



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 掛け算マスター・日本語クリアー  
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Philipinong Naninirahan sa Japar.  
KAKEZAN MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

## 18課/Lesson 18 /Leksyon 18

### 【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① (1位数) × (何十) の掛け算場面と計算の方法を理解する。
② $4 \times 30$ のような掛け算は、 $4 \times 3 \times 10$ で計算でき、その答えは $4 \times 3$ の積に「0」を加えた形になることに気づく。
① To understand the case and way of multiplying (1 digit) $\times$ 10's.
② To find out that multiplication like $4 \times 30$ can be calculated as, $4 \times 3 \times 10$ and the answer is simply the product of $4 \times 3$ with [0] added.
① Ang pag-unawa sa multiplication ng (1 digit) $\times$ (multiples of 10) at paraan ng pagkalkula nito.
② Pansinin na ang pag-multiply katulad ng $4 \times 30$ ay maaaring kalkulahan sa $4 \times 3 \times 10$ , at ang sagot dito ay magiging natin ay product ng $4 \times 3$ na dinagdagan lamang ng [0].

### 【日本語の表現】Math Expressions in Japanese / Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① [数量]+[動詞の連用形]の言い方 (例) 5人掛け 3枚入り 6人乗り 10階建て
① The way of reading/saying [SUURYOU]+[DOUSHINO RENNYOUKEI][quantity] + [verb conjugated] Ex. 5NIN GAKE, 3MAI IRI, 6NIN NORI, 10KAI DATE. [5-seater / 3-pieces(thing) contents / 6-seater / 10-floor building]
① "「SUURYOU」+「DOUSHINO RENNYOUKEI」 Paraan ng pagsasabi sa [quantity]+[verb conjugated]" "Hal. 5NIN GAKE, 3MAI IRI, 6NIN NORI, 10KAI DATE [pang-limahang upuan/3 pirasong laman/pang-animang upuan/Igusali na may 10 palapag] "



**【日本語に関する注意点】Notes on Japanese words / Mga Paalaala Tungkol sa Salitang Hapon**

①イスを数えるときは「脚」という助数詞を用いますが、数え方が難しいため、ここでは「こ」で数えています。

①When counting the number of chairs, the counter being used would be (ashi) or (leg). However, because this way of counting could be confusing, this lesson uses the word (ko), instead.

①Sa pagbilang ng mga upuan, ginagamit ang salitang (ashi) o (paa). Ngunit mahirap gamitin ang salitang ito kung kaya ang salitang (ko) ang ipinalit dito.

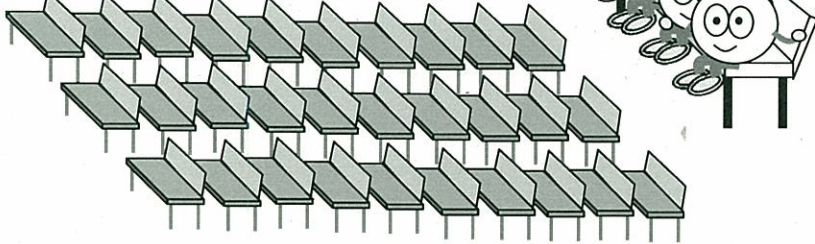
# 4 × 30 の かけざん

yon kakeru sanjuu no kakezan

1

何十を掛ける計算の方法

4にんがけのいすが30こあります。  
 Yoningake no isu ga sanjukko arimasu.  
 ぜんぶでなんにんすわれますか。  
 Zenbu de nannin suwaremasuka.



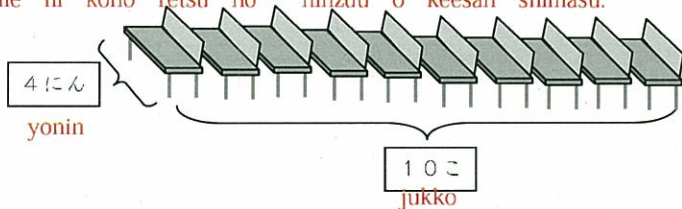
① 4にんずつ30こだから、かけざんがつかえますね。  
 Yonin zutsu sanjukko dakara kakezan ga tsukaemasune.

$$\boxed{4} \times \boxed{30} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

1. このいすに **ikko no isu ni**  
 すわる **ninzuu**  
 いすの **kazu**  
**isu no kazu**  
 ぜんぶの **にんずう**  
**zenbu no ninzuu**



② でも、4 × 30のけいさんはたいへんだから、  
 Demo, yon kakeru sanjuu no keesan wa taihen dakara,  
 はじめにこのれつのにんずうをけいさんします。  
 hajime ni kono retsu no ninzuu o keesan shimasu.



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

③ これが3つぶんだから、  
 kore ga mittsubun dakara,

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

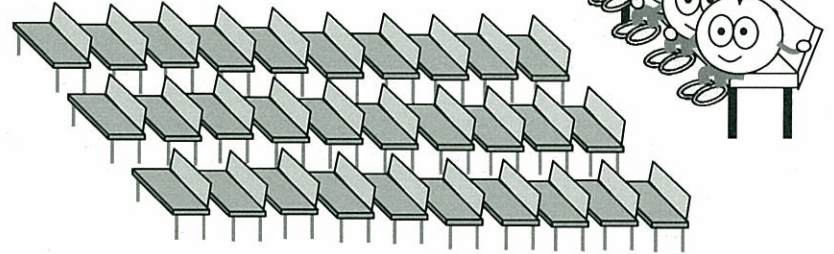
# Multiplication 4 X 30

Ang pag-multiply ng 4 X 30

1

何十を掛ける計算の方法

There are 30 4-seater benches.  
 How many people can sit on these benches?  
 Mayroong 30 upuan na pang-apatán.  
 Ilang tao lahat ang puwedeng maupo dito?



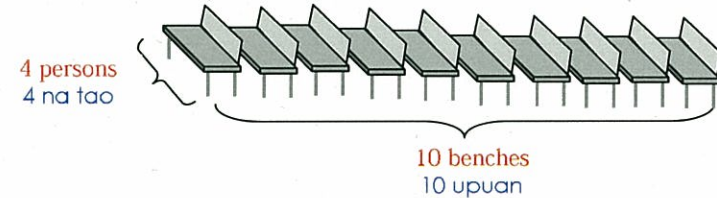
① There are 30 benches on which 4 persons can sit. We can use multiplication here to find out the answer.  
 Mayroong 30 upuan lahat na pang-apatán.  
 Maaaring gamitin ang multiplication dito para malaman ang sagot.

$$\boxed{4} \times \boxed{30} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

number of persons who X number of benches = total number of persons  
 can sit on a bench  
 bilang ng mga taong X bilang ng mga upuan = pangkalahatang bilang  
 maaaring maupo sa isang  
 ng mga tao upuan



② However, it is not easy to calculate 40 X 3, so, first, calculate only a row of benches.  
 Ngunit mahirap kalkulahin kaagad ang 40 X 3, kaya, sa una, kalkulahin muna ang  
 isang hanay ng mga upuan.



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

③ Since there are 3 rows,  
 Dahil 3 hanay ang mga upuan,

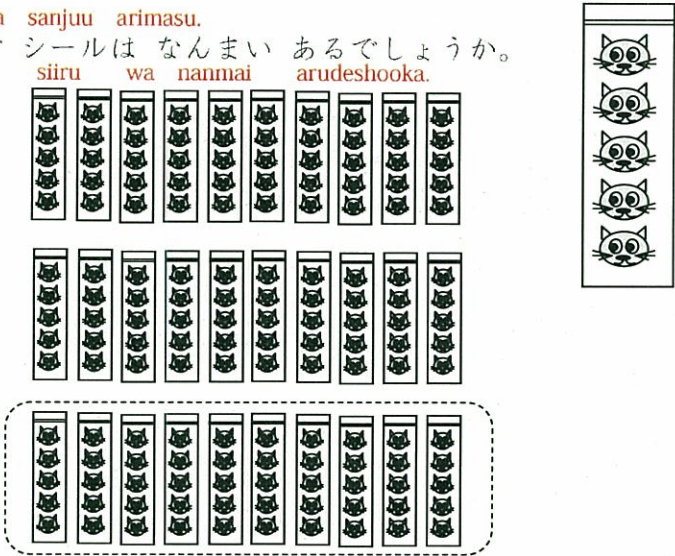
$$\boxed{\phantom{00}} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

1つのふくろにシールが5まいずつはっています。  
 Hititsu no fukuro ni siiru ga gomai zutsu haitteimasu.

ふくろは30あります。

Fukuro wa sanjuu arimasu.

ぜんぶでシールはなんまいあるでしょうか。  
 Zenbu de siiru wa nanmai arudeshooka.



① 5まいりのふくろが30だから、かけざんがつかえますね。  
 Gomaiiri no fukuro ga sanjuu dakara, kakezan ga tsukaemasune.

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



② でも、5×30のけいさんはたいへんだから、  
 Demo,go kakeru sanjuu no keisan wa taihendakara,  
 はじめに、のところだけをけいさんしましょう。  
 hajime ni  no tokoro dake o keesan simashoo.

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

③ これが3つぶんだから、  
 Kore ga mittsubun dakara,

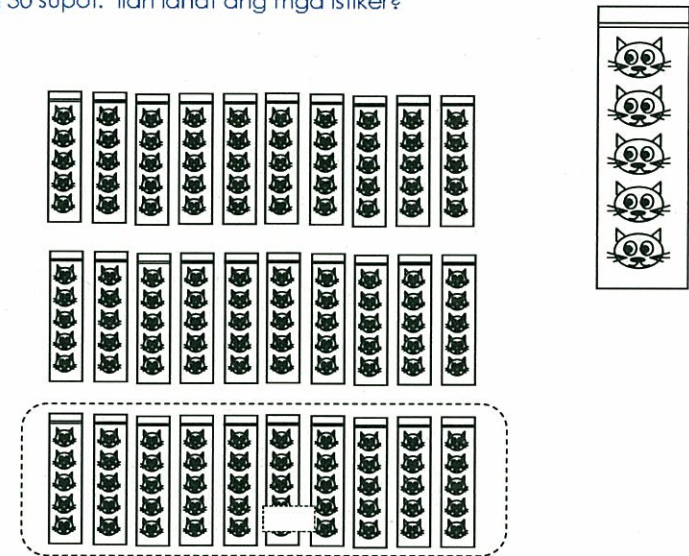
$$\square \times \square = \square$$

これがこたえ。  
 kore ga kotae.

There are 5 stickers in each envelope, and there are 30 envelopes.  
 How many stickers are there in all?

Mayroong tig-5 istiker sa bawat supot.

Mayroong 30 supot. Ilan lahat ang mga istiker?



There are 30 envelopes with 5 stickers in each one of them. We can use multiplication here to find out the answer.

① Mayroong 30 supot na may lamang tig-5 istiker bawat isa. Maaaring gamitin ang multiplication dito para malaman ang sagot.

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



② However, it is not easy to calculate 5 X 30 takes a lot of work, so, just calculate  first.  
 Ngunit mahirap kalkulahan kaagad ang 5 X 30, kaya, sa una, kalkulahan muna ang .

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

③ Since there are 3 times as many of these, Dahil 3 beses ang dami nito,

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

This is the answer.  
 Ito ang sagot.

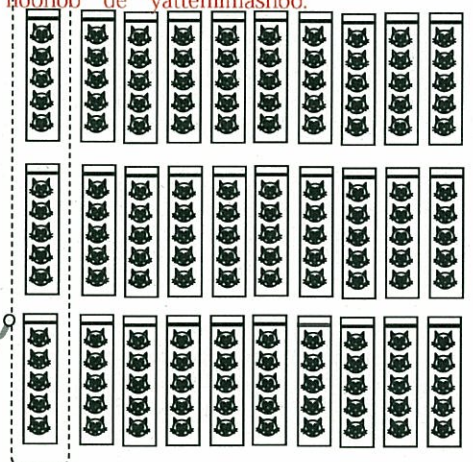


3 3 他の解き方を知る⇒(1位数)×(何十)の計算が九九で簡単に求められることに気づく

2 のもんだいをほかのほうほうでやってみましょう。

no mondai o hoka no hooohob de yattemimashoo.

こんどは ここを  
Kondo wa koko o  
さきに けいさん  
saki ni keesan  
して みましょう。  
shitemimashoo.



① やっぱり 5×30のけいさんはたいへんだから、  
Yappari go kakeru sanjuu no keesan wa taihendakara,

はじめに、 のところだけをけいさんします。  
hajime ni  no tokoro dake o keesan shimasu.

5まいりりのふくろが 3つ だから、しきは どうなりますか。

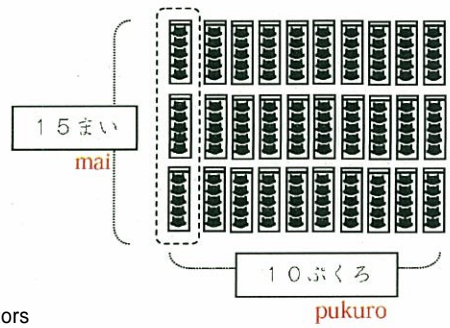
Gomaiiri no fukuro ga mittsu dakara shiki wa doonarimasuka.

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

② これが 10ふくろぶんだから、  
Kore ga juppukurobun dakara,

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

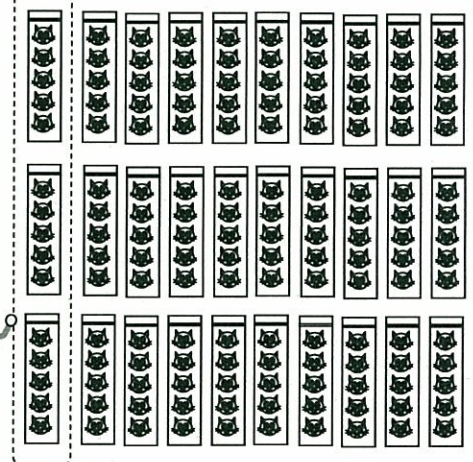
これが こたえ。  
kore ga kotae.



3 3 他の解き方を知る⇒(1位数)×(何十)の計算が九九で簡単に求められることに気づく

Let's try and calculate problem 2 in a different way.  
Subukan nating gawin ang problem 2 sa ibang paraan.

'This time, let's try and  
multiply this side first.  
Ngayon naman, itong  
panig and unahin  
natin.



① As expected, multiplying 5 X 30 is hard work, so, just calculate  first.  
Since there are 3 envelopes with 5 stickers inside each one, how will the equation look like?

Gaya nang inaasahan, mahirap kalkulahin ang 5 X 30, kaya unahin munang kalkulahin ang .

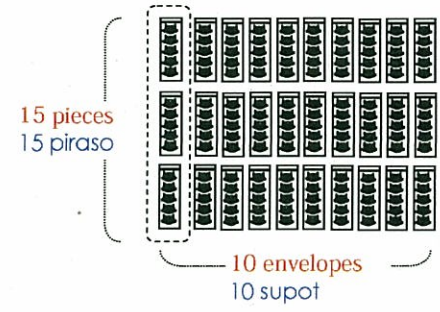
Dahil mayroong 3 supot na may lamang tig-5 istiker bawat isa, paano kaya ang ating equation?

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

② Since there are 10 times as many envelopes,  
Dahil 10 beses ang dami ng mga supot,

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

This is the answer.  
Ito ang sagot.



4 (1位数) × (何十) の計算が九九で簡単に求められることに気づく

$(5 \times 3) \times 10 = 150$

↓

15 の10ばいは、15 ← 0

no juubai wa

☆ ☆

15 0

150 です。  
desu.

4 (1位数) × (何十) の計算が九九で簡単に求められることに気づく

$(5 \times 3) \times 10 = 150$

↓

15 10 times bigger than this number is  
10 beses na mas malaki kaysa bilang na ito ay 15 ← 0

☆ ☆

15 0

is 150  
ay 150

ということは、もしかしたら こうかもしれません。  
Toiukotowa moshikashitara kookamo shiremasen.

$(4 \times 4) \times 10 =$

↓

16 の10ばいは、16 ← 0

no juubai wa

☆ ☆

16 0

160

In other words, this might also be true.  
Ibig sabihin, maaaring tama rin ito.

$(4 \times 4) \times 10 =$

↓

16 10 times bigger than this number is  
10 beses na mas malaki kaysa bilang na ito ay, 16 ← 0

☆ ☆

16 0

160

★つぎのかけざんをこのほうほうでけいさんしてみましょう。  
Tsugi no kakezan o kono hoofoo de keesan shitemomashoo.  
こたえをせんせいにきいて、たしかめましょう。  
Kotae o sensee ni kiite tashikamemashoo.

★Let's multiply the following factors in this way. Check your answer with your teacher.  
Subukan nating i-multiply ang mga sumusunod at gamitin itong paraan.  
Itanong sa fitser at alamin kung tama ang inyong sagot.

①  $(3 \times 4) \times 10 =$

↓

12

②  $(9 \times 2) \times 10 =$

↓

①  $(3 \times 4) \times 10 =$

↓

12

②  $(9 \times 2) \times 10 =$

↓