

$25 \quad 10 \div 5 = \square$

$26 \quad 5 \div 5 = \square$

$27 \quad 48 \div 8 = \square$

$28 \quad 30 \div 5 = \square$

$29 \quad 28 \div 4 = \square$

$30 \quad 56 \div 7 = \square$

$31 \quad 18 \div 6 = \square$

$32 \quad 18 \div 2 = \square$

$33 \quad 72 \div 8 = \square$

$34 \quad 49 \div 7 = \square$

$35 \quad 45 \div 9 = \square$

$36 \quad 25 \div 5 = \square$

## Exercise Divide .

③⑦  $6 \div 3 = \square$

③⑧  $16 \div 4 = \square$

③⑨  $7 \div 7 = \square$

④⑩  $9 \div 3 = \square$

④①  $6 \div 2 = \square$

④②  $9 \div 9 = \square$

④③  $16 \div 8 = \square$

④④  $15 \div 3 = \square$

④⑤  $45 \div 5 = \square$

④⑥  $40 \div 5 = \square$

④⑦  $56 \div 8 = \square$

④⑧  $30 \div 6 = \square$

④⑨  $32 \div 4 = \square$

⑤⑩  $63 \div 7 = \square$

⑤①  $42 \div 6 = \square$

⑤②  $12 \div 2 = \square$

⑤③  $54 \div 6 = \square$

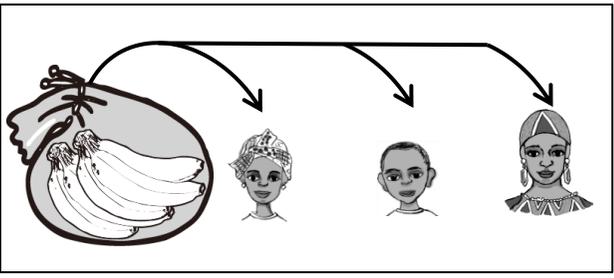
⑤④  $28 \div 7 = \square$

⑤⑤  $54 \div 9 = \square$

⑤⑥  $35 \div 5 = \square$



We share bananas in a bag equally with 3 members.  
Let's find it by division.

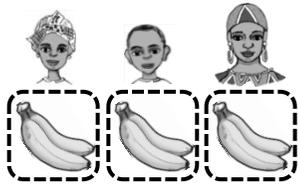
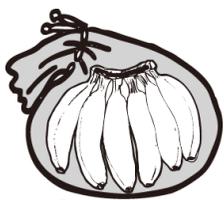


How many bananas in the bag?



If the number of bananas is 6 and 3 respectively,  
how many bananas do each of them have.

In case of 6.



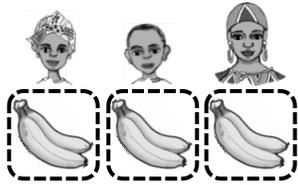
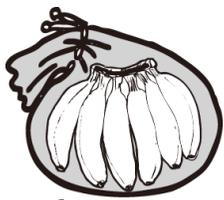
$$6 \div 3 = \square$$

In case of 3.



$$3 \div 3 = \square$$

In case of 6.



$$6 \div 3 = \boxed{2}$$

Good!



In case of 3.

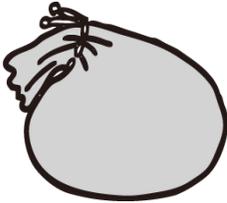


$$3 \div 3 = \boxed{1}$$



If the number of bananas is 0,  
how many bananas do each of them have.

<In case of 0 bananas>



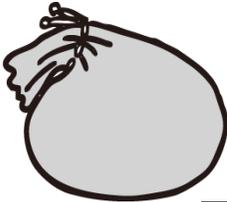
$$0 \div 3 = \square$$



We can use division in case  
of the dividend is 0.



<In case of 0 bananas>



Good!

$$0 \div 3 = \square$$



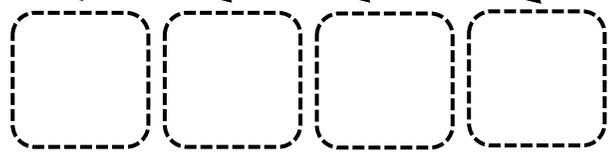
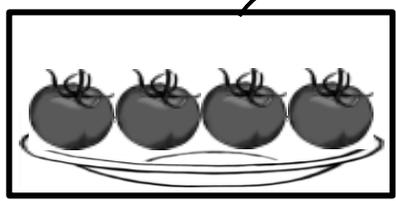
When we share 0 banana, each of us  
has 0 banana.



0 divided by any number is 0.

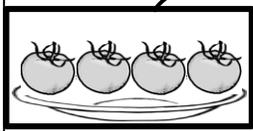


Next, we share 4 tomatoes so that each person has 1 tomato. How many tomatoes does each of us have?



$$4 \div 1 = \square$$

We share 1 tomato with each person.



Good! 

$$4 \div 1 = \boxed{4}$$


4 members.



Example Divide .



Good!



$0 \div 3 =$



$0 \div 3 =$

0

Exercise Divide .

①  $0 \div 4 =$

②  $7 \div 1 =$

③  $8 \div 1 =$

④  $0 \div 5 =$

⑤  $0 \div 7 =$

⑥  $0 \div 6 =$

⑦  $5 \div 5 =$

⑧  $8 \div 8 =$

⑨  $0 \div 9 =$

⑩  $6 \div 6 =$

⑪  $7 \div 7 =$

⑫  $9 \div 9 =$

⑬  $6 \div 1 =$

⑭  $4 \div 1 =$

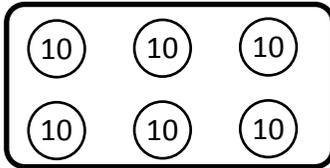
⑮  $0 \div 8 =$

⑯  $9 \div 1 =$



Let's find the answer of  $60 \div 3$ .

$$60 \div 3 = \square$$

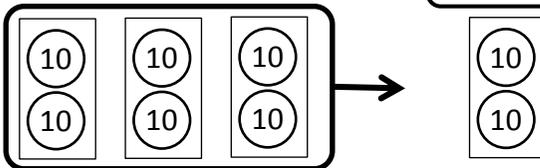


There are 6 sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  in 60.



We divide 60 by 3, we divide 6 sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  into 3 groups.

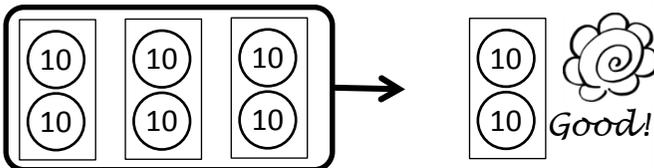
$$60 \div 3 = \square$$



The answer is that there are  $6 \div 3$  sets of  $\textcircled{10}$ .



$$60 \div 3 = 20$$



$6 \div 3 = 2$   
There are 2 sets of  $\textcircled{10}$ ,  
 $60 \div 3 = 20$ .



Let's compare the 2 number sentences.

$$6 \div 3 = 2 \quad \text{2 sets of 1}$$

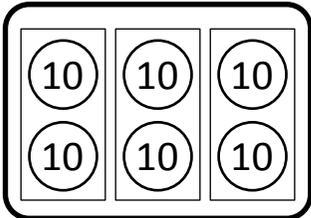
$$60 \div 3 = 20 \quad \text{2 sets of 10}$$

$6 \div 3$  is the same but the size of sets are different.

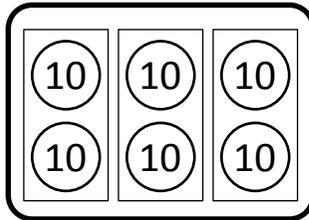


Example Divide .

$$60 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



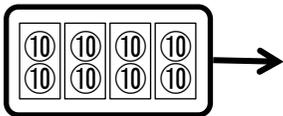
$$60 \div 3 = \boxed{20}$$



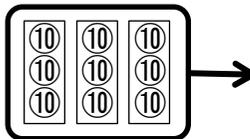
Good!

Exercise Divide .

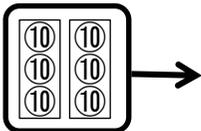
①  $80 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



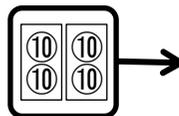
②  $90 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



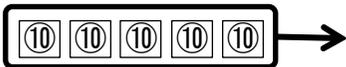
③  $60 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



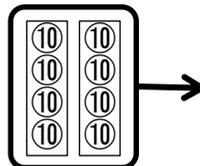
④  $40 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



⑤  $50 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



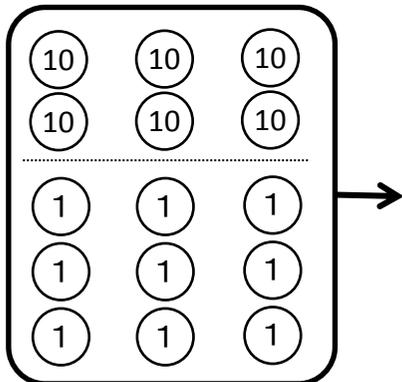
⑥  $80 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$





Let's think about the way to solve  $69 \div 3$ .

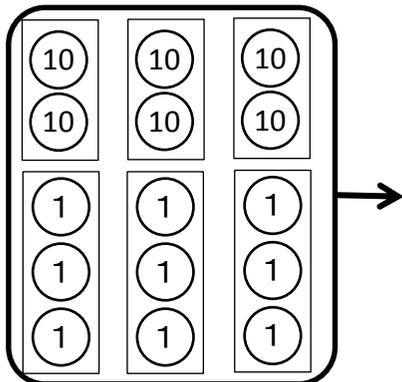
$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



69 consists of 6 sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  and 9  $\textcircled{1}$ .



$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



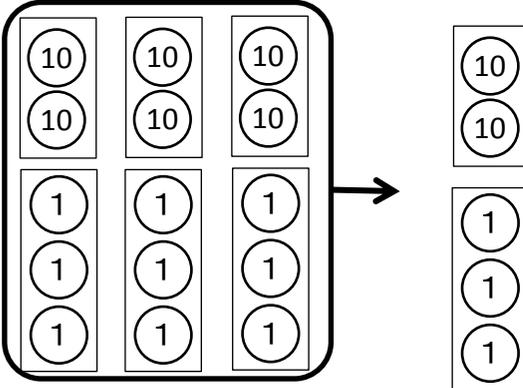
We can just divide the sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  and  $\textcircled{1}$  by 3 respectively .





Let's find out the answer of  $69 \div 3$ .

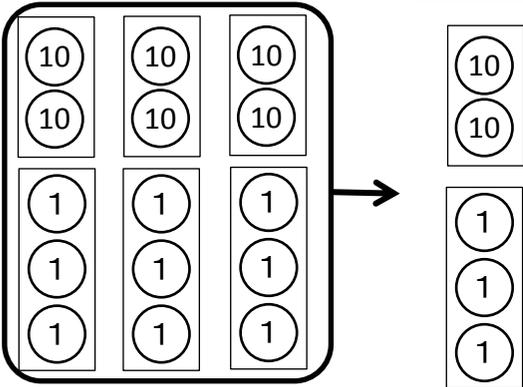
$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$



The answer consists of  $6 \div 3$  sets of  $\textcircled{10}$  and  $9 \div 3$   $\textcircled{1}$ .



$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{23}$$



There are  $6 \div 3$  sets of  $\textcircled{10}$ , so  $60 \div 3 = 20$ .  
 $9 \div 3 = 3$   $\textcircled{1}$ .  
 The answer is  $20 + 3$ .



Good!



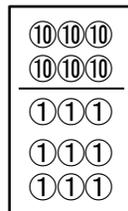


Let's write a number sentence we've shown in a diagram.

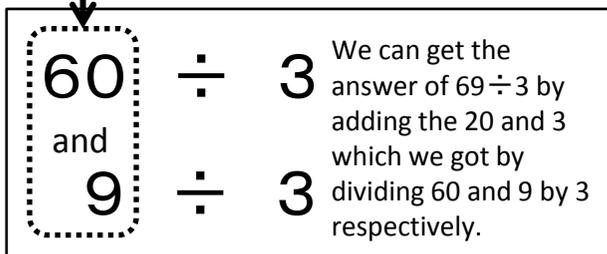
$$69 \div 3 = \square$$



We can split 69 into 60 and 9.



$$69 \div 3 = \square$$

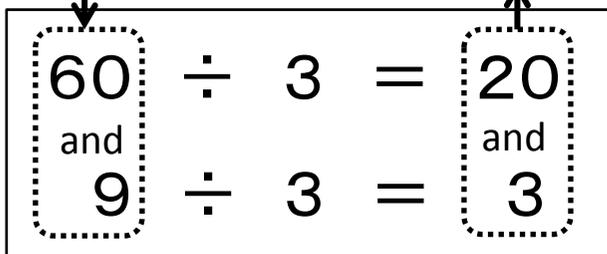


We can get the answer of  $69 \div 3$  by adding the 20 and 3 which we got by dividing 60 and 9 by 3 respectively.

We divide 60 and 9 by 3 respectively.



$$69 \div 3 = 23$$



We can get the answer of  $69 \div 3$  by adding the 20 and 3 which we got by dividing 60 and 9 by 3 respectively.



Example

Divide .



Good!

$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Diagram showing the decomposition of 69 into 60 and 9. A downward arrow points from 69 to a box containing 'and'. Below this box are two empty boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.



$$69 \div 3 = \boxed{23}$$

Diagram showing the completed division. The number 69 is written in the top-left box, and 20 is written in the top-right box. Below these are two boxes, each containing a number (9 and 3) and followed by a division equation:  $\div 3 = \boxed{3}$ . Small pencil icons are shown writing the numbers in the boxes. An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

Exercise

Divide .

①  $48 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 1 showing the decomposition of 48 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

②  $36 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 2 showing the decomposition of 36 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

③  $82 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 3 showing the decomposition of 82 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

④  $63 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 4 showing the decomposition of 63 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

⑤  $55 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 5 showing the decomposition of 55 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

⑥  $44 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

Diagram for exercise 6 showing the decomposition of 44 into two boxes, each followed by a division equation:  $\div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$ . An upward arrow points from the top-right box back to the main equation.

**Exercise** Divide.

⑦  $86 \div 2 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 2 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 2 =$	$\square$

↑

⑧  $96 \div 3 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$

↑

⑨  $84 \div 4 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 4 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 4 =$	$\square$

↑

⑩  $77 \div 7 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 7 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 7 =$	$\square$

↑

⑪  $66 \div 3 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$

↑

⑫  $99 \div 9 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 9 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 9 =$	$\square$

↑

⑬  $68 \div 2 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 2 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 2 =$	$\square$

↑

⑭  $39 \div 3 = \square$

↓

$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$
and		and
$\square$	$\div 3 =$	$\square$

↑

Example Divide .



Good!



$69 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$



$69 \div 3 = \boxed{23}$

Exercise Divide .

$① 60 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$② 80 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$③ 90 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$④ 40 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑤ 50 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑥ 90 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑦ 96 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑧ 48 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑨ 66 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑩ 86 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑪ 88 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑫ 48 \div 2 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑬ 99 \div 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑭ 99 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑮ 39 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$⑯ 84 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

There are 14 tomatoes. If we put 4 tomatoes in a bowl, how many bowls do we need?

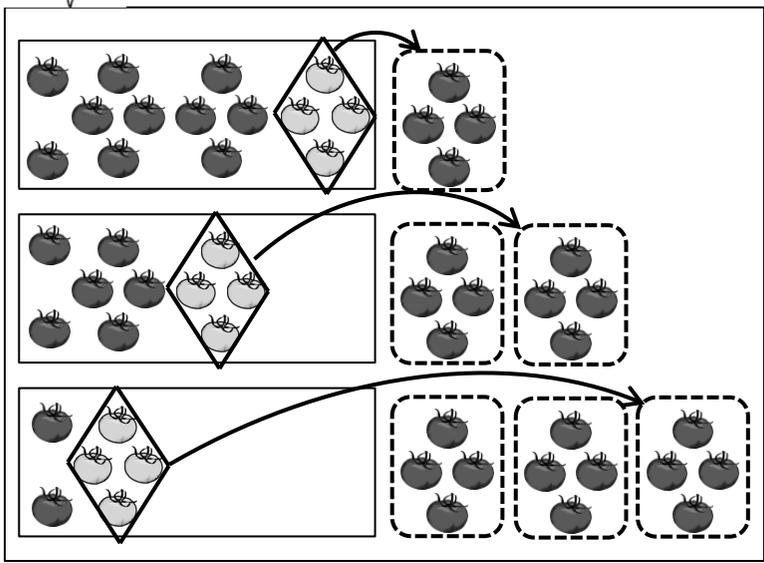


$$14 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

There is no multiplication which is 14 in the 4 times table.



Let's find out the answer using a diagram.



We have 3 bowls and 2 tomatoes left over when we put the 14 tomatoes by 4 each.



Let's look at how we write the answer.

$$14 \div 4 = 3 \text{ R } 2$$

The total number      The number of the things in a group      The number of groups      Remainder

We write 2 left over "R 2".





Let's find the answer of  $14 \div 4$ .

$$14 \div 4 = \square$$

$$4 \times \square = \square$$

We can use the "4 times table" like  $12 \div 4$  or  $16 \div 4$ .



Next, we find the remainder.

$$14 \div 4 = \square$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$14 - 12 = \square$$

Good!

The biggest number in the answer in "4 times table" which is less than 14 is 12.



$$14 \div 4 = 3 \text{ R } 2$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$14 - 12 = 2$$

Good!

We can get the remainder by subtracting 12 from 14, the number at the top.





Do you know if they have a remainder before you calculate?

Tick in the  of division with a remainder.

$15 \div 4$

$16 \div 2$

$19 \div 6$

We should look for the answer of  $13 \div 3$  in the "3 times table".



Tick in the  of division with a remainder.

$15 \div 4 = 3 \text{ R } 3$

$16 \div 2 = 8$

$19 \div 6 = 3 \text{ R } 1$

We can't find any pair in a multiplication table for divisions with remainder.



Good!

We can't find 15 in the 4 times table for  $15 \div 4$  and 19 in the 6 times table for  $19 \div 6$ .



Example

Tick divisions with a remainder.

$14 \div 4$



$14 \div 4$

*Good!*

Exercise

Tick divisions with a remainder.

①

$26 \div 4$

②

$24 \div 3$

③

$22 \div 7$

④

$18 \div 6$

⑤

$42 \div 7$

⑥

$16 \div 5$

⑦

$27 \div 9$

⑧

$35 \div 6$

⑨

$29 \div 3$

⑩

$16 \div 8$

⑪

$37 \div 5$

⑫

$28 \div 7$

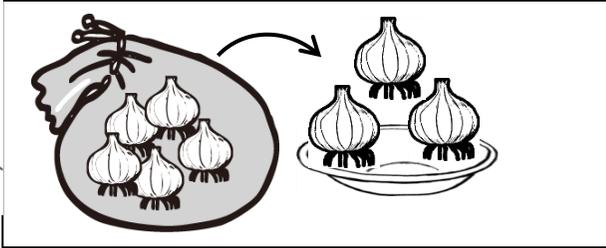
⑬

$41 \div 8$

⑭

$25 \div 5$

We put 3 onions from a bag in each bowl.  
How many bowls do we need and how many left over?



How many onions  
in the bag?



The answer varies depending on  
the number of onions in the bag.

The number  
of onions in  
the bag

The number  
of the onions  
on the bowl

The number  
of the bowl

Remainder

1 2	÷	3	=	4		
1 3	÷	3	=	4	R	1
1 4	÷	3	=	4	R	2
1 5	÷	3	=	5		
1 6	÷	3	=	5	R	1
1 7	÷	3	=	5	R	2
1 8	÷	3	=	6		

No left over  
means "R 0".



The remainder of  $16 \div 3$  is 1,  $17 \div 3$   
is 2 and  $18 \div 3$  is 0. The remainder  
is smaller than the divisor.

**Example** Write **X** to the wrong answer and write the correct answer.

$$14 \div 4 = 2 \text{ R } 6$$




$$14 \div 4 = 2 \text{ R } 6$$

$$3 \text{ R } 2$$



*Good!*

**Exercise** Write **X** to the wrong answer and write the correct answer.

①

$$17 \div 3 = 4 \text{ R } 5$$

②

$$15 \div 4 = 4 \text{ R } 1$$

③

$$26 \div 5 = 5 \text{ R } 1$$

④

$$30 \div 6 = 4 \text{ R } 6$$

**Example** Write the answer in the .

$$14 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$$



$$14 \div 4 = \mathbf{3} \text{ R } \mathbf{2}$$

$$4 \times \square = 12$$

$$14 - 12 = \square$$

$$4 \times \mathbf{3} = 12$$

$$14 - 12 = \mathbf{2}$$



*Good!*

**Exercise** Write the answer in the .

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 15 \div 2 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$2 \times \square = 14$$

$$15 - 14 = \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 23 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$4 \times \square = 20$$

$$23 - 20 = \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 31 \div 5 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$5 \times \square = 30$$

$$31 - 30 = \square$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 14 \div 6 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$6 \times \square = 12$$

$$14 - 12 = \square$$

Exercise Write the answer in the .

⑤  $13 \div 2 = \square$  R

$2 \times \square = 12$

$13 - 12 = \square$

⑥  $20 \div 3 = \square$  R

$3 \times \square = 18$

$20 - 18 = \square$

⑦  $30 \div 7 = \square$  R

$7 \times \square = 28$

$30 - 28 = \square$

⑧  $26 \div 8 = \square$  R

$8 \times \square = 24$

$26 - 24 = \square$

⑨  $38 \div 9 = \square$  R

$9 \times \square = 36$

$38 - 36 = \square$

⑩  $18 \div 4 = \square$  R

$4 \times \square = 16$

$18 - 16 = \square$

⑪  $50 \div 6 = \square$  R

$6 \times \square = 48$

$50 - 48 = \square$

⑫  $65 \div 7 = \square$  R

$7 \times \square = 63$

$65 - 63 = \square$

Example

Write the answer in the .

Good!

$14 \div 4 = \square$

R



$14 \div 4 = \boxed{3}$

R

2

Exercise

Write the answer in the .

$\textcircled{1} 9 \div 2 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{2} 30 \div 4 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{3} 14 \div 5 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{4} 26 \div 6 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{5} 55 \div 9 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{6} 44 \div 6 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{7} 14 \div 3 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{8} 15 \div 7 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{9} 34 \div 8 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{10} 48 \div 9 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{11} 20 \div 3 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{12} 42 \div 8 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{13} 50 \div 7 = \square$

R

$\textcircled{14} 39 \div 4 = \square$

R

Example

Write the answer in the



Good!

$14 \div 4 =$



$14 \div 4 =$

**3 R 2**


Exercise

Write the answer in the .

①  $50 \div 8 =$

②  $10 \div 9 =$

③  $17 \div 2 =$

④  $11 \div 2 =$

⑤  $10 \div 4 =$

⑥  $60 \div 7 =$

⑦  $48 \div 5 =$

⑧  $60 \div 8 =$

⑨  $20 \div 9 =$

⑩  $65 \div 9 =$

⑪  $84 \div 9 =$

⑫  $34 \div 4 =$

⑬  $58 \div 6 =$

⑭  $75 \div 8 =$

There are 14 tomatoes. If we put 5 tomatoes in a bowl, how many bowls do we need?



$$14 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

We use the "5 times table" because we put them 5 each.



$$14 \div 5 = 2 \text{ R } 4$$

We got the answer.

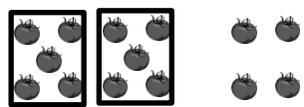


Let's think about how to check the answer.



First, we check if the remainder is smaller than the divisor. Next, add the number of tomatoes in the bowls to the remainders and if the sum is equal to the original number.

$$14 \div 5 = 2 \text{ R } 4$$



We got 14 by calculating the answer, so it is correct. We can check the answer in this way.

$5 > 4$  the remainder is smaller than the divisor

$$5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$$

The number of the things in the group

The number of the group

Remainder

The total number



**Example** Divide. Check the answer.

$$14 \div 5 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$5 \times \square + \square = \square$$



$$14 \div 5 = 2 \text{ R } 4$$

$$5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$$



*Good!*

**Exercise** Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{1} 27 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$4 \times \square + \square = \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} 24 \div 7 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$7 \times \square + \square = \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} 20 \div 6 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$6 \times \square + \square = \square$$

Exercise Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 45 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 18 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 30 \div 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$9 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 40 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 28 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$3 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

Exercise Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 22 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 30 \div 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$7 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad 42 \div 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$8 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad 32 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad 33 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$4 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

There are 14 tomatoes. If we put 5 tomatoes in a bowl, how many bowls do we need?



$$14 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

We use the "5 times table" because we put them 5 each.



$$14 \div 5 = \boxed{2 \text{ R } 4}$$

We got the answer.



Let's think about how to check the answer.



First, we check if the remainder is smaller than the divisor. Next, add the number of tomatoes in the bowls to the remainders and if the sum is equal to the original number.

$$14 \div 5 = \boxed{2 \text{ R } 4}$$



We got 14 by calculating the answer, so it is correct.

We can check the answer in this way.

$5 > 4$  the remainder is smaller than the divisor

$$5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$$

The number of the things in the group

The number of the group

Remainder

The total number



**Example** Divide. Check the answer.

$$14 \div 5 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$5 \times \square + \square = \square$$



$$14 \div 5 = 2 \text{ R } 4$$

$$5 \times 2 + 4 = 14$$



*Good!*

**Exercise** Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{1} 27 \div 4 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$4 \times \square + \square = \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} 24 \div 7 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$7 \times \square + \square = \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} 20 \div 6 = \square \text{ R } \square$$

$$6 \times \square + \square = \square$$

Exercise Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 45 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 18 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad 30 \div 9 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$9 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad 40 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad 28 \div 3 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$3 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

Exercise Divide. Check the answer.

$$\textcircled{9} \quad 22 \div 5 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$
$$5 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{10} \quad 30 \div 7 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$
$$7 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad 42 \div 8 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$
$$8 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{12} \quad 32 \div 6 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$
$$6 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad 33 \div 4 = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \text{ R } \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$
$$4 \times \boxed{\phantom{00}} + \boxed{\phantom{00}} = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$$

Let's look at how to write the number more than 9999.



$9 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

$99 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{000}}$

$999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{0000}}$

$9\,999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00000}}$

Answer the number increased by one.



$9 + 1 = \boxed{10}$

$99 + 1 = \boxed{100}$

$999 + 1 = \boxed{1000}$

$9\,999 + 1 = \boxed{10000}$

The number which one more than 9999 has four 0s.



Good!



Let's read 10 000

**10000**

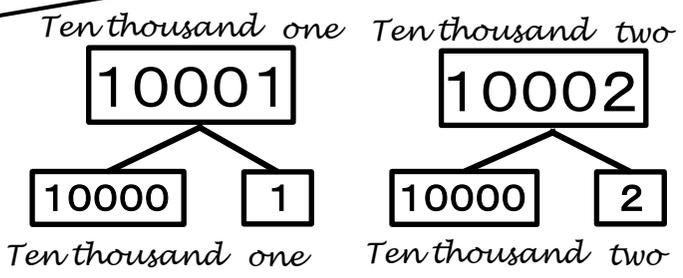
*ten thousand*

*ten thousand*

10 000 has ten 1000



The numbers from 10001 also increases by one. Let's look at how to read.



We read 1001 as 1000 and 1.



What is the number which some 10 000 gather together?



Two 10 000 is

Three 10 000 is

Four 10 000 is

One 10 000 is 10 000



Good!

Two 10 000 is **20000**

Three 10 000 is **30000**

Four 10 000 is **40000**

Five 10 000 is 50 000, six 10 000 is 60 000  
 seven 10 000 is 70 000, eight 10 000 is 80 000  
 and nine 10 000 is 90 000.





Let's read the number from 10 000 to 90 000.

10 000	<i>ten thousand</i>
20 000	<i>twenty thousand</i>
30 000	<i>thirty thousand</i>
40 000	<i>forty thousand</i>
50 000	<i>fifty thousand</i>
60 000	<i>sixty thousand</i>
70 000	<i>seventy thousand</i>
80 000	<i>eighty thousand</i>
90 000	<i>ninety thousand</i>



20 000 is 20 of 1 000

We also represent from 30 000 to 90 000 by using sets of 1 000 .

Example

Write how to read the numbers in .

10 000

*ten thousand*



10 001

*ten thousand one*



Good!

Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

20 001

21 000

32 000

40 560

57 920

## Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

60 038

79 405

84 293

95 721

99 999

Let's look at the numbers from 99 999 increased by one.



$$99\,999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00000}}$$

9 999 + 1 is 10 000



$$99\,999 + 1 = \boxed{100\,000}$$



Let's read 100 000.



**100000**  
*hundred thousand*

*hundred thousand*  
100 000 has hundred of 1000.



Let's compare how to read 1 000, 10 000 and 100 000.



1 000	<i>one thousand</i>
10 000	<i>ten thousand</i>
100 000	<i>hundred thousand</i>

We read some thousands from 1000 to 100 000.



The numbers from 100 001 also increases by one. Let's look at how to read.



*Hundred thousand one*   *Hundred thousand two*

100001

100002

100000

1

100000

2

*hundred thousand*

*one*

*Hundred thousand*

*two*

We read 10001 as 10000 and 1.



What is the number which some 100 000 gather together?



Two 100 000 is

Three 100 000 is

Four 100 000 is

Two 100 000 is

**200000**

Three 100 000 is

**300000**

Four 100 000 is

**400000**



*Good!*

Five 100 000 is 500 000, six 100 000 is 600 000  
seven 100 000 is 700 000, eight 100 000 is 800 000  
and nine 100 000 is 900 000.





Let's read the number from 100 000 to 900 000.

100 000	<i>hundred thousand</i>
200 000	<i>two hundred thousand</i>
300 000	<i>three hundred thousand</i>
400 000	<i>four hundred thousand</i>
500 000	<i>five hundred thousand</i>
600 000	<i>six hundred thousand</i>
700 000	<i>seven hundred thousand</i>
800 000	<i>eight hundred thousand</i>
900 000	<i>Nine hundred thousand</i>



200 000 is 200 of 1 000

We also represent from 300 000 to 900 000 by using sets of 1 000 .

Example Write how to read the numbers in .

100 000

*hundred thousand* 

100 001

*hundred thousand one*



*Good!*

Exercise Write how to read the numbers in .

200 004

210 000

320 000

405 600

579 216

## Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

600 380

794 302

842 935

957 213

999 999

Let's look at the numbers from 999 999 increased by one.

$$999\,999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{000000}}$$

99 999 + 1 is 100 000.

$$999\,999 + 1 = \boxed{1\,000\,000}$$

Good!

Let's read 1 000 000

1 000 000

*one million*

*one million*

1 000 000 has one of 1000000.

The numbers from 1 000 001 increases by one. Let's look at how to read

*One million one*

1 000 001

1 000 000

*One million*

1

*one*

*One million two*

1 000 002

1 000 000

*One million*

2

*two*

The numbers from 100 001 also read 100 000 and 1.

What is the number which some 1 000 000 gather together?



Two 1 000 000 is

Three 1 000 000 is

Four 1 000 000 is



Good!

Two 1 000 000 is

**2000000**

Three 1 000 000 is

**3000000**

Four 1 000 000 is

**4000000**

Five 1 000 000 is 5 000 000, six 1 000 000 is 6 000 000  
seven 1 000 000 is 7 000 000, eight 1 000 000 is  
8 000 000 and nine 1 000 000 is 9 000 000.





Let's read the number from 1 000 000 to 9 000 000.

1 000 000	<i>One million</i>
2 000 000	<i>Two million</i>
3 000 000	<i>three million</i>
4 000 000	<i>four million</i>
5 000 000	<i>five million</i>
6 000 000	<i>six million</i>
7 000 000	<i>seven million</i>
8 000 000	<i>eight million</i>
9 000 000	<i>Nine million</i>



2 000 000 is 2 of 1 000 000.

We also represent from 3 000 000 to 9 000 000 by using sets of 1 000 000.

**Example** Write how to read the numbers in .

**1 000 000**

*One million*



**1 000 001**

*One million one*



*Good!*

**Exercise** Write how to read the numbers in .

**2 000 001**

**2 100 000**

**3 400 000**

**4 056 000**

**5 792 300**

## Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

6 000 380

7 983 405

8 142 593

9 857 621

9 999 999

Let's look at the numbers from 9 999 999 increased by one.



$$9\ 999\ 999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{0000000}}$$



$$999\ 999 + 1 = 1\ 000\ 000$$



$$9\ 999\ 999 + 1 = \boxed{10\ 000\ 000}$$



Let's read 10 000 000.



**10 000 000**

*ten million*

*Ten million*  
10 000 000 has  
tens of 1 000 000.



The numbers from 10 000 001 increases by one.



*Ten million one*  
**10 000 001**

*ten million two*  
**10 000 002**

**10 000 000**    **1**

*ten million one*

**10 000 000**    **2**

*ten million two*

1 000 001 is  
also read  
1 000 000 and 1.



What is the number which some 100 000 gather together?



Two 10 000 000 is

Three 10 000 000 is

Four 10 000 000 is



*Good!*

Two 10 000 000 is **200000000**

Three 10 000 000 is **300000000**

Four 10 000 000 is **400000000**

Five 10 000 000 is 50 000 000, six 10 000 000 is 60 000 000  
seven 10 000 000 is 70 000 000, eight 10 000 000 is 80 000 000  
and nine 10 000 000 is 90 000 000.





Let's read the number from 10 000 000 to 90 000 000.

10 000 000	<i>ten million</i>
20 000 000	<i>twenty million</i>
30 000 000	<i>thirty million</i>
40 000 000	<i>forty million</i>
50 000 000	<i>fifty million</i>
60 000 000	<i>sixty million</i>
70 000 000	<i>seventy million</i>
80 000 000	<i>eighty million</i>
90 000 000	<i>Ninety million</i>



20 000 000 is 20 of 1 000 000.

We also represent from 30 000 000 to 90 000 000 by using sets of 1 000 000.

Let's look at the numbers from 99 999 999 increased by one.

$$99\,999\,999 + 1 = \boxed{\phantom{00000000}}$$

9 999 999 + 1 is 10 000 000.

$$99\,999\,999 + 1 =$$

**100000000**

Good!

Let's read 100 000 000.

**100000000**

*hundred million*

*hundred million*

100 000 000  
has hundred of  
1 000 000.

Let's compare how to read 1 000 000, 10 000 000 and 100 000 000.

1 000000

*one million*

10 000000

*ten million*

100 000000

*hundred million*

We read some million from  
1 000 000 to  
100 000 000.

Example

Write how to read the numbers in .

10 000 000

Ten million 

10 000 001

Ten million one



Good!

Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

20 000 001

24 000 000

32 000 000

40 005 600

53 796 520

## Exercise

Write how to read the numbers in .

60 000 038

79 183 405

84 742 593

99 999 999

100 000 000



Let's compare "20 000+30 000" and "60 000".

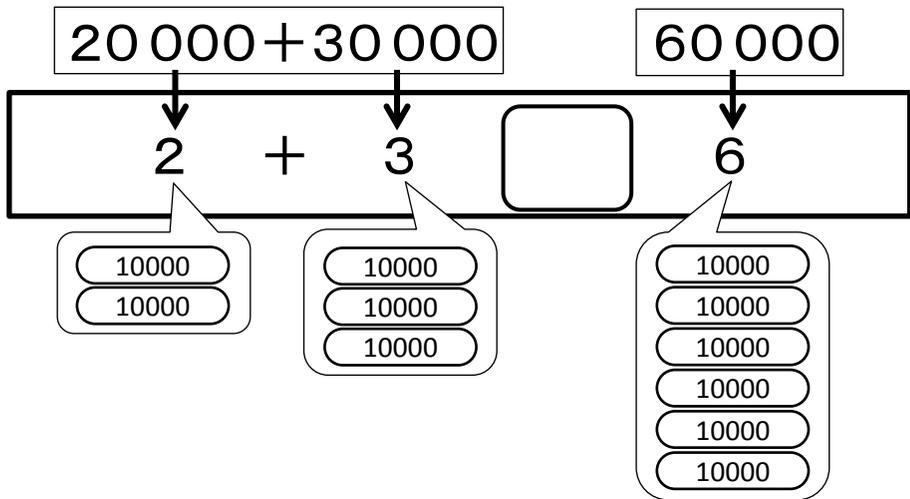
Fill in the  with >, < or = .

20 000 + 30 000  60 000

"5>3" means 5 is larger than 3.



Think "20 000+30 000" and "60 000" as a set of 10 000.



2 + 3

<

6

It is easy to think as sets of 10 000

Good!

20 000 + 30 000 < 60 000



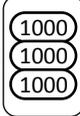
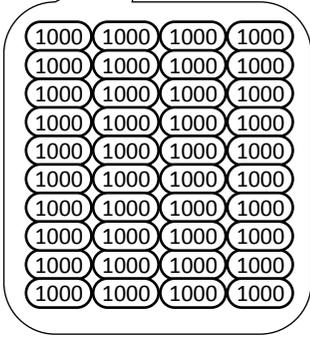
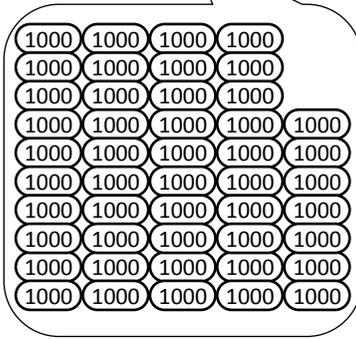
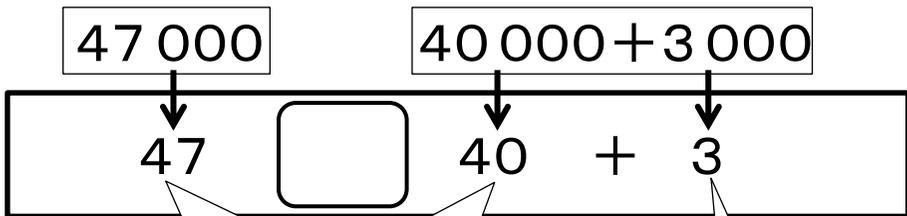


Let's compare "40 000+3 000" and "47 000".  
Fill in the  with >, < or = .

47 000  40 000 + 3 000



Think "40 000+3 000" and "47 000" as a set of 10 000 .



We think them as sets of 1000 because smallest number is 3000.



47                      >                      40 + 3

47 000                      >                      40 000 + 3 000                      *Good!*

**Example** Fill in the  with  $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$ .

20 000 + 30 000

$<$

60 000

*Good!*



**Exercise** Fill in the  with  $>$ ,  $<$  or  $=$ .

① 50 000 + 40 000  80 000

---

② 72 000  3 000 + 70 000

---

③ 800 000 - 300 000  600 000

---

④ 540 000  570 000 - 30 000

---

⑤ 420 000 - 100 000  400 000

---

⑥ 5 800 000  5 000 000 + 80 000

---

⑦ 30 000 000 + 20 000 000  90 000 000 - 50 000 000

Example

Fill in the missing number.

25000



Good!



0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000 90000

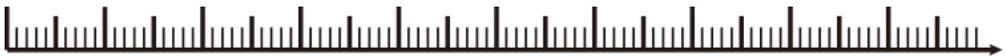


Exercise

Fill in the missing number.

① One units means

0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000 60000 70000 80000 90000



②

0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000



③

0 10000 20000 30000 40000 50000



④

0 10000 100000



⑤

0 10000

100000



## Exercise

Fill in the missing number.

⑥ One units means



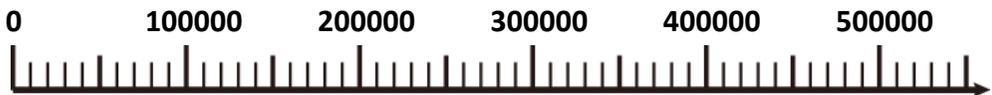
⑦



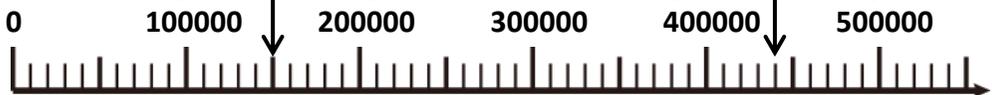
⑧



⑨ One units means



⑩



⑪



⑫





**Example** Write the correct answer in the .

The number which is made of 23  10 000 is

**230000**



*Good!*

**Exercise** Write the correct answer in the .

① The number which is made of 23  10 000 is

② The number which is made of 23  10 000 is

③ The number which is made of 23  100 000 is

④ The number which is made of 23  100 000 is

⑤ The number which is made of 23  1 000 000 is

⑥ The number which is made of 23  1 000 000 is

⑦ The number which is made of 23  1 000 is

⑧ The number which is made of 23  1 000 is

**Example** Fill in the missing number.

The number which is made of 2  , 1  , 3  and

5  is

**21350000**



**Exercise** Fill in the missing number.

*Good!*

① The number which is made of 5  , 7  , 3  and

4  is

② The number which is made of 3  , 1  , 5  and

0  is

③ The number which is made of 2  , 2  , 7  and

1  is

④ The number which is made of 7  , 0  , 6  and

3  is

⑤ The number which is made of 8  , 0  , 0  and

2  is

**Example** Fill in the missing number.

The number which is made of

**18**

10 000

is 180 000.



**Exercise** Fill in the missing number.

① The number which is made of  10 000 is 260 000.

② The number which is made of  10 000 is 410 000.

③ The number which is made of  100 000 is 7 500 000.

④ The number which is made of  100 000 is 6 600 000.

⑤ The number which is made of  1 000 000 is 8 000 000.

⑥ The number which is made of  1 000 000 is 39 000 000.

⑦ The number which is made of  1 000 is 180 000.

⑧ The number which is made of  1 000 is 570 000.

**Example** Fill in the missing number.

The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,    
,  10 000 and  10 000 is 35 640 000.

**Exercise** Fill in the missing number.

*Good!*



① The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
,  10 000 and  10 000 is 26 430 000.

---

② The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
,  10 000 and  10 000 is 78 630 000.

---

③ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
,  10 000 and  10 000 is 36 270 000.

---

④ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
,  10 000 and  10 000 is 81 630 000.

**Exercise** Fill in the missing number.

⑤ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
 1 000 000,  10 000 and  10 000 is 36 900 000.

---

⑥ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
 1 000 000,  10 000 and  10 000 is 23 270 000.

---

⑦ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
 1 000 000,  10 000 and  10 000 is 56 080 000.

---

⑧ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
 1 000 000,  10 000 and  10 000 is 30 500 000.

---

⑨ The numbers which is made of  10 000 000,   
 1 000 000,  10 000 and  10 000 is 20 050 000.