NATIONAL EDUCATION As Per NEP 2023 2023

BALGOKULAM

NUMBER POWER

B

TIMELY PUBLICATION

TIMELY PUBLICATION

NUMBER POWER

A Mathematics Book

B

PASTE YOUR PHOTO

My name is.....

I am.....years old.

I am in Std. .....

My school name is.....

.....

By Mrs. Vaishnavi S. Giri

Contents

1 Numbers

Fill in the missing forward numbers .

1									10
		13							
21					26				
							38		
41									50
					56				
61									
				75	76				80
							86		
91									100

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

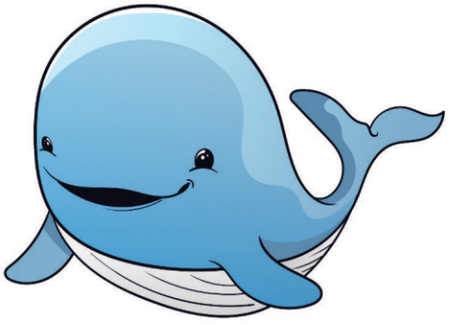
Fill in the missing backward numbers.

100									91
					85				
80				76	75				
									61
				56					
50									41
		38							
				26					21
							13		
10									1

2. Big and Small

Big and Small refer to the size of an objects.

Here are some other examples of Big and Small.



Big

Small

Here the Whale is Bigger than the Turtle and the Turtle is Smaller than the Whale.

Here the Tree is Bigger than the Plant and the Plant is Smaller than the Tree.

Small

Big

Activity :

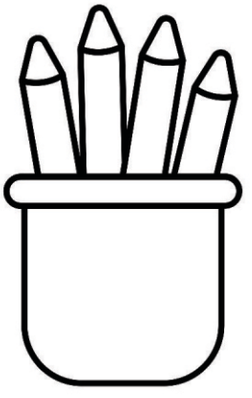
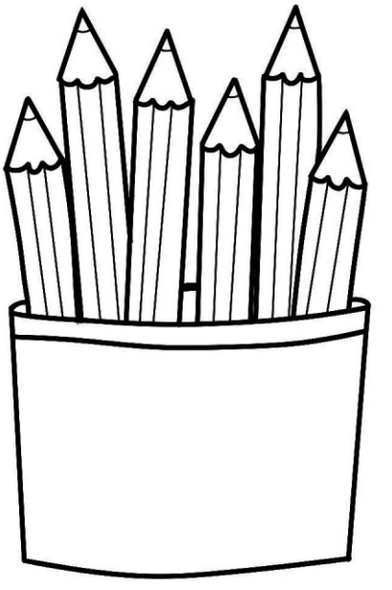
Write (B) for the Bigger and (S) for the Smaller object.








Colour the crayons in different colors which are BIG in size.

3. Tall and Short

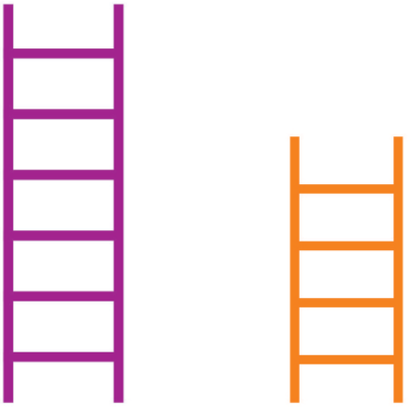
Tall and Short refer to the height of the objects.

Here are some other examples of Tall and Short.

Short Tall

Here the Tree is Taller than the Panda and the Panda is Shorter than the Tree.

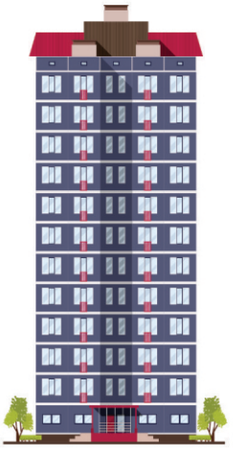
Here the Purple Ladder is Taller than the Orange Ladder and the Orange Ladder is Shorter than the Purple Ladder.

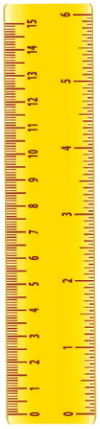


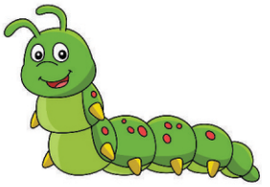
Tall Short

Activity :

Identify the image and write Tall and Short.







Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

4. Heavy and Light

Heavy and Light refer to weight of the objects.

Here are some other examples of Heavy and Light.

Light

Heavy

Here the Snake is Heavy than the Caterpillar and the Caterpillar is Light than the Snake.

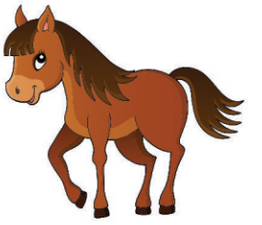
Here the Truck is Heavy than the Motorbike and the Motorbike is Light than the Truck.

Light

Heavy

Activity :

Identify the image and write Heavy and Light.



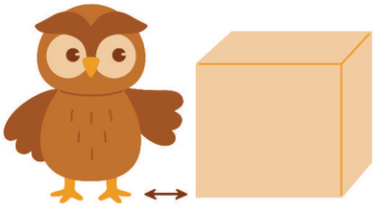
Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

5. Near And Far

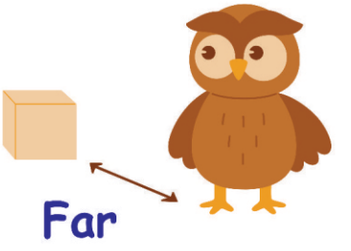
Near and Far refer to the distance of objects.

Here are some other examples of Near and Far.



Near

Here the Owl is standing
Near to the Box.



Far

Here the Owl is standing
Far from the Box.

Far

Here the Dog is seated
Far from the House.

Near

Here the Dog is seated
Near to the House.

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

Activity :

Look at the picture and colour the correct box in green colour.

Near

Far

Near

Far

Near

Far

Near

Far

Near

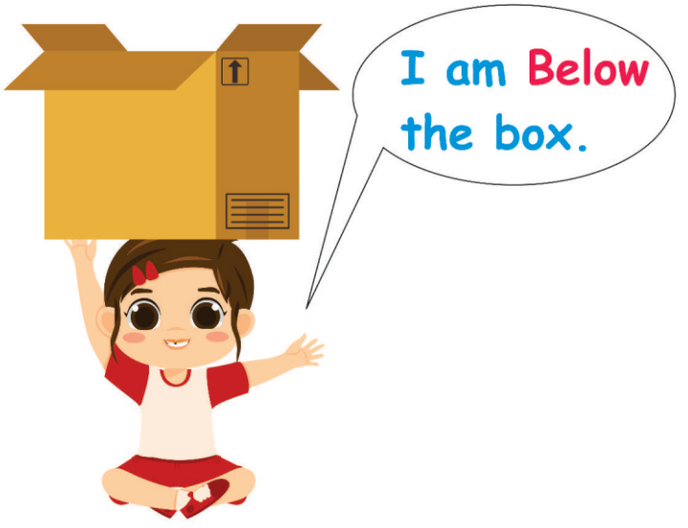
Far

Near

Far

6. Above and Below

Above indicates something that is Higher in position.
While Below indicates something that is Lower position.



Here are some other examples of Above and Below.

Above

Here the Cat is Above the Table and the Dog is Below the Table.

Below

Here the Fox is Above the Log and the Nuts are Below the Log.

Above

Below

Activity :

Answers the following questions.

1) What you see Above the Tree ?

(Monkey / Birds) Ans.:_____ .

2) What you see Below the Parrot ?

(Birds / Deer) Ans.:_____ .

1) What you see Above the Bug ?

(Butterfly / Grass) Ans.:_____ .

2) What you see Below the butterfly ?

(Flower / Sky) Ans.:_____ .

1) What you see Below the Tree ?

(Cow / Parrot) Ans.:_____ .

2) What you see Above the Ant ?

(Dragonfly / Cow) Ans.:_____ .

1) What you see Above the House ?

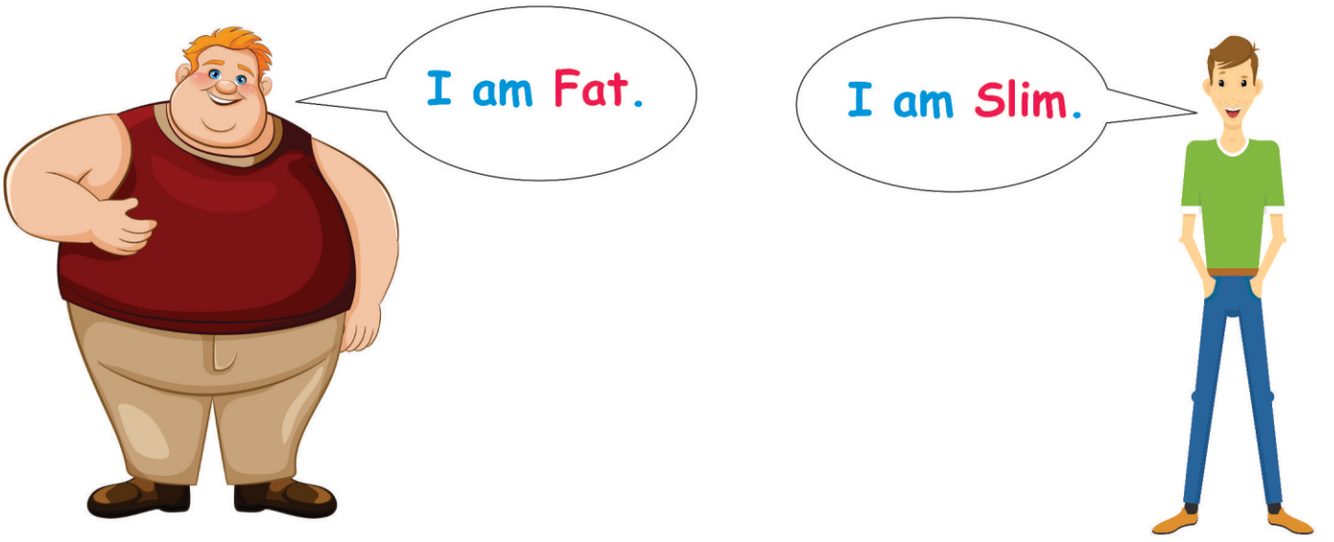
(Airplane / Dog) Ans.:_____ .

2) What you see Below the Bird ?

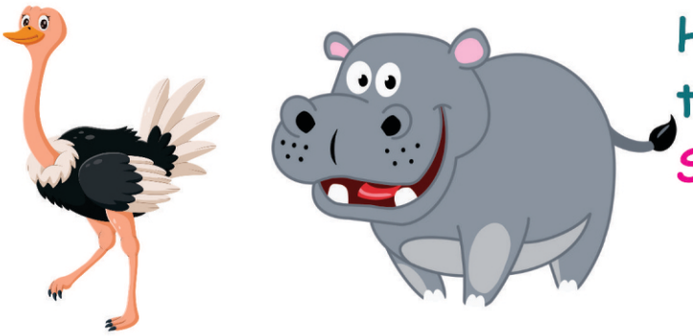
(Dog / Airplane) Ans.:_____ .

7. Fat and Slim

Fat and Slim refer to size and thickness of objects.



Here are some other examples of Fat and Slim.



Slim Fat

Here the Hippo is Fat than the Ostrich and the Ostrich is Slim than the Hippo.

Here the Basket ball is Fat than the Pencil and Pencil Slim than Basket ball.

Fat Slim

Activity : Look at the image and draw a Circle ◯ around Slim things and Square ▢ around Fat things.

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

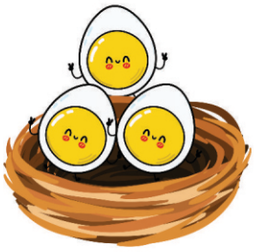
8. Inside and Outside

Inside and Outside refer to the position of objects.

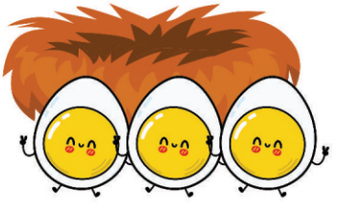
The Dog is Inside the house.

The Dog is Outside the house.

Here are some other examples of Inside and Outside.

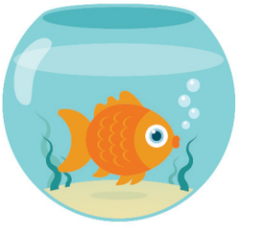


Here the Eggs are Inside the Nest.



Here the Eggs are Outside the Nest.

Here the Fish is Outside the Water.



Here the Fish is Inside the Fish pot.

Activity :

Look at the picture and write which object is Inside or Outside.

1. Fish - _____

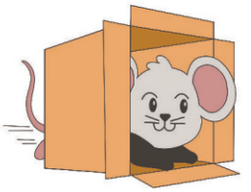
2. Deer - _____

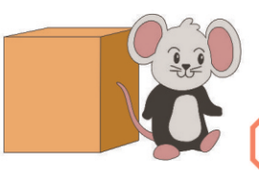
4. Turtle - _____

3. Crab - _____

Observe the picture and write IN for side and OUT for side.

_____ _____

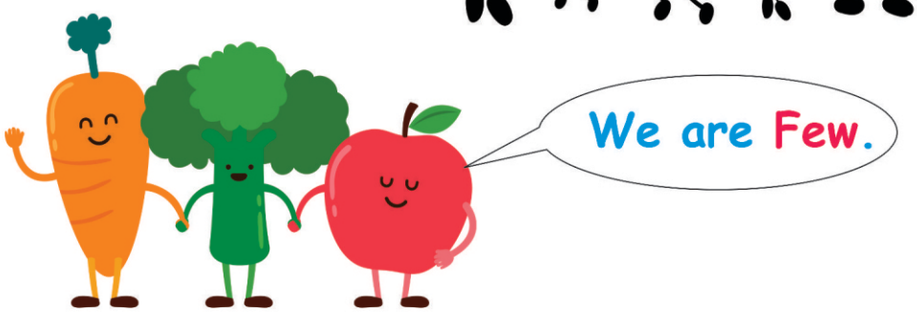




_____ _____

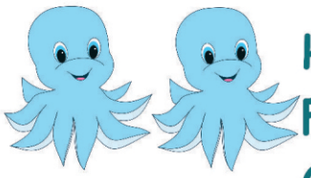
9. Many and Few

Many refer to maximum number of an objects. While few refer to minimum number of an objects.

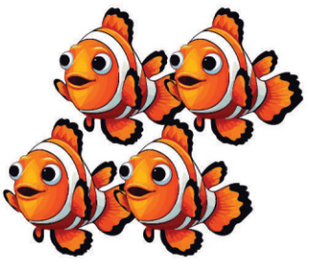


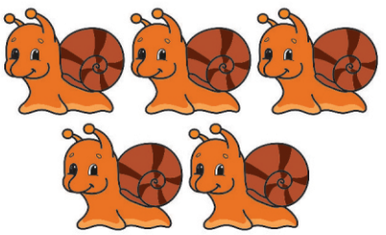
The total number of Fruits in first picture are 10 so that we called them **MANY** and the total number of Fruits in the second picture are 3 or less than 10 so that we called them **FEW**.

Here are some other examples of Few and Many.



Here the Octopus are 2 and the Fishes are 4 so that we called Octopus are **FEW** and Fishes are **MANY**.



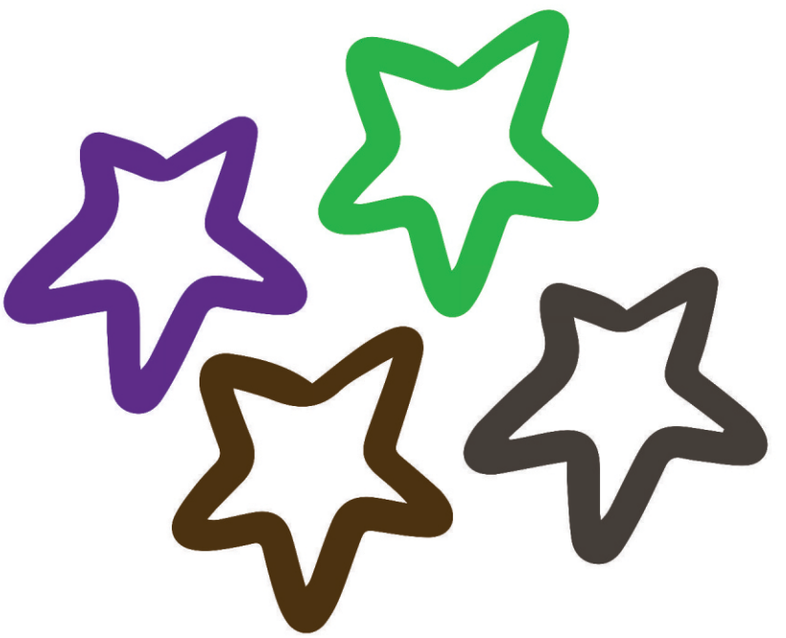


Here the Snails are 5 and the Flowers are 3 so that we called Snails are MANY and Flowers are **FEW**.

Activity :

Identify the image and write Many and Few.

Colour the collection which are MANY number of objects.



10. Ordinal Number

When numbers show position on place of a person on a thing a series that series is called Ordinal number.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Nineth	Tenth

There are Ten children in a que with their position.

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th

Activity :

Answer the following questions.

1. Circle the 4th bird from left.

2. Square the 6th butterfly from left.

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

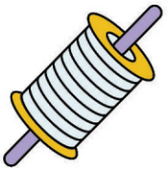
Answer the following questions.



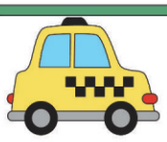
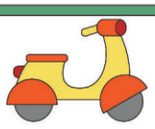



1. The  is in the _____ place.



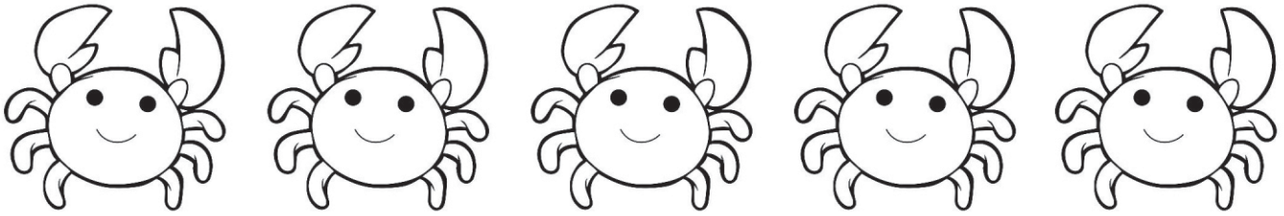
2. The  is in the _____ place.


3. The  is in the _____ place.

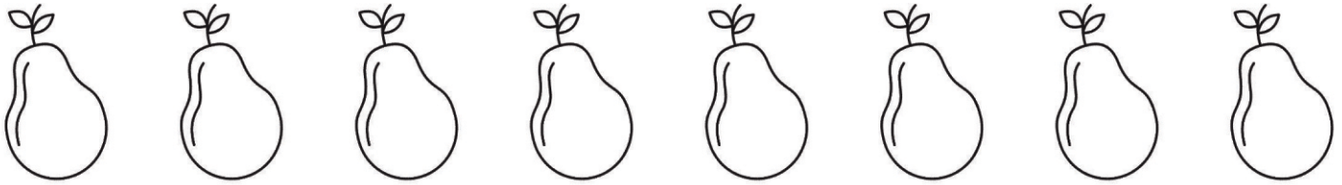
Answer the following questions.

1. Colour the second **CRAB** :



2. Colour the fourth **BAT** :

3. Colour the seventh **PEAR** :



Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

11. Number Names 1 To 50

1	One	11	Eleven	21	Twenty-One
2	Two	12	Twelve	22	Twenty-Two
3	Three	13	Thirteen	23	Twenty-Three
4	Four	14	Fourteen	24	Twenty-Four
5	Five	15	Fifteen	25	Twenty-Five
6	Six	16	Sixteen	26	Twenty-Six
7	Seven	17	Seventeen	27	Twenty-Seven
8	Eight	18	Eighteen	28	Twenty-Eight
9	Nine	19	Nineteen	29	Twenty-Nine
10	Ten	20	Twenty	30	Thirty

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

31	Thirty-One
32	Thirty-Two
33	Thirty-Three
34	Thirty-Four
35	Thirty-Five
36	Thirty-Six
37	Thirty-Seven
38	Thirty-Eight
39	Thirty-Nine
40	Forty

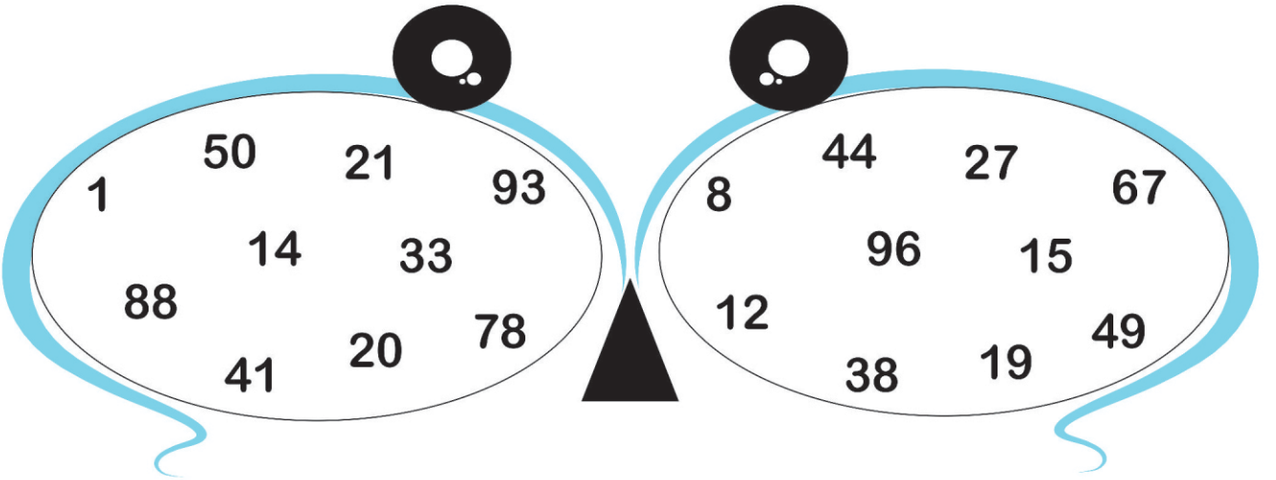
41	Forty-One
42	Forty-Two
43	Forty-Three
44	Forty-Four
45	Forty-Five
46	Forty-Six
47	Forty-Seven
48	Forty-Eight
49	Forty-Nine
50	Fifty

Date : ..../..../....

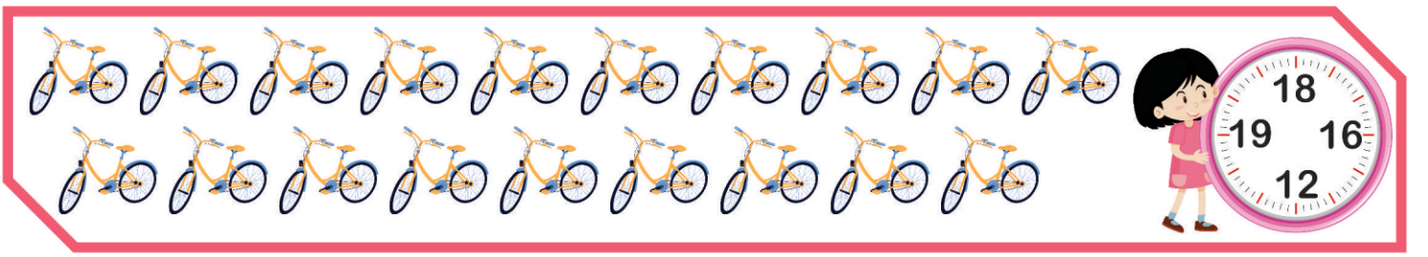
Remark : .....

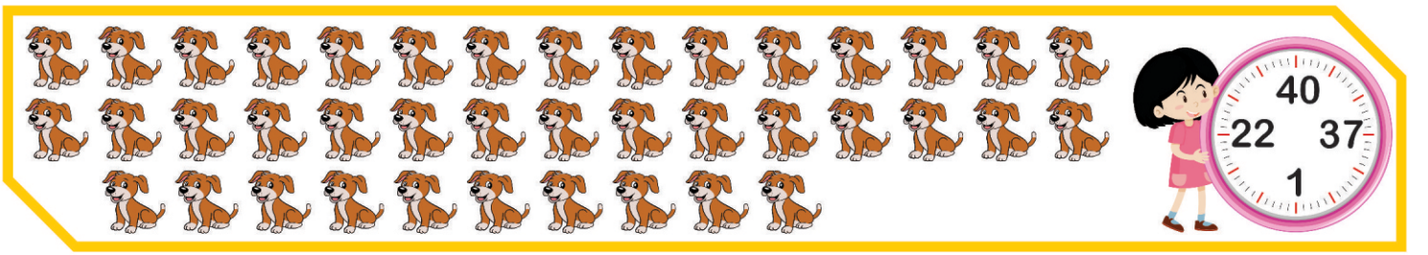
Activity :

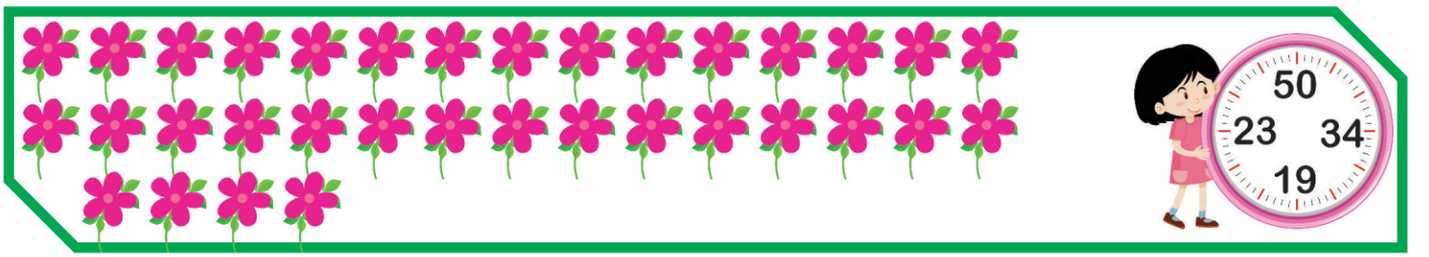
Encircle the number between 1 To 50.

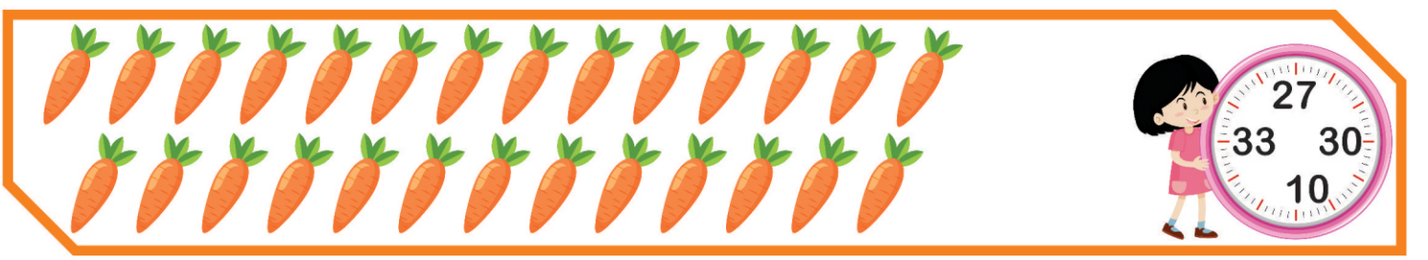


Count and circle the correct number.









12. Number Names 51 To 100

51	Fifty - One	61	Sixty-One	71	Seventy-One
52	Fifty -Two	62	Sixty-Two	72	Seventy-Two
53	Fifty -Three	63	Sixty-Three	73	Seventy-Three
54	Fifty -Four	64	Sixty-Four	74	Seventy-Four
55	Fifty -Five	65	Sixty-Five	75	Seventy-Five
56	Fifty -Six	66	Sixty-Six	76	Seventy-Six
57	Fifty -Seven	67	Sixty-Seven	77	Seventy-Seven
58	Fifty -Eight	68	Sixty-Eight	78	Seventy-Eight
59	Fifty -Nine	69	Sixty-Nine	79	Seventy-Nine
60	Sixty	70	Seventy	80	Eighty

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

81	Eighty-One
82	Eighty-Two
83	Eighty-Three
84	Eighty-Four
85	Eighty-Five
86	Eighty-Six
87	Eighty-Seven
88	Eighty-Eight
89	Eighty-Nine
90	Ninety

91	Ninety-One
92	Ninety-Two
93	Ninety-Three
94	Ninety-Four
95	Ninety-Five
96	Ninety-Six
97	Ninety-Seven
98	Ninety-Eight
99	Ninety-Nine
100	Hundred

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

Activity :

Complete the number names and match the following.

N I_____T Y- F I V_____	58
E I G_____ T Y- T W_____	95
S E_____ E N_____ Y	82
F_____F T Y- E I_____H T	64
S I_____T Y- F O U_____	70

Write the number name for each of the following.

77	.....	89	.....
87	.....	63	.....
56	.....	94	.....
67	.....	55	.....
98	.....	79	.....

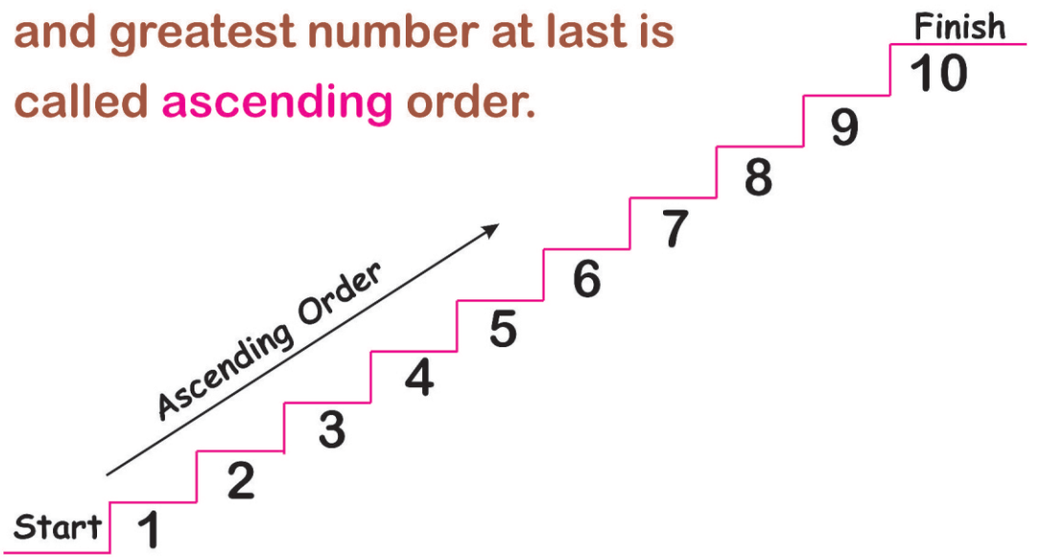
Fill in the blanks.

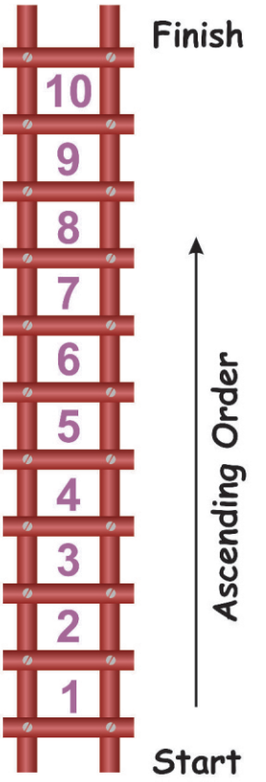
1	1	Eleven	11
27			
		Thirty - Five	35
41			
5	2	Fifty - Two	
69		6	9
7		Seventy - Six	76
82			
9	9		
	Hundred	1	0 0

13. Ascending & Descending Order

Ascending Order :

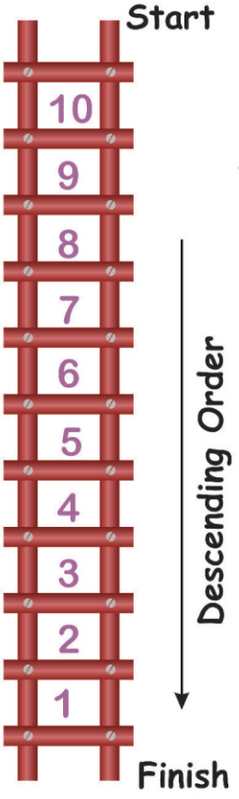
The order having smallest number first and greatest number at last is called ascending order.

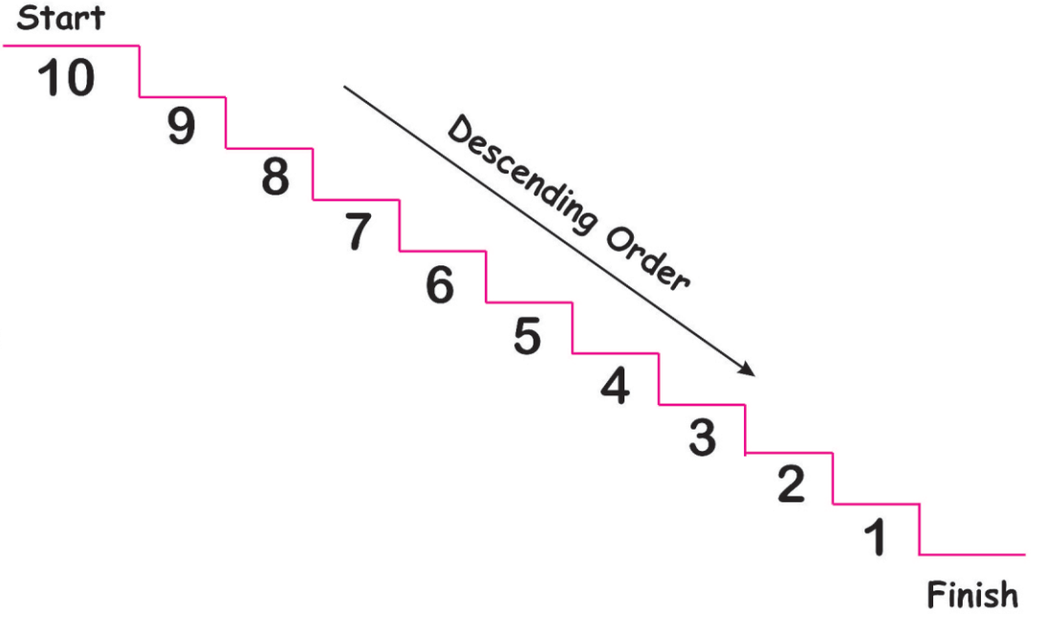




Descending Order :

The order having greatest number first and smallest number at last is called descending order :



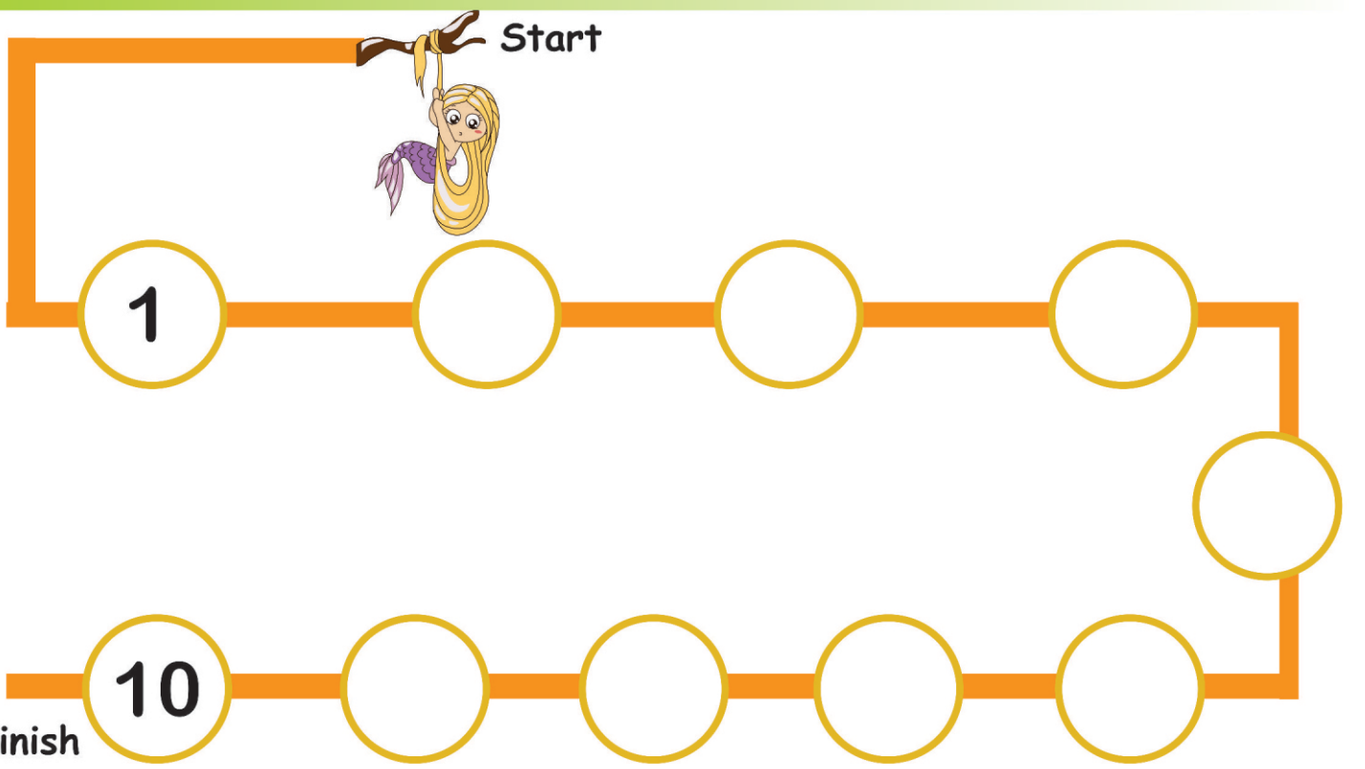


Date : ..../..../....

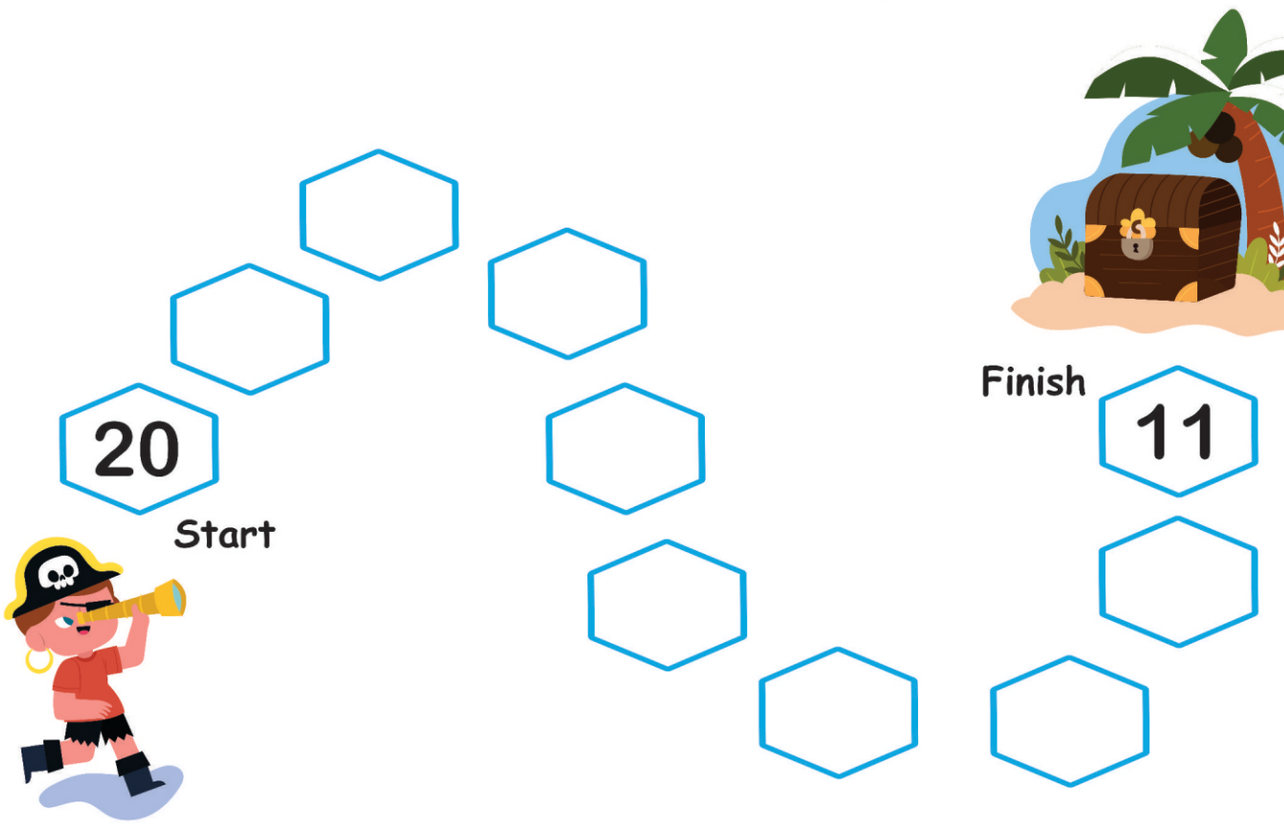
Remark : .....

Activity :

Write the numbers in Ascending Order.



Write the numbers in Descending Order.

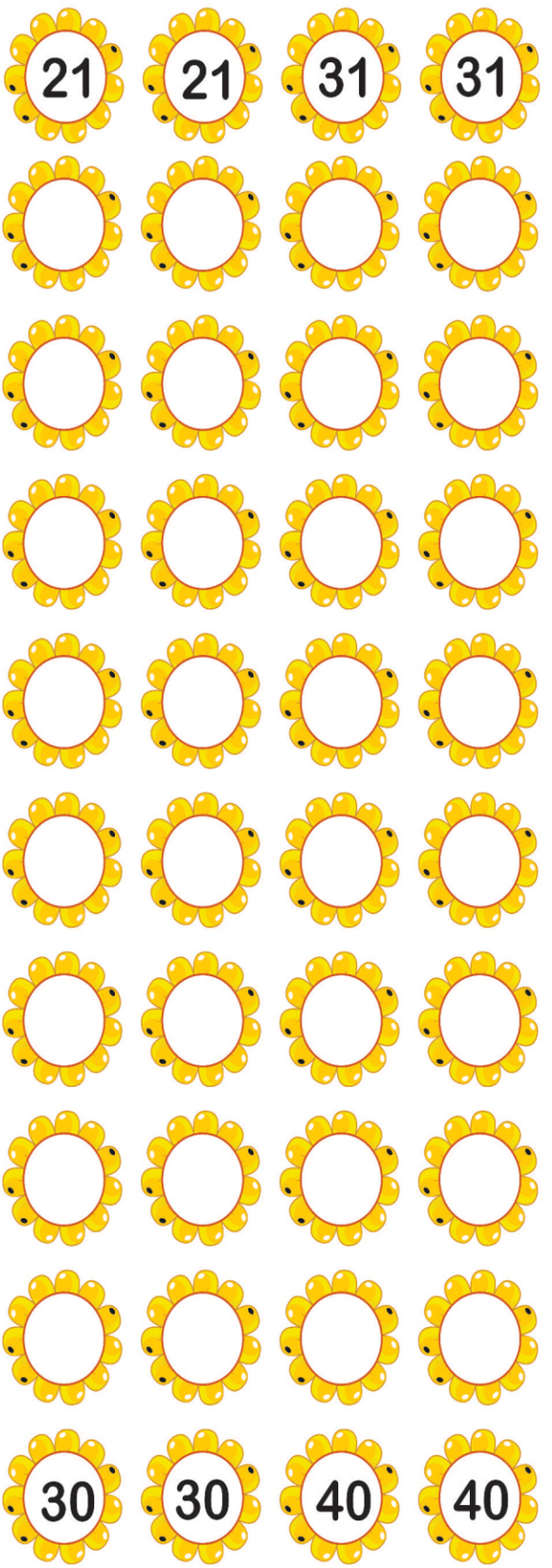


Date : ..../..../....

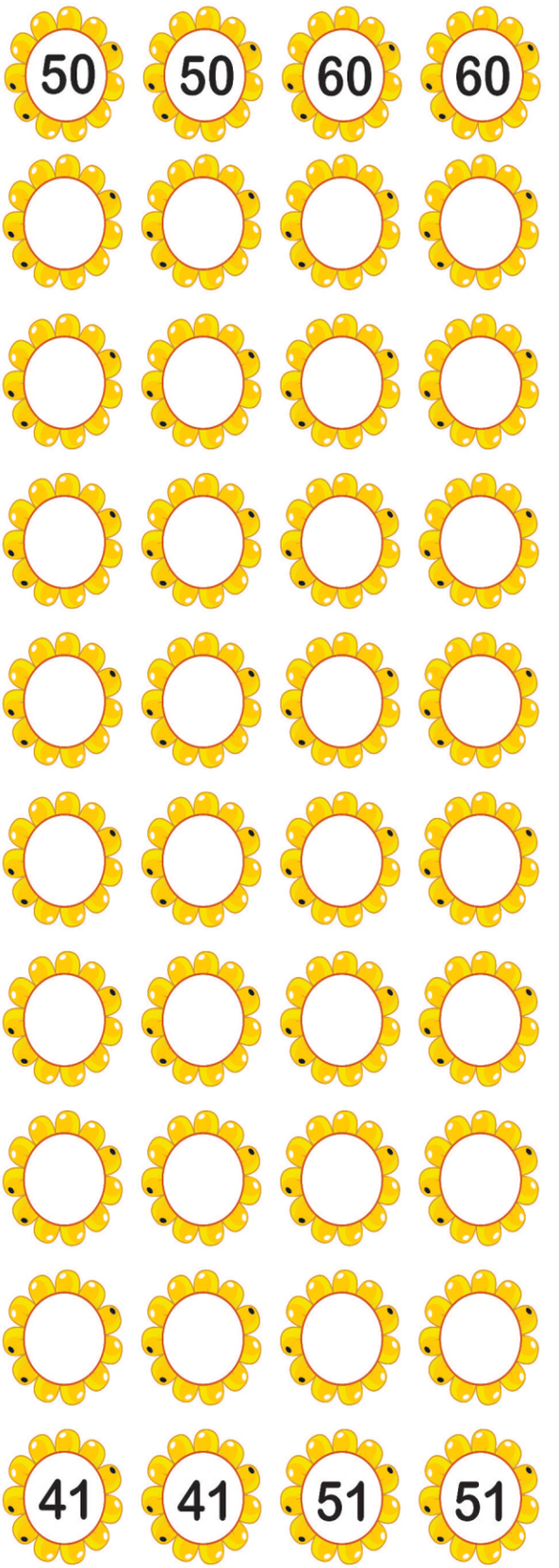
Remark : .....

Write the numbers in Ascending and Descending order.

From 21 to 40



From 60 to 41



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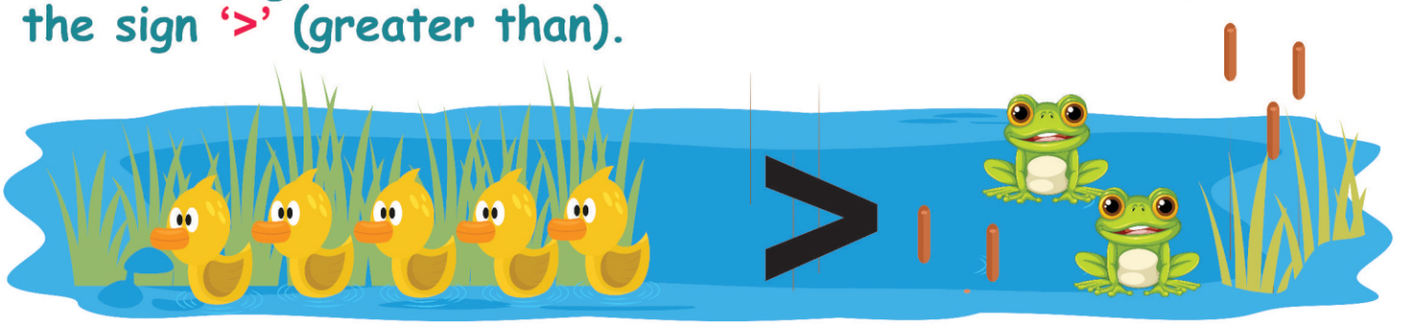
14. Greater Than (>)

A larger group is greater than a smaller group.

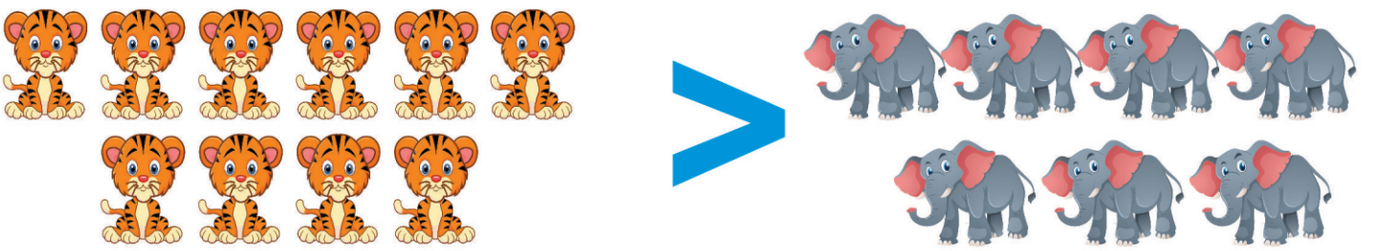
To show a greater number from the smaller number, we use the sign '>' (greater than).



There are 5 Ducks and 2 Frogs.

1. 5 comes after 2.
2. So, 5 is greater than 2.
3. We represent greater than with '>'.
4. Hence, 5 > 2.

Here are some other examples of Greater Than.

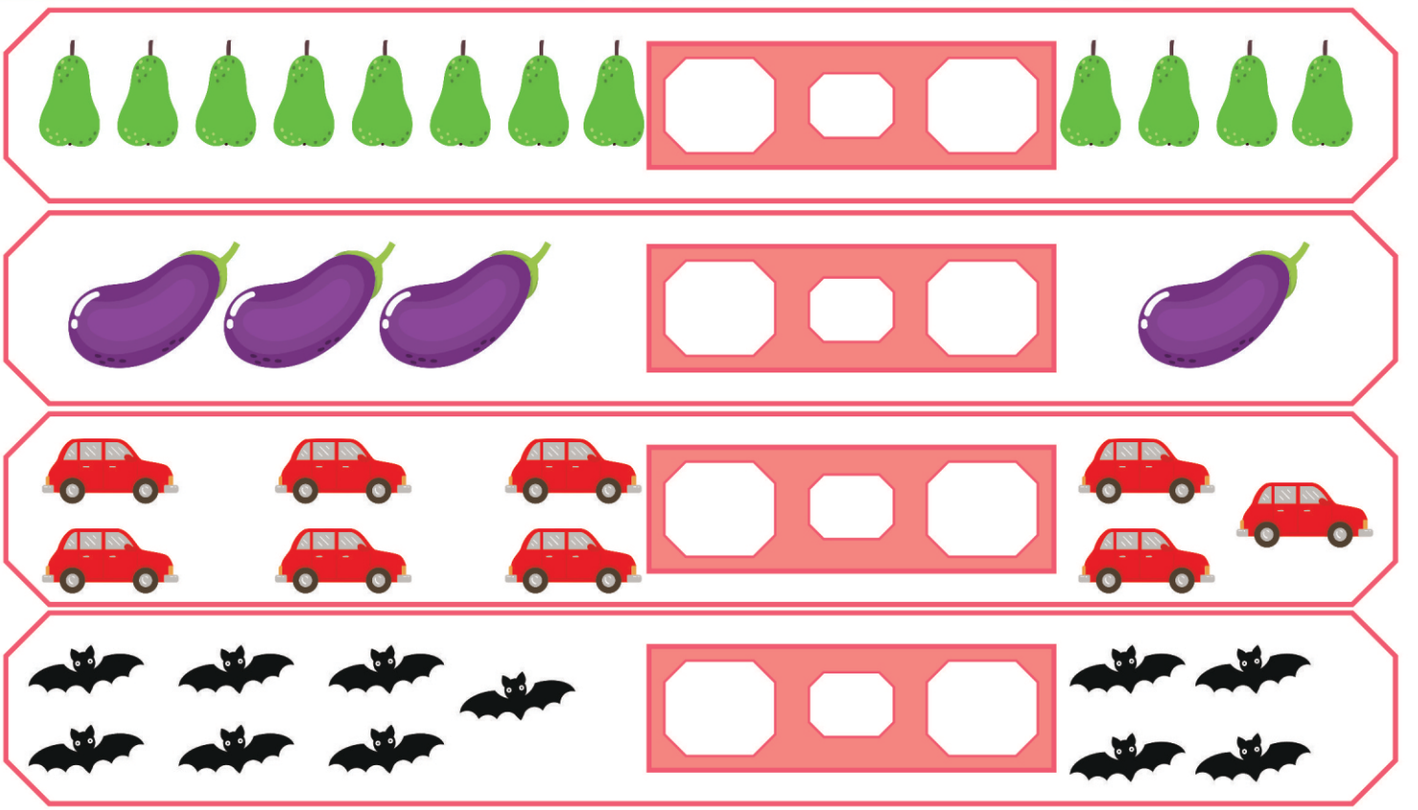


There are 10 Tigers and 7 Elephants.

1. 10 comes after 7.
2. So, 10 is greater than 7.
3. We represent greater than with '>'.
4. Hence, 10 > 7.

Activity :

Count, write and fill in the blanks using the greater than sign '>'.



Compare the numbers and write the greater than (<),sign in the given boxes :

14 ◯ 6	20 ◯ 12	35 ◯ 28
50 ◯ 34	67 ◯ 46	88 ◯ 66
90 ◯ 83	78 ◯ 20	95 ◯ 86

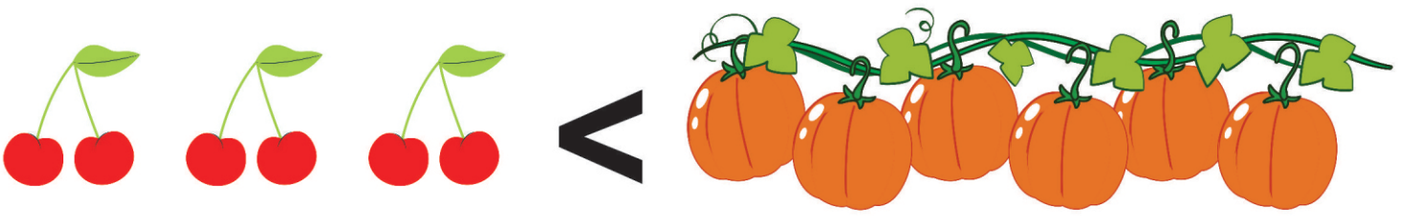
Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

Less Than (<) :

A smaller group is less than a bigger group.

To show a smaller number from the greater number, we use the sign '<' (Less than).



There are 3 Cherries and 6 Pumpkins.

1. 3 comes before 6.
2. So, 3 is less than 6.
3. We represent less than with '<'.
4. Hence, 3 < 6..

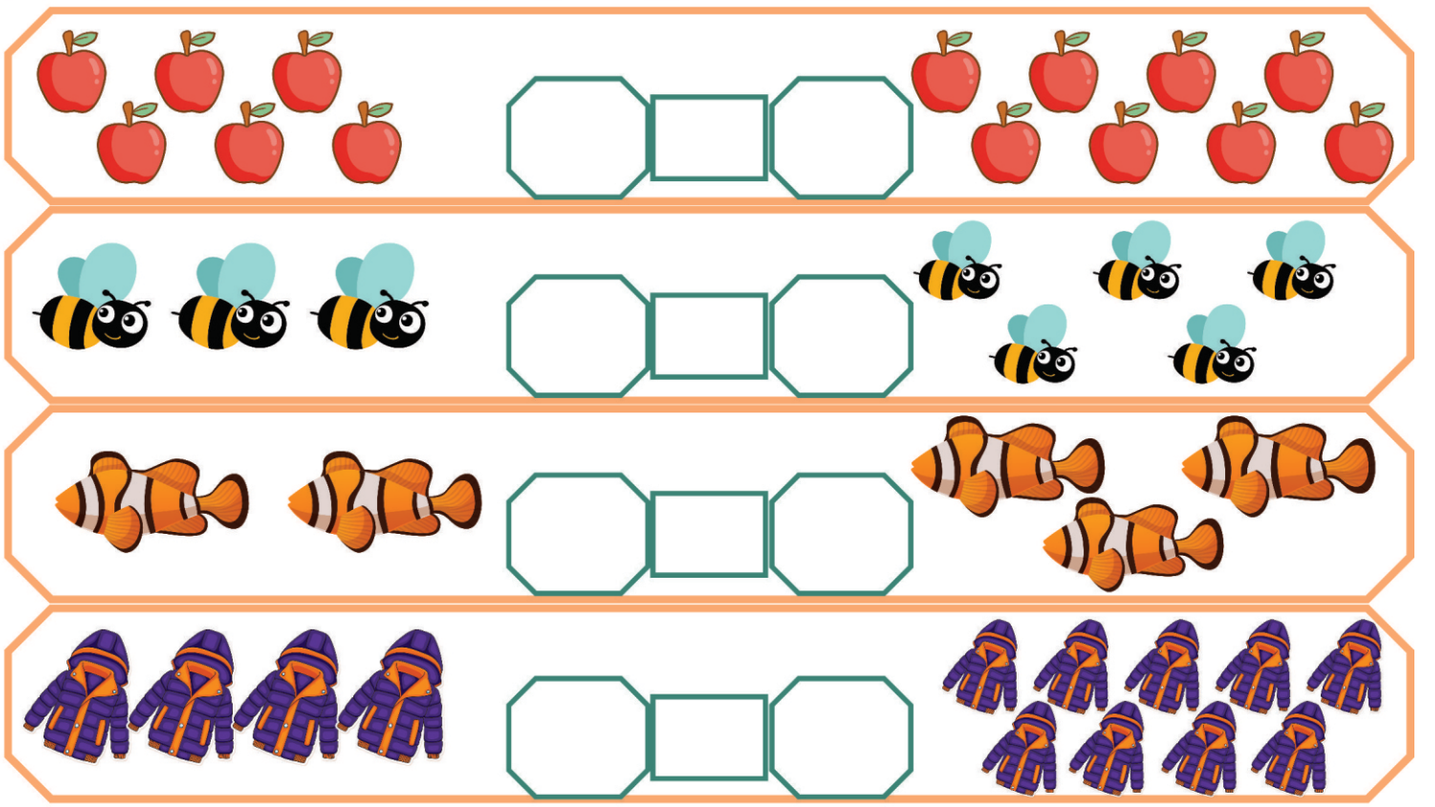
Here are some other examples of Less Than.

There are 5 Sun's and 8 Frogs.

1. 5 comes before 8.
2. So, 5 is less than 8.
3. We represent less than with '<'.
4. Hence, 5 < 8.

Activity :

Count, write and fill in the using the less than sign '<'.



Compare the numbers and write the less than (<),sign in the given boxes :

6 ☐ 14	40 ☐ 56	90 ☐ 97
6 ☐ 10	20 ☐ 33	19 ☐ 28
15 ☐ 30	56 ☐ 69	58 ☐ 79

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

Equal To (=)

Groups that have the same number of things are Equal to each other..

The symbol equals to '=' shows that whatever is on the left of the sign is exactly the same value as whatever is on the right of the sign.

There are 5 Cats and 5 Dogs.

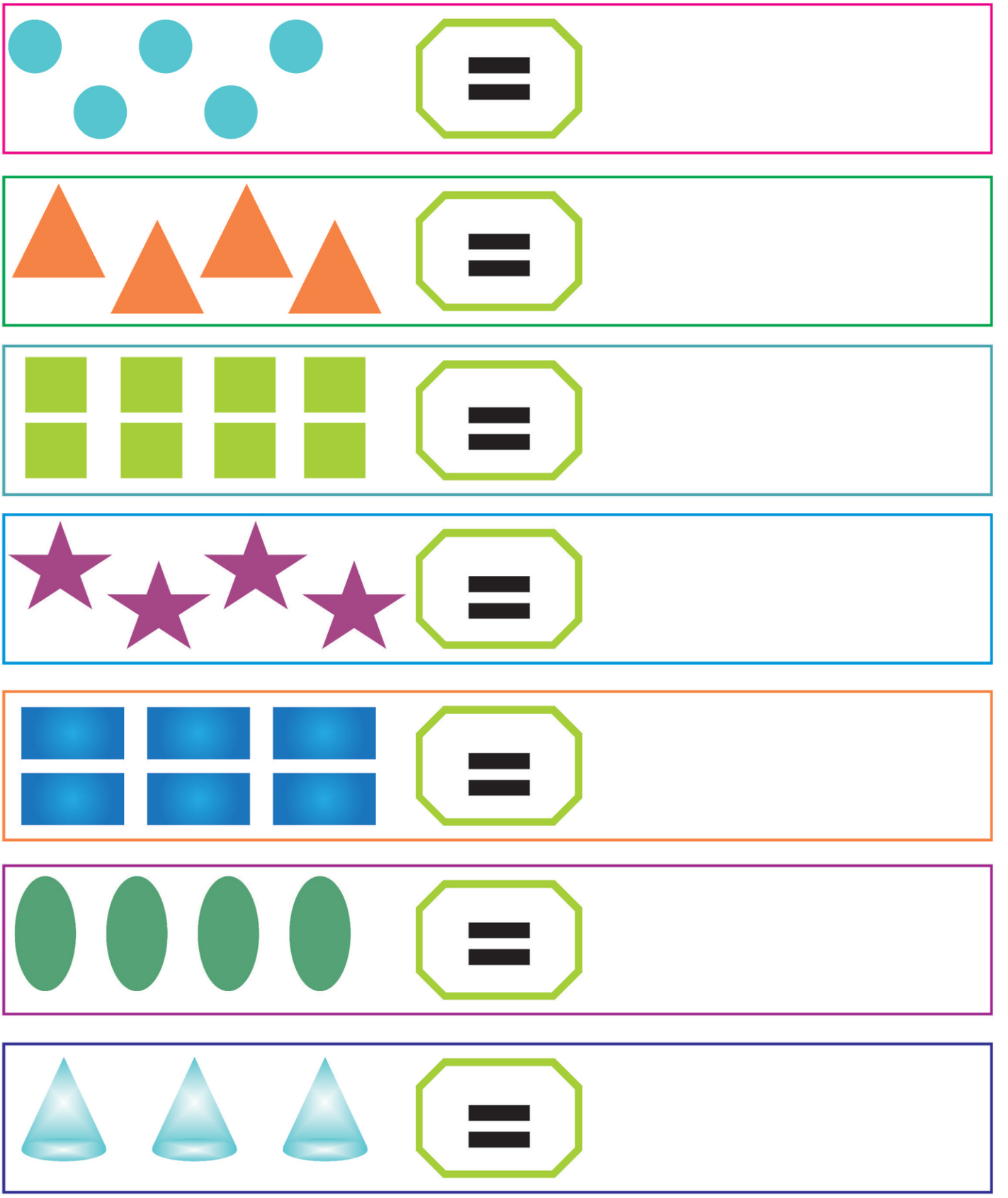
1. The number of Cats is equal to the number of Dogs.
2. We represent equal to with '='.
3. 5 is equal to 5
4. Hence, 5 = 5

Here are some other examples of Equals To.

There are 4 Honeybees and 4 Flowers.

1. The number of Honeybees is equal to the number of Flowers.
2. We represent equal to with '='.
3. 4 is equal to 4
4. Hence, 4 = 4

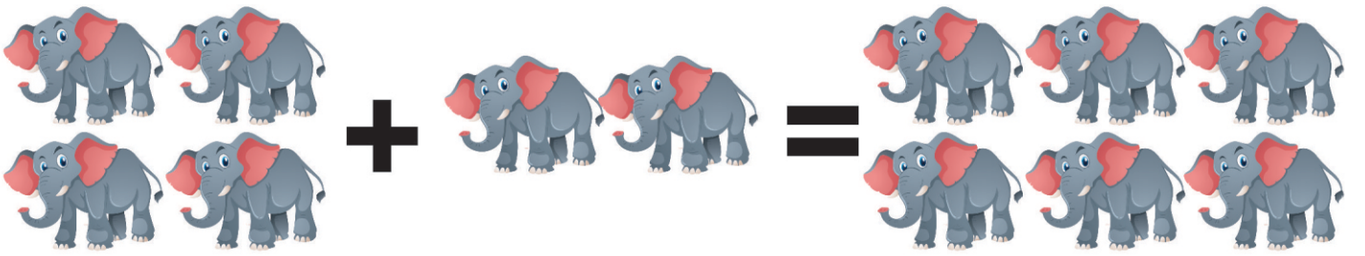
Activity : Count and draw the equal number of shapes to match the given number of shapes.



15. Addition

Addition mean's 'to add more'. plus (+) sign is used for addition of numbers or objects.

Look and Learn :



There are 4 elephant.

More 2 elephant are came.

There are altogether 6 elephant.

Mathematically, we write it as : horizontally, 4 + 2 = 6

or vertically,

It is read as, four plus two is equal to six.

(+) is the sign of Addition.

(=) is the sign of equal to.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

Vertical Addition by Drawing Lines (Two numbers) :

Let us add 6 and 3 by drawing lines

Step 1 : Write the numbers in vertical column.

Step 2 : Draw 6 standing lines.

| | | | | | |

Step 3 : Draw 3 more standing lines.

| | |

OR

$$\begin{array}{rl} 6 & |||||| \\ +\ 3 & ||| \\ \hline 9 & ||||||||| \end{array}$$

Step 4 : Now count the total number of lines.

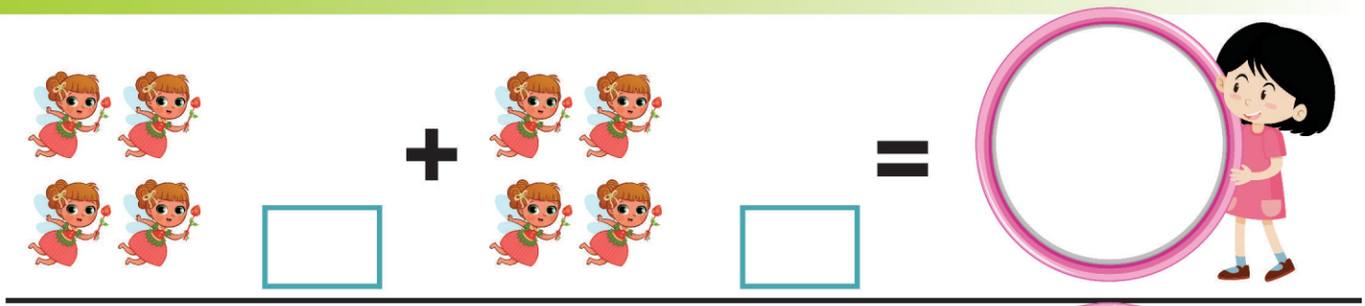
There are 9 lines in all.

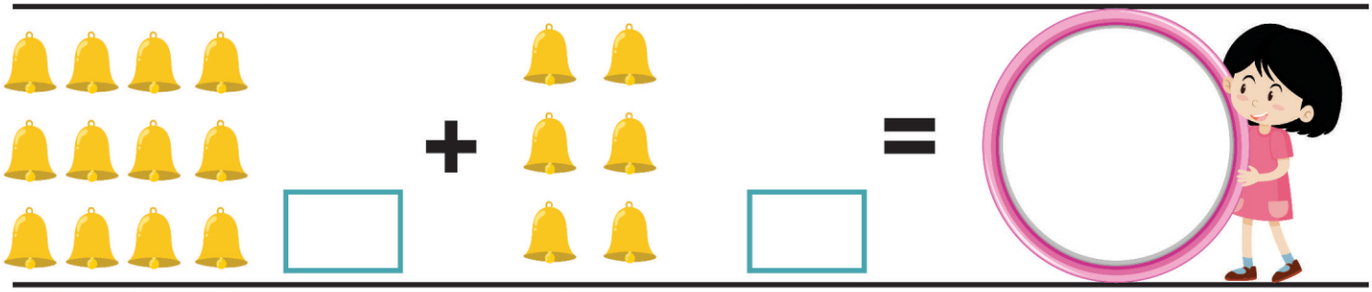
So, 6 and 3 together makes 9.

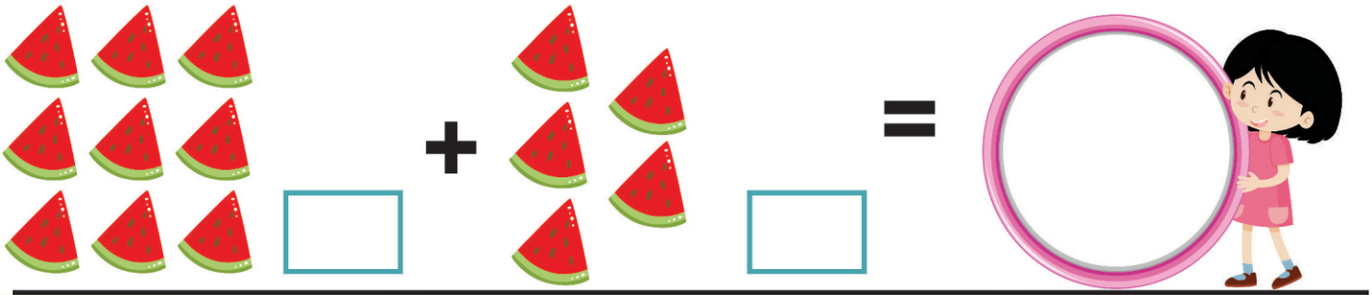
(|||||| + ||| = |||||||||)

Activity :

Count, write and ADD the number in the boxes.







Add the following numbers by drawing lines, one has been done for you.

3 ||| + 2 || 5 |||||	5 + 9	7 + 7	5 + 3
6 + 4	4 + 7	6 + 1	1 + 6
8 + 7	8 + 2	4 + 5	9 + 9

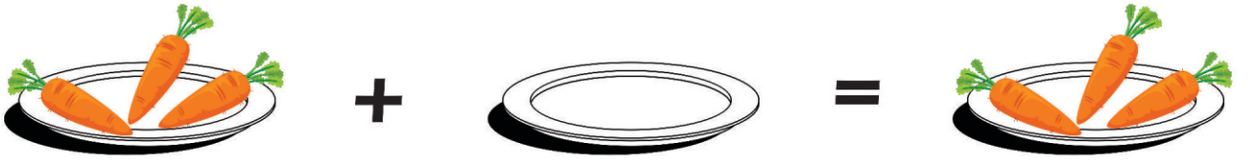
16. Addition with Zero

When you add (0) to any number, the number stays the same. (0) means nothing, so adding it doesn't change anything.

Look and Learn :

If you have eight rings on first stand and no rings on the second stand, the total number of rings when you combine both stands is :

So, the addition of the rings from both stand are 8 rings.



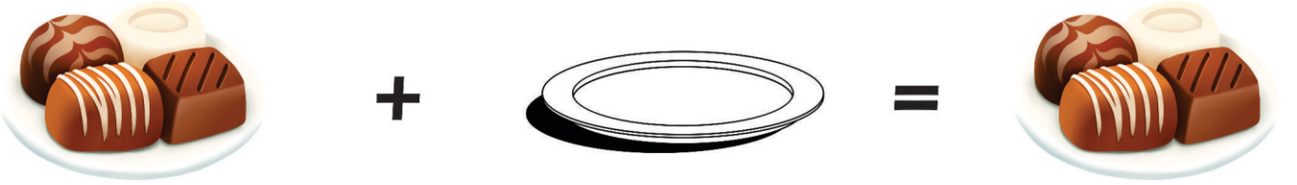
We keep 3 Carrots in a plate.

We keep nothing more in the plate.

So, 3 Carrots will remain in the plate.

We find that : 3 + 0 = 3

When zero is added to any number, the number remains the same.



We keep 4 Chocolates in a plate.

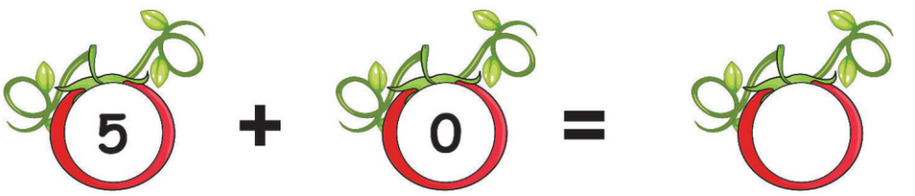
We keep nothing more in the plate.

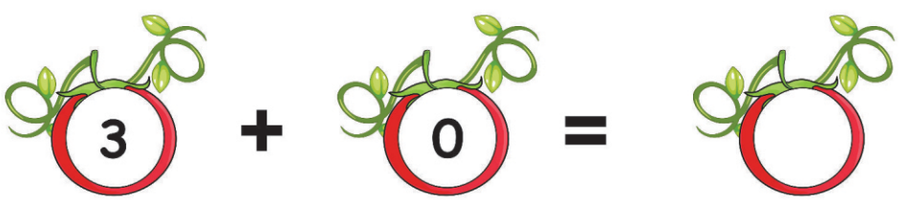
So, 4 Chocolates will remain in the plate.

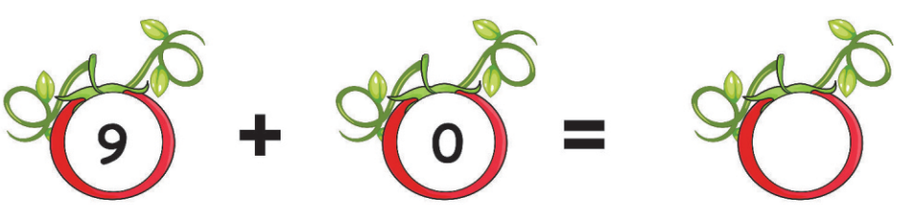
We find that : 4 + 0 = 4

Activity :

Add the numbers with ZERO (0) :







Add the following vertically.

4 + 0	8 + 0	1 + 0	9 + 0
3 + 0	7 + 0	0 + 0	2 + 0

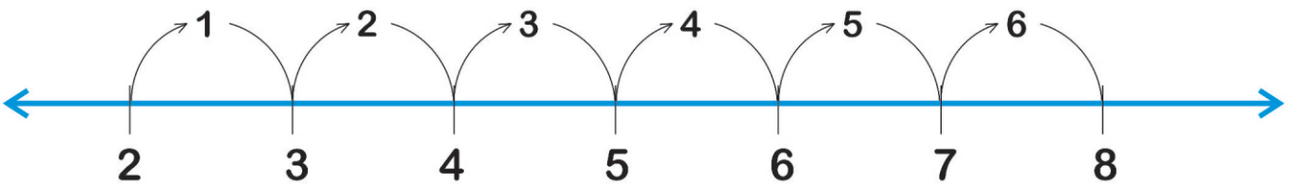
17. Addition On Number Line

When a add on a number line, we start from the first number and jump forward one by one.

Look and Learn :

We can use the number line for addition.

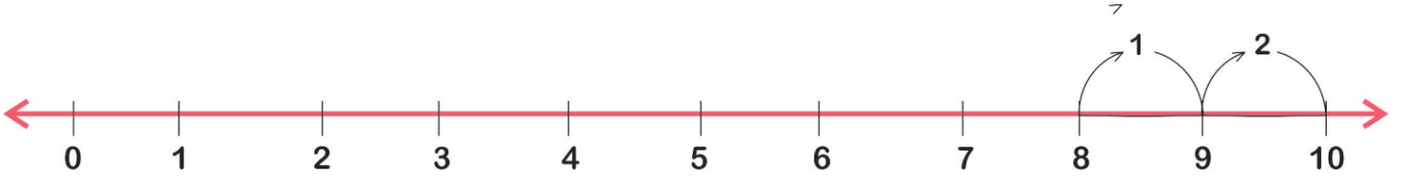
1. Draw a number line.
2. Let us add 2 and 6.
3. Start from 2 and jump forward one by one 6 times.
4. We arrive at 8.



So, 2 + 6 = (8)

We can use the number line for addition.

1. Draw a number line.
2. Let us add 8 and 2.
3. Start from 8 and jump forward one by one 2 times.
4. We arrive at 10.



So, 8 + 2 = (10)

Activity : Now jump forward and add the following.

1.

3 + 4 = ☐

2.

2 + 4 = ☐

3.

5 + 5 = ☐

4.

1 + 8 = ☐

5.

4 + 4 = ☐

18. Tens and Ones

Let us first know about One and Tens in number.

Ten **10** One

That means 1 Ten + 0 One is equal to 10.

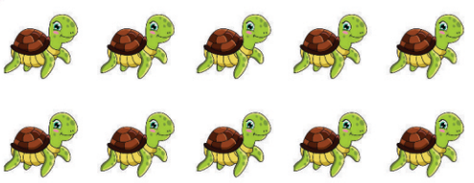
We write T for Ten and O for One.

TENS : A ten is a group of ten ones combined together.

Example : 20 is made up of 2 tens (10 + 10).

ONES : Ones are individual units that make up larger numbers when combined.

Example : The number 5 is made up of 5 ones.

 +  = 

10 or 1 tens + 2 or 2 ones = 12 or 1 tens + 2 ones

Activity :

Write the tens and ones of the given numbers.

14 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

23 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

37 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

20 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

44 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

72 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

89 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

95 = _____ tens + _____ Ones

19. Addition Of 2 Digits Number

We have already learnt the addition of one-digit numbers.
Now learn the addition of two-digit numbers.

For example : Add 14 and 23

Step 1 :

We write the numbers in columns under tens and ones.

14 and 23 both are two digit numbers.

T	O
1	4
+ 2	3
3	7

In a two digit number, we put the right side digit on ones place and the left side digit on tens place.

Step 2 :

First, Add the ones.

4 ones + 3 ones = 7 ones

We write 7 ones in ones column.

T	O
1	4
+ 2	3
	7

Then, Add the tens.

1 tens + 2 tens = 3 tens

We write 3 tens in tens column.

T	O
1	4
+ 2	3
3	7

So, we can say that the addition of 14 and 23 is 37.

Activity :

Add the following. One has been done for you.

3 2 + 6 2 9 4	1 8 + 2 0	2 5 + 3 1	6 2 + 1 4
5 5 + 3 1	2 2 + 1 4	3 2 + 1 2	3 2 + 3 4
4 1 + 1 0	7 5 + 2 3	1 5 + 1 1	2 8 + 3 0
5 7 + 1 1	2 2 + 1 4	8 4 + 1 2	3 3 + 3 3
7 2 + 1 0	2 5 + 2 0	7 8 + 1 1	1 4 + 1 5

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

20. Subtraction

The concept of subtraction is taking away some numbers from a collection or comparison between two collections of some things. We find the left over by subtraction. Subtraction means 'to take away'. Minus (–) sign is used for subtraction of number or objects.

Subtraction by cutting things :

There are 6 Cup's of tea.

I drink 2 Cup's of tea.

Now I have 4 Cup's of tea left.

Mathematically , we write it as : Horizontally, 3 – 1 = 2 or vertically,

It is read as, three minus one is equal to two.

(–) is the sign of Subtraction.

(=) is the sign of equal to.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ -\ 1 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$$

Vertical Subtraction by Drawing Lines (Two numbers) :

Let us subtract 4 from 9 by drawing lines.

Step 1 : Write the numbers in vertical column.

Step 2 : Draw 9 lines.

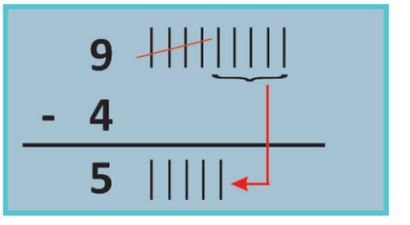
Step 3 : Now cut 4 lines out of 9 lines.

Step 4 : Now count the total number of lines .

There are 5 lines are remaining.

So, 4 subtract from 9 makes 5.

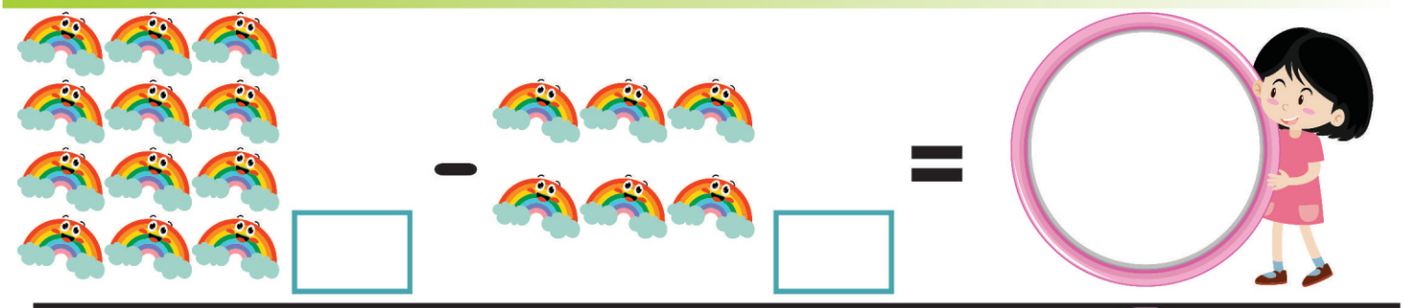
OR

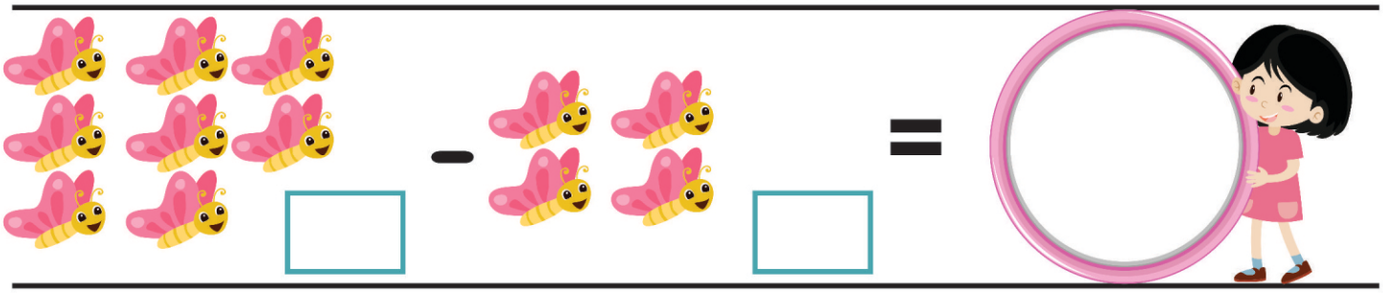


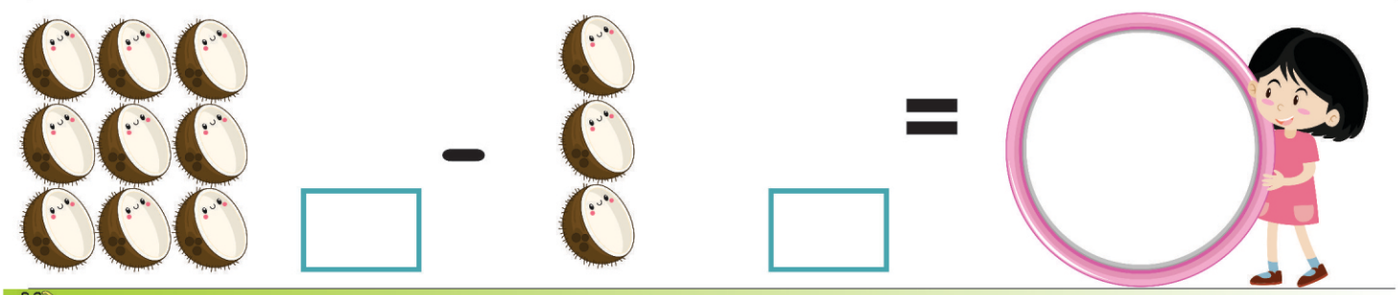
(||||||||| – |||| = |||||)

Activity :

Count, write and Subtract the number in the boxes.







Subtract the following numbers by drawing lines, one has been done for you.

3 ~~|||~~ − 2 1 |	9 − 5	7 − 2	5 − 3
8 − 3	7 − 4	6 − 1	9 − 1
9 − 5	8 − 2	6 − 3	9 − 9

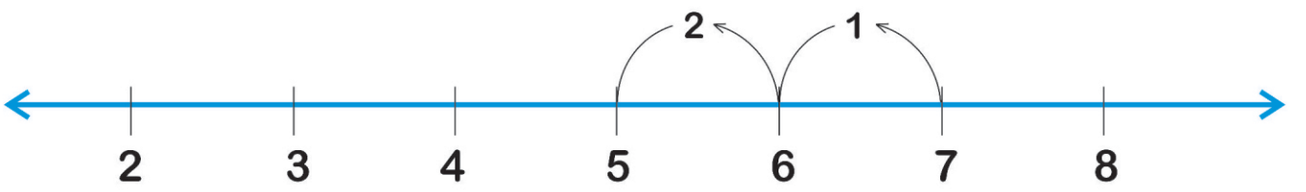
21. Subtract with Number Line

When we subtract on a number line, we start from the big number and jump backward one by one.

Look and Learn :

We can use the number line for Subtraction.

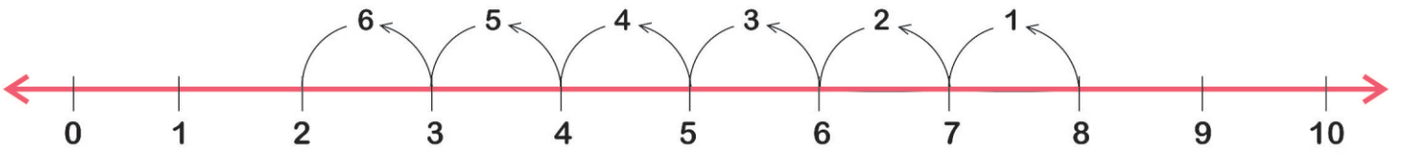
1. Draw a number line.
2. Let us subtract 7 and 2.
3. Start from 7 and jump backward one by one 2 times.
4. We arrive at 5.



So, 7 - 2 = (5)

We can use the number line for subtraction.

1. Draw a number line.
2. Let us subtract 8 and 6.
3. Start from 8 and jump backward one by one 6 times.
4. We arrive at 2.



So, 8 - 6 = (2)

Activity : Now jump backward and subtract the following.

1.

7 - 5 = ☐

2.

9 - 3 = ☐

3.

5 - 2 = ☐

4.

6 - 4 = ☐

5.

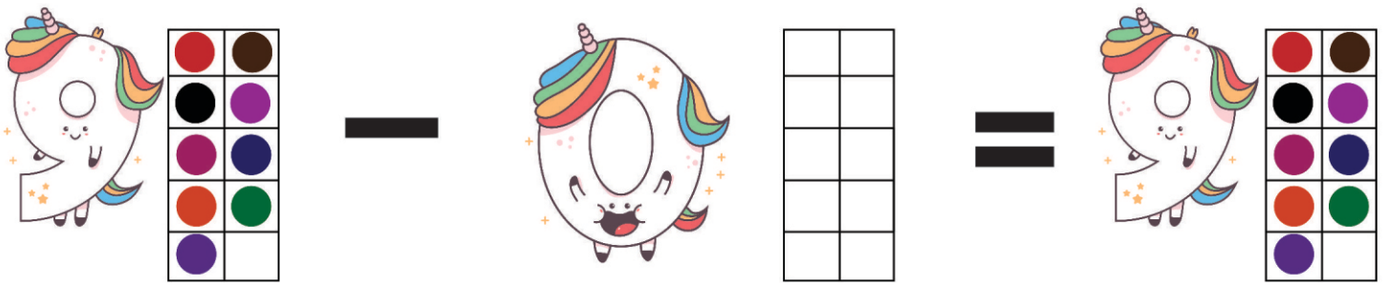
8 - 4 = ☐

22. Subtraction with Zero

When we subtract zero (0) from any number, we get the same number back.

Look and Learn :

If you have nine dotes in the box and no or zero dotes removed in the second box, the total number of dotes remains the same in the box :



So, the subtraction of the dotes in the box gives the same number.

When a number is subtracted by the same number itself, we get zero.

There are 4 stars in the sky.

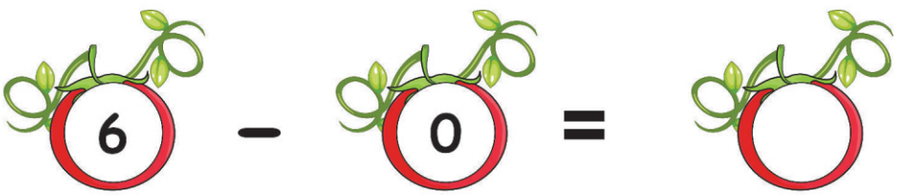
Now there is ZERO or NO stars removed in the sky.

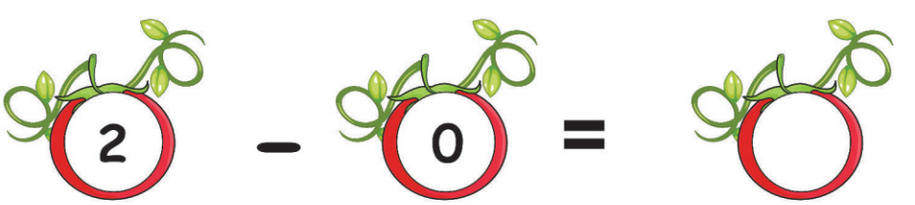
So, there will be 4 stars left in the sky.

We find that : 4 - 0 = 4

Activity :

Subtact thwe numbers with Zero (0) :





Add the following vertically.

3 − 0	9 − 0	6 − 0	2 − 0
5 − 0	8 − 0	0 − 0	1 − 0

23. Subtraction of 2 Digits Number

We have already learnt the subtraction of one-digit numbers. Now learn the subtraction of two-digit numbers.

For example : Subtract 12 from 48.

	T	O
	4	8
−	1	2
	3	6

Step 1 :

We write the numbers in columns under tens and ones.

Here we write bigger number(48) above and smaller number(12) below.

12 and 48 both are two digit numbers. In a two digit number, we put the right side digit on ones place and the left side digit on tens place.

Step 2 :

	T	O
	4	8
−	1	2
		6

First, subtract the ones.

8 ones - 2 ones = 6 ones

We write 6 ones in ones column.

	T	O
	4	8
−	1	2
	3	6

Then, subtract the tens .

4 tens - 1 tens = 3 tens

We write 3 tens in tens column.

So, we can say that the subtraction of 12 from 48 is 36.

Activity :

Solve this :

57 − 42	68 − 35	94 − 61	36 − 16
69 − 25	78 − 20	88 − 63	90 − 10
89 − 29	72 − 40	91 − 70	24 − 13
95 − 42	88 − 35	54 − 21	66 − 10
69 − 30	40 − 20	28 − 14	50 − 40

Date : ..../..../....

Remark : .....

24. Multiplication Tables

A multiplication table is a which shows the product of two numbers.

Multiplication Table of 2

2 x 1 = 2 Two ones are two

2 x 2 = 4 Two twos are four

2 x 3 = 6 Two threes are six

2 x 4 = 8 Two fours are eight

2 x 5 = 10 Two fives are ten

2 x 6 = 12 Two sixes are twelve

2 x 7 = 14 Two sevens are fourteen

2 x 8 = 16 Two eights are sixteen

2 x 9 = 18 Two nines are eighteen

2 x 10 = 20 Two tens are twenty

Multiplication Table of 3

3 x 1 = 3 Three ones are three

3 x 2 = 6 Three twos are six

3 x 3 = 9 Three threes are nine

3 x 4 = 12 Three fours are twelve

3 x 5 = 15 Three fives are fifteen

3 x 6 = 18 Three sixes are eighteen

3 x 7 = 21 Three sevens are twenty one

3 x 8 = 24 Three eights are twenty four

3 x 9 = 27 Three nines are twenty seven

3 x 10 = 30 Three tens are thirty

Multiplication Table of 4

4 x 1 = 4 Four ones are four

4 x 2 = 8 Four twos are eight

4 x 3 = 12 Four threes are twelve

4 x 4 = 16 Four fours are sixteen

4 x 5 = 20 Four fives are twenty

4 x 6 = 24 Four sixes are twenty four

4 x 7 = 28 Four sevens are twenty eight

4 x 8 = 32 Four eights are thirty two

4 x 9 = 36 Four nines are thirty six

4 x 10 = 40 Four tens are forty

Multiplication Table of 5

5 x 1 = 5 Five ones are five

5 x 2 = 10 Five twos are ten

5 x 3 = 15 Five threes are fifteen

5 x 4 = 20 Five fours are twenty

5 x 5 = 25 Five fives are twenty five

5 x 6 = 30 Five sixes are thirty

5 x 7 = 35 Fives sevens are thirty five

5 x 8 = 40 Five eights are forty

5 x 9 = 45 Five nines are forty five

5 x 10 = 50 Five tens are fifty

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