Table Book

Numbers, Number Names and Roman Numerals

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
1	One	एक	I
2	Two	दो	II
3	Three	तीन	III
4	Four	चार	IV
5	Five	पाँच	V
6	Six	छः	VI
7	Seven	सात	VII
8	Eight	आठ	VIII
9	Nine	नौ	IX
10	Ten	दस	X
11	Eleven	ग्यारह	XI
12	Twelve	बारह	XII
13	Thirteen	तेरह	XIII
14	Fourteen	चौदह	XIV
15	Fifteen	पंद्रह	XV
16	Sixteen	सोलह	XVI
17	Seventeen	सत्रह	XVII
18	Eighteen	अट्ठारह	XVIII
19	Nineteen	उन्नीस	XIX
20	Twenty	बीस	XX
21	Twenty-one	इक्कीस	XXI
22	Twenty-two	बाईस	XXII
23	Twenty-three	तेईस	XXIII
24	Twenty-four	चौबीस	XXIV
25	Twenty-five	पच्चीस	XXV
26	Twenty-six	छब्बीस	XXVI
27	Twenty-seven	सत्ताईस	XXVII
28	Twenty-eight	अट्ठाईस	XXVIII
29	Twenty-nine	उनतीस	XXIX
30	Thirty	तीस	XXX
31	Thirty-one	इकत्तीस	XXXI
32	Thirty-two	बत्तीस	XXXII
33	Thirty-three	तैंतीस	XXXIII
34	Thirty-four	चौंतीस	XXXIV
35	Thirty-five	पैंतीस	XXXV
36	Thirty-six	छत्तीस	XXXVI
37	Thirty-seven	सैंतीस	XXXVII
38	Thirty-eight	अड़तीस	XXXVIII
39	Thirty-nine	उनतालीस	XXXIX
40	Forty	चालीस	XL
41	Forty-one	इकतालीस	XLI
42	Forty-two	बयालीस	XLII
43	Forty-three	तैंतालीस	XLIII
44	Forty-four	चवालीस	XLIV
45	Forty-five	पैंतालीस	XLV
46	Forty-six	छियालीस	XLVI
47	Forty-seven	सैंतालीस	XLVII
48	Forty-eight	अड़तालीस	XLVIII
49	Forty-nine	उनचास	XLIX
50	Fifty	पचास	L

Kid's IQ

- How do you write 41 in words?
- What is the number name of 17?
- How do you say 5 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?

Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the roman numerals with their number names.

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
51	Fifty-one	इक्यावन	LI
52	Fifty-two	बावन	LII
53	Fifty-three	तिरेपन	LIII
54	Fifty-four	चौवन	LIV
55	Fifty-five	पचपन	LV
56	Fifty-six	छप्पन	LVI
57	Fifty-seven	सत्तावन	LVII
58	Fifty-eight	अट्ठावन	LVIII
59	Fifty-nine	उनसठ	LIX
60	Sixty	साठ	LX
61	Sixty-one	इकसठ	LXI
62	Sixty-two	बासठ	LXII
63	Sixty-three	तिरसठ	LXIII
64	Sixty-four	चौंसठ	LXIV
65	Sixty-five	पैंसठ	LXV
66	Sixty-six	छियासठ	LXVI
67	Sixty-seven	सड़सठ	LXVII
68	Sixty-eight	अड़सठ	LXVIII
69	Sixty-nine	उनहत्तर	LXIX
70	Seventy	सत्तर	LXX
71	Seventy-one	इकहत्तर	LXXI
72	Seventy-two	बहत्तर	LXXII
73	Seventy-three	तिहत्तर	LXXIII
74	Seventy-four	चौहत्तर	LXXIV
75	Seventy-five	पचहत्तर	LXXV

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
76	Seventy-six	छिहत्तर	LXXVI
77	Seventy-seven	सतहत्तर	LXXVII
78	Seventy-eight	अठहत्तर	LXXVIII
79	Seventy-nine	उन्नासी	LXXIX
80	Eighty	अस्सी	LXXX
81	Eighty-one	इक्यासी	LXXXI
82	Eighty-two	बयासी	LXXXII
83	Eighty-three	तिरासी	LXXXIII
84	Eighty-four	चौरासी	LXXXIV
85	Eighty-five	पचासी	LXXXV
86	Eighty-six	छियासी	LXXXVI
87	Eighty-seven	सत्तासी	LXXXVII
88	Eighty-eight	अट्ठासी	LXXXVIII
89	Eighty-nine	नवासी	LXXXIX
90	Ninety	नब्बे	XC
91	Ninety-one	इक्यानवे	XCI
92	Ninety-two	बानवे	XCII
93	Ninety-three	तिरानवे	XCIII
94	Ninety-four	चौरानवे	XCIV
95	Ninety-five	पंचानवे	XCV
96	Ninety-six	छियानवे	XCVI
97	Ninety-seven	सत्तानवे	XCVII
98	Ninety-eight	अट्ठानवे	XCVIII
99	Ninety-nine	निन्यानवे	XCIX
100	One hundred	एक सौ	C

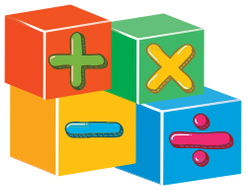
Teacher's Note

Help students to understand the pattern of roman numbers for the greater numerals.

Kid's IQ

- How do you write 59 in words?
- What is the number name of 87?
- How do you say 99 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?

Multiplying with 0 and 1



"Multiplication is the repeated addition of the same number."

If a number is multiplied by zero, the result will also be zero. Let us read the table of 0 :

0	×	1	=	0
0	×	2	=	0
0	×	3	=	0
0	×	4	=	0
0	×	5	=	0

0	×	6	=	0
0	×	7	=	0
0	×	8	=	0
0	×	9	=	0
0	×	10	=	0

Any number when multiplied by 1, will give the same number. Let us read the table of 1:

1	×	1	=	1
1	×	2	=	2
1	×	3	=	3
1	×	4	=	4
1	×	5	=	5

1	×	6	=	6
1	×	7	=	7
1	×	8	=	8
1	×	9	=	9
1	×	10	=	10

Time to Practice

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if you multiply 4 with 0?
- What comes up if you multiply 0 to 0?
- What is the solution to 1×6?

Fill answers in the boxes :

1	×	10	=	0	×	8	=	0	×	3	=
1	×	1	=	1	×	9	=	1	×	5	=
1	×	6	=	0	×	7	=	0	×	2	=

Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the concept of multiplying with the zero and one. Explain them with a fun activity.

Multiplication Table of 2

READING Way

2	Ones	are	2
2	Twos	are	4
2	Threes	are	6
2	Fours	are	8
2	Fives	are	10
2	Sixes	are	12
2	Sevens	are	14
2	Eights	are	16
2	Nines	are	18
2	Tens	are	20

Writing Way

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

Time to Practice

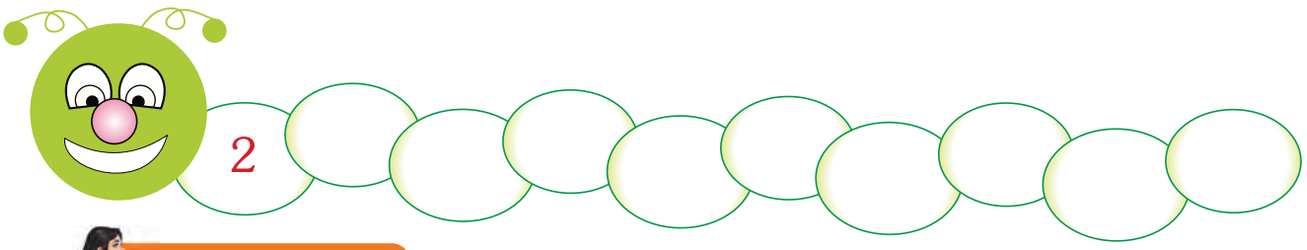
Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 2 twice?
- What is the answer for 2+2?
- What comes up if you add 2 zero times?

A. Fill the answers in the boxes.

2 × 10 = ☐	2 × 9 = ☐	2 × 1 = ☐
2 × 6 = ☐	2 × 3 = ☐	2 × 2 = ☐

B. Write the table of 2 in ascending order on the caterpillar. One has been done for you.



Teacher's Note

To find the total product of the multiplication table of 2, help students to use 2 fingers on each hand and do the addition.

Multiplication Table of 3

READING Way

3	Ones	are	3
3	Twos	are	6
3	Threes	are	9
3	Fours	are	12
3	Fives	are	15
3	Sixes	are	18
3	Sevens	are	21
3	Eights	are	24
3	Nines	are	27
3	Tens	are	30

Writing Way

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

Time to Practice

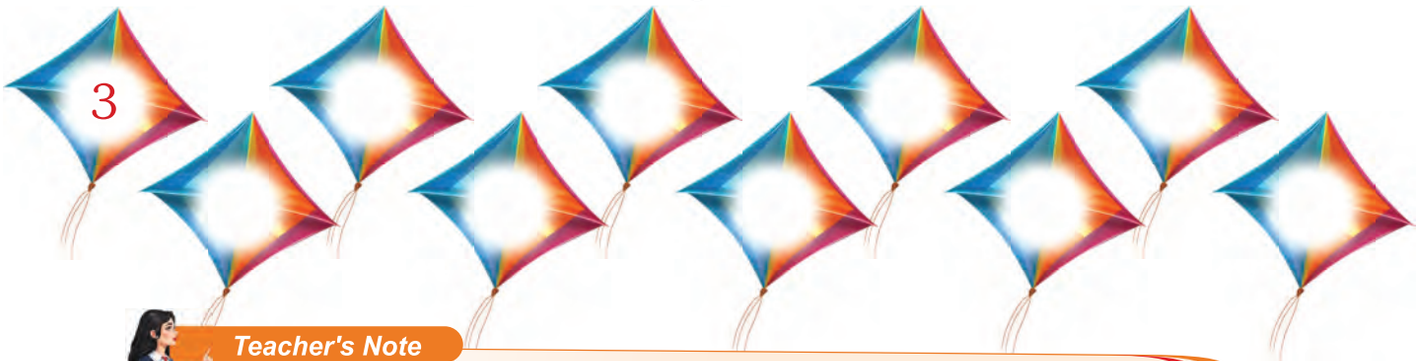
Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 3 twice?
- What is the answer for 3+3+3?
- What comes up if you add 3 zero times?

A. Fill the answers in the boxes.

3 × 6 = ☐	3 × 7 = ☐	3 × 1 = ☐
3 × 8 = ☐	3 × 4 = ☐	3 × 2 = ☐

B. Write the table of 3 in ascending order on the kites.



Teacher's Note

To find the total product of the multiplication table of 3, ask students to use 3 fingers on each hand and do the addition.

Multiplication Table of 4 and 5

READING Way

4	Ones	are	4
4	Twos	are	8
4	Threes	are	12
4	Fours	are	16
4	Fives	are	20
4	Sixes	are	24
4	Sevens	are	28
4	Eights	are	32
4	Nines	are	36
4	Tens	are	40

Writing Way

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

READING Way

5	Ones	are	5
5	Twos	are	10
5	Threes	are	15
5	Fours	are	20
5	Fives	are	25
5	Sixes	are	30
5	Sevens	are	35
5	Eights	are	40
5	Nines	are	45
5	Tens	are	50

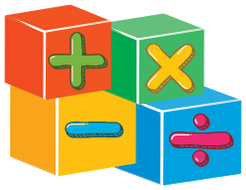
Writing Way

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

Teacher's Note

Encourage students to participate in group activites and games that involve counting by fours.

Multiplication Table of 6



Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of six.

6	×	1	=	3	(6)	9
6	×	2	=	13	17	12
6	×	3	=	18	20	21
6	×	4	=	23	24	19
6	×	5	=	25	49	30
6	×	6	=	36	20	17
6	×	7	=	77	42	79
6	×	8	=	48	80	91
6	×	9	=	55	54	87
6	×	10	=	92	72	60

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

6 × 8 = ☐	6 × 10 = ☐	6 × 5 = ☐
6 × 2 = ☐	6 × 7 = ☐	6 × 7 = ☐

Teacher's Note

Let students explore more and help them to multiply greater numbers on fingers and draw lines on their sheets.

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 6 twice?
- What is the answer for 6+6+6+6?
- What comes up if you add 6 six times?

Multiplication Table of 7 and 8

7	×	1	=	7
7	×	2	=	14
7	×	3	=	21
7	×	4	=	28
7	×	5	=	35
7	×	6	=	42
7	×	7	=	49
7	×	8	=	56
7	×	9	=	63
7	×	10	=	70

8	×	1	=	8
8	×	2	=	16
8	×	3	=	24
8	×	4	=	32
8	×	5	=	40
8	×	6	=	48
8	×	7	=	56
8	×	8	=	64
8	×	9	=	72
8	×	10	=	80

B. Write the table of 7 in ascending order on the apples.

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 7 thrice?
- What is the answer for 7+7?
- What comes up if you add 7 six times?

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 8 thrice?
- What is the answer for 8+8?
- What comes up if you add 8 seven times?

Multiplication Table of 9

9	×	1	=	09
9	×	2	=	18
9	×	3	=	27
9	×	4	=	36
9	×	5	=	45
9	×	6	=	54
9	×	7	=	63
9	×	8	=	72
9	×	9	=	81
9	×	10	=	90

Time to Practice

A. Fill answers in the boxes.

9 × 3 = ☐

9 × 9 = ☐

9 × 6 = ☐

9 × 5 = ☐

9 × 8 = ☐

9 × 10 = ☐

9 × 2 = ☐

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 9 twice?
- What is the answer for 9+9+9?
- What comes up if you add 9 eight times?

B. Write the table of 9 in ascending order on the jugs.

Teacher's Note

Help children to connect and recognise the relationship between numbers; such as, 9+9=18 but 3+3+3+3+3+3=18 too, and explain the reason.

Multiplication Table of 10

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of ten.

10	×	1	=	18	10	21
10	×	2	=	20	98	16
10	×	3	=	48	69	30
10	×	4	=	70	40	79
10	×	5	=	50	19	88
10	×	6	=	26	23	60
10	×	7	=	97	70	99
10	×	8	=	77	61	80
10	×	9	=	85	90	99
10	×	10	=	100	105	111

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

10 × 8 = ☐	10 × 10 = ☐	10 × 1 = ☐
10 × 7 = ☐	10 × 5 = ☐	10 × 2 = ☐

Teacher's Note

Make students practice more by using illustrations, Such as using balls or pens or any small object.

Kid's IQ

- What is the answer for 10+10?
- What comes up if you add 10 nine times?

Multiplication Table of 11 & 12

11	×	1	=	11	12	×	1	=	12
11	×	2	=	22	12	×	2	=	24
11	×	3	=	33	12	×	3	=	36
11	×	4	=	44	12	×	4	=	48
11	×	5	=	55	12	×	5	=	60
11	×	6	=	66	12	×	6	=	72
11	×	7	=	77	12	×	7	=	84
11	×	8	=	88	12	×	8	=	96
11	×	9	=	99	12	×	9	=	108
11	×	10	=	110	12	×	10	=	120

B. Write the table of 11 in ascending order on the papaya.

Multiplication Table of 13

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of thirteen.

13	×	1	=	18	13	14
13	×	2	=	25	29	26
13	×	3	=	39	72	91
13	×	4	=	97	52	68
13	×	5	=	99	52	65
13	×	6	=	78	18	79
13	×	7	=	29	91	21
13	×	8	=	104	198	28
13	×	9	=	106	117	192
13	×	10	=	153	168	130

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

13 × 8 = ☐	13 × 9 = ☐	13 × 2 = ☐
13 × 10 = ☐	13 × 5 = ☐	13 × 7 = ☐

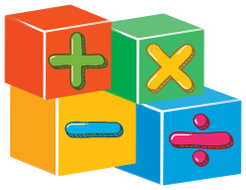
Teacher's Note

Let children practice more by scheduling formatives.

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 13 thrice?
- What comes up if you multiply 13 with zero?

Multiplication Table of 14



Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of fourteen.

14	×	1	=	97	14	19
14	×	2	=	28	32	49
14	×	3	=	26	41	42
14	×	4	=	19	56	59
14	×	5	=	70	68	92
14	×	6	=	21	27	84
14	×	7	=	12	98	18
14	×	8	=	108	121	112
14	×	9	=	129	126	142
14	×	10	=	140	118	135

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

14 × 5 = ☐	14 × 3 = ☐	14 × 9 = ☐
14 × 10 = ☐	14 × 1 = ☐	14 × 6 = ☐

Teacher's Note

For different activities, ask children to prepare a rhyme on numbers.

Kid's IQ

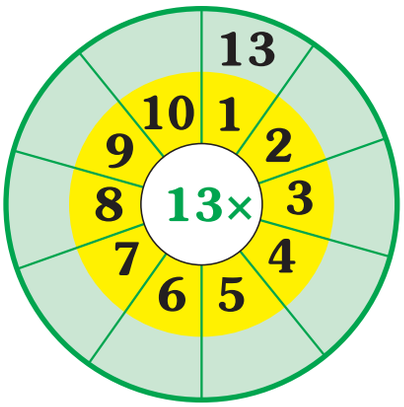
- What is the answer for 10+4?
- What comes up if you multiply 14 with zero?

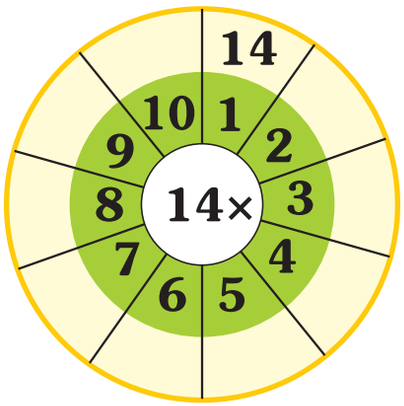
Multiplication Table of 15 & 16

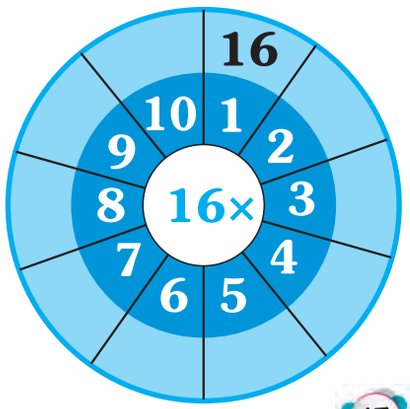
15	×	1	=	15	16	×	1	=	16
15	×	2	=	30	16	×	2	=	32
15	×	3	=	45	16	×	3	=	48
15	×	4	=	60	16	×	4	=	64
15	×	5	=	75	16	×	5	=	80
15	×	6	=	90	16	×	6	=	96
15	×	7	=	105	16	×	7	=	112
15	×	8	=	120	16	×	8	=	128
15	×	9	=	135	16	×	9	=	144
15	×	10	=	150	16	×	10	=	160

Activity Time

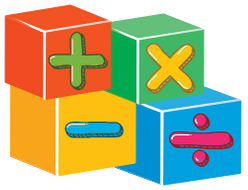
Multiply the numbers by center number.







Multiplication Table of 17 and 18



Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of seventeen .

17× 1 =	6	(17)	9
17× 2 =	34	26	31
17× 3 =	33	98	51
17× 4 =	72	68	85
17× 5 =	85	108	67
17× 6 =	97	120	102
17× 7 =	107	119	190
17× 8 =	129	168	136
17× 9 =	171	153	192
17× 10 =	170	200	199

18× 1 =	19	(18)	15
18× 2 =	22	39	36
18× 3 =	54	22	88
18× 4 =	118	72	180
18× 5 =	70	65	90
18× 6 =	108	159	163
18× 7 =	185	126	102
18× 8 =	144	142	129
18× 9 =	177	162	192
18×10 =	173	155	180

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

17 × 2 = ☐ 17 × 9 = ☐ 17 × 1 = ☐

17 × 10 = ☐ 17 × 7 = ☐ 17 × 5 = ☐

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 17 thrice?
- What is the answer for 10+7?
- What comes up if you multiply 17 with seven?

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 18 thrice?
- What is the answer for 10+8?
- What comes up if you multiply 18 with six?

Multiplication Table of 19 & 20

19 × 1 = 19	20 × 1 = 20
19 × 2 = 38	20 × 2 = 40
19 × 3 = 57	20 × 3 = 60
19 × 4 = 76	20 × 4 = 80
19 × 5 = 95	20 × 5 = 100
19 × 6 = 114	20 × 6 = 120
19 × 7 = 133	20 × 7 = 140
19 × 8 = 152	20 × 8 = 160
19 × 9 = 171	20 × 9 = 180
19 × 10 = 190	20 × 10 = 200

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

19 × 5 = ☐	19 × 10 = ☐	19 × 2 = ☐
20 × 8 = ☐	20 × 9 = ☐	20 × 6 = ☐

Teacher's Note

Show them the relation between 2, 4, 5, and 10.

Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 19 thrice?
- What is the answer for 10+9?
- What comes up if you multiply 19 with 1?

The Number System

Even Numbers

Any number which is divisible by two is known as an **'even number'**. Given below are even numbers from 1 to 100.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98 and 100.

Odd Numbers

The number which is not divisible by 2, is called an **`odd number´**. Given below are odd numbers from 1 to 100.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97 and 99.

Prime Numbers

Prime numbers are the numbers that are only divisible by itself or by 1. Given below are prime numbers from 1 to 100.

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83 and 97.

Teacher's Note

Explain the concept of even, odd and prime numbers in the number system.

Kid's IQ

- Which number is your favourite from 0 to 9?
- On which date your birthday falls?

Place Value Chart

Two systems of numeration are followed, one is the Indian System followed in our country and the other is the International System followed worldwide.

Indian

One	1
Tens	10
One Hundred	100
One Thousand	1,000
Ten Thousand	10,000
One Lakh	1,00,000
Ten Lakh	10,00,000
One Crore	1,00,00,000
Ten Crore	10,00,00,000
One Arab	1,00,00,00,000
Ten Arab	10,00,00,00,000
One Kharab	1,00,00,00,00,000
Ten Kharab	10,00,00,00,00,000

International

One	1
Tens	10
One Hundred	100
One Thousand	1,000
Ten Thousand	10,000
Hundred Thousand	100,000
One Million	1,000,000
Ten Million	10,000,000
Hundred Million	100,000,000
One Billion	1,000,000,000
Ten Billion	10,000,000,000
Hundred Billion	100,000,000,000
One Trillion	1,000,000,000,000

Teacher's Note

Introduce the Indian as well as International system of place value.

Kid's IQ

- What is at the tens place in 23?
- What is at the tens place in 563?
- What is at the ones place in 276?

Learning to tell the time

Time is an indefinite period. Time goes on running endlessly. We measure time in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years.

Look at the picture of the clock. It has two hands.

The **long hand** (**minute hand**) shows minutes and the **short hand** (**hour hand**) shows hours.

This clock is showing 5 o' clock.

The **hour hand** is at 5 and the **minute hand** is at 12.

- When the long hand is on 12, it says **o' clock**.
- When the long hand is on 3, it says **quarter past**.
- When the long hand is on 6, it says **half past**.
- When the long hand is on 9, it says **quarter to**.
- There are 60 minutes in 1 hour.
- There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.
- There are 24 hours in a day.
- 12 o' clock at night is called mid night.
- 12 o' clock in the day is called noon or mid day.

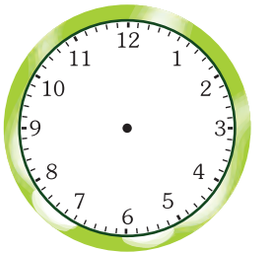
Kid's IQ

- On which month your birthday comes?
- On which day your favourite cartoon is telecasted?
- How old are you?

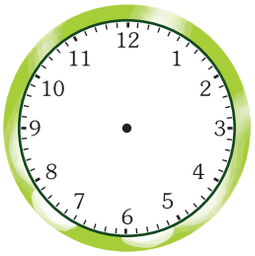
In short, we denote seconds as '**s**', minutes as '**m**' and hours as '**h**'.

Time to Practice

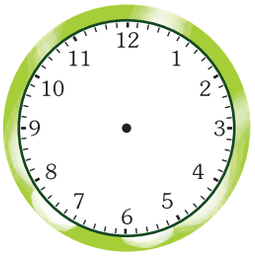
Draw hands on the face of each clock according to the time given below.



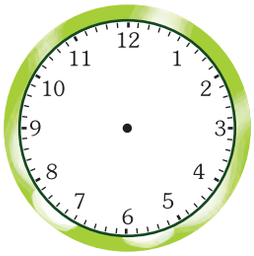
quarter past 12



4 o' clock



half past ten



quarter to 2

Teacher's Note

Allow them to explore more about the different periods of time.

Time

60	Seconds	=	1	Minute
60	Minutes	=	1	Hour
24	Hours	=	1	Day
7	Days	=	1	Week
2	Weeks	=	1	Fortnight
4	Weeks	=	1	Month
12	Months	=	1	Year
365	Days	=	1	Year
366	Days	=	1	Leap year
10	Years	=	1	Decade
100	Years	=	1	Century
1000	Years	=	1	Millennium

Jubilee Table

1	Year	=	Anniversary
10	Years	=	Decade
25	Years	=	Silver Jubilee
50	Years	=	Golden Jubilee
60	Years	=	Diamond Jubilee
75	Years	=	Platinum Jubilee
100	Years	=	Centenary
1000	Years	=	Millennium

Months of Year

Time to Practice

1 minute = ... seconds

1 hour = ... minutes

1 day = ... hours

1 week = ... days

1 year = ... months

1 century = ... years

Teacher's Note

Explain the concept of time to the students.

Kid's IQ

- What is time right now?
- How many minutes does he/she take to come to school from home?
- Which hand runs faster in the clock?

The Indian Currency

The currency in India is called **Rupee and Paisa**.We use coins and notes to buy and sell things.The abbreviated form of rupee is ₹ and paisa is p.

Coins

In India, we used the following coins in old times. 1 paisa, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise and 20 paise are not used today.

Now-a-days, the following coins are used.

25 paise and 50 paise coins are rarely used.

Notes

1 Rupee, 2 Rupees and 5 Rupees are rarely used today.

Teacher's Note

Explain the different denominations of Indian currency.

Kid's IQ

- What is the colour of a 10 rupees note?
- What is the colour of a 50 rupees note?

Currencies of the World

Country	Currency		
India	Rupee	=	100 paise
Nepal	Rupee Nepali	=	100 paise
Myanmar	Kyat	=	100 pyays
Bangladesh	Taka	=	100 paise
China	Yuan	=	100 fens
Denmark	Krone	=	100 ores
Egypt	Pound	=	100 piastres
Finland	Euro	=	100 cents
Germany	Euro	=	100 cents
France	Euro	=	100 cents
Greece	Euro	=	100 cents
Iraq	Dinar	=	100 fils
Iran	Rial	=	100 dinars
Indonesia	Rupiah	=	100 sen
Japan	Yen	=	100 sen
Pakistan	Rupee	=	100 paise
Russia	Ruble	=	100 kopeks
UK	Pound	=	100 pencei
UAE	Dirham	=	100 fils
USA	Dollar	=	100 cents

Teacher's Note

Let students explore the world by introducing them to different countries and their currencies.

Kid's IQ

- How much does your pen cost?
- If one banana is for 2 rupees, 5 bananas will cost for?
- You had 50 rupees and you spent 27, how much money is left with you now?

Divisibility Tests

Divisibility by 2

A number which is divisible by 2 is an even number. Numbers which end in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are even numbers.

Example: 2, 4, 8, 38, 68, 360, 1468, 2890, 8772 etc.

Divisibility by 3

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3.

Example: 987 is divisible by 3 because 9 + 8 + 7 = 24 which is divisible by 3.

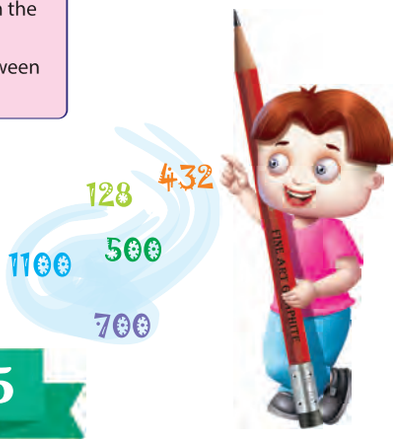
Kid's IQ

- What is the relation between the numbers 2,3 and 6?
- What is the relationship between 3, 6, and 9?

Divisibility by 4

A number is divisible by 4 if the number formed by the sum of tens and units is divisible by 4 or if the tens and units digits are both zeroes.

Example: 124, 528, 900, 1460 etc.



Divisibility by 5

A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit of it is 0 or 5.

Example: 25, 80, 120, 565, 2585, 4200 etc.

Divisibility by 6

A number is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by 2 and 3.

Example : Consider the number 528. It is divisible by 2 because it has even number in the units' place.

5+2+8=15 which is divisible by 3. So, 528 is divisible by 6.

Divisibility by 9

A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digit is divisible by 9.

Example : 3897, is divisible by 9 because 3+8+9+7=27 which is divisible by 9.

Divisibility by 10

A number is divisible by 10 if it ends in one or more zeroes.

Example: 80, 360, 5800 etc.

Teacher's Note

Introduce students with the concept of divisibility rules with the help of tables.