Proyekto Para sa Pagbubuo ng mga Kagamitan/Materyal sa Pagtuturo
Para sa mga Pilipinong Mag-aaral na Naninirahan sa Japan
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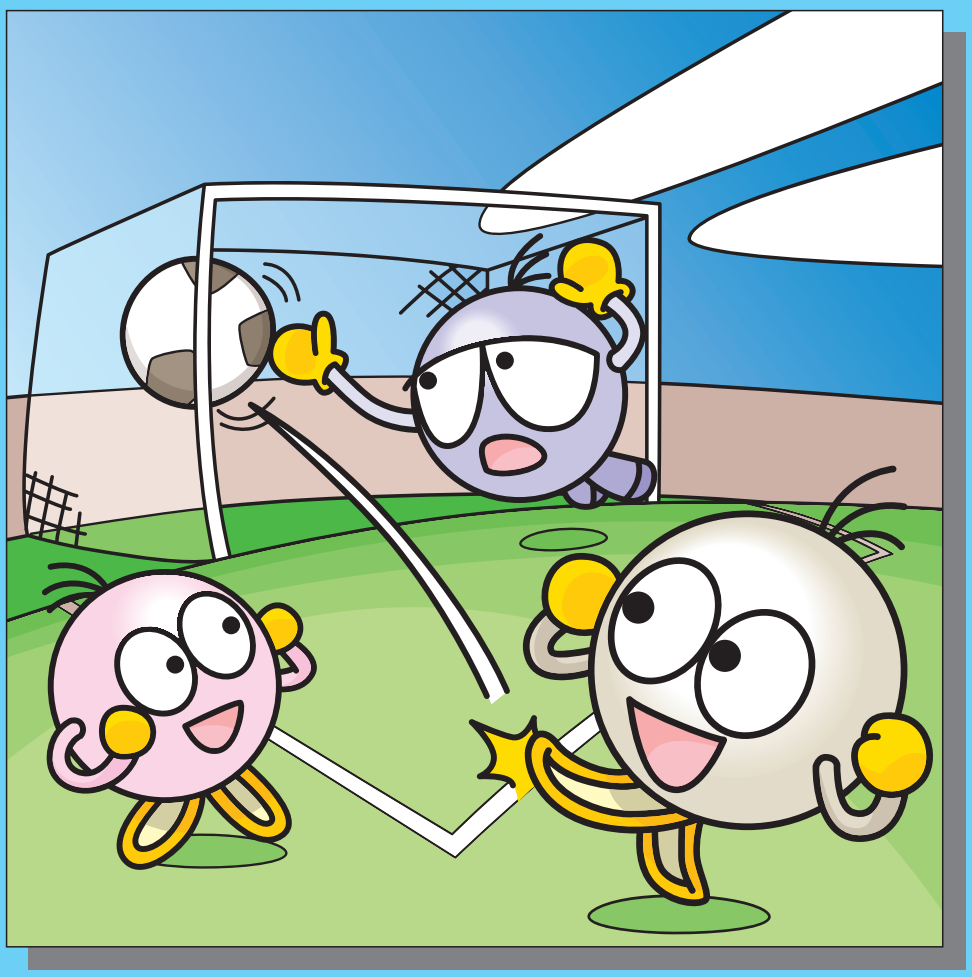
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa
mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan

KAKEZAN MASTER・NIHONGO CLEAR

Para sa Filipino Instructors



Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
Center for Multilingual Multicultural Education and Research

English

Teaching Materials for Filipino Students living in Japan
Kakezan Master Nihongo Clear Index for Filipino Instructors

＊**N** is noun, **V** is verb.

Lesson	Title	Contents for Instruction	Japanese Expressions	Page
L1	3 KO ZUTSU 4 SARA BUNDE 12 KO [3 (apples) each on 4 plates will make 12 (apples).]	① To understand the idea and the use of [A each]. ② To understand the idea and the use of [1 part]. ③ To understand the idea and the use of the expression [A number of pieces on B number of plates will make C].	① 「～ (SUUSHI) ZUTSU」 [(number) each]. The distribution of the same amount/number of units repeatedly. ② 「～(SUUSHI) BUN」[～part] Considering a certain (number) as a unit or part of a whole. ③ 「DE」 a postpositional particle that denotes the total sum.	1
L2	3 KAKERU 4 WA 12 [3 times 4 equals 12]	① To understand the concept of 'multiplication' and the usage of the symbol [×]. ② To get the total number of something by finding 1 part and multiplying / that part.	① To learn the way of saying a symbol [X] for multuplication. ② Knowing the term 「KAKEZAN] [multiplication]	8
L3	3cm NO 3 BAI [A 3 cm. tape, 3 times its length is …]	① To understand the concept [how many parts of the whole]. ② To know the relationship between [how many parts] and [how many times], and the ways of saying [A times of something].	① 「□GA□TSUBUNDE□」 [( )cm. ( ) times equals ( )]. Ex. 3cm NO TEEPUGA 2TSUBUNNDE 6cm DESU [A 3 cm tape, 2 times its length equals/is 6 cm.] ② 「"A"BAI」 「□NO "A" BAI」 [A times][A times □] Ex. 2KONO 3BAIWA 6KO DESU [3times 2pieces, equals/is 6 pieces.]	12
L4	KUKU [Multiplication Table]	① Being aware that using addition to find the answer to [A times of □] is a lot of work. ② To understand that calculation becomes faster and easier when we memorize the multiplication table. ③ To learn how to say the multiplication tables of 5 and 2.	① Math terms「KUKU」 [multiplication table] , 「□NO DAN 」 [table of □] ,and The way of reading/saying the tables of 5 and 2. ② 「"A" KO ZUTSU "B" KOBUN DE "C" KO」 ["B" times "A" pieces will make "C" pieces.]	18
L5	1 FUKURO FUERU TO, NAN KO FUEMASUKA [If we add 1 bag, the number of oranges will be increased by how many?]	① To learn the composition and the way of saying / reading the multiplication tables of 3 and 4. ② Being aware that when a multiplier increases in number by 1, the answer increases by the amount of multiplicand.	① The way of saying/reading the multiplication tables of 3 and 4. ② 「 1 FUKURO FUERUTO、MIKANWA "A "KO FUEMASU」 [If 1bag is added, oranges will be increased by "A".]	25

Lesson	Title	Contents for Instruction	Japanese Expressions	Page
L6	1 OOKIKU NARUTO [If it is increased by 1.]	① To learn the composition and the way of saying the multiplication tables of 6 and 7.	① Reading/saying the multiplication tables 6 and 7. ② To find out that「FUERU」 [to increase] and 「OOKIKUNARU」[to become bigger (in amount/number)] are 2 ways of expressing the increase in the number or amount of things/objects.	31
L7	NANKO TABERU KOTONI NARIMASUKA [How many (apples) will be eaten?]	① To learn the composition and the way of saying the multiplication tables of 8 and 9 as well as table of 1.	① The ways of reading/saying the multiplication tables of 8, 9 and 1. ② Using 「DE」[in]. To denote a period of time or day. Ex. 1SHUUKAN 「DE」 ["in" one week.] FUTSUKA 「DE」 ["in" 2 days.] ③ Using words that mean a result action, 「**V** KOTONI NARU」[to become/to be done] Ex. 3KO TABERU KOTONINARU. [3 pieces will be eaten.] ***V** is verb.	37
L8	3 HAKOBUNDE IKUTSUNI NARIMASUKA [3 times (boxes) of something will be how many?]	① Get used to applyng multiplication.	① Review the expressions 「"A "KOBUNDE」 [A times/parts] 「NANKONI NARUKA」 [How many pieces in all?]	43
L9	IREKAETEMO ONAJI [Even if we change the order of numbers (being multiplied), an answer remains same.]	① To understand, in a multiplication, (that) even if we change the order of multiplicand and multipliers, the answer remains same (commutative law of multiplication).	①「IREKAETEMO (KOTAEWA) ONAJI」 [Even if we change the order of the numbers, the answer will be the same]	50
L10	0 NO KAKEZAN [Multiplying with 0]	① To understand in a principle that any number multiplied by zero equals zero, and this is shown in the equation: □× 0 = 0 ② To understand the principle that 0,even if multiplied by any number, remains zero. This is shown in the equation; 0×□＝0	①「OHAJIKI」[marbles/taw]「HAJIKU」[shoot/flip] 「TOKUTEN」[score] ②「**N** 1 NO **N**2NO **N**3」 「"0" TENNO TOKORONO TOKUTEN」[Scores on the 0 target] ***N** is noun.	56
L11	WAKETE AWASETE [Divide and put together]	① To understand the communitative law of multiplication. Regroup a multiplicand into 2 numbers and calculate, then add up the 2 answers (products) to compare with the answer to the original calculation. Regroup a multiplier into 2 numbers and calculate, then add up the 2 answers (products) to compare this with the answer to the original calculation.	①「MOTOMERU」[Find out]「HOUHOU」[Way of…] 「KOTAEWO DASU」[Find an anwer] ②「**N**1WA **N**2TO **N**3WO **V**TA **N**4」 「8WA 5TO 3WO AWASETA KAZU」 [8 is the number thet we get by putting together 5 and 3.]	62
L12	10 KOZUTSU 3 FUKURODE [3 bags with 10 (oranges) each bags.]	① To understand the process of finding the answer to [10 × (1 digit)]. ② To understand the process of finding the answer to [(1 digit) × 10]. ③ To be aware that how to calculate [(2 digits) × (1 digit)] can be made using the concepts learned from the previous lesson.	① The way saying how many things/parts are in 1 (unit). 「1FUKURONI MIKANWA IKUTSU ARUKA」 [How many oranges are there in 1 bag.] ② The expression that shows the increase of things/amount by the same number. 「□KO ZUTSU **V**」 Ex. 2KO ZUTSU FUERU. [Increase by 2 each time.]	71

Lesson	Title	Contents for Instruction	Japanese Expressions	Page
L13	20×3 YA 200×3 NO KEISAN [Multiplication of numbers such as 20 × 3 and 200 × 3.]	① To understand the process/way of finding the answer to [(10's) × (1 digit)]. ② To understand the process/way of finding the answer to [(100's) × (1 digit)] by writing.	① The expression that limits to a certain part among others. 「900ENDE KOTAEGA ATTEIRUKA」 [Is 900 yen the correct answer?] 「4HAKONO BAAIDE TASHIKAMEMASHOU」 [Let's check it in the case of 4 boxes.]	76
L14	23×3 NO KEISAN [Multiplication 23 × 3]	① To understand the process of calculating (2 digits) × (1 digit). ② To understand the process of calculating (2 digits) × (1 digit) numbers resulting in 3 digit products.	① 「DAIKIN」[Price], a word that is often used in math. 「HISSAN」[Written calculation], a word peculiar to mathematics.	85
L15	KURIAGARINO ARU HISSAN [Multiplication with carrying]	① To understand the process of multiplying (2 digits) × (1 digit) numbers with carrying in the ten's place.	① 「**V** ZUNI～」[don't + verb ～] Ex. 「WASUREZUNI～」 [Don't forget ～.] ② 「SEIHOUKEI」[square] 「CHOUHOUKEI」[rectangle] 「HEN」[side]	93
L16	213×3 NO KEISAN [Multiplication 213 × 3]	① To understand the calculation of (3 digits) × (1 digit) by writing. ② To understand the process of calculating (3 digits) × (1 digit) numbers resulting in 4 digit answers.	① 「1 TANIDE [KAZU]ENNO **N**」＋「～WO [KAZU]TANI **V**」[**N** that costs ( ) yen per unit] + [**V**(number)unit] Ex. 1 m DE 213ENNO RIBONWO 3m KAIMASHITA. [I bought 3 m. of ribbon at 213 yen per meter.]	99
L17	DOKOKARA KAKETEMO ONAJI [The answer will be the same regardless of which you multiply first.]	① To understand cases where there is multiplication of 3 factors. ② To understand whichever of the 3 factors we calculate first, the answer will be the same. ③ To understand the process and ways of multiplying the 3 factors by use of ( ).	① To get used to the complicated way of saying 「[MONO](thing) GA [BASHO](place) NI [SUURYOU](volume/pieces) HAITTEIRU」 [There are [pieces] of [thing] at/in [place]]. Ex.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」 [There are 4 pieces of cake which costs 85 yen per piece in a box.]	104
L18	4×30 NO KAKEZAN [Multiplication 4 × 30]	① To understand the case and way of multiplying (1 digit) × 10's. ② To find out that multiplication like 4 × 30 can be calculatid as, 4 × 3 × 10 and the answer is simply the product of 4 × 3 with [0] added.	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]	110
L19	21×14 NO KEISAN [Multiplication 21 × 14]	① To understand the vertical way of calculating (2 digits) × (2 digits).	① To get used to saying that show the order of things. Ex. MAZU, SOSHITE, TSUGINI, SAIGONI [First / Then / Next・Secondly / Finally・Lastly]	117

Teaching Materials sa Matematika Para sa Mga Estudiyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan

KAKEZAN MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR Nga Nilalaman Para sa Filipino Instructors

N ay Noun V ay pandiwa(verb)

Leksiyon	Titulo	Mga Nilalaman Para sa Pagtuturo	Mga Expression sa Japanese	Page
1	3 KO ZUTSU 4 SARA BUNDE 12 KO (Tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato ay magiging 12 mansanas.)	① Ang pag-unawa sa [Tig-A piraso]na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag. ② Ang pag-unawa sa [1 bahagi] na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag. ③ Ang pag-unawa sa [Tig-A piraso sa B dami ng plato ay C piraso]na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag.	①「～（SUUSHI）ZUTSU」 [Tig-(bilang)～] Ang pagpamahagi ng parehong bilang nang paulit-ulit. ②「～(SUUSHI) BUN」 [(N)bahagi] Ang pagturing sa (anumang)numero bilang isang ③「DE」ay postpositional particle na nangangahulugang suma kabuuan.	1
2	3 KAKERU 4 WA 12 (3 paramihin sa 4 ay 12.)	① Ang pag-unawa sa kahulugan ng multiplication at ang paggamit ng simbolo ng [X]. ② Mahanap ang kabuuang bilang sa pag-alam sa dami /laki ng [1 bahagi] at sa pag-multiply nito.	① Matutunan ang pagtawag sa 「X」 bilang tamang pagbabasa ng multiplication formula. ② Upang malaman ang terminolohiyang「KAKEZAN」 [multiplication]	8
3	3 SENCHIMEETORU NO 3 BAI (3 cm, na teyp na 3 beses ang haba)	① Alamin ang konsepto ng [ilang bahagi/sukat]. ② Alamin ang koneksiyon ng [ilang bahagi/sukat] at [ilang beses ang laki], at , ang konsepto ng tinatawag na [A beses ang laki sa].	①「□GA□TSUBUNDE□」 [( )beses ng ( )cm ay ( )] Hal.「3cm NO TEEPUGA 2TSUBUNNDE 6cm DESU」 2 beses ng [3 cm na teyp] ay 6 na cm. ②「"A"BAI」「□NO "A" BAI」[A beses] [□ A beses] Hal.「2KONO 3BAIWA 6KO DESU」 [2 piraso, 3 beses ang dami ay 6 na piraso.]	12
4	KUKU (Multiplication Table)	① Mapansin na matra kung gamitin ang addition sa pagkalkula ng [A beses na laki ng □] ② Upang maunawaan na mas mabilis at madali ang pagkalkula kung naisaulo ang multiplication table. ③ Pag-alam kung paano isinasaulo at ipinapahayag ang Table of 5 at Table of 2 sa multiplication table.	① Mathematical terms 「KUKU」 「multiplication table」 「□NO DAN 」[table of ( )] at dagdag dito, ang pagbigkas ng mga table of 5 at table of 2. ②「"A" KO ZUTSU "B" KOBUN DE "C" KO」 [(B) beses / bahagi ng tig - (A) piraso ay (C) piraso.]	18
5	HITOFUKURO FUERU TO NANKO FUEMASUKA. (Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot, dadami ng ilang piraso?)	① Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas ng table of 3 at table of 4 ng multiplication table. ② Upang maunawaan na pag sinabing [lumaki/nadagdagan ng 1 supot] ang dinadagdag na bilang ay ang [bilang na kabilang sa 1 supot].	① Ang pagbigkas ng multiplication table sa table of 3 at table of 4. ②「1 FUKURO FUERUTO、MIKANWA "A "KO FUEMASU」 [Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot, dadami ng A piraso]	25

Leksiyon	Titulo	Mga Nilalaman Para sa Pagtuturo	Mga Expression sa Japanese	Page
6	1 OOKIKUNARU TO (Kung ang (bagay) ay dadami ng 1 (supot))	① Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas sa table of 6 at table of 7 sa multiplication table.	① Ang pagbigkas ng table of 6 at table of 7 sa multiplication table. ② Mapansin na ang 「FUERU」[dadami] at ang 「OOKIKUNARU」[lalaki] ay klaseng pagtawag sa pagdagdag o pagdami ng mga bagay.	31
7	NANKO TABERUKOTONI NARIMASUKA. (Ilang (mansanas) ang makakain?)	① Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas ng table of 8 at table of 9, kasama na dito ang table of 1 sa multiplication table.	① Ang pagbigkas sa table of 8, table of 9, pati na ang table of 1 ng multiplication table. ② Ang paggamit ng 「DE」[sa] bilang isang bahagi o yunit ng panahon o araw. Hal. 1SHUUKAN 「DE」 ["Sa" isang linggo], FUTSUKA 「DE」 ["Sa" 2 araw] ③ Ang paggamit sa expression na 「**V** KOTONI NARU」 [ma+Pandiwa+in] Hal. [3piraso ang makakain.] Ang **V** ay pandiwa	37
8	3 HAKOBUN DE IKUTSU NI NARIMASUKA (3 beses (kahon) ng isang bagay ay magiging ilang?)	① Masanay sa paggamit ng multiplication sa iba't ibang pagkakataon.	① Pagbalik-aralan ang mga expression na 「"A "KOBUNDE」[(A)beses ay.] 「NANKONI NARUKA」[magiging ilang piraso]	43
9	IREKAETEMO ONAJI (Kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga bilang, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.)	① Ang pag-unawa sa konsepto ng multiplication na kahit magkapalit ang mga multiplier at multiplicated , ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.(commutative law of multiplation)	① 「IREKAETEMO (KOTAEWA) ONAJI」 [Kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga bilang ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba]	50
10	O NO KAKEZAN (Multiplying with 0)	① Ang pag-unawa sa konseptong kahit ano'ng bilang na i-multiply sa 0, ang sagot ay 0, ito ay ipinapakita sa equation na □X 0=0 ② Ang pag-unawa sa konseptong, ang 0 kung i-multiply sa kahit ano mang bilang, ang sagot ay magiging 0 pa rin. Ito ay ipinapakita sa equation, 0 X□= 0.	①「OHAJIKI」[holen] 「HAJIKU」[pitikin] 「TOKUTEN」[iskor] ②「**N**1NO **N**2NO **N**3」「"0" TENNO TOKORONO TOKUTEN」 [Nakuhang puntos sa 0 na target] Ang **N** ay noun	56
11	WAKETE AWASETE (Paghati-hatiin at pagsamahin)	① Ang pag-unawa sa commutative law of multiplication. Hatin ang multiplicand sa 2 at kalkulahin, pagkatapos, pagsamahin ang mga sagot. Ikumpara ito sa sagot ng orihinal Hatin ang multiplier sa 2 at kalkulahin, pagkatapos, pagsamahin ang mga sagot. Ikumpara ito sa sagot ng orihinal na kalkulasyon.	①「MOTOMERU」[Usisain/hanapin ang sagot] 「HOUHOU」 [Paraan] 「KOTAEWO DASU」[Sagutin / hanapin ang sagot] ②「**N**1WA **N**2TO **N**3WO **V**TA **N**4」 「8WA 5TO 3WO AWASETA KAZU」 [Ang 8 ay bilang ng pinagsamang 5 at 3]	62

Leksiyon	Titulo	Mga Nilalaman Para sa Pagtuturo	Mga Expression sa Japanese	Page
12	10KO ZUTSU 3 FUKURO DE (3 supot na may tig-10 dalandan)	① Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula sa sagot ng [10 X (1 digit)]. ② Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula sa sagot ng [(1 digit) X 10]. ③ Malaman at mapansin na maaaring kalkulahin ang [(2 digit) X (1 digit)] na gamit ang nilalaman ng nakaraang leksiyon.	① Ang paraan ng pagsasabi kung ilang piraso/bilang ng N ang nasa 1 unit. 「1FUKURONI MIKANWA IKUTSU ARUKA」 [Sa 1 supot ilang dalandan.](Ilang dalandan ang nasa 1 ② Expression ng paulit-ulit na pagparami ng parehong bilang 「□KO ZUTSU **V**」 Hal. 2KO ZUTSU FUERU.[Paramihin sa tig-2]	71
13	20×3 YA 200×3 NO KAKEZAN (Pag-multiply ng mga bilang tulad ng 20 X 3, 200 X 3)	① Ang pag-unawa sa proseso sa paghanap ng sagot sa [(10's) X (1 digit)] ② Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng paghanap ng sagot sa [(100's) X (1 digit)]	① Ang paraan ng paglagay ng limitasyon sa bahagi/bilang sa loob ng mga iba. 「900ENDE KOTAEGA ATTEIRUKA」 [Ang sagot na 900 yen ay tama ba?] 「4HAKONO BAAIDE TASHIKAMEMASHOU」 [Tiyakin ito sa kaso ng 4 na kahon.]	76
14	23×3 NO KAKEZAN (Ang pag-multiply ng 23 X 3)	① Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula (written calculation) ng (2 digit) X (1 digit). ② Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula ng (2 digit) X (1 digit) na ang sagot ay 3 digit na bilang.	① Salitang madalas ginagamit sa matematika 「DAIKIN」 [presyo]. Salitang natatangi sa matematika 「HISSAN」 [written calculation]	85
15	KURIAGARI NO ARU KAKEZAN (Multiplication na may carrying)	① Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pag-multiply ng (2 digit) X (1 digit) na may carrying sa tens place.	①「**V** ZUNI～」[Huwag/hindi + Pandiwa] Hal.「WASUREZUNI～」[Huwag kalimutang ～] ②「SEIHOUKEI」[parisukat]「CHOUHOUKEI」[parihaba]「HEN」[gilid]	93
16	213×3 NO KAKEZAN (Ang pag-multiply ng 213 X 3)	① Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula (written calculation) ng ② Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula ng (3 digit) X (1 digit) na ang sagot ay 4 digit na bilang.	①「1 TANIDE [KAZU]ENNO **N**」＋「～WO [KAZU]TANI **V**」 [1 unit ay ( )yen na **N**] + [Ang V ng ilang bilang/unit] Hal.「1m DE 213ENNO RIBONWO 3m KAIMASHITA.」Bumili ako ng 3 metrong ribbon na [Tig 213 yen bawat 1 metro]	99
17	DOKOKARA KAKETEMO ONAJI (Parehon lang ang saqot kahit alin ang unahing imultiply)	① Ang pag-unawa sa kaso ng gagamit ng kalkulasyong 3 factors. ② Alamin na alin man sa 3 factors ang unahin sa pagkalkula, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba. ③ Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagmultiply ng 3 factors na ( ).	①「[MONO] GA [BASHO] NI [SUURYOU] HAITTEIRU」 [Masanay sa kumplikadong expression na may ilan「bagay」sa「lugar/lalagyan」 Hal.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」 [Sa isang kahon ay may 4 na pirasong cake na tig-85 yen bawat isa.]	104

Leksiyon	Titulo	Mga Nilalaman Para sa Pagtuturo	Mga Expression sa Japanese	Page
18	4×30 NO KAKEZAN (Ang pag-multiply ng 4 X 30)	① Ang pag-unawa sa multiplication ng (1 digit) X (multiples of 10) at paraan ng pagkalkula nito. ② Pansinin na ang pag-multiply katulad ng 4 X 30 ay maaaring kalkulahin sa 4 X 3 X 10, at ang sagot dito ay magiging natin ay product ng 4 X 3 na dinagdagan lamang ng [0].	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]	110
19	21×14 NO KEESAN (Ang pagkalkula ng 21 X 14)	① Ang pag-unawa sa patayong paraan ng pag-multiply ng (2 digits) X (2 digits).	① Masanay sa mga salitang ginagamit sa pagpapakita ng pagkakasunud-sunod. Hal. MAZU, SOSHITE, TSUGINI, SAIGONI [Una/Ang susunod/Pagkatapos/Sa panghuli]	117

1 課/Lesson 1/Leksyon 1

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ずつ	each	tig- ~
さら	plate	plato
こ	a piece/pieces (a counter for round, hard objects)	piraso (ng mabibilog, malalaking bagay)
ぶんで	number of plates/times/portions/ servings/parts	parte; bahagi

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
りんごは（さらに） なんこずつ　あります か。	How many apples are there on each plate?	Ilang mansanas ang nasa bawat plato?
さらは　なんさら ありますか。	How many pieces of plates are there?	Ilang piraso ang mga plato?
３こずつ ４さらぶん で １２こ　あります。	3 pieces (of something) each on 4 plates makes 12 pieces.	Mayroong tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato. Mayroong 12 na mansanas.
３　かける　４は　１２	3 times 4 equals 12. 3×4=12	3 paramihin ng 4 ay 12; 3×4 = 12

1課/Lesson 1 /Leksyon 1

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①「Ａ個ずつ」という考え方と言い方を理解する。
②「１つぶん」という考え方と言い方を理解する。
③「Ａ個ずつＢ皿ぶんでＣ個」という考え方と言い方を理解する。
①To understand the idea and the use of [A each].
②To understand the idea and the use of [1 part].
③To understand the idea and the use of the expression [A number of pieces on B number of plates will make C].
①Ang pag-unawa sa [Tig-A piraso]na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag.
②Ang pag-unawa sa [1 bahagi] na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag.
③Ang pag-unawa sa [Tig-A piraso sa B dami ng plato ay C piraso]na pag-iisip at pananalita/pagtawag.

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

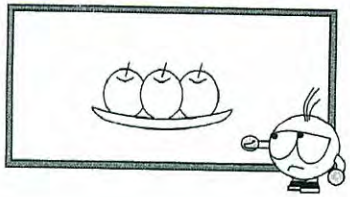
① 同じ数を繰り返し計上する表現「～（数詞）ずつ」
② ある数を１つの単位としてみなす表現「～（数詞）ぶん」
③ 総和を表す助詞「で」
①「～（SUUSHI）ZUTSU」 [(number) each]. The distribution of the same amount/number of units repeatedly.
②「～(SUUSHI) BUN」[～part]. Considering a certain (number) as a unit or part of a whole.
③「DE」 a postpositional particle that denotes the total sum.
①「～(SUUSHI)ZUTSU」[Tig-(bilang)～] Ang pagpamahagi ng parehong bilang nang paulit-ulit.
②「～(SUUSHI) BUN」[(N)bahagi] Ang pagturing sa (anumang)numero bilang isang unit/bahagi.
③「DE」ay postpositional particle na nangangahulugang suma kabuuan.

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

①日本語では数えるものによって数え方が変化します。足し算・引き算の「ものの数え方」を参照してください.
①In the Japanese language, the way of counting things changes depending on the kind and shape of objects being counted, Please refer to the notes on “Counting Things” found in the “Tashizan, Hikizan”.
①Ang pagbilang sa Japanese ay paiba-iba depende sa klase at hugis ng mga binibilang na bagay. Maaaring tingnan ang, “Pagbilang ng mga Bagay” na nasa “Tashizan, Hikizan”.

1 3こずつ 4さらぶんで 12こ

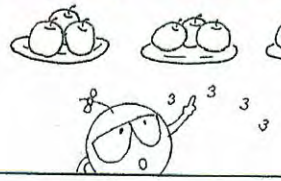
sanko zutsu yonsara bun de juuniko.



りんごは なんこ ありますか。
Ringo wa nanko arimasuka.

1 1つぶんの大きさの理解

りんごは なんこずつ ありますか。
Ringo wa nanko zutsu arimasuka.

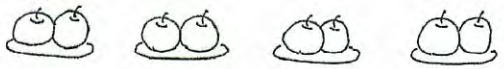


Sanko zutsu arimasu
3こずつ あります。

2

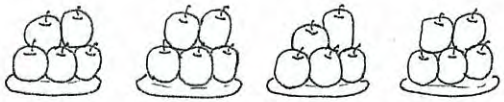
Nanko zutsu arikmasuka.
なんこずつ ありますか。

①

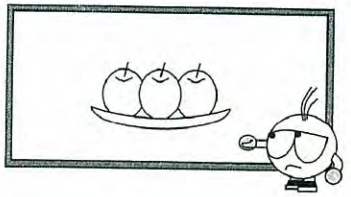


②

③



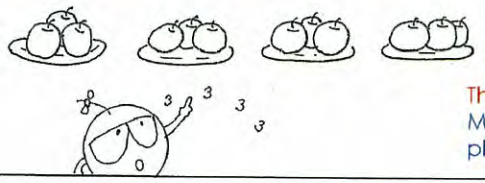
1 3 apples each on 4 plates makes 12 apples.
Tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato ay magiging 12 mansanas



How many apples are there?
Ilan ang mansanas?

1 1つぶんの大きさの理解

How many apples are there on each plate?
Ilang mansanas ang nasa bawat plato?

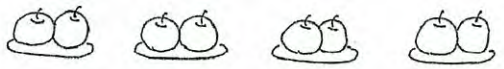


There are 3 apples on each plate.
Mayroong 3 mansanas sa bawat plato.

2

How many on each plate?
Ilan ang nasa bawat plato?

①



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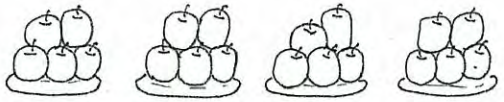
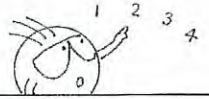


3

さらは なんさら ありますか。

Sara wa nansara arimasuka.



4さら ありま す。

Yonsara arimasu.

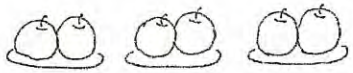
▽

4

なんさら ありますか。

Nansara arimasuka.

①



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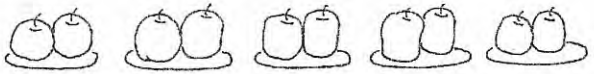
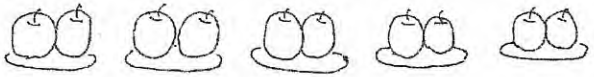
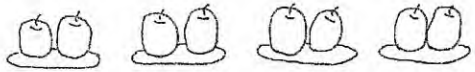


③

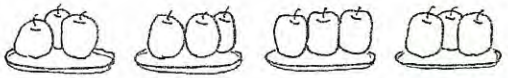
④

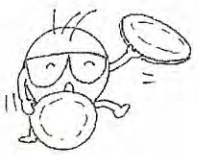


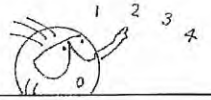


3

How many pieces of plates are there?
Ilang piraso ang mga plato?







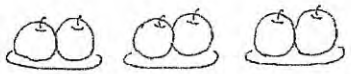
There are 4 plates.
Mayroong 4 na plato.

▽

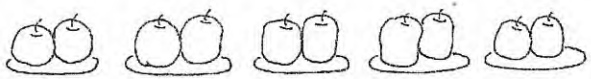
4

How many plates?
Ilan ang plato?

①

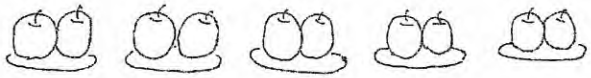


②



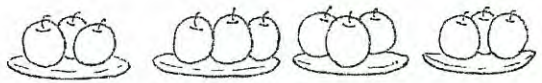
③

④



5

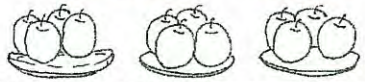
りんごは ぜんぶで 12こ。
Ringo wa zenbu de juuniko.



3こずつ　4さらぶんで　12こ　あります。
Sanko zutsu　yonsarabun de　juuniko　arimasu.

6

① □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu.



② □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu.

③ □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu.

④ □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu.

「1つぶん」の大きさと「いくつぶん」で合計いくつかの理解

5

There are 12 apples in all.
Ang mansanas ay 12 piraso lahat.

There are 3 apples each on 4 plates. There are 12 apples.
Mayroong tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato. Mayroong 12 mansanas.

6

There are ____ apples each on ____ plates. There are ____ apples.
① Mayroong tig -____na mansanas sa _____ plato. Mayroong _____ mansanas.

There are ____ apples each on ___ plates. There are ____ apples.
② Mayroong tig-____ mansanas sa _____ na plato. Mayroong _____ mansanas.

There are ____ apples each on _____ plates. There are_____ apples.
③ Mayroong tig- ____ mansanas sa _____ plato. Mayroong _____ mansanas.

There are ____ apples each on _____ plates. There are_____ apples.
④ Mayroong tig- ____ mansanas sa _____ plato. Mayroong _____ mansanas.

7

なんこずつ　なんさらぶんで　なんこ　ありますか。
Nanko zutsu　nansarabun de　nanko ko　arimasuka

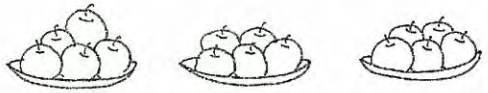
① □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ　あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu

② □こずつ □さらぶんで □こ　あります。
ko zutsu　sarabun de　ko arimasu

③ 3こ□□　4さら□□□で　12こ　あります。
Sanko　yonsara　de　juuniko　arimasu

④ 4こ□□　5さら□□□　20こ　あります。
Yonko　gosara　nijukko　arimasu

⑤



⑥

7

How many apples each on how many plates will make how many apples?
Tig-ilang mansanas sa ilang plato ay magiging ilang mansanas?

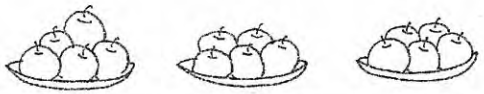
① There are ___ apples each on ___ plates. There are ___ apples.
Mayroong tig-___ mansanas sa ___ plato. Mayroong ___ na mansanas.

② There are ___ apples each on ___ plates. There are ___ apples.
Mayroong tig-___ mansanas sa ___ plato. Mayroong ___ mansanas.

③ There are 3 apples each on 4 plates. There are 12 apples.
Mayroong tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato. Mayroong 12 mansanas.

④ There are 4 apples each on 5 plates. There are 20 apples.
Mayroong tig-4 mansanas sa 5 na plato. Mayroong 20 mansanas.

⑤



⑥

2課/Lesson 2/Leksyon 2

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
かける	times/multiplied by	paramihin;multiply
かけざん	multiplication	multiplication
え	picture; illustration	larawan
ぶん	(mathematical) expression	(mathematical) expression
しき	math formula; equation	math formula; equation
ぜんぶで	in all; in total; everything	lahat
なんこ	how many (pieces)?	Ilang piraso?
もんだい	math problem	math problem

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
３　かける　４は１２	3 times 4 equals 12. 3×4=12	3 paramihin ng 4 ay 12; 3 × 4 = 12
３×４　や　２×４の ような　けいさんを かけざんと　いいます。	calculation such as 3 × 4 and 2 × 4 are called multiplication	Ang pagkalkula na ginagamitan ng mga equations katulad ng 3 x 4 o 2 x 4 ay tinatawag na multiplication o pagpaparami.
えをみて、ぶん　と しきを　いいましょう。	Look at the picture and say math expression and formula/equation.	Tingnan ang larawan at sabihin ang tamang math expression at formula.
ぜんぶで　なんこ あるでしょうか。	How many are there altogether?	Ilang piraso lahat?
もんだいを　しきで あらわしましょう。	Show the math problem using an equation.	Ipakita ang math problem sa pamamagitan ng tamang equation.

2課/Lesson 2 /Leksyon 2

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① 掛け算の意味と記号「×」の使い方を理解する。
②「1つぶん」の大きさを把握して、掛け算を使って全体量を求められるようにする。
①To understand the concept of 'multiplication' and the usage of the symbol [×].
②To get the total number of something by finding 1 part and multiplying / that part.
①Ang pag-unawa sa kahulugan ng multiplication at ang paggamit ng simbolo ng [X].
②Mahanap ang kabuuang bilang sa pag-alam sa dami /laki ng [1 bahagi] at sa pag-multiply nito.

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

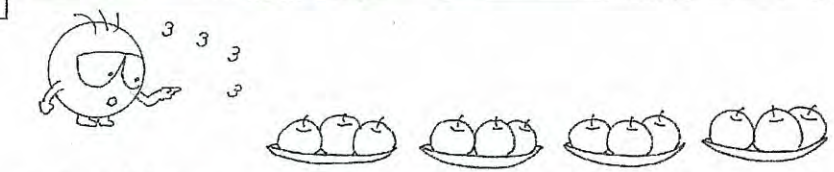
①「×」の言い方および、掛け算の式の読み方を知る。
②「かけざん」という用語を知る。
①To learn the way of saying a symbol [X] for multuplication.
②Knowing the term「KAKEZAN」 [multiplication]
①Matutunan ang pagtawag sa「X」bilang tamang pagbabasa ng multiplication formula.
②Upang malaman ang terminolohiyang「KAKEZAN」[multiplication]

2 3かける4は 12

san kakeru yon wa juuni

乗法の意味・記号「×」・用語「かける」の理解

1



ぶん 3こずつ 4さらぶんで 12こ。
Sanko zutsu yonsarabun de juuniko.

しき 3 × 4 = 12
さん かける よん は じゅうに
san kakeru yon wa juuni

▽

1つぶんの大きさの把握・乗法を使って全体量を求める

2

えを みて、ぶん と しき を いいましょう。
E o mite bun to shiki o iimashoo.

①

□ × □ = □

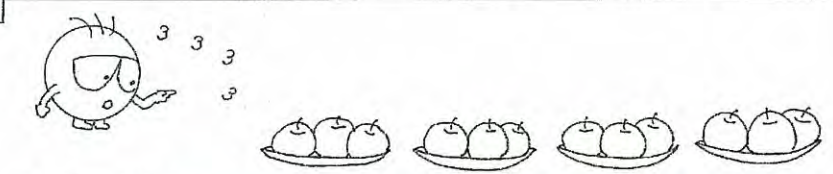
②

□ × □ = □

2 3 times 4 equals 12
3 paramihin sa 4 ay 12.

乗法の意味・記号「×」・用語「かける」の理解

1



math expression: 3 apples each on 4 plates will make 12 apples.
math expression: Tig-3 mansanas sa 4 na plato ay magiging 12 mansanas.

しき 3 × 4 = 12
math formula: Three times four equals 12.
math formula: Tatlo paramihin sa apat ay labindalawa.

▽

1つぶんの大きさの把握・乗法を使って全体量を求める

2

Look at the picture and say the math expression and the formula.
Tingnan ang larawan at sabihin ang tamang math expression at formula.

①

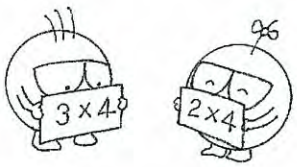
□ × □ = □

②

□ × □ = □

3

３×４ や ２×４ の ような けいさん を
San kakeru yon ya ni kakeru yon no yoona keisan o
かけざん と いいます。
kakezan to iimasu.



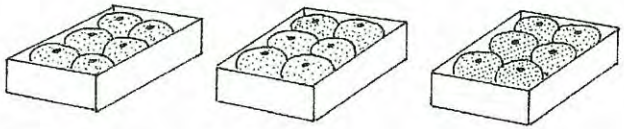
4

ぜんぶで なんこ あるでしょうか。
Zenbu de nanko arudeshooka.

①

□ × □ = □

②



□ × □ = □

5

１ かの もんだいを しきで あらわしましょう。
Ikka no monndai o shiki de arawashimashoo.

3

Calculation process that makes use of equations such as 3 x 4 or 2 x 4 is called multiplication.
Ang pagkalkula na ginagamitan ng mga equations katulad ng 3 x 4 o 2 x 4 ay tinatawag na **multiplication** o **pagpaparami.**

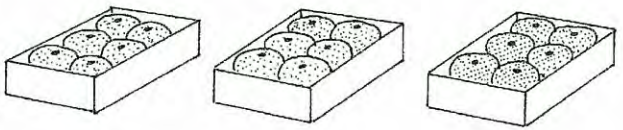
4

How many pieces are there in all?
Ilang piraso lahat?

①

□ × □ = □

②



□ × □ = □

5

Show the above problems by use of equation.
Ipakita ang math problem sa pamamagitan ng tamang equation.

3課/Lesson 3/Leksyon 3

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
２ばい	2 times; double	doble; 2 beses
３ばい	3 times; triple	3 beses
ほん	(counter for the number of sticks)	(Ginagamit na pambilang kung ilang libro.)

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
５ほん	5 pieces (of something long or cylindrical)	5 piraso (ng mahahabang bagay)

（注）塗り潰しの部分は「ものの数え方」に関する日本語です。

3課/Lesson 3 /Leksyon 3

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①「いくつぶん」の概念を知る。
②「いくつぶん」と「何倍」の関係、および「～のＡ倍」の言い方を知る。
①To understand the concept [how many parts of the whole].
②To know the relationship between [how many parts] and [how many times], and the ways of saying [A times of something].
①Alamin ang konsepto ng [ilang bahagi/sukat].
②Alamin ang koneksiyon ng [ilang bahagi/sukat] at [ilang beses ang laki], at , ang konsepto ng tinatawag na [A beses ang laki sa].

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

①「□が□つぶんで□」例：３㎝のテープが２つぶんで６㎝です。
②「Ａ倍」「□のＡ倍」例：２この３ばいは６こです。
①「□GA□TSUBUNDE□」[( )cm. ( ) times equals ( )]. Ex. 3cm NO TEEPUGA 2TSUBUNNDE 6cm DESU [A 3 cm tape, 2 times its length equals/is 6 cm.]
②「"A"BAI」「□NO "A" BAI」[A times][A times □] Ex. 2KONO 3BAIWA 6KO DESU [3times 2pieces, equals/is 6 pieces.]
①「□GA□TSUBUNDE□」[( )beses ng ( )cm ay ( )] Hal.「3cm NO TEEPUGA 2TSUBUNNDE 6cm DESU」2 beses ng [3 cm na teyp] ay 6 na cm.
②「"A"BAI」「□NO "A" BAI」[A beses] [□ A beses] Hal.「2KONO 3BAIWA 6KO DESU」[2 piraso, 3 beses ang dami ay 6 na piraso.]

3 ３cmの ３ばい

sansenchimeetoru no sanbai

連続量についての「いくつぶん」の理解

1

センチメートル

ｃｍ

３cmのテープ

san senchimeetoruno teepu

３cmのテープが ２つぶんで ６cmです。

San senchimeetoru no teepu ga futatsubun de rokusenchimeetoru desu.

３cmのテープが ３つぶんで ９cmです。

San senchimeetoru no teepu ga mittsubun de kyuusenchimeetoru desu.

３cmのテープが ４つぶんで ☐ cmです。

San senchimeetoru no teepu ga yottsubun de senchimeetoru desu.

「いくつぶん」と「何倍」の関係の理解

2

☐ ばい

bai

２つぶんを ２ばい と いいます。

Futatsubun o nibai to iimasu.

３つぶんを ３ばい と いいます。

Mittsubun o sanbai to iimasu.

４つぶんを ☐ と いいます。

Yottsubun o to iimasu.

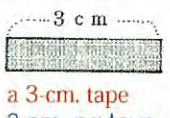
3

A 3-cm. tape, 3 times its length is…

3 cm. na teyp na 3 beses ang haba ay…

連続量についての「いくつぶん」の理解

1



cm. centimeter

cm. centimeter

a 3-cm. tape

3 cm. na teyp

A 3-cm. tape, 2 measures of this tape is 6 cm.

3 cm. na teyp, 2 sukat na teyp na ito ay 6cm.

3 measures of a 3-cm tape is 9 cm.

3 sukat ng 3cm na teyp ay 9 cm.

4 measures of a 3-cm tape is ___ cm.

4 sukat ng 3cm na teyp ay ___ .

「いくつぶん」と「何倍」の関係の理解

2

___ times (more, longer)

___ beses (mas)

2 measures of something is called twice/double.

2 sukat ng isang bagay ay tinatawag na doble.

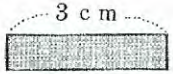
3 measures of something is called thrice/3 times.

3 sukat ng isang bagay ay tinatawag na makiatlo/3 beses.

4 measures of something is called 4 times.

4 na sukat ng isang bagay ay tinatawag na 4 na beses.

3

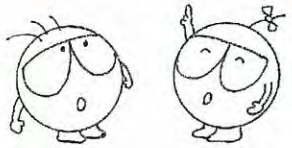


3 cmの 2ばいは 6 cmです。

□ の □ ばい

San senchimeetoru no nibai wa rokusenchimeetoru desu.

no bai



3 × 2 = 6

cm ばい cm

sen chimeetoru bai senchimeetoru

① 3 cmの 3ばいは □ cmです。

San senchimeetoru no sanbai wa senchimeetoru desu.

3 × 3 = □

② 3 cmの 4ばいは □ cmです。

San senchimeetoru no yonbai wa senchimeetoru desu.

3 × 4 = □

③ 3 cmの 5ばいは □ cmです。

San senchimeetoru no gobai wa senchimeetoru desu.

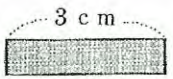
□ × □ = □

④ 2 cmの 5ばいは □ cmです。

Ni senchimeetoru no gobai wa senchimeetoru desu.

□ × □ = □

3

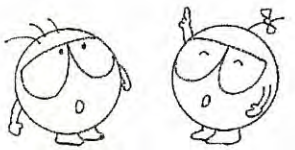


___ times of ___

___ beses (na laki/dami) ng ___

2 times of 3-cm is 6 cm.

2 beses ang haba ng 3cm ay 6 cm.



3 × 2 = 6

3 (cm.) X 2 (times) = 6 (cm.)

3 (cm.) X 2 (beses) = 6 (cm.)

① 3 times of a 3-cm tape is ___ cm.

3 beses ang haba ng 3cm na teyp ay ___ cm.

3 × 3 = □

② 4 times of a 3-cm tape is ___ cm.

4 na beses ang haba ng 3cm na teyp ay ___ cm.

3 × 4 = □

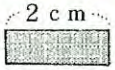
③ 5 times of a 3-cm tape is ___ cm.

5 beses ang haba ng 3cm na teyp ay ___ cm.

□ × □ = □

④ 5 times of a 2-cm tape is ___ cm.

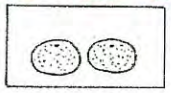
5 beses ang haba ng 2cm na teype ay ___ cm.



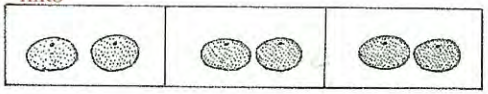
□ × □ = □

4

えを みて ぶん と しきを いいましょう。
E o mite bun to shiki o iimashou.



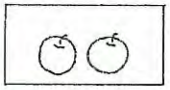
2こ
niko



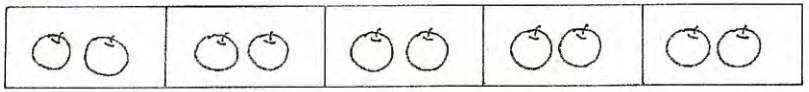
2こ の 3ばいは 6こ です。
Niko no sanbai wa rokko desu.

2 × 3 = 6

①



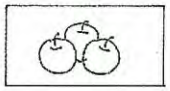
2こ
niko



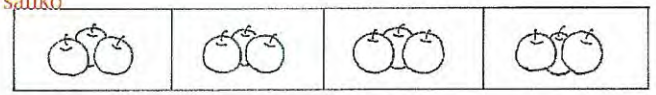
2こ の □ ばいは 10こです。
Niko no bai wa jukko desu.

2 × □ = 10

②



3こ
sanko

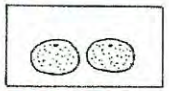


3こ の □ ばいは 12こです。
Sanko no bai wa juuniko desu.

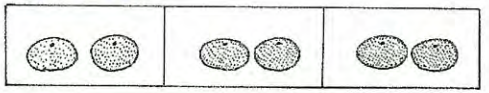
3 × □ = 12

4

Look at the picture and say the correct math expression and equation.
Tingnan ang larawan at sabihin ang tamang math expression at equation.



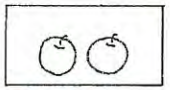
2 oranges
2 dalandan



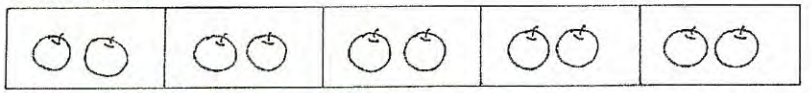
3 times of 2 oranges is 6 oranges.
3 beses ang dami ng 2 dalandan ay 6 na dalandan.

2 × 3 = 6

①



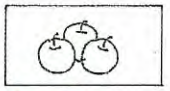
2 apples
2 mansanas



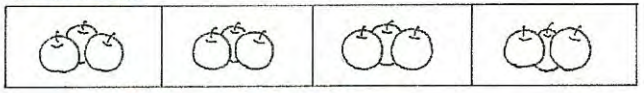
____ times of 2 apples is 10 apples.
____ beses na dami ng 2 mansanas ay 10 mansanas

2 × □ = 10

②



3 apples
3 mansanas

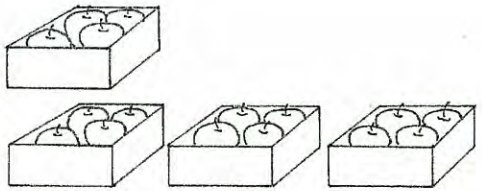


____ times of 3 apples is 12 apples.
____ beses na dami ng 3 mansanas ay 12 mansanas

3 × □ = 12

③

4 こ
yonko

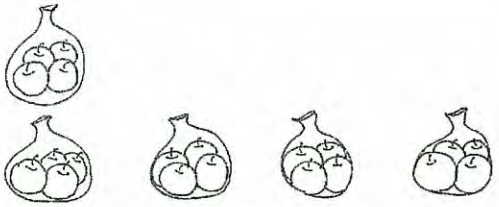


4 この □ ばいは □ こです。 4 × □ = □

Yonko no bai wa ko desu.

④

4 こ
yonko

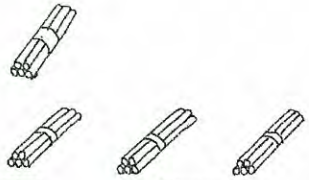


4 この □ ばいは □ こです。 □ × □ = □

Yonko no bai wa ko desu.

⑤

5 ほん
gohon



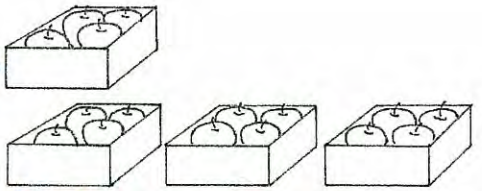
5 ほんの □ ばいは □ ほんです。

Gohon no bai wa hon desu.

□ × □ = □

③

4 apples
4 na mansanas

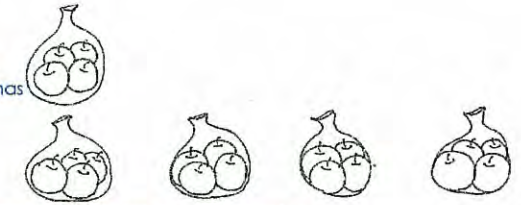


____ times of 4 apples is ____ apples.
____ beses na dami ng 4 na mansanas ay ____ mansanas

4 × □ = □

④

4 apples
4 na mansanas

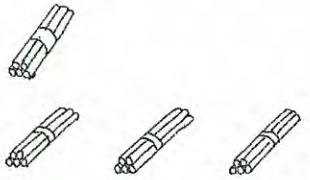


____ times of 4 apples is ____ apples.
____ beses na dami ng 4 na mansanas ay ____ mansanas

□ × □ = □

⑤

5 sticks
5 istiks



____ times of 5 sticks is ____ sticks.
____ beses na dami ng 5 istiks ay ____ istiks

□ × □ = □

4課/Lesson 4/Leksyon 4

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
いくつ	how many	ilan
かず	count/number	bilang
こたえ	answer	sagot
べんりです	easy; convenient	mas madali
九九	multiplication	multiplication table
けいさん	calculate	kalkulahin
まい	(counter for the number of papers)	(Ginagamit na pambilang kung ilang papel.)

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
みかんは　いくつ ありますか。	How many oranges are there?	Ilan ang mga dalandan?
かずを　かきましょう。	Let's write a number.	Isulat natin ang bilang.
こたえを おぼえておくと べんりです。	It is helpful if you memorize the answer/s.	Mas nakakatulong kung isaulo natin ang sagot.
２のだんの　九九	the table of 2 in multiplication	table of 2
九九を　おぼえると けいさんが　はやく できますね。	Calculation becomes faster if we memorize our multiplication table.	Mas mabilis ang pagkalkula kung ating naisaulo ang multiplication table.
２まいずつ	2 pieces each	tig-2

（注）塗り潰しの部分は「ものの数え方」に関する日本語です。

4課/Lesson 4 /Leksyon 4

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①「□のＡ倍」を足し算で計算していると手間がかかることに気づく。
② 掛け算九九を覚えると計算が速くなり便利であることを知る。
③ 五の段と二の段の九九の言い方を知る。
①Being aware that using addition to find the answer to [A times of □] is a lot of work.
②To understand that calculation becomes faster and easier when we memorize the multiplication table.
③To learn how to say the multiplication tables of 5 and 2.
①Mapansin na matra kung gamitin ang addition sa pagkalkula ng [A beses na laki ng □]
②Upang maunawaan na mas mabilis at madali ang pagkalkula kung naisaulo ang multiplication table.
③Pag-alam kung paano isinasaulo at ipinapahayag ang Table of 5 at Table of 2 sa multiplication table.

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

① 算数用語「九九」「□の段」および、五の段と二の段の九九の言い方
②「Ａ個ずつＢ個分でＣ個」
①Math terms「KUKU」[multiplication table],「□NO DAN 」[table of □], and The way of reading/saying the tables of 5 and 2.
②「"A" KO ZUTSU "B" KOBUN DE "C" KO」["B" times "A" pieces will make "C" pieces.]
①Mathematical terms「KUKU」「multiplication table」「□NO DAN 」[table of (　)] at dagdag dito, ang pagbigkas ng mga table of 5 at table of 2.
②「"A" KO ZUTSU "B" KOBUN DE "C" KO」[(B) beses / bahagi ng tig - (A) piraso ay (C) piraso.]

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

①日本で掛け算を学習するときは、1×１から9×9までを唱えながら覚えます。これを通常は「掛け算九九」といいます。九九を覚えると計算が速くなり便利です。
①When learning the process of multiplication in Japan, equations from 1 X 1 up to 9 X 9 are recited repeatedly as a way to memorize them. This is usually called the “Multiplication Table”. Calculation is faster and easier when we memorize our multiplication table.
①Sa pag-aral ng multiplication sa Japan, ang 1 X 1 hanggang 9 X 9 ay paulit-ulit na binibigkas hanggang ito’y maisaulo. Tinatawag itong “Multiplication Table”. Mas madali at mabilis ang pagkalkula kung namemorya natin ito.

4 九九

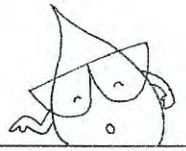
kuku

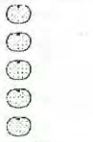
1

九九の必要性

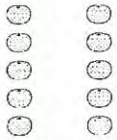
みかんは なんこ ありますか。
Mikan wa nanko arimasuka

□ に かずを かきましょう。
ni kazu o kakimashoo.



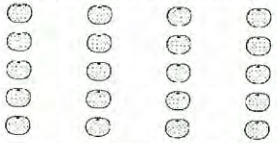


$5 \times 1 = 5$

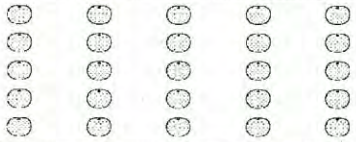


$5 \times 2 = \square$

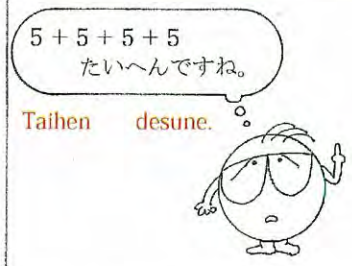
$5 \times 3 = \square$

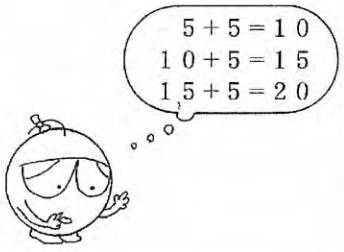


$5 \times 4 = \square$



$5 \times 5 = \square$





4 Multiplication Table

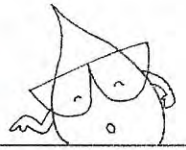
Multiplication Table

1

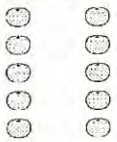
九九の必要性

How many oranges are there?
Ilang dalandan ang mayroon.

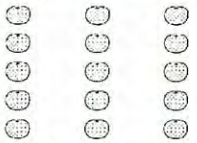
□ Write an answer in each blank.
Isulat ang sagot sa ____



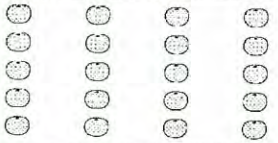
$5 \times 1 = 5$



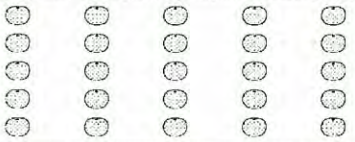
$5 \times 2 = \square$



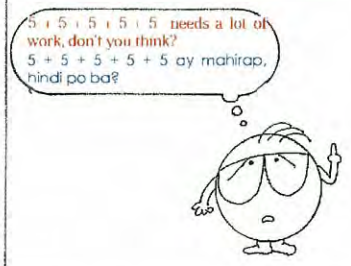
$5 \times 3 = \square$

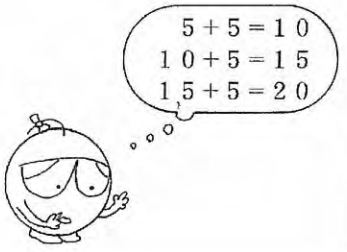


$5 \times 4 = \square$



$5 \times 5 = \square$





2

かけざんの こたえを おぼえておくと べんりです。

Kakezan no kotae o oboeteokuto benridesu.

3

5 × 1 = 5	5 1 が 5 go ichi ga go
5 × 2 = 10	5 2 10 go ni juu
5 × 3 = 15	5 3 15 go san juugo
5 × 4 = 20	5 4 20 go shi nijuu
5 × 5 = 25	5 5 25 go go nijuugo
5 × 6 = 30	5 6 30 go roku sanjuu
5 × 7 = 35	5 7 35 go shichi sanjuugo
5 × 8 = 40	5 8 40 go ha shijuu
5 × 9 = 45	5 9 45 go ku shijuugo

2

It is helpful if you memorize answers to multiplication.
Mas nakakatulong kung ating isaulo ang mga sagot ng multiplication.

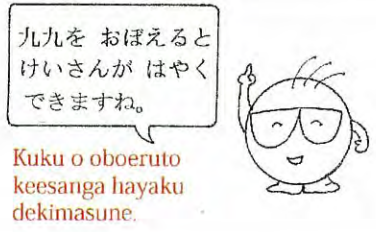
3

English Way	Japanese Way	Japanese Way in Tagalog
5 times 1 equals 5	five, one is five	lima, isa ay lima
5 times 2 equals 10	five, two is ten	lima, dalawa ay sampu
5 times 3 equals 15	five, three is fifteen	lima, tatlo ay labinlima
5 times 4 equals 20	five, four is twenty	lima, apat ay dalawampu
5 times 5 equals 25	five, five is twenty five	lima, lima ay dalawampu't lima
5 times 6 equals 30	five, six is thirty	lima, anim ay tatlumpu
5 times 7 equals 35	five, seven is thirty-five	lima, pito ay tatlumpu't lima
5 times 8 equals 40	five, eight is forty	lima, walo ay apatnapu
5 times 9 equals 45	five, nine is forty five	lima, siyam ay apatnapu't lima

4

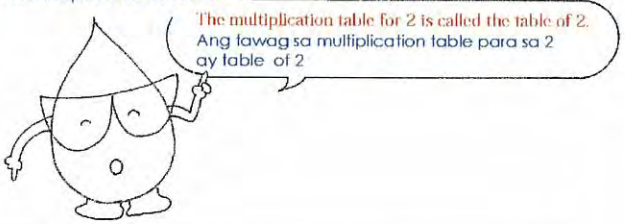
これを **九九** と いいます。
Kore o kuku to iimasu.

2 × 1 = 2	2 1 が 2 ni ichi ga ni
2 × 2 = 4	2 2 が 4 ni nin ga shi
2 × 3 = 6	2 3 が 6 ni san ga roku
2 × 4 = 8	2 4 が 8 ni shi ga hachi
2 × 5 = 10	2 5 10 ni go juu
2 × 6 = 12	2 6 12 ni roku juuni
2 × 7 = 14	2 7 14 ni shichi juiushi
2 × 8 = 16	2 8 16 ni hachi juuroku
2 × 9 = 18	2 9 18 ni ku juuhachi



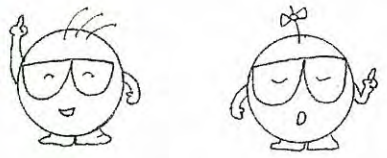
4

This is called the "multiplication table".
Ang tawag dito ay "multiplication table".



2, 1 is 2	2, 1 ay 2
2, 2 is 4	2, 2 ay 4
2, 3 is 6	2, 3 ay 6
2, 4 is 8	2, 4 ay 8
2, 5 is 10	2, 5 ay 10
2, 6 is 12	2, 6 ay 12
2, 7 is 14	2, 7 ay 14
2, 8 is 16	2, 8 ay 16
2, 9 is 18	2, 9 ay 18

Calculation becomes faster when we memorize our multiplication table.
Mas mabilis ang pagkalkula kung ating naisaulo ang multiplication table.



2, 3 is 6
2, 3 ay 6

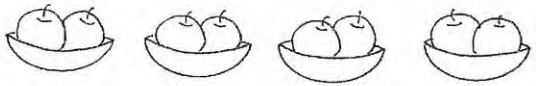
2, 4 is 8
2, 4 ay 8

2, 5 is 10
2, 5 ay 10

5

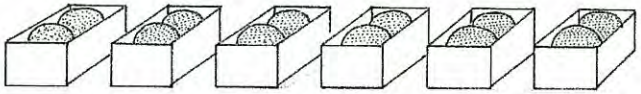
① 2こずつ 4さらぶんで なんこですか。
Niko zutsu yonsara bun de nankodesuka.

□ × □ = □



② 2こずつ 6はこぶんで なんこですか。
Niko zutsu rokuhako bun de nankodesuka.

□ × □ = □



③ 2ほんずつ 8さらぶんで なんぼんですか。
Nihon zutsu hachisara bun de nanbondesuka.

□ × □ = □

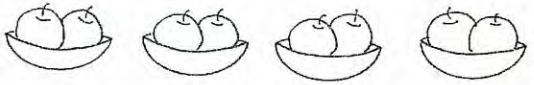
④ 2まいずつ 9さらぶんで なんまいですか。
Nimai zutsu kyuusara bun de nanmaikdesuka.

□ × □ = □

5

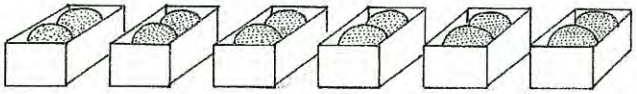
① There are 2 apples each on 4 plates. How many apples are there?
Mayroong tig-2 mansanas sa 4 na plato. Ilan ang mansanas

□ × □ = □



② There are 2 melons each inside 6 boxes. How many melons are there?
Mayroong tig-2 melon sa 6 na kahon. Ilan ang melon?

□ × □ = □



③ There are 2 carrots each on 8 plates. How many carrots are there?
Mayroong tig-2 karot sa 8 plato. Ilan ang karot?

□ × □ = □

④ There are 2 pancakes each on 9 plates. How many pancakes are there?
Mayroong tig-2 hotcake sa 9 na plato. Ilan ang hotcake?

□ × □ = □

5 課/Lesson 5/Leksyon 5

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ふくろ	bag; sack; container of various kinds	supot; lalagyan
ふえる	increase	dadami; lalaki

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
1 ふくろ　ふえると（みかんは）なんこふえますか。	If 1 bag (of oranges) is added, the number of oranges will be increased by how many?	Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot (ng dalandan),dadami ng ilang piraso?

5 課/Lesson 5 /Leksyon 5

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① 三の段と四の段の九九の構成と唱え方を知る。
② 掛ける数が「１」大きくなると、答えが「掛けられる数」の分だけ大きくなることに気づく。
①To learn the composition and the way of saying / reading the multiplication tables of 3 and 4.
②Being aware that when a multiplier increases in number by 1, the answer increases by the amount of multiplicand.
①Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas ng table of 3 at table of 4 ng multiplication table.
②Upang maunawaan na pag sinabing [lumaki/nadagdagan ng 1 supot] ang dinadagdag na bilang ay ang [bilang na kabilang sa 1 supot].

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

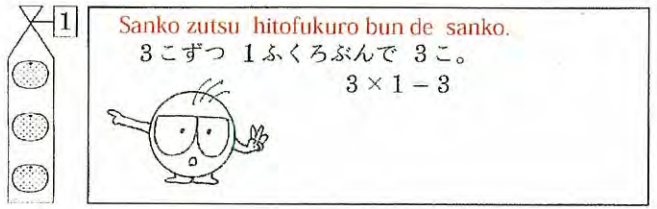
① 三の段と四の段の九九の言い方
②「１袋増えると、みかんはＡ個増えます。」
①The way of saying/reading the multiplication tables of 3 and 4.
②「1FUKURO FUERUTO、MIKANWA "A "KO FUEMASU」 [If 1bag is added, oranges will be increased by "A".]
①Ang pagbigkas ng multiplication table sa table of 3 at table of 4.
②「1FUKURO FUERUTO、MIKANWA "A "KO FUEMASU」 [Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot, dadami ng A piraso]

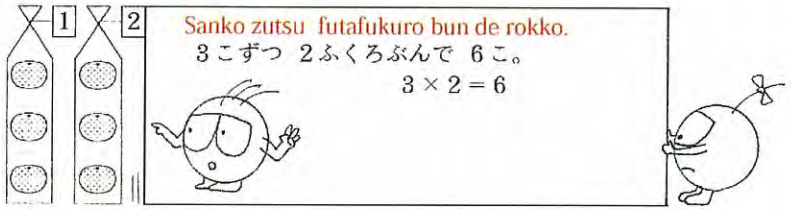
5 1ふくろ ふえると なんこ ふえますか

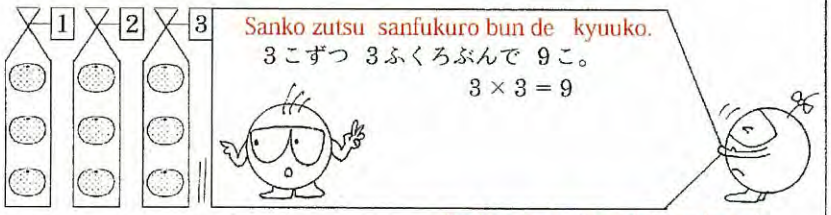
hitofukuro　fueruto　nanko　fuemasuka

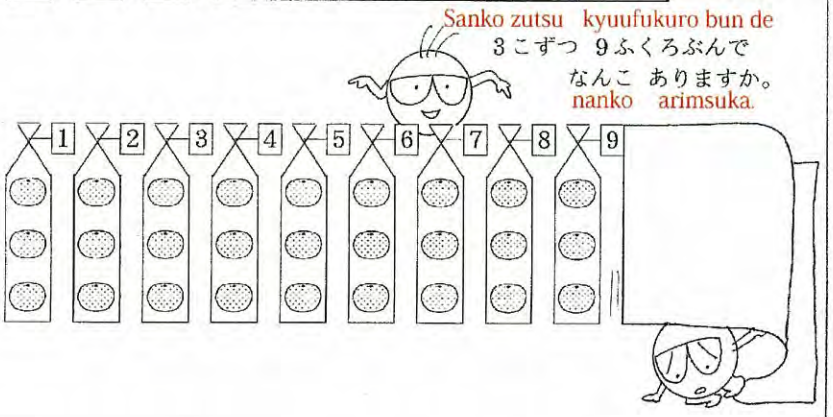
「三の段の九九」の構成

1







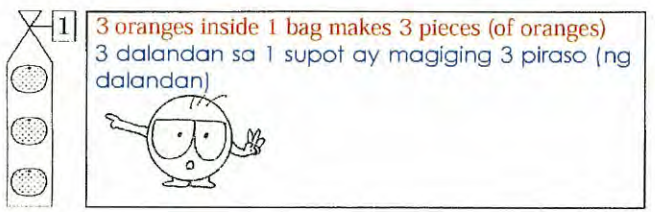


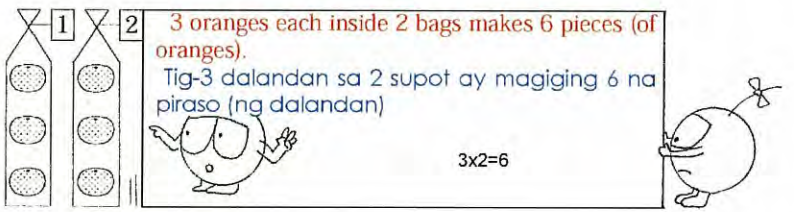
5 If we add 1 bag (of oranges), the number of oranges will be increased by how many ?

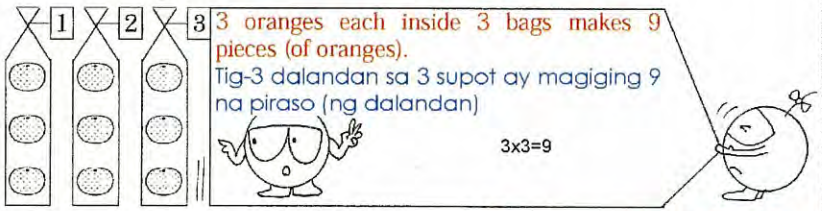
Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot (ng dalandan),dadami ng ilang piraso?

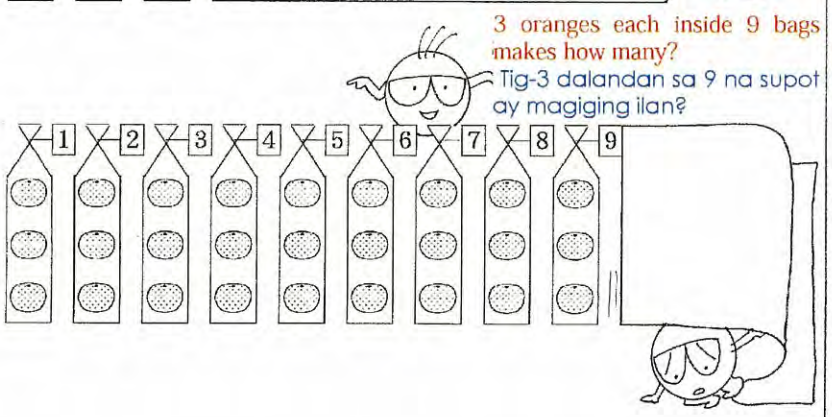
「三の段の九九」の構成

1







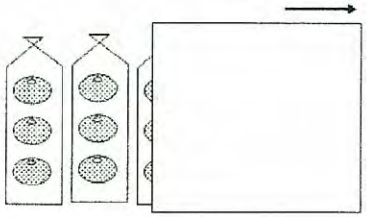


3 × 1 = 3	3 1 が 3 san ichi ga san
3 × 2 = 6	3 2 が 6 san ni ga roku
3 × 3 = 9	3 3 が 9 sa zan ga ku
3 × 4 = 12	3 4 12 san shi juuni
3 × 5 = 15	3 5 15 san go juugo
3 × 6 = 18	3 6 18 sabu roku juuhachi
3 × 7 = 21	3 7 21 san shichi nijuuichi
3 × 8 = 24	3 8 24 san pa nijuushi
3 × 9 = 27	3 9 27 san ku nijuushichi

「３のだんの九九」を
おぼえましょう。

San no dan no kuku o
oboemashoo.

hito fukuro zutsu zurasu
1ふくろずつ ずらす



まえのページの えを
かみで かくして
「３のだんの九九」を
おぼえる れんしゅうを
しましょう。

Mae no peeji no e o
kami de kakushite
san no dan no kuku o
oboeru renshuu o
shimashoo.

3, 1 is 3 3, 1 ay 3

3, 2 is 6 3, 2 ay 6

3, 3 is 9 3, 3 ay 9

3, 4 is 12 3, 4 ay 12

3, 5 is 15 3, 5 ay 15

3, 6 is 18 3, 6 ay 18

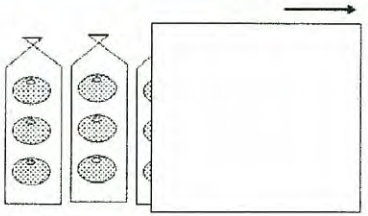
3, 7 is 21 3, 7 ay 21

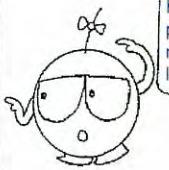
3, 8 is 24 3, 8 ay 24

3, 9 is 27 3, 9 ay 27

Let's memorize the table
of 3.
Isaulo natin ang table
of 3

Remove the cover bag by bag at a time.
Paisa-isang tanggalan ng takip.





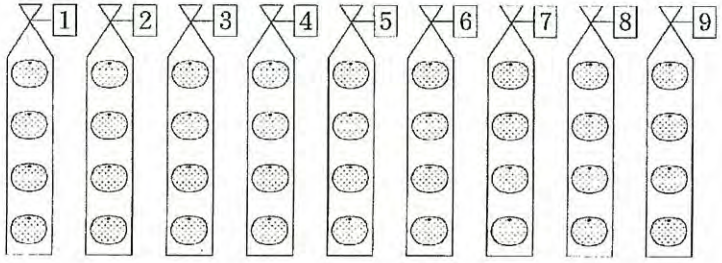
Get a piece of paper and cover
the illustration on the previous
page. Let's practice how to
memorize the table of 3.
Kumuha ng isang pirasong
papel at takpan ang larawan
na nasa kabilang pahina.
Isaulo natin ang table of 3

3

これは「４のだんの九九」です。
Kore wa yon no dan no kuku desu.

4 × 1 = 4	4 1 が 4 shi ichi ga shi
4 × 2 = 8	4 2 が 8 shi ni ga hachi
4 × 3 = 12	4 3 12 shi san juuni
4 × 4 = 16	4 4 16 shi shi juuroku
4 × 5 = 20	4 5 20 shi go nijuu
4 × 6 = 24	4 6 24 shi roku nijuushi
4 × 7 = 28	4 7 28 shi shichi nijuuhachi
4 × 8 = 32	4 8 32 shi ha sanjuuni
4 × 9 = 36	4 9 36 shi ku sanjuuroku

これで「４のだんの九九」を おぼえる
れんしゅうを しましょう。
Kore de yon no dan no kuku o oboeru renshuu o shimashoo.



3

Here is the table of 4.
Ito ang table of 4.

4, 1 is 4 4, 1 ay 4

4, 2 is 8 4, 2 ay 8

4, 3 is 12 4, 3 ay 12

4, 4 is 16 4, 4 ay 16

4, 5 is 20 4, 5 ay 20

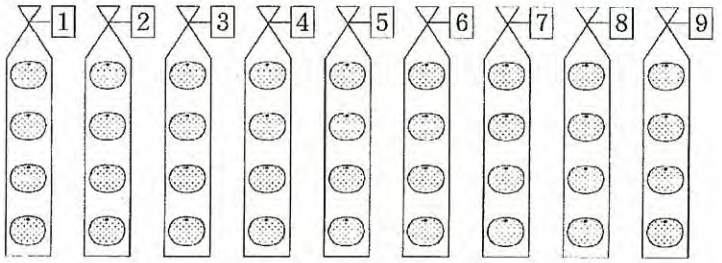
4, 6 is 24 4, 6 ay 24

4, 7 is 28 4, 7 ay 28

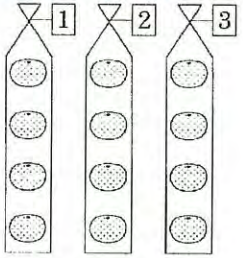
4, 8 is 32 4, 8 ay 32

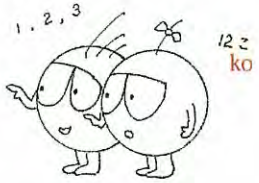
4, 9 is 36 4, 9 ay 36

Let's practice and memorize the Table of 4 by using this.
Isaulo natin ang table of 4 sa pamamagitan nito.

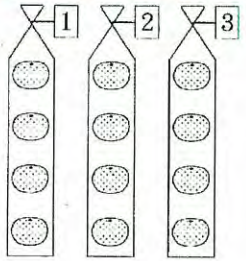


3ふくろ あります。
Sanfukuro arimsu.

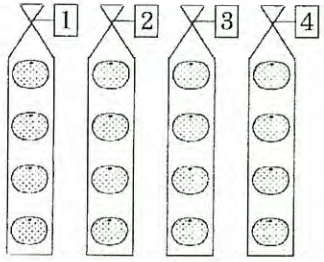




1ふくろ ふえると、みかんは なんこ ふえますか。
Hitofukuro fueruto, mikan wa nanko furmasuka.



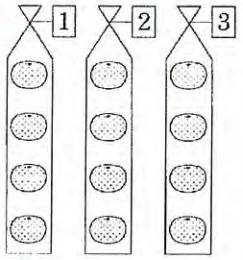
みかんは □ こ ふえます。
mikan wa ko fuemasu.

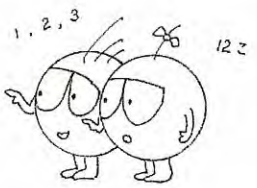


みかんは また □ こ ふえます。
mikan wa mata ko fuemasu.

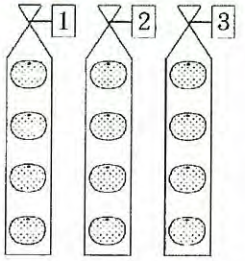
1ふくろ ふえると、みかんは □ こ ふえます。
Hitofukuro fueruto, mikan wa ko fuemasu.

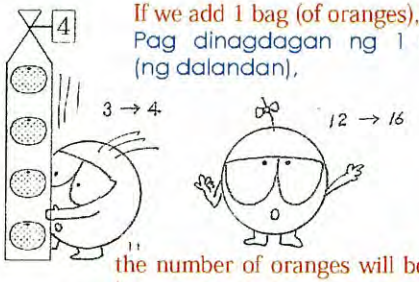
There are 3 bags (of oranges).
Mayroong 3 supot na dalandan.



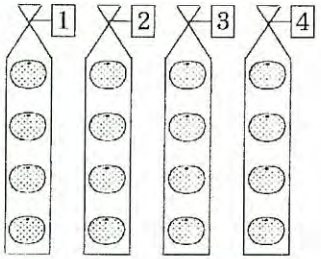


If we add 1 bag of oranges, the number of oranges will be increased by how many?
Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot (ng dalandan), dadami ng ilang piraso (dalandan)?





If we add 1 bag (of oranges),
Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot (ng dalandan),
the number of oranges will be increased by ___.
Dadami ng ____ piraso (dalandan).



Again, if we add another bag (of oranges),
Pag dinagdagan uli ng 1 pang supot (ng dalandan)
again, the number of oranges will be increased by how many?
madadagdagan na naman uli ng ____ piraso (dalandan)

If we add 1 bag (of oranges), the number of oranges will be increased by ___.
Pag dinagdagan ng 1 supot (ng dalandan), dadami ng ____ piraso (dalandan).

6課/Lesson 6/Leksyon 6

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
おおきくなる	increase	lalaki; dadami

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
1 おおきくなると	increased by 1	Kung ang (bagay) ay dadami ng 1 (supot)

6課/Lesson 6 /Leksyon 6

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① 六の段と七の段の九九の構成と唱え方を知る。
①To learn the composition and the way of saying the multiplication tables of 6 and 7.
①Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas sa table of 6 at table of 7 sa multiplication table.

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

① 六の段と七の段の九九の言い方
②「増える」と「大きくなる」の２つの言い方があることに気づく。
①Reading/saying the multiplication tables 6 and 7.
②To find out that「FUERU」[to increase] and「OOKIKUNARU」[to become bigger (in amount/number)] are 2 ways of expressing the increase in the number or amount of things/objects.
①Ang pagbigkas ng table of 6 at table of 7 sa multiplication table.
②Mapansin na ang「FUERU」[dadami] at ang「OOKIKUNARU」[lalaki] ay klaseng pagtawag sa pagdagdag o pagdami ng mga bagay.

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

①日本の算数では、「具体的なものの数」が増える場合は「増える」といい、「数そのもの」が増える場合は、「大きくなる」と言います。 （例）「みかんが５個ふえた。」　〇 「みかんが5個大きくなった。」×
①Mathematics in Japan distinguishes between things that increase in number (countable, concrete things), and those that increase in size (the number in itself). (For example):The oranges increased by 5 pieces. (Correct) The oranges became a size bigger/larger by 5 pieces. (Incorrect)
①Ang mathematics sa Japan ay kinikilala ang kaibhan ng pagdami ng bagay (na nabibilang), at bagay na lumalaki ang bilang (haba, laki, bilang mismo). (Halimbawa):Ang dalandan ay dumami ng 5 piraso. (Tama) Ang dalandan ay lumaki ng 5 piraso. (Hindi tama)

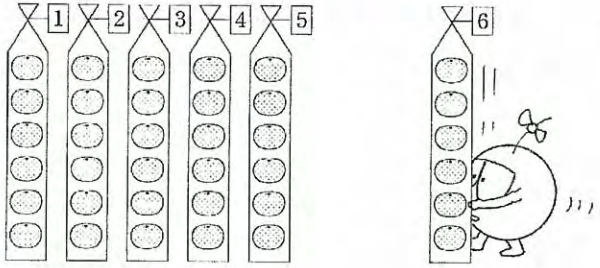
6 1おおきくなると

ichi ookiku naruto

1 「六の段の九九」の構成

1ふくろ ふえると、みかんは なんこ ふえますか。
Hitofukuro fueruto, mikan wa nanko fuemasuka.

5→6
1ふくろ Hitofukuro
ふえる。fueru.



みかん 30こ→36こ
Mikan sanjukko sanjuurokko

□ こ ふえます。
ko fuemasu.

6こずつ 5 ふくろで 30 こ。
Rokko zutsu gofukuro de sanjukko.

1ふくろ Hitofukuro ふえると fueruto, なんこ nanko ふえますか。 fuemasuka.

30 → 36

6こずつ 6 ふくろで 36 こ。
Rokko zutsu rokufukuro de sanjuurokko

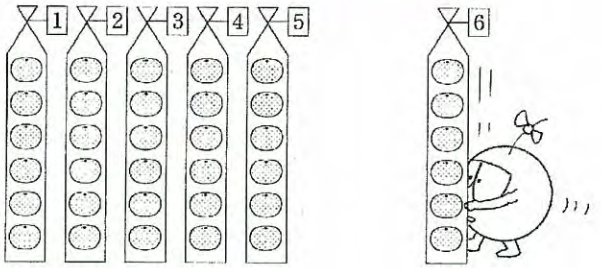
1ふくろ ふえると、みかんは □ こ ふえます。
Hitofukuro fueruto, mikan wa ko fuemasu.

6 If the (object) is increased by 1 (bag)
Kung ang (bagay) ay dadami ng 1 (supot)

1 「六の段の九九」の構成

If the bags of oranges is increased by 1 more, the number of oranges will is increased by how many?
Kung ang mga supot ng dalandan ay dadami ng 1 pa, ilang dalandan ang madadagdag?

1 bag was add
1 supot ang nadagdag



30 oranges --- 36 oranges
30 dalandan --- 36 dalandan
___ pieces will be increased
___ piraso ang madadagdag

6 oranges each in (5) bags will make (30) oranges.
Tig-6 na dalandan sa ⌝5 supot ay magiging ⌜30 dalandan.

If the bags increased by 1 / Kung dadami ng 1 supot ⇩
how many oranges will be added? / ilang dalandan ang madadagdag? ⇩

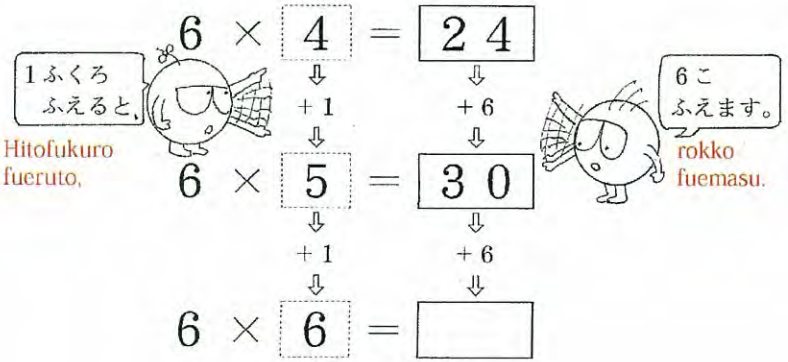
30 → 36

6 oranges each in □6bags will make ⌝36 oranges.
Tig-6 na dalandan sa ⊐6 na supot ay magiging ⊐36 dalandan

If the bags of oranges increased by 1, ___ oranges will be added.
Kung ang supot ng dalandan ay dadami ng 1, ___ dalandan ang madadagdag.

「6のだんの九九」を おぼえましょう。
Roku no dan no kuku o oboemashoo.

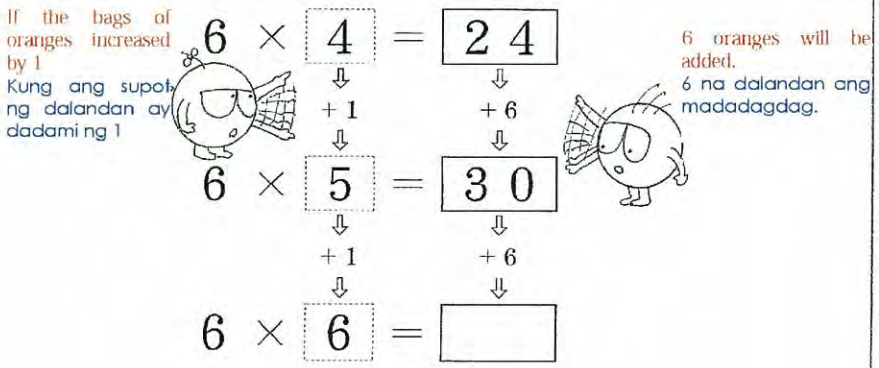
6 × 1 = 6	6 1 が 6 roku ichi ga roku
6 × 2 = 12	6 2 12 roku ni juuni
6 × 3 = 18	6 3 18 roku san juuhachi
6 × 4 = 24	6 4 24 roku shi nijuushi
6 × 5 = 30	6 5 30 roku go sanjuu
6 × 6 = 36	6 6 36 roku roku sanjuuroku
6 × 7 = 42	6 7 42 roku shichi shijuuni
6 × 8 = 48	6 8 48 roku ha shijuuhachi
6 × 9 = 54	6 9 54 rokku gojuushi



Hitofukuro fueruto,
rokko fuemasu.

Let's memorize the table of 6.
Isaulo natin ang table of 6.

6 × 1 = 6	6(ろく) 1(いち) が 6
6 × 2 = 12	6(ろく) 2(に) 12
6 × 3 = 18	6(ろく) 3(さん) 18
6 × 4 = 24	6(ろく) 4(し) 24
6 × 5 = 30	6(ろく) 5(ご) 30
6 × 6 = 36	6(ろく) 6(ろく) 36
6 × 7 = 42	6(ろく) 7(しち) 42
6 × 8 = 48	6(ろく) 8(は) 48
6 × 9 = 54	6(ろっ) 9(く) 54

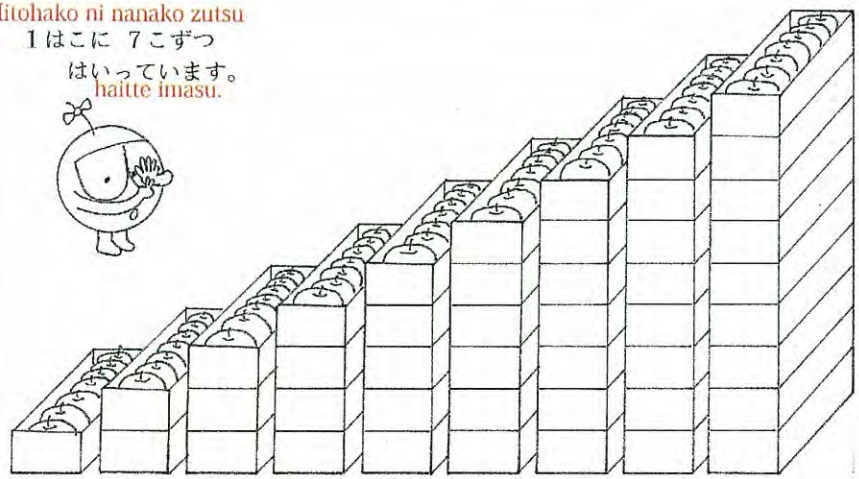


If the bags of oranges increased by 1
Kung ang supot ng dalandan ay dadami ng 1

6 oranges will be added.
6 na dalandan ang madadagdag.

3

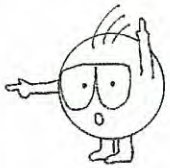
Hitohako ni nanako zutsu
1はこに 7こずつ
はいっています。
haitte imasu.



7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63

うえの えを みて、かけざんの こたえを かきましょう。
Ue no e o mite kakezan no kotae o kakimashoo.

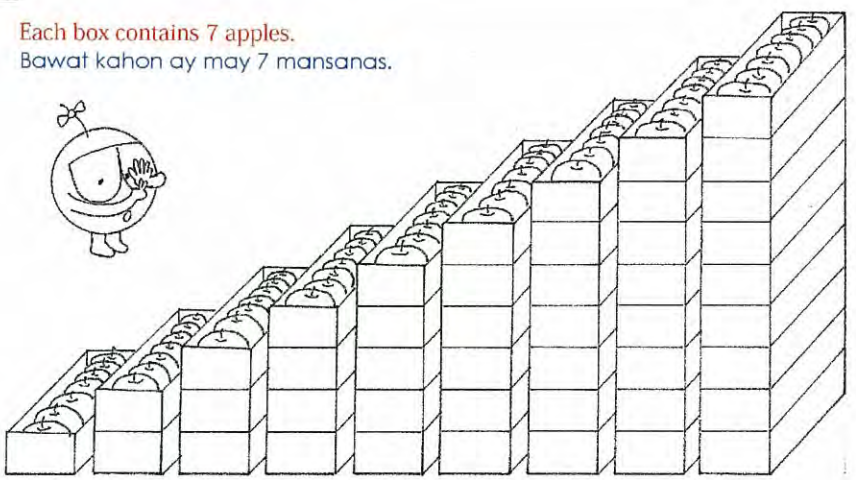
$7 \times 1 =$ ☐
$7 \times 2 =$ ☐
$7 \times 3 =$ ☐
$7 \times 4 =$ ☐
$7 \times 5 =$ ☐
$7 \times 6 =$ ☐
$7 \times 7 =$ ☐
$7 \times 8 =$ ☐
$7 \times 9 =$ ☐



「七の段の九九」の構成

3

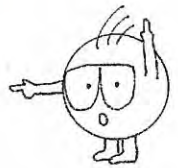
Each box contains 7 apples.
Bawat kahon ay may 7 mansanas.



7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63

Look at the illustrations above and write the correct answers.
Tingnan ang larawan sa itaas at isulat ang tamang sagot.

$7 \times 1 =$ ☐
$7 \times 2 =$ ☐
$7 \times 3 =$ ☐
$7 \times 4 =$ ☐
$7 \times 5 =$ ☐
$7 \times 6 =$ ☐
$7 \times 7 =$ ☐
$7 \times 8 =$ ☐
$7 \times 9 =$ ☐



4

「７のだんの九九」のこたえをかきましょう。
Shichi no dan no kuku no kotae o kakimashoo.

7 × 1 = 7	7 1 が 7 shichi ichi ga shichi
7 × 2 =	7 2 shichi ni
7 × 3 =	7 3 shichi san
7 × 4 =	7 4 shichi shi
7 × 5 =	7 5 shichi go
7 × 6 =	7 6 shichi roku
7 × 7 =	7 7 shichi shichi
7 × 8 =	7 8 shichi ha
7 × 9 =	7 9 shichi ku

hako はこ　ringo りんご

7 × 2 = 14

ここが
1おおきく
なると、
Kokoga
ichi ookiku
naruto

こたえは
いくつ おおきく
なりますか。
kotae wa
ikutsu ookiku
narimasuka.

7 × 3 = 21

7 × 4 = □

4

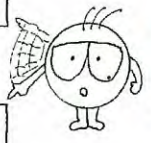
Write the answers to the table of 7.
Isulat ang mga sagot sa table of 7.

7 × 1 = 7	7 1 が 7 しち いち
7 × 2 =	7 2 しち に
7 × 3 =	7 3 しち さん
7 × 4 =	7 4 しち し
7 × 5 =	7 5 しち ご
7 × 6 =	7 6 しち ろく
7 × 7 =	7 7 しち しち
7 × 8 =	7 8 しち は
7 × 9 =	7 9 しち く

はこ　りんご

7 × 2 = 14

If this one here increases by 1
Kung ito ay lalaki ng 1 (bilang)



the answer will be increased by how many?
ang sagot ay lalaki ng ilan (bilang)?

7 × 3 = 21

7 × 4 = □

7課/Lesson 7/Leksyon 7

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ことになる	will become	magiging
たべる	eat	kakain
さつ	(counter for the number of books)	piraso(ng mga babasahin katulad ng aklat,magasin)
ほん	book	aklat

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
なんこ　たべることになりますか。	How many (pieces of something) are we going to eat?	Ilang (mansanas) ang makakain?
1さつずつ　ほんをよみます。	Read a books one by one.	Nakakabasa ako ng 1 aklat .

（注）塗り潰しの部分は「ものの数え方」に関する日本語です。

7課/Lesson 7 /Leksyon 7

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① ハの段と九の段および一の段の九九の構成と唱え方を知る。
①To learn the composition and the way of saying the multiplication tables of 8 and 9 as well as table of 1.
①Alamin ang komposisyon at pagbigkas ng table of 8 at table of 9, kasama na dito ang table of 1 sa multiplication table.

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

① ハの段と九の段および一の段の九九の言い方
② 期間などを単位とした言い方「で」（例） １週間で、２日で
③ 動作をした結果を表す言い方「Vことになる」（３個食べることになる）
①The ways of reading/saying the multiplication tables of 8, 9 and 1.
②Using「DE」[in]. To denote a period of time or day. Ex. 1SHUUKAN「DE」["in" one week.] FUTSUKA「DE」["in" 2 days.]
③Using words that mean a result action,「V KOTONI NARU」[to become/to be done] Ex. 3KO TABERU KOTONINARU. [3 pieces will be eaten.] *V is verb.
①Ang pagbigkas sa table of 8, table of 9, pati na ang table of 1 ng multiplication table.
②Ang paggamit ng「DE」[sa] bilang isang bahagi o yunit ng panahon o araw. Hal. 1SHUUKAN「DE」["Sa" isang linggo], FUTSUKA「DE」["Sa" 2 araw]
③Ang paggamit sa expression na「V KOTONI NARU」[ma+Pandiwa+in] Hal. [3piraso ang makakain.] * Ang V ay pandiwa

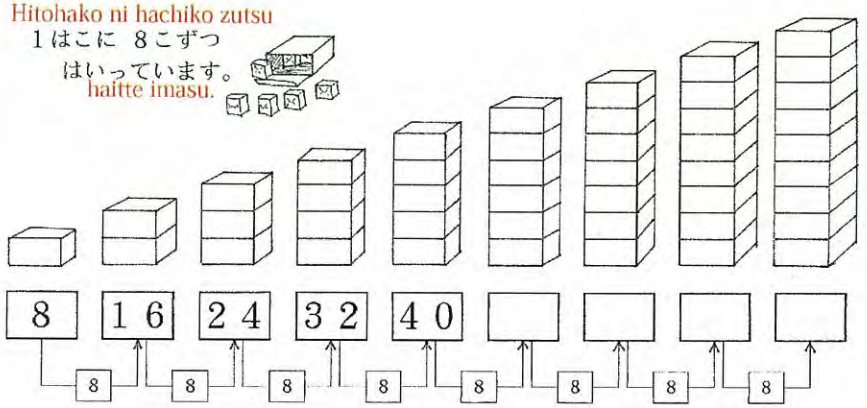
7 なんこ たべることに なりますか。

Nanko taberu koto ni narimasuka.

「八の段の九九」の構成・用語・唱え方

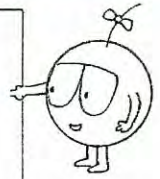
1

Hitohako ni hachiko zutsu
1はこに 8こずつ
はいっています。
haitte imasu.



1はこ ふえると、8こ ふえます。
Hitohako fueruto, hachiko fuemasu.

「8のだんの九九」をつくりましょう。
Hachi no dan no kuku o tukurimashoo.



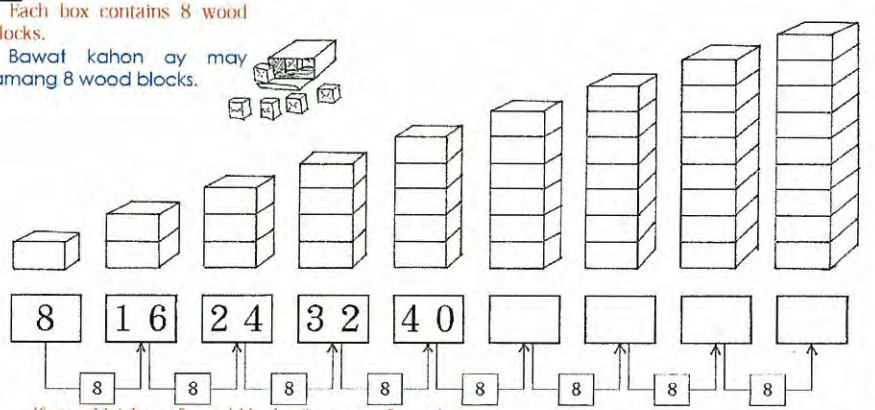
8 × 1 =	8 1 が 8 hachi ichi ga hachi
8 × 2 =	8 2 hachi ni
8 × 3 =	8 3 hachi san
8 × 4 =	8 4 hachi shi
8 × 5 =	8 5 hachi go
8 × 6 =	8 6 hachi roku
8 × 7 =	8 7 hachi shichi
8 × 8 =	8 8 happa
8 × 9 =	8 9 hakku

7 How many (apples) will be eaten?
Ilang (mansanas) ang makakain?

「八の段の九九」の構成・用語・唱え方

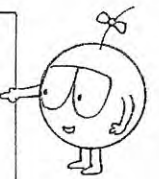
1

Each box contains 8 wood blocks.
Bawat kahon ay may lamang 8 wood blocks.



If we add 1 box of wood blocks, 8 pieces of wood blocks will be added.
Kung dagdagan natin ng 1 kahon ng wood blocks, 8 pirasong wood blocks ang madadagdag.

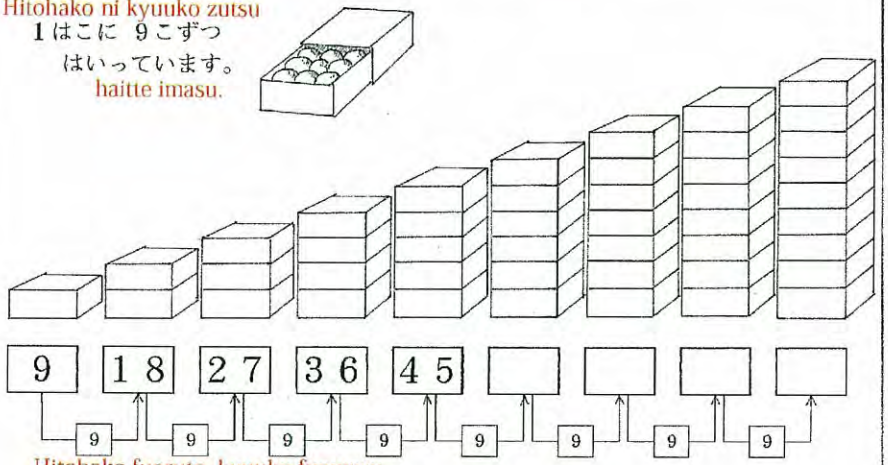
Let's make the table of 8.
Gawin natin ang table of 8.



8 × 1 =	8 1 が 8 はち いち
8 × 2 =	8 2 はち に
8 × 3 =	8 3 はち さん
8 × 4 =	8 4 はち し
8 × 5 =	8 5 はち ご
8 × 6 =	8 6 はち ろく
8 × 7 =	8 7 はち しち
8 × 8 =	8 8 はっ ぱ
8 × 9 =	8 9 はっ く

2

Hitohako ni kyuuko zutsu
１はこに ９こずつ
はいっています。
haitte imasu.



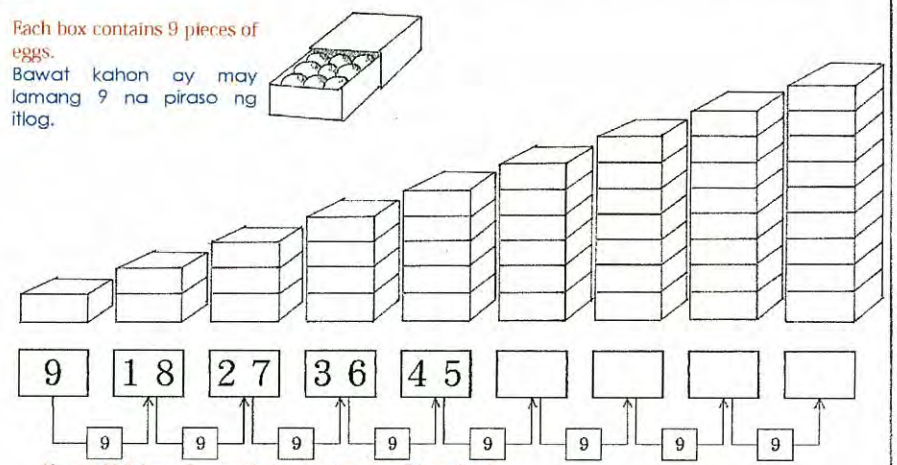
Hitohako fueruto, kyuuko fuemasu.
１はこ ふえると、９こ ふえます。

Ku no dan no kuku o tukurimashoo.
「９のだんの九九」をつくりましょう。

9 × 1 =	9 1 が 9 ku ichi ga ku
9 × 2 =	9 2 ku ni
9 × 3 =	9 3 ku san
9 × 4 =	9 4 ku shi
9 × 5 =	9 5 ku go
9 × 6 =	9 6 ku roku
9 × 7 =	9 7 ku shichi
9 × 8 =	9 8 ku ha
9 × 9 =	9 9 ku ku

2

Each box contains 9 pieces of eggs.
Bawat kahon ay may lamang 9 na piraso ng itlog.



If we add 1 box of eggs, 9 pieces of eggs will be added.
Kung dagdagan natin ng 1 kahon ng itlog, 9 na piraso ng itlog ang madadagdag.

Let's make the table of 9.
Gawin natin ang table of 9.

9 × 1 =	9 1 が 9 く いち
9 × 2 =	9 2 く に
9 × 3 =	9 3 く さん
9 × 4 =	9 4 く し
9 × 5 =	9 5 く ご
9 × 6 =	9 6 く ろく
9 × 7 =	9 7 く しち
9 × 8 =	9 8 く は
9 × 9 =	9 9 く く

3

1にちに　1こずつ　りんごを　たべます。
Ichinichi ni ikko zutsu ringo o tabemasu.

なのかでは　なんこ　たべることに　なりますか。
Nanoka dewa nanko taberu koto ni narimasuka.

にち	げつ	か	すい	もく	きん	ど
nichi	getsu	ka	sui	moku	kin	do
						

しき shiki: 1 × 7 = 7
ikko zutsu nanoka de nanako
1こずつ　なのかで　7こ
（7にちで）
nananichi de

こたえ kotae: 7こ nanako

3

I eat 1 apple a day. How many apples am I going to eat in 7 days?
Nakakakain ako ng 1 mansanas sa 1 araw. Ilang mansanas ang aking makakain sa 7 araw?

Sunday Linggo	Monday Lunes	Tuesday Martes	Wednesday Miyerkules	Thursday Huwebes	Friday Biyernes	Saturday Sabado
						

Equation / Equation: 1 × 7 = 7

Answer: 7 apples
Sagot: 7 mansanas

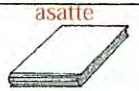
An apple a day for 7 days will make 7 apples.
Isang mansanas bawat araw sa 7 araw ay magiging 7 mansanas.

4

1にちに　1さつずつ　ほんを　よみます。
Ichinichi ni issatsu zutsu hon o yomimasu.

よっかでは　なんさつ　よむことに　なりますか。
Yokka dewa nansatsu yomu koto ni narimasuka.

（4にち）
yonnichi


きょう	あした	あさって	しあさって
kyoo	ashita	asatte	shiasatte
			

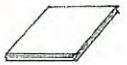
しき shiki

こたえ kotae

4

I read 1 book a day. How many books am I going to read in 4 days?
Nakakabasa ako ng 1 aklat sa 1 araw. Ilang aklat ang aking mababasa sa 4 na araw?

（4にち）


today ngayong araw	tomorrow bukas	the day after tomorrow samakalawa	two days after tomorrow tatlong araw mula ngayon
			

Equation:

Equation:

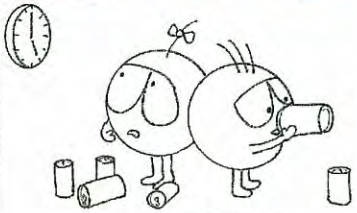
answer:

sagot:

5

1 じかんに 1 ぽんずつ ジュースを のみます。
Ichijikan ni ippon zutsu juusu o nomimasu.

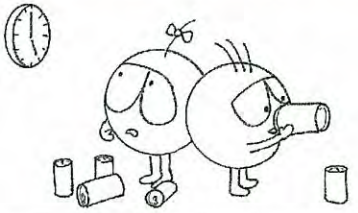
6 じかんでは なんぼん のむことに なりますか。
Rokujikan dewa nanbon nomu koto ni narimasuka.



5

I drink a can of juice an hour. How many cans of juice am I going to drink in 6 hours?

Nakakainom ako ng 1 lata ng juice sa bawat oras. Ilang lata ng juice ang aking maiinom sa 6 na oras?

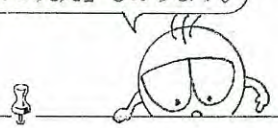


「一の段の九九」の用語と唱え方

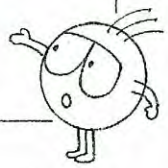
6

Ichi no dan no kuku mo arimasu.

「1のだんの九九」もあります。



1 × 1 =	1 1 が 1 in ichi ga ichi
1 × 2 =	1 2 が in ni ga
1 × 3 =	1 3 が in san ga
1 × 4 =	1 4 が in shi ga
1 × 5 =	1 5 が in go ga
1 × 6 =	1 6 が in roku ga
1 × 7 =	1 7 が in shichi ga
1 × 8 =	1 8 が in hachi ga
1 × 9 =	1 9 が in ku ga



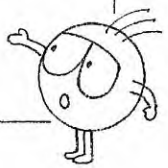
「一の段の九九」の用語と唱え方

6

Let's also memorize the table of 1.

Isaulo rin natin ang table of 1.

1 × 1 =	1 1 が 1 いん いち
1 × 2 =	1 2 が いん に
1 × 3 =	1 3 が いん さん
1 × 4 =	1 4 が いん し
1 × 5 =	1 5 が いん ご
1 × 6 =	1 6 が いん ろく
1 × 7 =	1 7 が いん しち
1 × 8 =	1 8 が いん はち
1 × 9 =	1 9 が いん く



8課/Lesson 8/Leksyon 8

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ほん、ぼん、ぽん	(counter for the number of sticks)	piraso (ng mahahabang bagay)
こども	child/children	bata
にん	(counter for the number of persons)	(Ginagamit na pambilang kung ilang tao.)
テープ	tape; ribbon	teyp
ながさ	length	haba
たかさ	height	taas
おりがみ	origami paper	origami
くばる	give out; distribute	ipamimigay; ibabahagi
いる	need	kailangan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
えんぴつは　なんぼんに なりますか。	How many pencils will be there?	magiging ilang lapis?
こどもは　なんにんに なりますか。	How many children will be there?	Magiging ilan lahat ang mga bata?
4cmの　テープが 3つぶんで　ながさは なんcmに　なりますか。	3mesures of 4-cm tape will be how long?	3 beses ang haba ng 4cm na teyp ay Gaano kahaba ?
ながさは　なんcmに なりますか。	How long will it be?	Magiging gaano kahaba ito?

たかさは　なんcmに なりますか。	How tall/high will it be?	Magiging gaano kataas ito?
おりがみを　ひとりに ８まいずつ　６にんに くばりました。	We gave out 8 pieces of origami paper each to 6 people.	Tig-8 piraso ng origami ang ipinamigay sa 6 katao.
みかんは　なんこ いりますか。	How many oranges do we need?	Ilang dalandan ang kailangan natin?

（注）塗り潰しの部分は「ものの数え方」に関する日本語です。

8課/Lesson 8 /Leksyon 8

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① 掛け算を適用する場面に慣れる。
①Get used to applyng multiplication.
①Masanay sa paggamit ng multiplication sa iba't ibang pagkakataon.

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

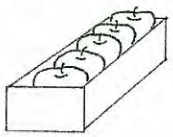
①「A個分で」「何個になるか」などの言い方の復習。
①Review the expressions「"A "KOBUNDE」[A times/parts]「NANKONI NARUKA」[How many pieces in all?]
①Pagbalik-aralan ang mga expression na「"A "KOBUNDE」[(A)beses ay.]「NANKONI NARUKA」[magiging ilang piraso]

8 3はこぶんで いくつに なりますか。

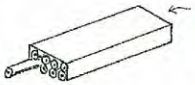
Sanhako bun de ikutsu ni narimasuka.

乗法の文章題に慣れる

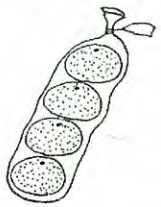
1

① 

これが 3はこぶんで
Kore ga sanhako bun de
りんごは いくつに なりますか。
ringo wa ikutsu ni narimasuka.

② 

これが 4はこぶんで
Kore ga yonhako bun de
えんぴつは なんぼんに なりますか。
enpitsu wa nanbon ni narimasuka.

③ 

これが 5ふくろぶんで
Kore ga gofukuro bun de
みかんは いくつになりますか。
mikan wa ikutsu ni narimasuka.

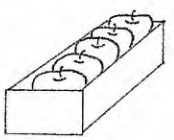
④ 

ふたりずつ 6くみで
Futari zutsu rokkumi de
こどもは なんにんに なりますか。
kodomo wa nannin ni narimasuka.

8 3 times (boxes) of something will be how many? 3 beses (kahon) ng isang bagay ay magiging ilan?

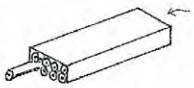
乗法の文章題に慣れる

1

① 

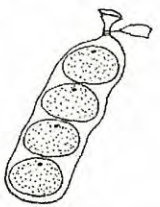
3 boxes of these apples will be how many apples?

3 kahon nitong mga mansanas ay magiging ilang mansanas?

② 

4 boxes of these pencils will be how many pencils?

4 na kahon nitong mga lapis ay magiging ilang lapis?

③ 

5 bags of these oranges will be how many oranges?

5 supot nitong dalandan ay magiging ilang dalandan.

④ 

There are 6 pairs of children. How many children are there in all?

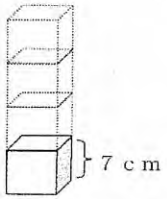
Mayroong 6 na pares ng mga bata. Ilan lahat ang mga bata?

⑤

４ｃｍの テープ ３つぶんで
Yon no teepu mittsu bun de
ながさは なんｃｍに なりますか。
nagasa wa nan ni narimasuka.

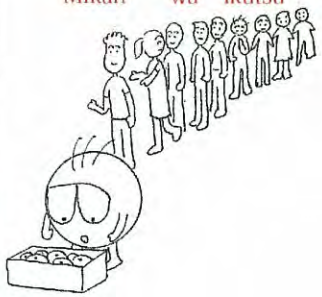
⑥

７ｃｍの つみき ４こぶんで
Nana no tsumiki yonko bun de
たかさは なんｃｍに なりますか。
takasa wa nan ni narimasuka.



⑦ おりがみを ひとりに ８まいずつ ６にんに くばり
Origami o hitori ni hachimai zutsu rokunin ni kubari-
ました。ぜんぶで なんまい くばりましたか。
-mashita. Zenbu de nanmai kubarimashitaka.

⑧ みかんを ひとりに １つずつ ９にんに くばります。
Mikan o hitori ni hitotsu zutsu kyuunin ni kubarimasu.
みかんは いくつ いりますか。
Mikan wa ikutsu irimasuka.

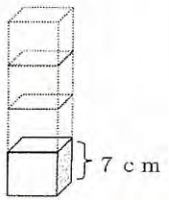


⑤

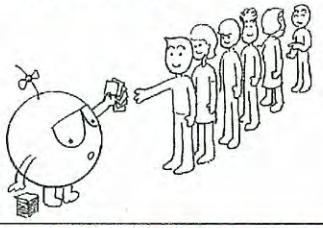
There is a 4 cm. tape 3 times of this tape will be long ?
May 4 cm. na teyp.3 beses ang haba nitong teype ay gaano kahaba?

⑥

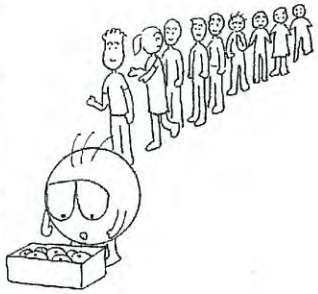
There are 4 pieces of 7 cm. wood blocks.
How tall will these wood blocks be?
Mayroong 4 na piraso ng 7 cm. na wood block.
Gaano kataas ito?



⑦ 8 pieces of origami papers were given out to 6 persons.How many papers were given out all in all?
8 piraso ng origami ang ipinamigay sa 6 katao. Ilang origami lahat ang ipinamigay?



⑧ We will give out 1 orange each to 9 persons. How many oranges do we need?
Mamimigay tayo ng tig-1 dalandan sa 9 katao. Ilang dalandan ang kailangan natin?



2

えを みて もんだいと しきと こたえを かきましょう。
E o mite mondai to shiki to kotae o kakimashoo.

① 2 つ ☐☐ 5 さら ぶん ☐
Futatsu gosara bun

りんごは いくつに なりますか。
ringo wa ikutsu ni narimasuka.

しき
shiki

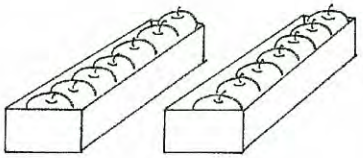
こたえ
kotae

②

しき
shiki

こたえ
kotae

③



しき
shiki

こたえ
kotae

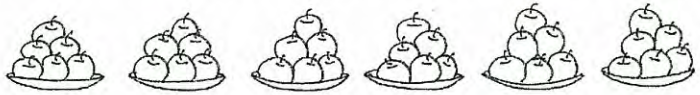
2

Look at the picture then write problem, equation and answer.
Tingnan ang larawan at isulat ang math problem,and equation at ang sagot.

① 2 pieces each on 5 plates, will make how many apples?
Tig-2 piraso sa 5 plato, ay magiging ilang mansanas lahat?

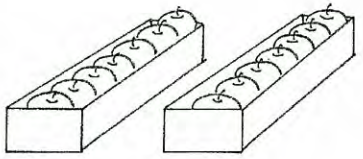
Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

②



Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

③



Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

④ 3 c mのテープ　8つ
San no teepu yattsu

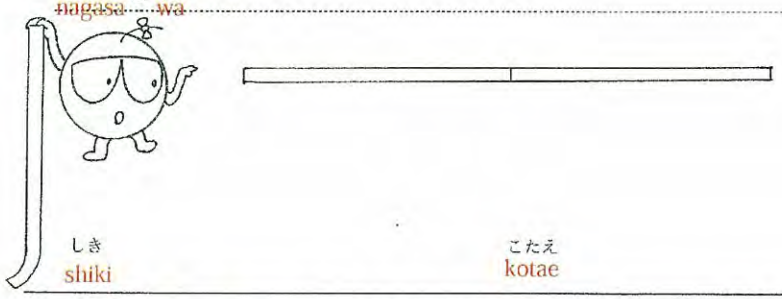
ながさは なん c mに なりますか。
nagasa wa nan ni narimasuka.

しき
shiki

こたえ
kotae

⑤ 5 c mの
go no

ながさは
nagasa wa

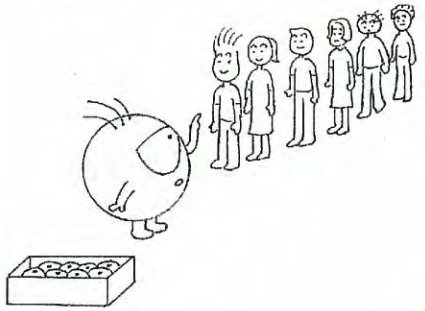


しき
shiki

こたえ
kotae

⑥ みかんを ひとりに 1つ　　に
Mikan o hitori ni hitotsu ni

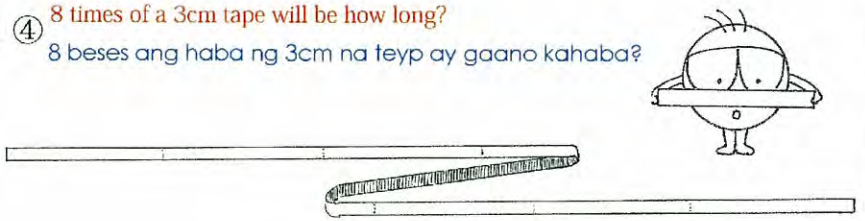
くばります。みかんは いくつ いりますか。
kubarimasu. Mikan wa ikutsu irimasuka.



しき
shiki

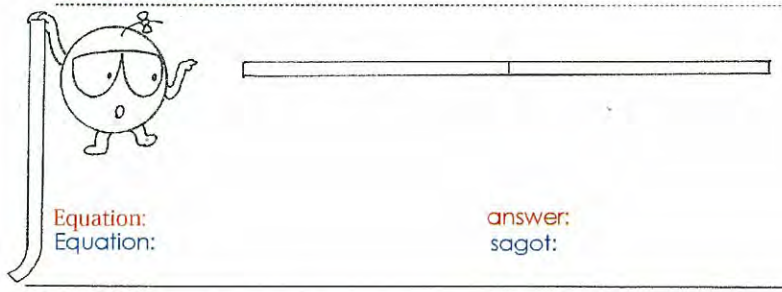
こたえ
kotae

④ 8 times of a 3cm tape will be how long?
8 beses ang haba ng 3cm na teyp ay gaano kahaba?



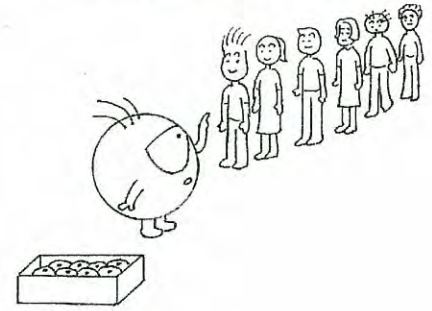
Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

⑤ 5cm..
5cm..
How long…?
Gaano kahaba… ?



Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

⑥ We will give out 1 orange each to ___ persons. How many oranges do we need?
Mamimigay tayo ng tig-1 dalandan sa ___ katao. Ilang dalandan ang kailangan natin?



Equation: answer:
Equation: sagot:

9課/Lesson 9/Leksyon 9

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ここ	here	dito
いれかえる	change	palitan; ibahin
おなじ	same	pareho

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ここを　いれかえても、 こたえは　おなじに なります。	If we change the numbers here, the answer remains the same.	Kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga bilang, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.

9課/Lesson 9 /Leksyon 9

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①掛け算では掛ける数と掛けられる数とを入れ替えても答えは同じであること（乗法の交換法則）を理解する。
①To understand, in a multiplication, (that) even if we change the order of multiplicand and multipliers, the answer remains same (commutative law of multiplication).
①Ang pag-unawa sa konsepto ng multiplication na kahit magkapalit ang mga multiplier at multiplicated , ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba(commutative law of multiplation).

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

①「入れ替えても（答えは）同じ」
①「IREKAETEMO（KOTAEWA）ONAJI」 [Even if we change the order of the numbers, the answer will be the same]
①「IREKAETEMO（KOTAEWA）ONAJI」 [Kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga bilang ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba]

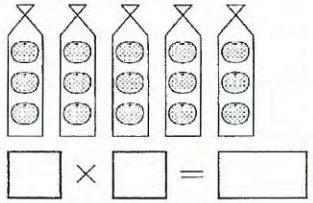
9 いれかえても おなじ

irekaetemo onaji

乗法の交換法則の発見

1

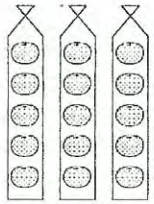
①



□ × □ = □

3こずつ 5ふくろぶんで
Sanko zutsu gofukuro bun de
みかんは なんこに なりますか。
mikan wa nanko ni narimasuka.

②



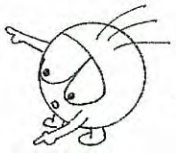
□ × □ = □

5こずつ 3ふくろぶんで
Goko zutsu sanfukuro bun de
みかんは なんこに なりますか。
mikan wa nanko ni narimasuka.

Kakezan dewa koko o irekaetemo,
かけざんでは ここを いれかえても、

3 × 5 = 15

5 × 3 = 15



おなじ
onaji

こたえは おなじです。
kotae wa onajidesu.

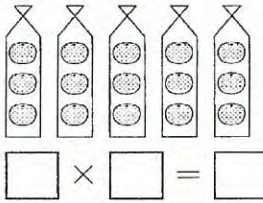
9 Even if we change the order of numbers (being multiplied), an answer remains same.

Kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod ng mga bilang, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.

乗法の交換法則の発見

1

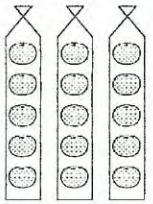
①



□ × □ = □

There are 3 oranges each in 5 bags. How many oranges are there?
May tig-3 dalandan sa 5 supot. Ilan lahat ang dalandan?

②



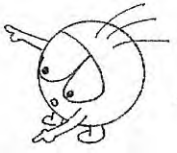
□ × □ = □

There are 5 oranges each inside 3 bags. How many oranges are there?
May tig-5 dalandan sa 3 supot. Ilan lahat ang dalandan?

In multiplication, even if we change the order of these numbers,
Sa multiplication, kahit magpalit ang pagkakasunud-sunod nitong mga bilang

3 × 5 = 15

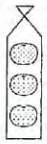
5 × 3 = 15



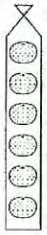
the same
pareho,
magkatulad

the answer remains the same.
Ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.

2

① 

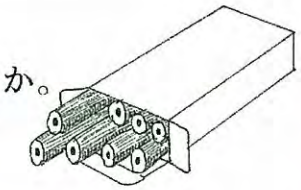
3 こずつ 6 ふくろぶんで
Sanko zutsu rokufukuro bun de
みかんは なんこに なりますか。
mikan wa nanko ni narimasuka.

② 

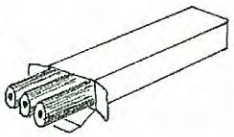
6 こずつ 3 ふくろぶんで
Rokko zutsu sanfukuro bun de
みかんは なんこに なりますか。
mikan wa nanko ni narimasuka.

3

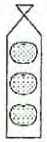
① 8 ぽんずつ 3 はこぶんで
Happon zutsu sanhako bun de
えんぴつは なんぼんに なりますか。
enpitsu wa nanbon ni narimasuka.



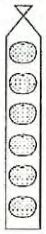
② 3 ぼんずつ 8 はこぶんで
Sanbon zutsu hachihako bun de
えんぴつは なんぼんに なりますか。
enpitsu wa nanbon ni narimasuka.



2

① 

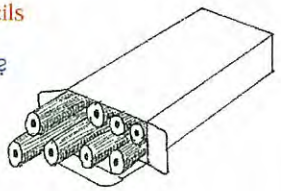
There are 3 oranges each in 6 bags. How many oranges are there?
May tig-3 dalandan sa 6 na supot. Ilan lahat ang dalandan?

② 

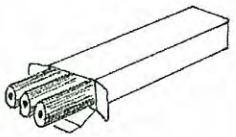
There are 6 oranges each in 3 bags. How many oranges are there?
May tig-6 na dalandan sa 3 supot. Ilan lahat ang dalandan?

3

① There are 8 pencils each in 3 boxes. How many pencils are there?
May tig-8 lapis sa 3 kaha. Ilan lahat ang mga lapis?



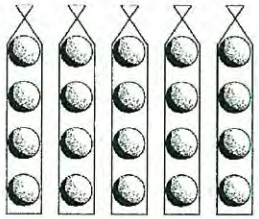
② There are 3 pencils each in 8 boxes. How many pencils are there?
May tig-3 lapis sa 8 kaha. Ilan lahat ang mga lapis?



4

配列図による乗法の交換法則の確認

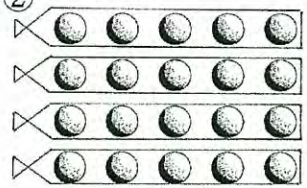
①



なんこずつ なんふくろぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanfukuro bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

②

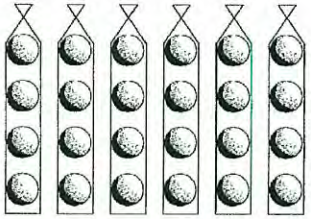


なんこずつ なんふくろぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanfukuro bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

5

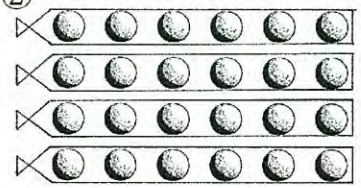
①



なんこずつ なんふくろぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanfukuro bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

②



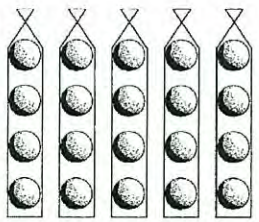
なんこずつ なんふくろぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanfukuro bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

4

配列図による乗法の交換法則の確認

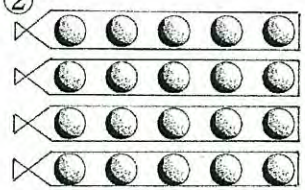
①



How many objects each in how many bags will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang supot ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

②

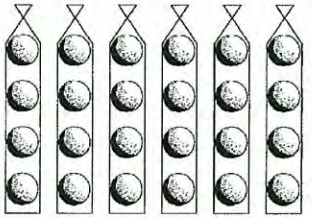


How many objects each in how many bags will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang supot ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

5

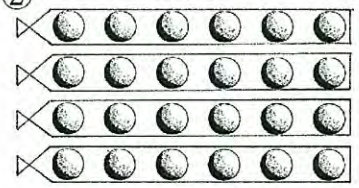
①



How many objects each in how many bags will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang supot ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

②

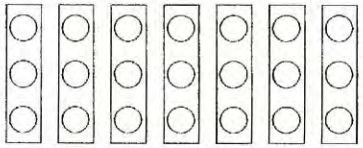


How many objects each in how many bags will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang supot ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

6

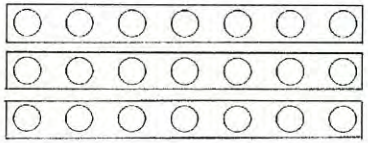
①



なんこずつ なんはこぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanhako bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

②

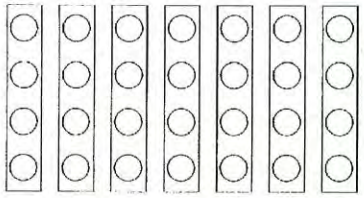


なんこずつ なんはこぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanhako bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nano arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

7

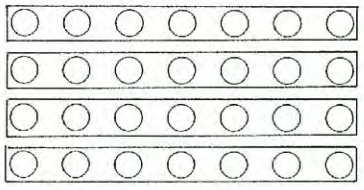
①



なんこずつ なんはこぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanhako bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

②

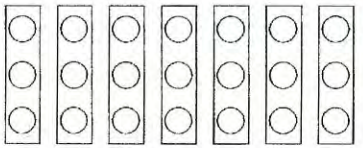


なんこずつ なんはこぶんで
Nanko zutsu nanhako bun de
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

□ × □ = □

6

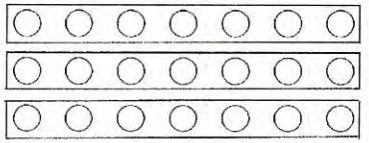
①



How many objects each in how many boxes will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang kahon ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

②

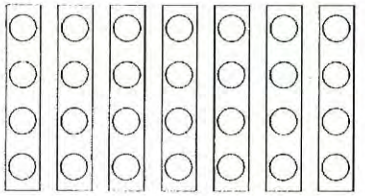


How many objects each in how many boxes will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang kahon ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

7

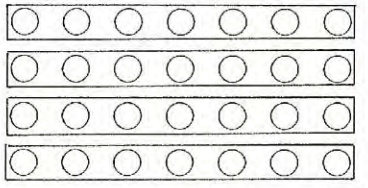
①



How many objects each in how many boxes will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang kahon ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

②



How many objects each in how many boxes will make how many?
Tig-ilang bagay sa ilang kahon ay magiging ilan lahat?

□ × □ = □

10課/Lesson 10/Leksyon 10

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
おはじき	marble; flat marbles; taw	holen
せん	line	linya
ゆび	finger	daliri
はじく	shoot	pitikin
とくてん	point; score	puntos
けっか	results	resulta
ひょう	table; graph	table
まとめる	show; collect; organize	ipapakita
しかた	the way of doing (something)	paraan
ばあい	in the case of…; in the case where	sa kaso ng

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
おはじきを　せんの ところに　おいて、 ゆびで　はじきます。	Place a marble behind the line and shoot/flick it with the finger.	Ilagay ang holen sa linya at pitikin ito upang pumasok sa target.
とくてんの　けいさん	calculating points	ang pagkalkula ng mga puntos
けっかを　ひょうに まとめました。	We show the results in a table/graph.	Ang resulta ay ipinapakita dito sa table.
けいさんの　しかた	how to calculate the points	paraan ng pagkalkula
0この　ばあいの とくてん	Points scored in the case of 0 (piece/marble)	Pagkalkula ng puntos sa kaso ng 0 holen.

10課/Lesson 10 /Leksyon 10

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① ０を掛けると答えは０になる場面を理解し、□×０＝０の式で表すことを理解する。
② ０にどんな数を掛けても答えは０になる場面を理解し、０×□＝０の式で表すことを理解する。
①To understand in a principle that any number multiplied by zero equals zero, and this is shown in the equation: □× 0 = 0
②To understand the principle that 0,even if multiplied by any number, remains zero. This is shown in the equation; 0×□＝0
①Ang pag-unawa sa konseptong kahit ano'ng bilang na i-multiply sa 0, ang sagot ay 0, ito ay ipinapakita sa equation na □X 0=0
②Ang pag-unawa sa konseptong, ang 0 kung i-multiply sa kahit ano mang bilang, ang sagot ay magiging 0 pa rin. Ito ay ipinapakita sa equation,0 X□= 0.

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

①「おはじき」「はじく」「とくてん」
② Ｎ１のN2のN3　「0点のところの得点」　＊Nは名詞の意味
①「OHAJIKI」[marbles/taw]「HAJIKU」[shoot/flip]「TOKUTEN」[score]
②「N1NO N2NO N3」「"0" TENNO TOKORONO TOKUTEN」[Scores on the 0 target] *N is noun.
①「OHAJIKI」[holen]「HAJIKU」[pitikin]「TOKUTEN」[iskor]
②「N1NO N2NO N3」「"0" TENNO TOKORONO TOKUTEN」[Nakuhang puntos sa 0 na target] *Ang N ay noun

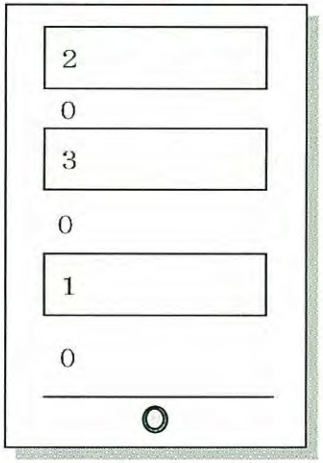
10 ０のかけざん

ree no kakezan

導入でよく取り上げられる「陣取りゲーム」の理解

1 とくてんゲーム

tokuten geemu



ゲームのやりかた
geemu no yarikata

①おはじきを せんの ところに おいて、
Ohajiki o sen no tokoro ni oite,
ゆびで はじきます。
yubi de hajikimasu.

③１の しかくに はいったら、１てん。
Ichi no shikaku ni haittara, itten.

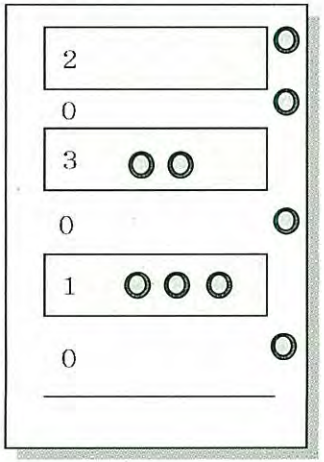
２の しかくに はいったら、２てん。
Ni no shikaku ni haittara, niten.

３の しかくに はいったら、３てん。
San no shikakui ni haittara, santen.

④どこにも はいらなかったら、０てん。
Dokonimo hairanakattara, reeten.

ゲームをしたら つぎの ように なりました。

Geemu o shitara tsugi no yooni narimashita.



①３てんの ところに おはじきは
Santen no tokoro ni ohajiki wa
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

②２てんの ところに おはじきは
Niten no tokoro ni ohajiki wa
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

③１てんの ところに おはじきは
Itten no tokoroni ohajiki wa
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

③０てんの ところに おはじきは
Reeten no tokoro ni ohajiki wa
なんこ ありますか。
nanko arimasuka.

10 Multiplying with 0's

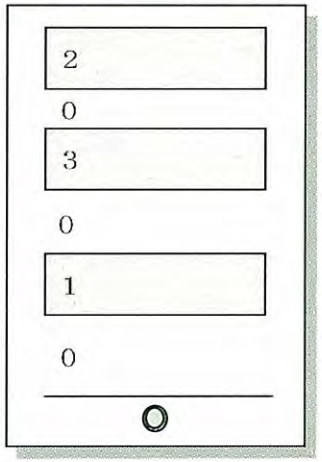
Multiplying with 0's

導入でよく取り上げられる「陣取りゲーム」の理解

1 Game of gaining Points

Paramihan ng Puntos

Game Rules:
Paraan ng Paglaro:



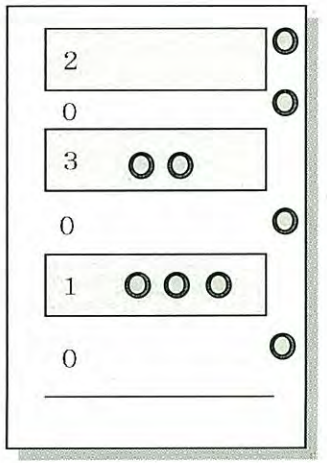
1. Player places a marble behind the starting line, and then shoots the marble towards the target.
Ilagay ang holen sa linya at pitikin ito upang pumasok sa target.

2. If the marble goes inside the target number 1, the player gets 1 point.
Pag pumasok sa target number 1, 1 puntos ang makukuha.
If the marble goes inside the target number 2, the player gets 2 points.
Pag pumasok sa target number 2, 2 puntos ang makukuha.
If the marble goes inside the target number 3, the player gets 3 points.
Pag pumasok sa target number 3, 3 puntos ang makukuha.

3. If the marble lands on the 0-point areas, the player gets 0 point.
Pag huminto ang holen sa labas ng mga target, walang puntos o sero.

After the game was finished, this is how it goes.

Pagkatapos ng laro, ito ang resulta:



1. How many marbles went inside the 3-point target?
Ilang holen ang pumasok sa target na mayroong 3 puntos? ____

2. How many marbles went inside the 2-point target?
Ilang holen ang pumasok sa target na mayroong 2 puntos? ____

3. How many marbles went inside the 1-point target?
Ilang holen ang pumasok sa target na mayroong 1 puntos? ____

4. How many marbles landed around the 0-point area?
Ilang holen ang huminto sa 0 puntos na lugar?

2

とくてんの けいさん
tokuten no keisan

けっかを ひょうに まとめました。
Kekka o hyoo ni matomemashita.

はいった ところ haitta tokoro	はいった かず（こ） haitta kazu (ko)	とくてん（てん） tokuten (ten)
3てん santen	2 ni	
2てん niten	0 ree	
1てん itten	3 san	
0てん reeten	4 yon	

とくてんを けいさんしましょう。
Tokuten o keisanshimashoo.

けいさんの しかた
keisan no shikata

はいったところのてん haitta tokoro no ten	×	はいった かず haitta kazu	=	とくてん tokuten

① 3てんの ところ
santen no tokoro

3	×		=	

② 1てんの ところ
itten no tokoro

	×		=	

2

Calculating the scores
Ang pagbilang ng mga puntos
The results are shown in the following table.
Ang resulta ay ipinapakita dito sa table.

Target Target	Number of marbles that went inside the target Bilang ng holen na pumasok sa target	Points received Nakolektang puntos
3 points 3 puntos	2	
2 points 2 puntos	0	
1 point 1 puntos	3	
0 point 0 puntos	4	

Let's add up the points.
Bilangin natin ang mga puntos.

How to calculate the points.
Paraan ng pagkalkula ng mga puntos.

Target (number of points) Target (puntos)	×	number of marbles bilang ng holen	=	points received nakuhang puntos

① 3-point target
target (3 puntos)

3	×		=	

② 1-point target
target (1 puntos)

	×		=	

3

0の かけざん（1）
ree no kakezan

２てんの ところの とくてんは なんてんに なりますか。
Niten no tokoro no tokuten wa nanten ni narimasuka.

はいったところのてん haitta tokoro no ten	×	はいった かず haitta kazu	=	とくてん tokuten
2	×		=	

0この ばあいの とくてん
reeko no baai no tokuten

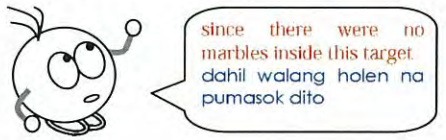
２てんの ところは niten no tokoro wa	×	0こですから reeko desukara	=	0てんです。 reeten desu.
2	×	0	=	

3

Multiplying with 0 (1)
Multiplying with 0's (1)

How many points were collected from the 2-point target?
Ilang puntos ang naipon galing sa 2 puntos na target?

Target (number of points) Target (puntos)	×	number of marbles bilang ng holen	=	points received nakuhang puntos
2	×		=	



Calculating the points when there is no marble.
Pagkalkula ng puntos kung walang holen.

2-point target 2 puntos na target	×	0 marbles 0 holen	=	0 points 0 puntos
2	×	0	=	

4

0の かけざん （2）
ree no kakezan

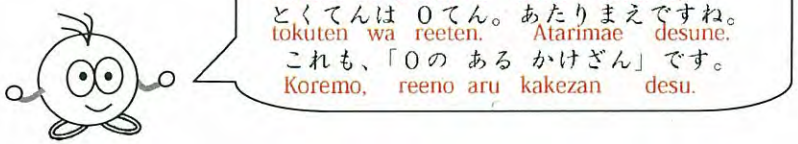
0てんの ところの とくてんは なんてんに なりますか。
reeten no tokoro no tokuten wa nanten ni narimasuka.

はいったところのてん haitta tokoro no ten	×	はいった かず haitta kazu	=	とくてん tokuten
0	×		=	

0てんの ところの とくてん
reeten no tokoro no tokuten

0てんの ところの とくてんは なんてんに なりますか。
reeten no tokoro no tokuten wa nanten ni narimasuka.

0てんの ところは reeten no tokoro wa	×	4こですが yonko desuga	=	0てんです。 reeten desu.
0	×	4	=	

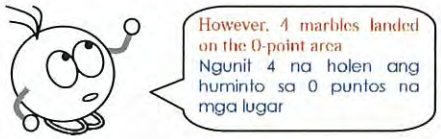


4

Multiplying with 0 (2)
Multiplying with 0's (2)

How many points were collected from the 0-point areas?
Ilang puntos ang naipon galing sa 0 puntos na mga lugar?

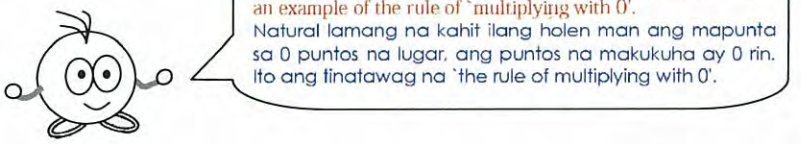
Target (number of points) Target (puntos)	×	number of marbles bilang ng holen	=	points received nakuhang puntos
0	×		=	



Points collected from the 0-point area
Puntos galing sa 0 puntos na lugar

How many points were collected from the 0-point area?
Ilang puntos ang naipon sa 0 puntos na lugar?

0-point areas 0 puntos na lugar	×	4 marbles 4 na holen	=	0 points 0 puntos
0	×	4	=	



11 課/Lesson 11/Leksyon 11

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
わける	divide:regroup	hatiin
あわせる	put together	pagsamahin
もとめる	find	hanapin
ほうほう	method; way/s of doing things	paraan
くらべる	compare	ikumpara
ちがう	different	magkaiba
まず	first	una
つぎに	next	pagkatapos; kasunod
さいごに	finally; lastly	sa panghuli
こたえをだす	show the answer	ipakita ang sagot

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
わけて　あわせて	divide and put together	paghati-hatiin at pagsamahin
みかんの　かずを かけざんで もとめましょう。	Let's find the number of oranges by using multiplication.	Alamin natin kung ilan ang bilang ng mga dalandan sa pamamagitan ng pag-multiply.
こんな　ほうほうが あります。	There is this kind of method/way of doing things.	mayroon pang ganitong paraan.

たした　かずと ８×６の　こたえを くらべましょう。	Compare the sum of the numbers we added with the product of 8 × 6.	Ikumpara natin ang nakuhang sagot dito sa product ng 8 × 6.
ちがいますか。	Are they different?	Magkaiba ba?
まず、７×６の こたえを　だします。	First, find the anwser of 7 × 6.	Una, ipakita natin ang sagot ng 7 × 6.
つぎに、４×６と ３×６の　こたえを だしてみましょう。	Secondly, let's try to find the answers of 4 × 6 and 3 × 6.	Pangalawa, ipakita natin ang mga sagot ng 4 × 6 at 3 × 6.
さいごに、こたえを だしてみましょう。	Finally, let's show/find the answer.	Sa panghuli, pagsamahin natin ito para makuha ang tamang sagot.

11課/Lesson 11 /Leksyon 11

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① 乗法の交換法則を理解する。 「かけられる数」を２つに分けて計算し、あとでそれぞれの答えを足して、元の掛け算と比べてみる。 「かける数」を２つに分けて計算し、あとでそれぞれの答えを足して、元の掛け算と比べてみる。
①To understand the communitative law of multiplication. Regroup a multiplicand into 2 numbers and calculate, then add up the 2 answers (products) to compare with the answer to the original calculation. Regroup a multiplier into 2 numbers and calculate, then add up the 2 answers (products) to compare this with the answer to the original calculation.
①Ang pag-unawa sa commutative law of multiplication. Hatin ang multiplicand sa 2 at kalkulahin, pagkatapos, pagsamahin ang mga sagot. Ikumpara ito sa sagot ng orihinal na kalkulasyon. Hatin ang multiplier sa 2 at kalkulahin, pagkatapos, pagsamahin ang mga sagot. Ikumpara ito sa sagot ng orihinal na kalkulasyon.

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

①「もとめる」「ほうほう」「答えをだす。」
② N1はN2とN3をVたN4。「8は5と3を合わせた数」
①「MOTOMERU」[Find out]「HOUHOU」[Way of…]「KOTAEWO DASU」[Find an anwer]
②「N1WA N2TO N3WO VTA N4」「8WA 5TO 3WO AWASETA KAZU」[8 is the number thet we get by putting together 5 and 3.]
①「MOTOMERU」[Usisain/hanapin ang sagot]「HOUHOU」[Paraan] 「KOTAEWO DASU」[Sagutin / hanapin ang sagot]
②「N1WA N2TO N3WO VTA N4」「8WA 5TO 3WO AWASETA KAZU」[Ang 8 ay bilang ng pinagsamang 5 at 3]

11 わけて　あわせて

wakete　awasete

2－2

1

数がたくさんある場合の掛け算

みかんが たくさん

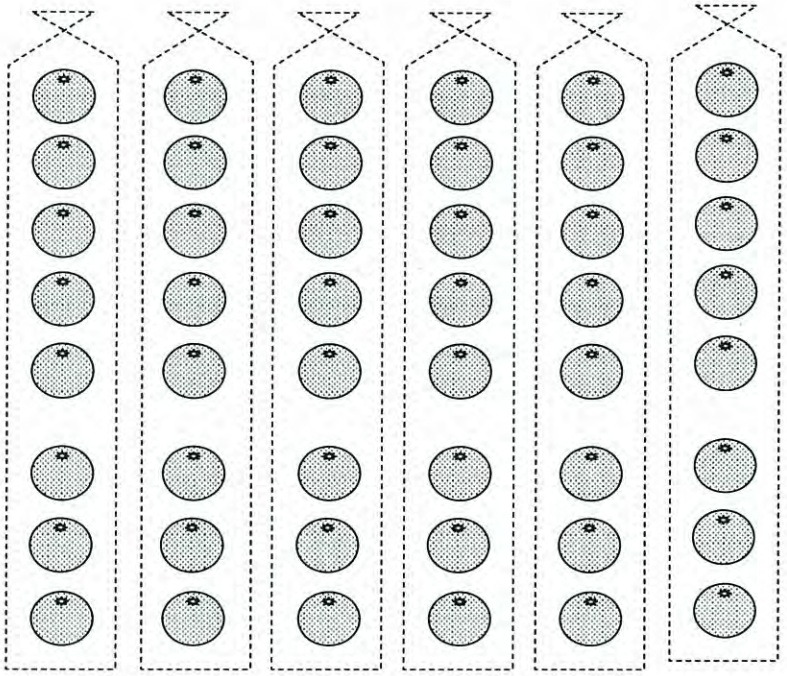
mikan ga takusan

みかんは いくつ あるでしょうか。

Mikan wa ikutsu arudeshooka.

みかんの かずを かけざんで もとめましょう。

Mikan no kazu o kakezan de motomemashoo.



8こずつ 6ふくろぶん だから

hachiko zutsu rokufukuro bun dakara

□ × □ = □

11 Divide and put together

Paghati-hatiin at pagsamahin

2－2

1

数がたくさんある場合の掛け算

So many oranges

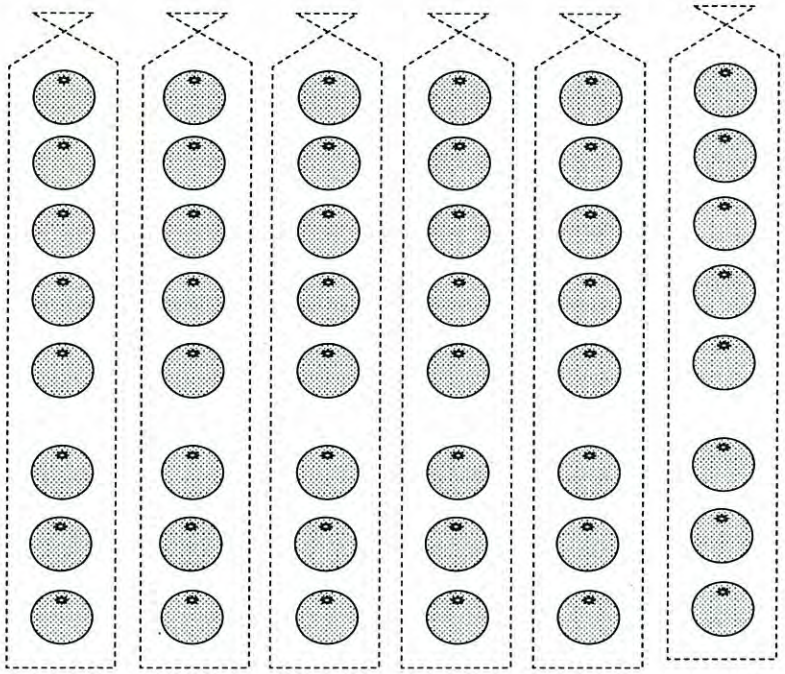
maraming dalandan

How many oranges do you think are there?

Ilang kaya ang mga dalandan?

Let's find out how many oranges are there by using the process of multiplication.

Alamin natin kung ilan ang mga dalandan sa pamamagitan ng pag-multiply.



Since there are 8 oranges each inside 6 bags…

Dahil mayroona tia-8 dalandan sa 6 na supot…

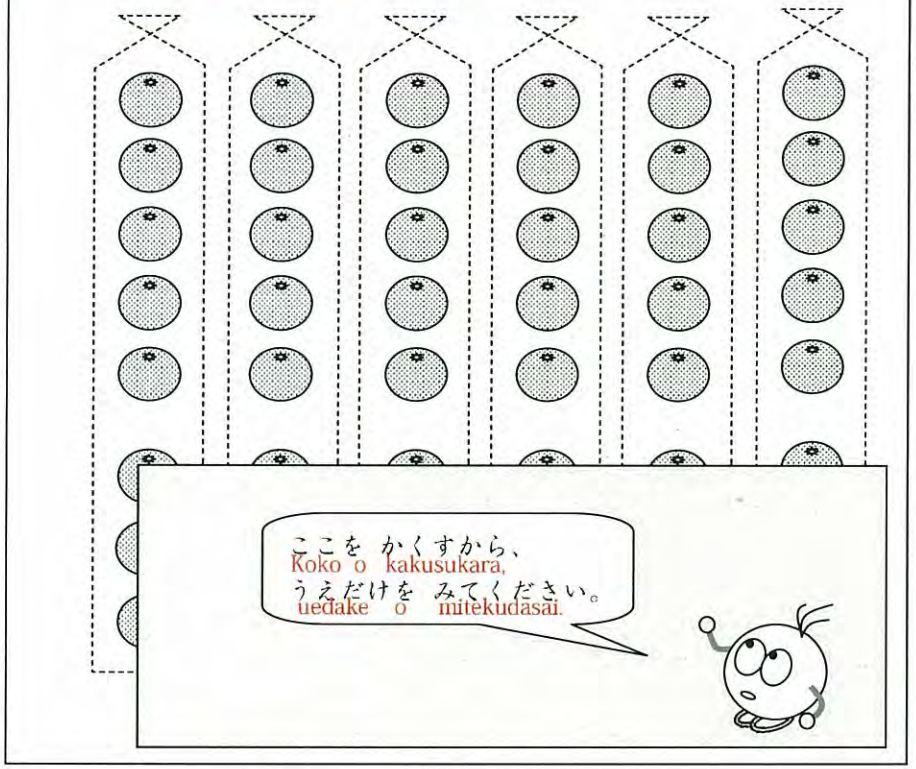
□ × □ = □

2

わけて けいさん
wakete keisan

8×6の こたえが わからなくても
Hachi kakeru roku no kotae ga wakaranakutemo

こんな ほうほうが あります。
konna hoohoo ga arimasu.



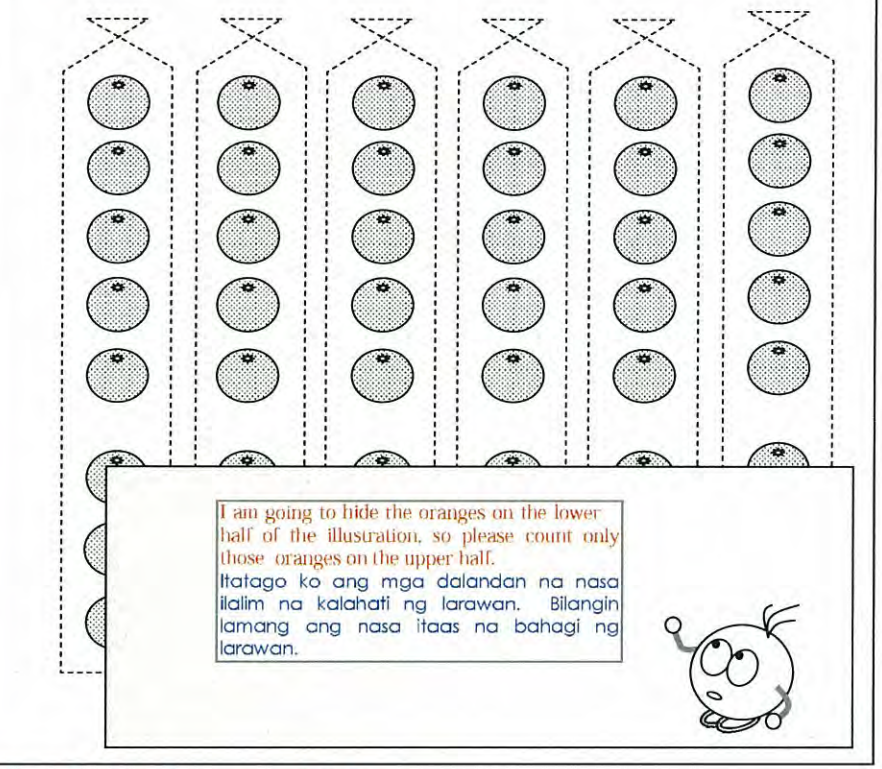
5こずつ 6ふくろぶん だから
goko zutsu rokufukuro bun dakara

□ × □ = □

2

Divide and calculate
Paghati-hatiin at kalkulahin

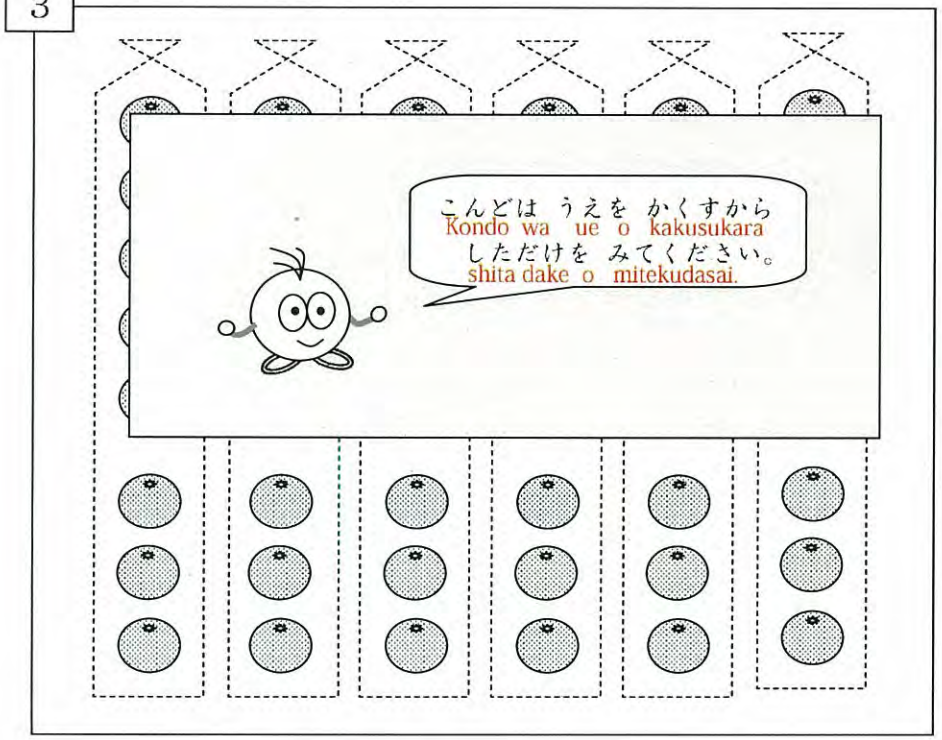
Even if you don't know the answer to 8 X 6, there is another way of calculating the answer.
Kahit hindi mo alam ang sagot sa 8 X 6, mayroon pang paraan upang makuha ang sagot dito.



Since there are 5 oranges each in 6 bags…
Dahil mayroong tig-5 dalandan sa 6 na supot…

□ × □ = □

3



3こずつ 6ふくろぶん だから
Sanko zutsu rokufukuro bun dakara

□ × □ = □

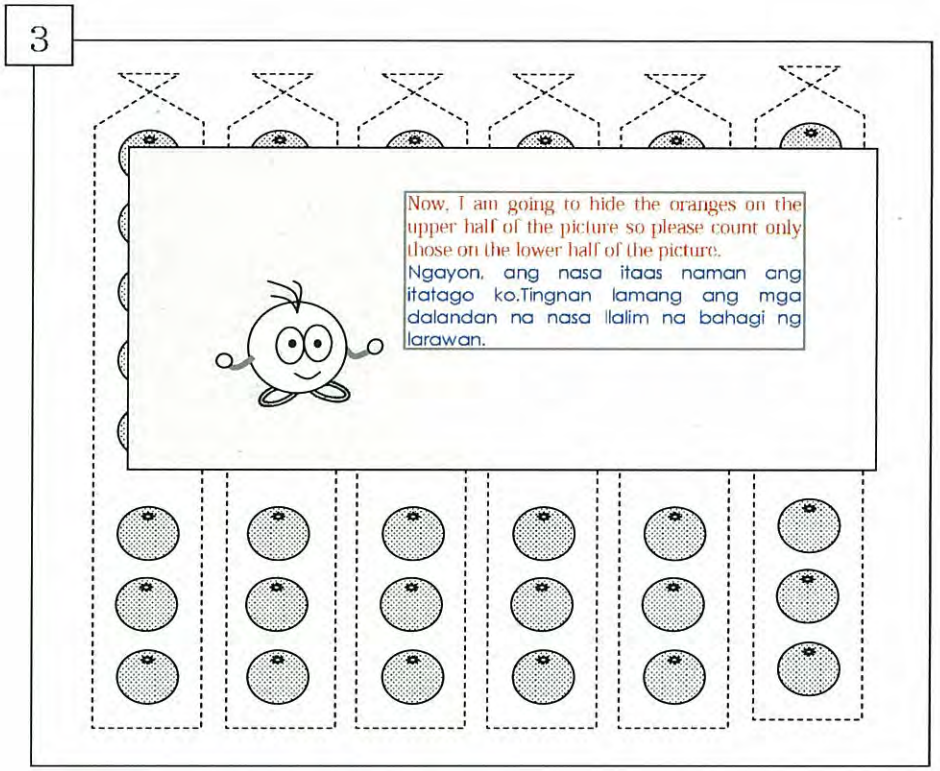
うえと したを たしましょう。
Ue to shita o tashimashoo.

うえの かず ⇒ ３０
ue no kazu

したの かず ⇒ ＋１８
shita no kazu

□

3



Since there are 3 oranges each in 6 bags…
Dahil mayroona tia-3 dalandan sa 6 na supot…

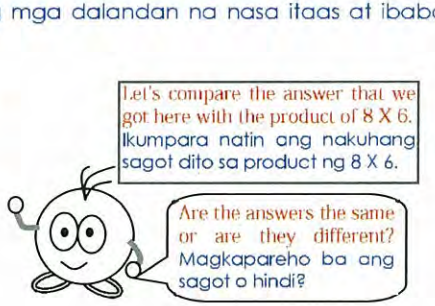
□ × □ = □

Let's add up the numbers of oranges on the upper half and the lower half of the illustration.
Pagsamahin natin ang mga bilang ng mga dalandan na nasa itaas at ibaba ng larawan.

Number of oranges on the upper half -> 30
Ang bilang ng dalandan na nasa itaas => 30

Number of oranges on the lower half -> 18
Ang bilang ng dalandan na nasa ibaba => 18

□



「分配の法則」を式で確認

4

このことを しきで あらわすと
kono koto o shiki de arawasuto

8 × 6 = 48

8を5と3にわけて
hachi o go to san ni wakete

5 × 6 = 30

3 × 6 = 18

あわせて 48
awasete yonjuuhachi

このことを ぶんに しましょう。
Kono koto o bun ni shimashoo.

8 × 6の こたえは、
Hachi kakeru roku no kotae wa,

5 × 6の こたえと
go kakeru roku no kotae to

3 × 6の こたえを あわせた かずです。
san kakeru roku no kotae o awaseta kazu desu.

「分配の法則」を他のケースで確認

5

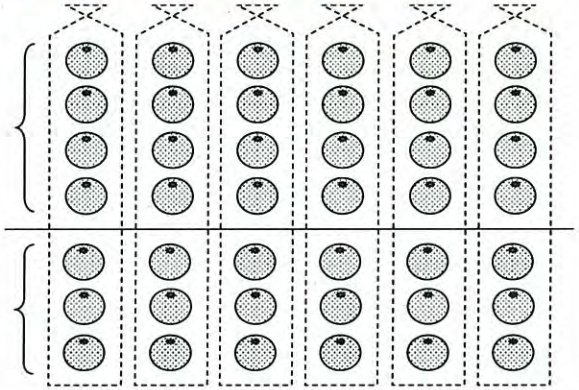
ほかの ばあいも おなじでしょうか？
Hoka no baai mo onaji deshooka?

7こずつ 6ふくろの ばあいは どうでしょうか。
Nanako zutsu rokufukuro no baai wa doodeshooka.

7こを 4こと 3こに わけて たしかめてみましょう。
Nanako o yonko to sanko ni wakete tashikamete mimashoo.

4こ
yonko

3こ
sanko



「分配の法則」を式で確認

4

If we show this in written calculation…
Kung ipapakita natin ito sa written calculation…

8 × 6 = 48

8 is the sum of 5 and 3
Ang 8 ay bilang ng pinagsamang 5 at 3

5 × 6 = 30

3 × 6 = 18

put them together, and it makes 48
pag pinagsama ay magiging 48

Let's show this in written form.
Ipapakita natin ito sa pangungusap.

The product of 8 X 6,
is the sum of the products of 5 X 6 and 3 X 6.

Ang product ng 8 X 6,
ay ang suma ng mga products ng 5 X 6 at 3 X 6.

「分配の法則」を他のケースで確認

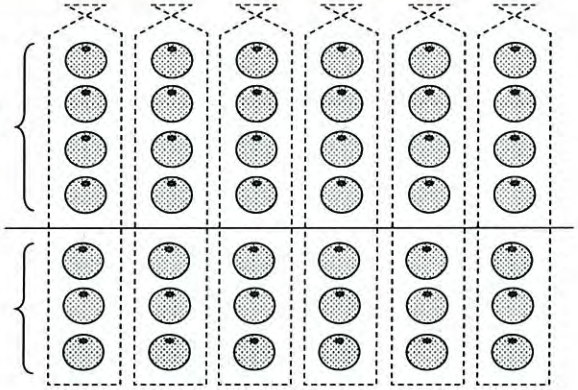
5

Does this concept work in the same way with other numbers?
Itong konsepto ba ay magagamit rin sa ibang numero?

How about in the case of 7 oranges each in 6 bags?
Let's try and check this out by dividing 7 oranges into 4 and 3 oranges.
Ano kaya ang mangyayari sa kaso ng tig-7 dalandan sa 6 na supot?
Tingnan natin sa pamamagitan ng paghati ng 7 dalandan sa tig-4 at tig-3.

4 oranges
4 na dalandan

3 oranges
3 dalandan



7こずつ 6ふくろの ばあい
nanako zutsu rokufukuro no baai

①まず、７×６の こたえを だします。
Mazu, nana kakeru roku no kotae o dashimasu.

7 × 6 = 42

②つぎに、４×６と ３×６の こたえを だしてみましょう。
Tsugini, yon kakeru roku to san kakeru roku no kotae o dashite mimashoo.

4 × 6 = □
3 × 6 = □
→ □

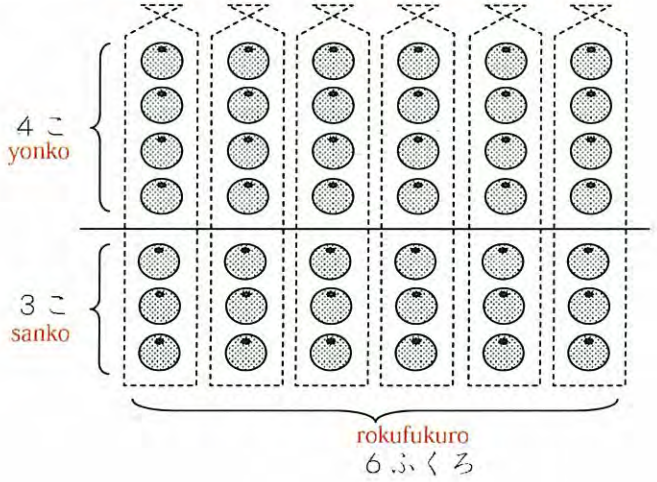
③さいごに、こたえを たしてみましょう。
Saigoni, kotae o tashite mimashoo.

このことを ぶんに しましょう。
Kono koto o bun ni shimashoo.

□ × □ の こたえは、
no kotae wa,

□ × □ の こたえと
no kotae to

□ × □ の こたえを あわせた かずです。
no kotae o awaseta kazu desu.



In the case of 7 oranges each in 6 bags
Sa kaso ng tig-7 dalandan sa 6 na supot

1. First, let's show the product of 7 X 6.
1. Una, ipakita natin ang product ng 7 X 6.

7 × 6 = 42

2. Secondly, let's try to show the products of4 X 6 and 3 X 6.
2.Pangalawa, ipakita rin natin ang mga products ng 4 X 6 at 3 X 6

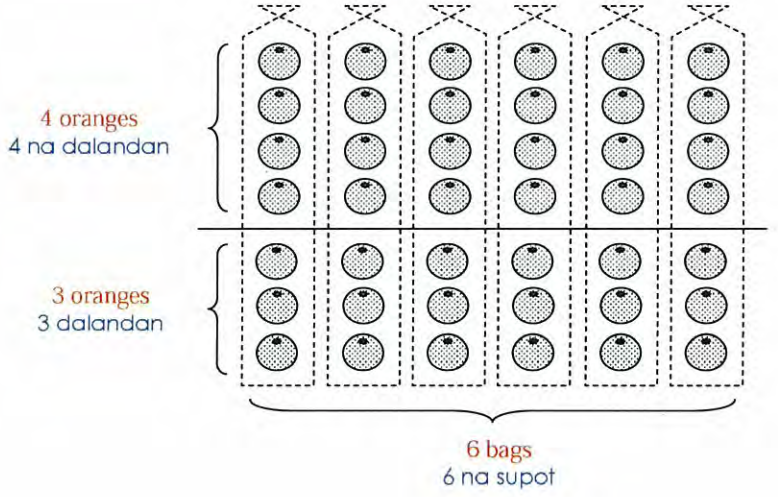
4 × 6 = □
3 × 6 = □
→ □

3. Lastly, let's add them up to get the final answer.
3. Sa panghuli, pagsamahin natin ito upang makuha ang tamang sagot.

Let's show this in written form.
Ipakita natin ito sa pangungusap.

The product of ___ X ___ is the sum of the products of ___ X ___ and ___ X ___.

Ang product ng ___ X ___,ay suma total ng mga products ng___ X ___ at ___ X ___.

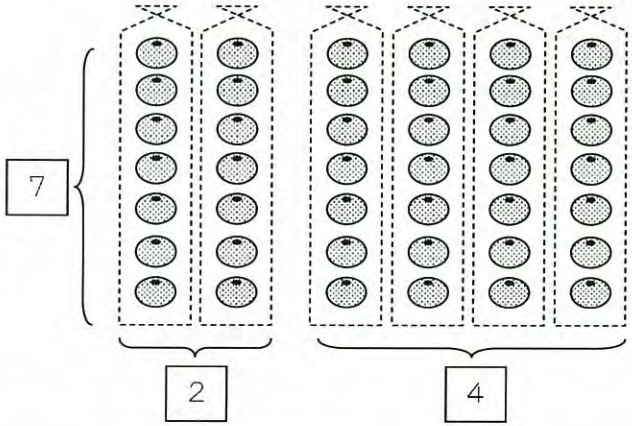


6

こんなふうに わけたら どうなるでしょうか？
Konna fuu ni waketara doonaru deshooka?

7 こずつ 6 ふくろを
Nanako zutsu rokufukuro o

2 ふくろと 4 ふくろに わけて けいさん。
nifukuro to yonfukuro ni wakete keisan.



たしかめて みましょう。
Tashikamete mimashoo.

①まず、7×6の こたえを だします。
Mazu, nana kakeru roku no kotae o dashimasu.

7 × 6 = □

②つぎに、7×2と 7×4の こたえを だしてみましょう。
Tsugi ni, nana kakeru ni to nana kakeru yon no kotae o dashitemimashoo.

7 × 2 = □

7 × 4 = □

③さいごに、こたえを たしてみましょう。
Saigo ni, kotae o tashite mimashoo.

6

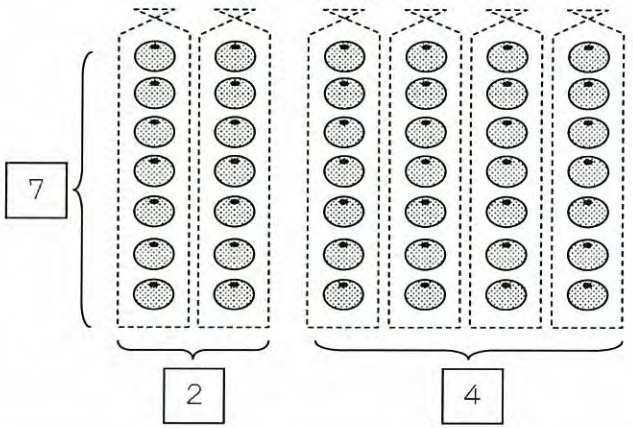
If we divide the oranges in this way, what do you think will happen?
Kung hahatiin natin ang mga dalandan sa ganitong paraan, ano kaya ang mangyayari?

7 oranges each in 6 bags, to be divided into and calculated by using…

2 bags and 4 bags

Tig-7 dalandan sa 6 na supot, hahatiin natin at kalkulahin sa

2 supot at 4 na supot



Let's calculate and check out our answers.
Tingnan at kalkulahin ang tamang sagot.

1. First, let's show the product of 7 X 6.
1. Una, ipakita natin ang product ng 7 X 6.

7 × 6 = □

2. Secondly, let's try to show the products of 7 X 2 and 7 X 4.
2. Pangalawa, ipakita rin natin ang mga products ng 7 X 2 at 7 X 4.

7 × 2 = □

7 × 4 = □

3. Lastly, let's add them up to get the final answer.
3. Sa panghuli, pagsamahin natin ito upang makuha ang tamang sagot.

12 課/Lesson 12/Leksyon 12

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
あらわす	show	ipakita
こんどは	now; this time	ngayon
かんがえる	think; figure out	isipin
しらべる	look over; investigate	suriin; alamin
かぞえる	count	bilangin
たしかめる	check	check; suriin

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
かけざんの　しきに あらわすと	If we show this by using a multiplication formula…	Kung ipapakita natin ito pamamagitan ng multiplication formula…
こんどは　こんな １０の　かけざん	Now, we can multiply by 10's in this way	Ngayon, maaari ring mag-multiply ng 10's sa ganitong paraan
こたえを　かんがえて みましょう。	Now, we can multiply by 10's in this way	Isipin natin ang sagot.
しらべてみましょう。	Let's try and look over the …	Suriin natin.
さいごに、こたえを だしてみましょう。	Count and check your answer.	Bilangin at suriing mabuti ang sagot.

12 課/Lesson 12 /Leksyon 12

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①「10×（1位数）」の掛け算の答えの求め方を理解する。
②「（1位数）×10」の掛け算の答えの求め方を理解する。
③ 既習内容を用いて「（2位数）×（1位数）」の掛け算ができることに気づく。
①To understand the process of finding the answer to [10 × (1 digit)].
②To understand the process of finding the answer to [(1 digit) × 10].
③To be aware that how to calculate [(2 digits) × (1 digit)] can be made using the concepts learned from the previous lesson.
①Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula sa sagot ng [10 X (1 digit)].
②Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula sa sagot ng [(1 digit) X 10].
③Malaman at mapansin na maaaring kalkulahin ang [(2 digit) X (1 digit)] na gamit ang nilalaman ng nakaraang leksiyon.

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

① 1（単位）にNはいくつあるかを表す言い方。「1袋にみかんはいくつあるか。」
② 同じ数だけ繰り返し行われる表現　「□個ずつＶ」（例）「2個ずつ増える。」
①The way saying how many things/parts are in 1 (unit).「1FUKURONI MIKANWA IKUTSU ARUKA」[How many oranges are there in 1 bag.]
②The expression that shows the increase of things/amount by the same number.「□KO ZUTSU V」 Ex. 2KO ZUTSU FUERU. [Increase by 2 each time.]
①Ang paraan ng pagsasabi kung ilang piraso/bilang ng N ang nasa 1 unit.「1FUKURONI MIKANWA IKUTSU ARUKA」[Sa 1 supot ilang dalandan.](Ilang dalandan ang nasa 1 supot)
②Expression ng paulit-ulit na pagparami ng parehong bilang「□KO ZUTSU V」 Hal. 2KO ZUTSU FUERU.[Paramihin sa tig-2]

12 10 こずつ 3ふくろで
jukko zutsu sanfukuro de

2－3

10 の掛け算「10× 3 」の意味理解

1

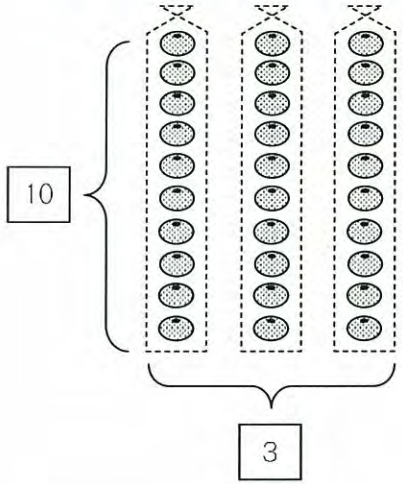
10の かけざん
juu no kakezan

1 ふくろに みかんは いくつ ありますか。
Hitofukuro ni mikan wa ikutsu arimasuka.

ふくろは いくつ ありますか。
Fukuro wa ikutsu arimasuka.

みかんは ぜんぶで いくつ ありますか。
Mikan wa zenbu de ikutsu arimasuka.

□ こ ko
□ ふくろ fukuro
□ こ ko



たしざんだと、
Tashizan dato.
10＋10＋10＝30

かけざんでも
Kakezan demo
できそうですね。
dekisoo desune.

かけざんの しきに あらわすと
kakezan no shiki ni arawasu to

かけざんの しきでも あらわせます。
Kakezan no shiki demo arawasemasu.

□ × □ = □

10 こずつ jukko zutsu　3 ふくろで sanfukuro de　30 こ sanjukko

12 3 bags with 10 oranges in each bag
3 supot na may tig-10 dalandan

2－3

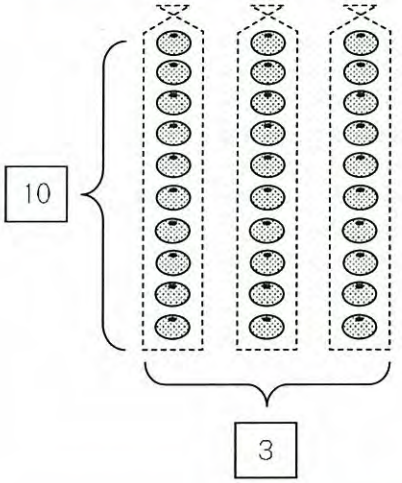
10 の掛け算「10× 3 」の意味理解

1

Multiplying by multiples of 10
Pagpaparami na gamit ang multiples of 10

How many oranges are there in each bag? ____ oranges
How many bags of oranges are there? ____ bags
How many oranges do we have in all? ____ oranges

Ilang dalandan ang mayroon sa 1 supot? ____ dalandan
Ilang supot ng dalandan ang mayroon? ____ supot
Ilan lahat ang mga dalandan? ____ dalandan



If we use addition, that's 10 + 10 + 10　30.We can also do it by using multiplication.
Kung gagamitin natin ang addition, magiging 10 + 10 + 10 = 30. Maaari ring gamitin ang multiplication.

If we show this by using a multiplication formula…
Kung ipapakita natin ito sa pamamagitan ng multiplication...formula

We can also show this by using a multiplication formula.
Maaari rin itong ipakita sa pamamagitan ng multiplication formula.

□ × □ = □

10 oranges each Tig-10 dalandan　3 bags 3 supot　is ay　30 oranges 30 dalandan

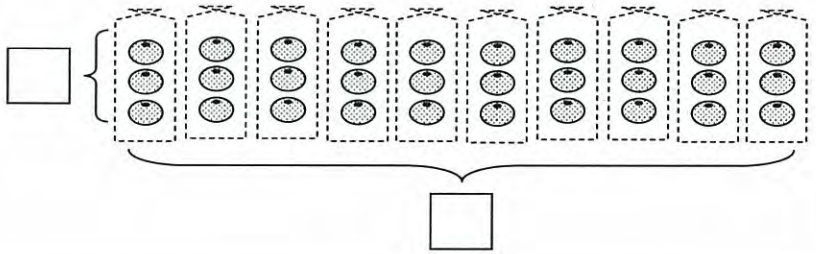
2

こんどは こんな 10の かけざん
kondo wa konna juu no kakezan

1 ふくろに みかんは いくつ ありますか。
Hitofukuro ni mikan wa ikutsu arimasuka. □ こ ko

ふくろは いくつ ありますか。
Fukuro wa ikutsu arimasuka. □ ぷくろ pukuro

みかんは ぜんぶで いくつ ありますか。
Mikan wa zenbu de ikutsu arimasuka. □ こ ko

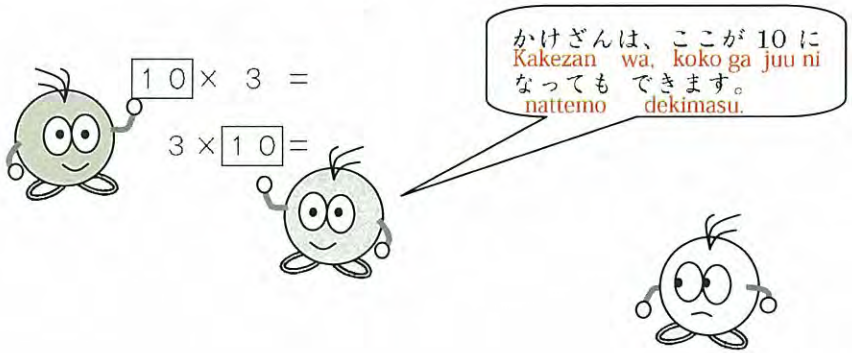


しきに あらわすと
shiki ni arawasu to

このことを かけざんの しきで あらわしましょう。
Kono koto o kakezan no shiki de arawashimashoo.

□ × □ = □

sanko zutsu 3 こずつ × juppukuro de 10ぷくろで = sanjukko 30 こ

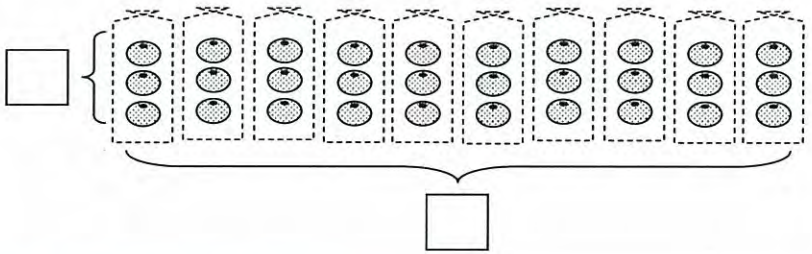


2

Now, we can also multiply by 10's in this way
Ngayon, maaari ring mag-multiply ng 10's sa ganitong paraan

How many oranges are there in each bag? ___ oranges
How many bags of oranges are there? ___ bags
How many oranges are there in all? ___ oranges

Ilang dalandan ang mayroon sa 1 supot? ___ dalandan
Ilang supot ng dalandan ang mayroon? ___ supot
Ilan lahat ang mga dalandan? ___ dalandan

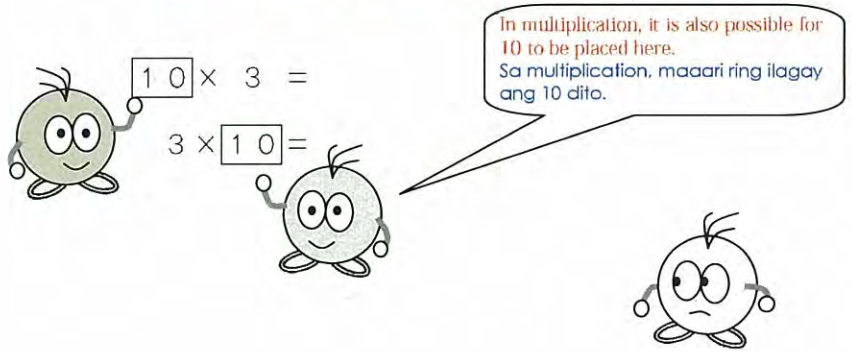


If we show this in written calculation
Kung ipapakita ito sa written calculation

Let's show this by using a multiplication formula.
Ipakita natin ito sa pamamagitan ng multiplication formula.

□ × □ = □

3 oranges each Tig-3 dalandan × 10 bags 10 supot = is ay 30 oranges 30 dalandan



3

□×10 の かけざんの こたえを かんがてみましょう。
Kakeru juu no kakezan no kotae o kangaete mimashoo.

かけざん「九九」をつかって、かんがえてみましょう。
Kakezan kuku o tukatte, kangaete mimashoo.

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 = □

2のだんの「九九」は、こたえが 2ずつ ふえる のでしたね。
Ni no dan no kuku wa, kotae ga ni zutsu fueru no deshita ne.

2ずつ ふえるのですから、□は いくつに なりますか。
Ni zutsu fueru no desukara, wa ikutsu ni narimasuka.

ほかの「九九」でも しらべてみましょう。
Hoka no kuku demo shitabete mimashoo.

4 × 5 = 20
4 × 6 = 24
4 × 7 = 28
4 × 8 = 32
4 × 9 = 36
4 × 10 = □

5 × 5 = 25
5 × 6 = 30
5 × 7 = 35
5 × 8 = 40
5 × 9 = 45
5 × 10 = □

6 × 5 = 30
6 × 6 = 36
6 × 7 = 42
6 × 8 = 48
6 × 9 = 54
6 × 10 = □

3

Let's try to figure out an answer when we multiply ____ X 10.
Tingnan natin at alamin ang sagot kapag nag-mulitply tayo ng ____ X 10.

Let's figure out an answer by using the multiplication table.
Alamin natin ang mga sagot sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng multiplication table.

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 = □

In the table of 2, the answers increased by 2 each time, didn't they?
Sa table of 2, bawat sagot ay lumaki ang bilang ng tig-2, hindi ho ba?

Since the answers increase by 2 each time, what will the number in the be?
Dahil bawat sagot ay lumalaki ng tig-2, ano kaya ang tamang bilang sa loob ng ___ ?

Let's look over the other numbers in the multiplication table.
Suriin din natin ang iba pang mga bilang sa multiplication table.

4 × 5 = 20
4 × 6 = 24
4 × 7 = 28
4 × 8 = 32
4 × 9 = 36
4 × 10 = □

5 × 5 = 25
5 × 6 = 30
5 × 7 = 35
5 × 8 = 40
5 × 9 = 45
5 × 10 = □

6 × 5 = 30
6 × 6 = 36
6 × 7 = 42
6 × 8 = 48
6 × 9 = 54
6 × 10 = □

13課/Lesson 13/Leksyon 13

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
いくら	how much?	magkano
たいへん	difficult; not easy	mahirap

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ぜんぶで　いくら ありますか。	How much is it all?	Magkano lahat?
かぞえるのは　たいへん ですね。	Counting things in this way is not easy.	Mahirap talaga ang magbilang ng paisa-isa.

13課/Lesson 13 /Leksyon 13

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①「何十×（1位数）」の掛け算の答えの求め方を理解する。
②「何百×（1位数）」の掛け算の答えの求め方を理解する。
①To understand the process/way of finding the answer to [(10's) × (1 digit)].
②To understand the process/way of finding the answer to [(100's) × (1 digit)] by writing.
①Ang pag-unawa sa proseso sa paghanap ng sagot sa [(10's) X (1 digit)]
②Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng paghanap ng sagot sa [(100's) X (1 digit)]

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

① いくつかある中で、ある部分を限定する言い方。 「900円で答えが合っているか」「4箱の場合で確かめてみましょう。」
①The expression that limits to a certain part among others. 「900ENDE KOTAEGA ATTEIRUKA」[Is 900 yen the correct answer?] 「4HAKONO BAAIDE TASHIKAMEMASHOU」[Let's check it in the case of 4 boxes.]
①Ang paraan ng paglagay ng limitasyon sa bahagi/bilang sa loob ng mga iba. 「900ENDE KOTAEGA ATTEIRUKA」[Ang sagot na 900 yen ay tama ba?] 「4HAKONO BAAIDE TASHIKAMEMASHOU」[Tiyakin ito sa kaso ng 4 na kahon.]

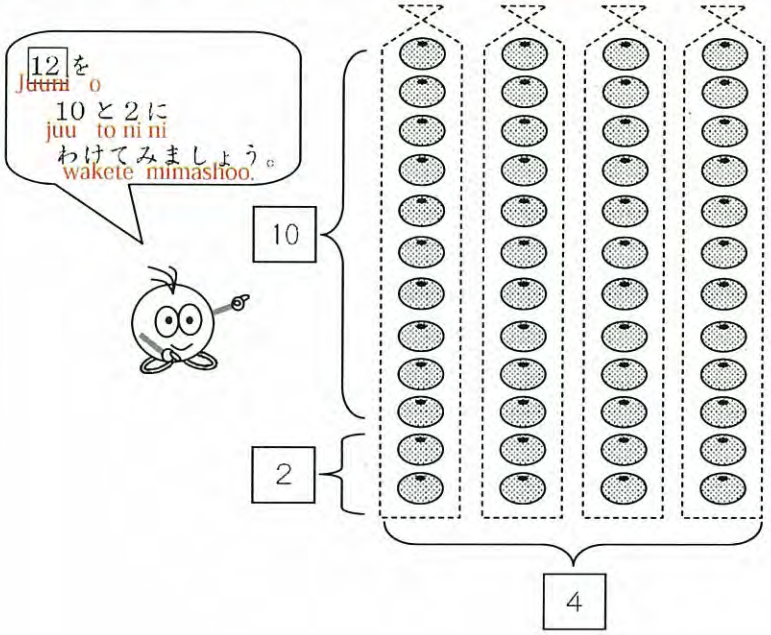
4

12×4 の かけざんも できます。

Juuni kakeru yon no kakezan mo dekimasu.

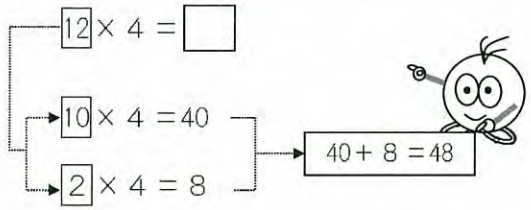
12 × 4 のかけざんも こうすれば こたえが わかります。

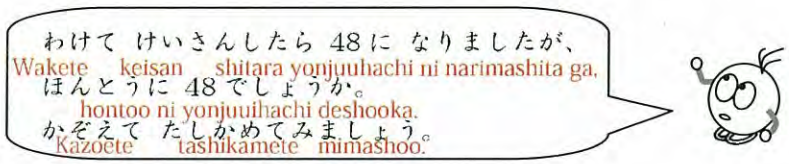
Juuni kakeru yon no kakezan mo koo sureba kotae ga wakarimasu.



12を 10と2 に わけて

juuni o juu to ni ni wakete

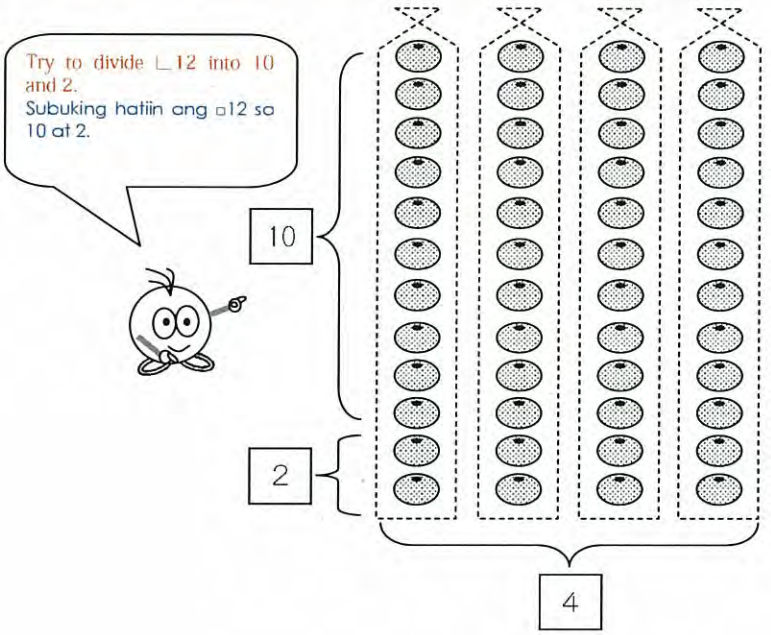




4

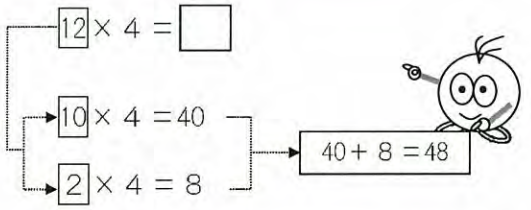
It is also possible to multiply 12 X 4.
Maaari ring mag-multiply katulad ng 12 X 4.

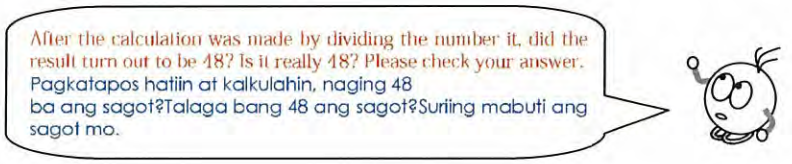
It is also possible to know the correct answer to 12 X 4 by multiplying in this way.
Maaari ring malaman ang tamang sagot sa 12 X 4 sa ganitong paraan.



Divide 12 into 10 and 2

Hatiin ang 12 sa 10 at 2





13 20×3や 200×3の かけざん

nijuu kakeru san ya nihyaku kakeru san no kakezan

「何十の掛け算」への導入

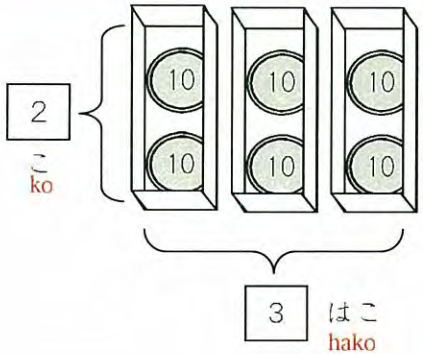
1 ぜんぶで いくつ

zenbu de ikutsu

1はこに 10えんだまは いくつ ありますか。 こ
Hitohako ni juuen dama wa ikutsu arimasuka. ko

はこは いくつ ありますか。 はこ
Hako wa ikutsu arimasuka. hako

10えんだまは ぜんぶで いくつ ありますか。 こ
Juuen dama wa zenbu de ikutsu arimasuka. ko



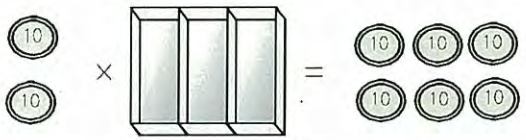
かけざんの しきに あらわすと

kakezan no shiki ni arawasuto

これを かけざんの しきで あらわしましょう。
Kore o kakezan no shiki de arawashimashoo.

□ × □ = □

2こずつ niko zutsu　3はこで sanhako de　6こ rokko



13 Multiplying numbers such as 20 X 3, 200 X 3

Pag-multiply ng mga bilang tulad ng 20 X 3, 200 X 3

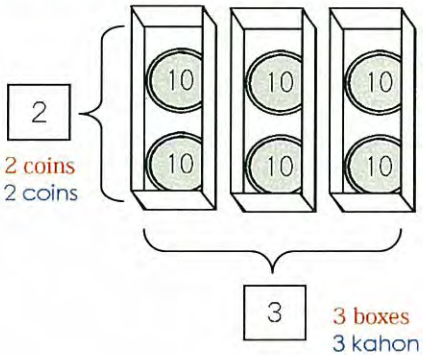
「何十の掛け算」への導入

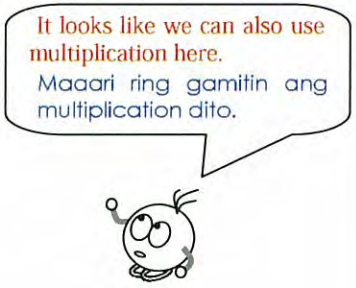
1

How many altogether?
Ilan lahat?

How many 10 yen coins are there in each box? ___ coins
How many boxes of coins are there? ___ boxes
How many 10 yen coins are there in all? ___ coins

Ilang 10 yen coin ang mayroon sa 1 kahon? ___ coin
Ilang kahon ng coin ang mayroon? ___ kahon
Ilan lahat ang 10 yen coin? ___ coin



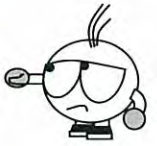


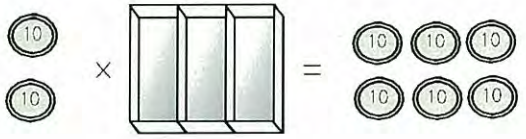
If we show this by using a multiplication formula…
Pag ipinakita natin ito sa pamamagitan ng multiplication formula...

Let's show this by using a multiplication formula.
Ipakita natin ito sa pamamagitan ng multiplication formula.

□ × □ = □

2 coins each X 3 boxes = 6 coins
Tig-2 coins X 3 kahon = 6 na coin





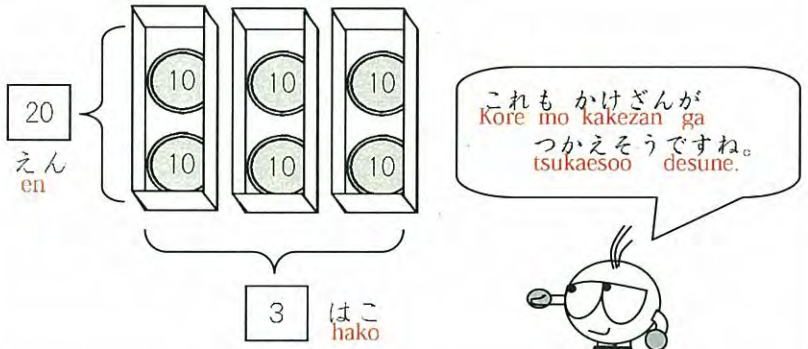
2

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

1はこに いくら ありますか。
Hitohako ni ikura arimasuka. □ えん en

はこは いくつ ありますか。
Hako wa ikutsu arimasuka. □ はこ hako

ぜんぶで いくら ありますか。
Zenbu de ikura arimasuka. □ えん en

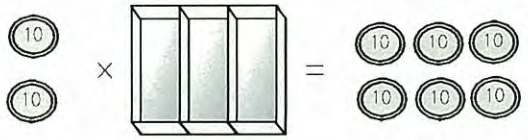


しきに あらわすと
shiki ni arawasuto

これを かけざんの しきで あらわしましょう。
Kore o kakezan no shiki de arawashimashoo.

□ × □ = □

1はこに 20えん hitohako ni nijuuen
3はこで sanhako de
60えん rokujuu en



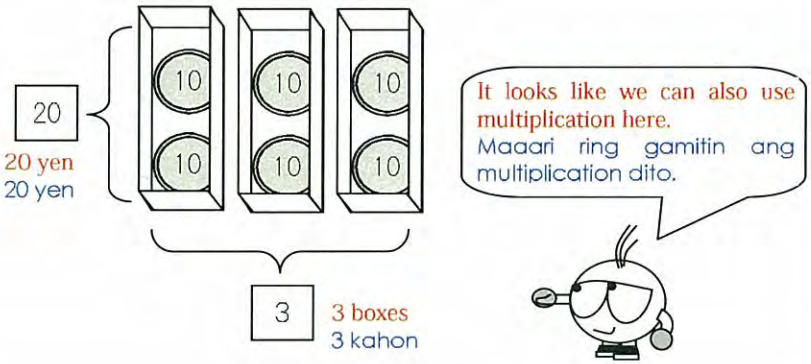
2

How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

How much money is there in each box?
Magkano ang pera sa bawat kahon? □ yen yen

How many boxes of coins are there?
Ilang kahon ng coin ang mayroon? □ boxes kahon

How much is the total amount of money?
Magkano lahat ang pera? □ yen yen

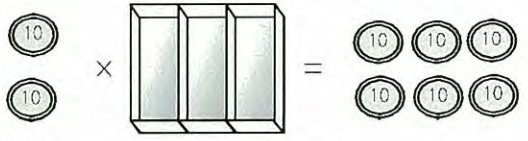


If we show this in a multiplication formula…
Pag ipinakita natin ito sa multiplication formula…

Let's show this by using a multiplication formula.
Ipakita natin ito sa pamamagitan ng paggamit ng multiplication formula.

□ × □ = □

20 yen in each box X 3 boxes = 60 yen
Tig-20 yen sa 1 kahon X 3 kahon = 60 yen



3

どこが にていますか。
Doko ga niteimasuka.

アとイの しきを くらべてみましょう。
A to i no shiki o kurabete mimashoo.

ア a　2 × 3 = 6

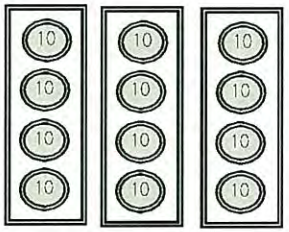
イ i　20 × 3 = 60

これは べんりかもしれません。
Kore wa benri kamo shiremasen.

これで けいさんできるなら、べんりですね。
Kore de keisan dekirunara, benridesune.

こんな もんだいで たしかめてみましょう。
Konna mondai de tashikamete mimashoo.

1はこに 40えん はいっています。
Hitohako ni yonjuu en haitteimasu.
3はこで いくらに なりますか。
Sanhako de ikura ni narimasuka.



ア a　4 × 3 = 12

イ i　40 × 3 = 120

120えんで こたえが あっているか たしかめましょう。
Hyakunijuu en de kotae ga atteiruka tashikamemashoo.

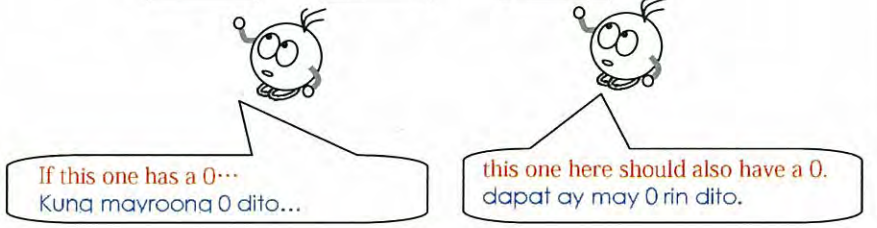
3

What are similarities?
Saan sila magkapareho?

Compare equations ア and イ.
Paghambingin ang equation A at I

ア　2 × 3 = 6

イ　20 × 3 = 60

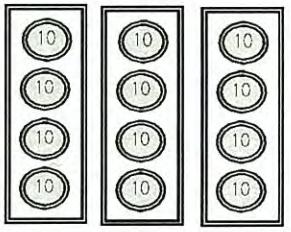


This could be a useful way of doing multiplication.
Maaaring madali itong gamitin sa pagkalkula.

Wouldn't it be convenient if we could calculate in this way?
Mas madali para sa atin kung makapagkalkula tayo sa ganitong paraan, hindi ho ba?

Let's see how this works by trying it on the following math problem.
Gawin natin ang sumusunod na math problem at tingnan natin kung tama ito

Each box contains 40 yen. There are 3 boxes, so, how much money do we have in all?
Mayroong tig-40 yen sa bawat kahon. Mayroong 3 kahon, kaya, magkano lahat ang pera?



ア　4 × 3 = 12

イ　40 × 3 = 120

Let's check if our answer, which is 120 yen, is correct.
Tingnan natin kung ang ating sagot na 120 yen ay tama.

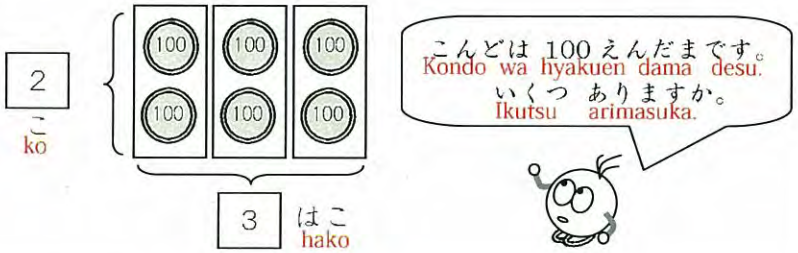
4

ぜんぶで いくつ
zenbu de ikutsu

1はこに 100えんだまは いくつ ありますか。
Hitohako ni hyakuen dama wa ikutsu arimasuka. □ こ ko

はこは いくつ ありますか。
Hako wa ikutsu arimasuka. □ はこ hako

100えんだまは ぜんぶで いくつ ありますか。
Hyakuen dama wa zenbu de ikutsu arimasuka. □ こ ko



かけざんの しきに あらわすと
kakezan no shiki ni arawasuto

①これを かけざんの しきで あらわしましょう。
Kore o kakezan no shiki de arawashimashoo.

□ × □ = □

2こずつ niko zutsu　3はこで sanhako de　6こ rokko

②いくら あるでしょうか。かぞえてみましょう。
Ikura arudeshooka. Kazoete mimashoo.

4

How many altogether?
Ilan lahat?

How many 100 yen coins are there in each box?
Ilang 100 yen coin ang nasa bawat kahon? □ coins coin

How many boxes are there?
Ilang kahon ang mayroon? □ boxes kahon

How many 100 yen coins are there in all?
Ilan lahat ang 100 coin? □ coins coin

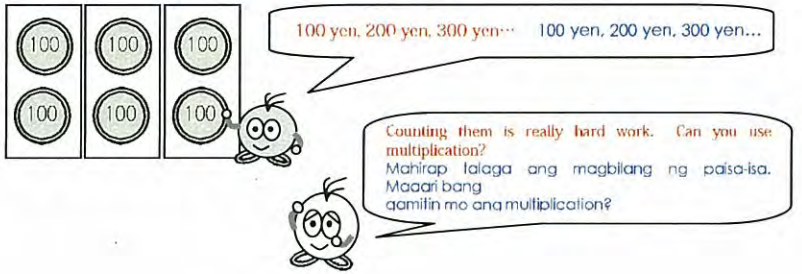
If we show this in a multiplication formula…
Pag ipinakita natin ito sa multiplication formula…

① Let's show this in a multiplication formula.
Ipakita natin ito sa multiplication formula.

□ × □ = □

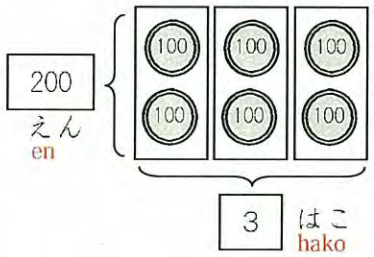
2 coins X 3 boxes = 6 coins
2 coin X 3 kahon = 6 na coin

② How much do we have in all? Let's try and count them.
Magkano lahat ? Tingnan natin at bilangin.



5

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura



□ × □ = □

1 はこに 200 えん　3 はこで　600 えん
hitohako ni nihyakuen　sanhako de　roppyakuen

どこが にていますか。
Dokoga niteimasuka

アとイの しきを くらべてみましょう。
A to i no shiki o kurabetemimashoo.

ア　2 × 3 = 6
a

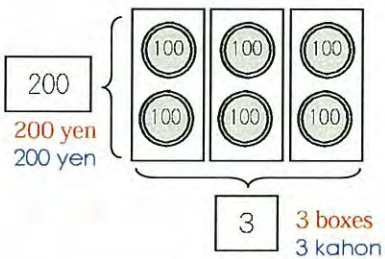
イ　200 × 3 = 600
i

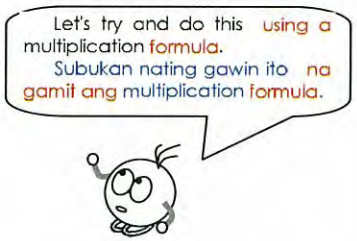
これで けいさんできるなら、べんりですね。
Korede keisan dekirunara benridesune.

つぎの もんだいで たしかめてみましょう。
Tsugi no mondai de tashikametemimashou.

5

How much do we have in all?
Magkano lahat?





□ × □ = □

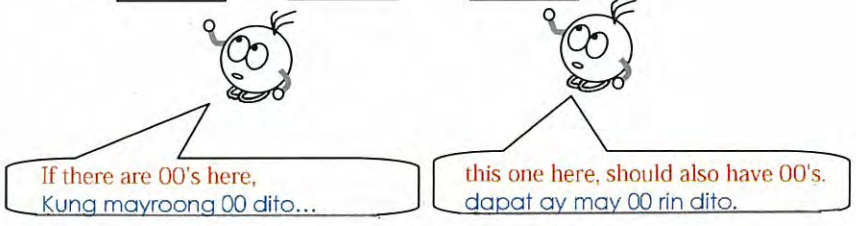
200 yen per box X 3 boxes is = 600 yen
Tig-200 yen sa bawat kahon X 3 kahon ay = 600 yen

What are similarities?
Saan sila magkapareho?

Compare equations A and I.
Paghambingin ang equation A at I.

ア　2 × 3 = 6

イ　200 × 3 = 600

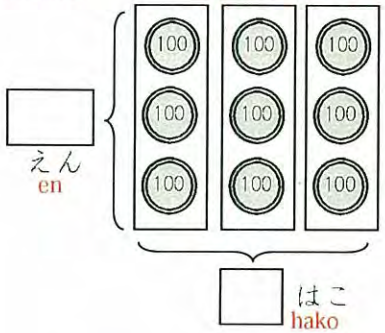


Wouldn't it be convenient if we could calculate in this way?
Mas madali para sa atin kung makapagkalkula tayo sa ganitong paraan, hindi ho ba?

Let's see how this works by trying it on the following math problem.
Gawin natin ang sumusunod na math problem at tingnan natin kung tama ito.

6

かけざんで できるでしょうか。
kakezande dekirudeshooka



□ × □ = □

1はこに いくら hitohako ni ikura　なんはこ nanhako　ぜんぶで いくら zenbu de ikura

これも べんりかもしれません。
Kore mo benrikamo shiremasen.

① アとイの しきを くらべてみましょう。
A to i no shiki o kurabetemimashoo.

ア a　3 × 3 = 9

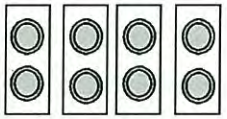
イ i　300 × 3 = 900

② 900えんで こたえが あっているか たしかめましょう。
Kyuuhyakuen de kotae ga atteiruka tashikamemashoo.

③ 1はこに 200えん ある ばあい、4はこで いくらですか。
Hitohako ni nihyakuen aru baai yonhako de ikuradesuka.

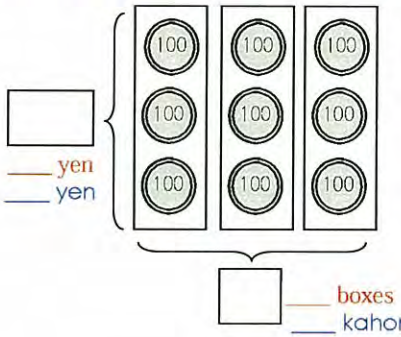
ア a　□ × □ = □

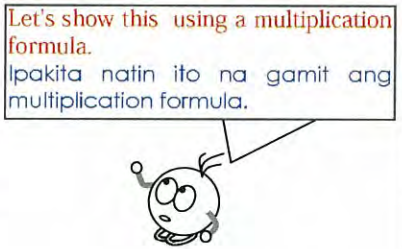
イ i　□ × □ = □



6

Can we use multiplication here?
Maaari bang gamitin ang multiplication dito?





□ × □ = □

How much yen in each box X how many boxes = how much money in all
Magkanong pera sa bawat kahon X ilang kahon = magkano lahat

This could be a useful way of doing multiplication.
Maaaring madali itong gamitin sa pagkalkula.

① Compare equations A and I.
Paghambingin ang equation A at I.

ア　3 × 3 = 9

イ　300 × 3 = 900

② Let's check if our answer, which is 900 yen, is correct.
Tingnan natin kung ang ating sagot na 900 yen ay tama.

③ If each box contains 200 yen and there are 4 boxes, how much money is there?
Kung mayroong tig-200 yen sa bawat kahon at mayroong 4 na kahon, magkano itong lahat?

ア　□ × □ = □

イ　□ × □ = □

14課/Lesson 14/Leksyon 14

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
がようし	(white/blank) paper	papel
かう	buy	bumili
だいきん	cost; price	presyo; halaga
ひっさん	vertical form of calculation	pagkalkula; written calculation
どんな	how	Ano'ng klase
かたち	form/shape	paraan; hugis
かきかえる	rearrange/rewrite	isulat (sa ibang paraan)

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
がようしを　３まい かいました。	I bought 3 pieces of (white) paper.	Bumili ako ng 3 pirasong papel.
だいきんは　いくらに なりますか。	How much will it cost?	Magkano lahat (ang halaga) ito?
この　ほうほうを 「ひっさん」と いいます。	This way of doing calculation is called 'hissan' or the vertical form of calculation.	Ang tawag dito ay ‘hissan’ o ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.
どんな　かけざんに なりますか。	how will we calculate/multipy?	Anong kalkulasyon ang gagamitin natin dito?
ひっさんの　かたちに かきかえましょう。	Let's rewrite this into 'hissan' (the vertical form).	Isulat natin ito sa patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

14課/Lesson 14 /Leksyon 14

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①（2位数）×（1位数）の掛け算の筆算の方法を理解する。
②（2位数）×（1位数）で答えが3位数になる場合の計算方法を理解する。
①To understand the process of calculating (2 digits) × (1 digit).
②To understand the process of calculating (2 digits) × (1 digit) numbers resulting in 3 digit products.
①Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula (written calculation) ng (2 digit) X (1 digit).
②Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula ng (2 digit) X (1 digit) na ang sagot ay 3 digit na bilang.

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

① 算数でよく使われる語句「代金」。算数特有の言葉「筆算」。
①「DAIKIN」[Price], a word that is often used in math. 「HISSAN」[Written calculation], a word peculiar to mathematics.
①Salitang madalas ginagamit sa matematika「DAIKIN」[presyo]. Salitang natatangi sa matematika「HISSAN」[written calculation]

14 23×３の かけざん

nijuu kakeru san no kakezan

(2位数)×(1位数)への導入

1

ぜんぶで いくら

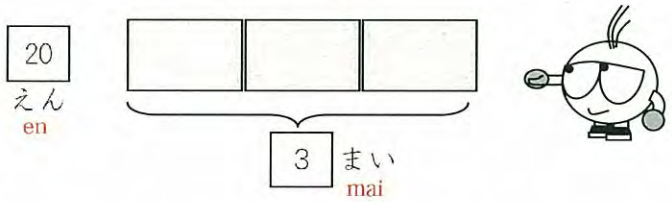
zenbu de ikura

１まい 20えんの がようしを ３まい かいました。

Ichimai nijuuen no gayooshi o sanmai kaimashita.

だいきんは いくらになりますか。

Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



20えんずつ ３まいで いくらに なりますか。

Nijuuen zutsu sanmai de ikura ni narimasuka.

これも かけざんが つかえます。

Kore mo kakezan ga tsukaemasu.

□ × □ = □

１まいの ねだん / かった かず / だいきん

ichimai no nedan / katta kazu / daikin

20×3の かけざんは

nijuu kakeru san no kakezan wa

２０×３の かけざんは ２×３の かけざんが つかえましたね。

Nijuu kakeru san no kakezan wa ni kakaeru san no kakezan ga tsukaemashitane.

2 × 3 = 6

20 × 3 = □

１まいの ねだん / かった かず / だいきん

ichimai no nedan / katta kazu / daikin

14 Multiplication 23 X 3

Ang pag-multiply ng 23 X 3

(2位数)×(1位数)への導入

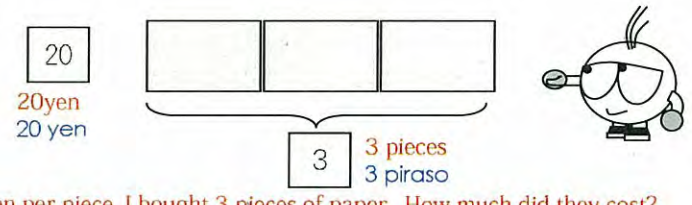
1

. How much is it?

Magkano lahat?

A piece of paper costs 20 yen. I bought 3 pieces of paper. How much did they cost?

Ang 1 piraso ng papel ay 20 yen. Bumili ako ng 3 piraso. Magkano lahat ito?



At 20 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of paper. How much did they cost?

Sa 20 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 piraso papel. Magkano lahat ito?

We can use multiplication to find an answer here, too.

Maaaring gamitin natin uli ang multiplication dito.

□ × □ = □

Price per piece X number of pieces bought = cost

Presyo ng bawat piraso X ilang piraso ang nabili = presyo

Multiplication 20 X 3

Ang pag-multiply ng 20 X 3

In multiplication of 20 X 3, we can use the multiplication for 2 X 3.

Sa pag-multiply ng 20 X 3, ating ginamit ang multiplication para sa 2 X 3.

2 × 3 = 6

20 × 3 = □

Price per piece X number of pieces bought = cost

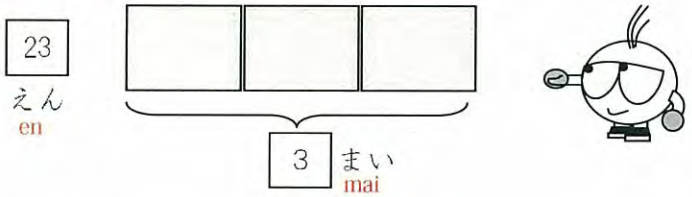
Presyo ng bawat piraso X ilang piraso ang nabili = presyo

2

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

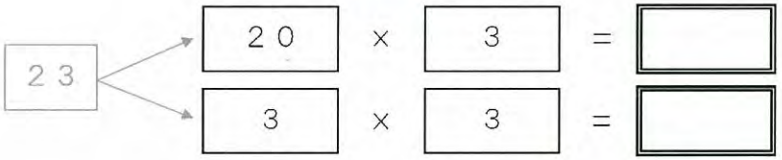
1 まい 23 えんのがようしを 3まい かいました。
Ichimai nijuusanen no gayooshi o sanmai kaimashita.

だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



わけて あわせて
wakete awasete

★23 えんを 20 えんと 3 えんに わけて かんがえましょう。
Nijuusanen o nijuuen to sanen ni wakete kanagaemashoo.



□ の かずを たすと、23×3の こたえに なります。
no kazu o tasu to nijuusan kakeru san no kotae ni narimasu.

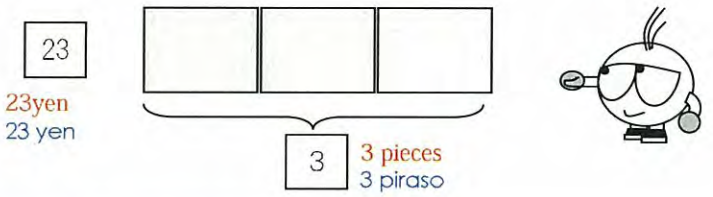
たして こたえを もとめましょう。
Tashite kotae o motomemashoo.

□ + □ = □

2

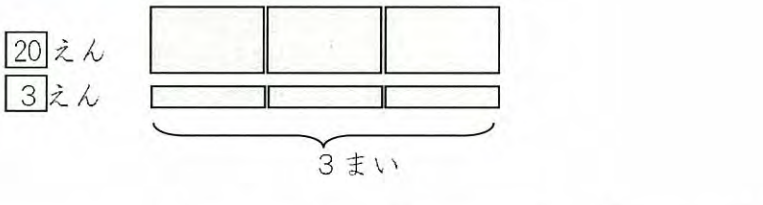
How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

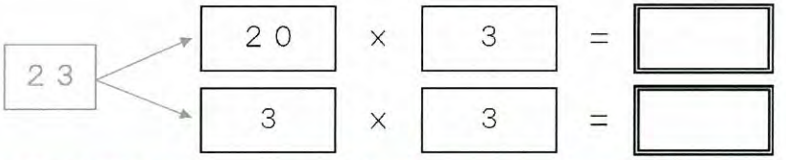
At 23 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of paper.
How much did they cost?
Sa 23 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 pirasong papel.
Magkano lahat ito?



Divide/regroup and put together
Hatiin at pagsamahin

Let's try by dividing 23 yen into 20 and 3 yen.
Subukan nating hatiin ang 23 yen sa 20 at 3 yen.





If we add up the numbers inside the ____, we would be able to get the answer to 23 X 3.
Kung ating pagsamahin ang mga bilang sa loob ng ____, makukuha natin ang sagot sa 23 X 3.

Add up □ and find the answer. ___ + ___ = ___
Pagsamahin ang □ upang ng malaman natin ang sagot. ___ + ___ = ___

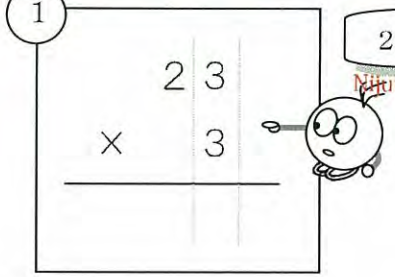
□ + □ = □

3

23×3の ひっさん
nijuusan kakeru san no hissan

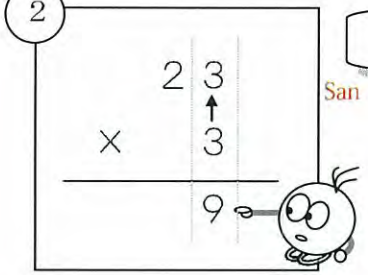
２３×３は、つぎの ように けいさんすることが できます。
Nijuusan kakeru san wa tsugi no youni keisan surukotoga dekimasu.

1



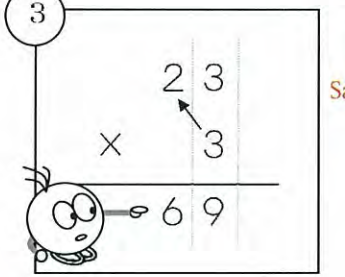
２３×３を たてに かきます。
Nijuusan kakeru san o tate ni kakimasu.

2



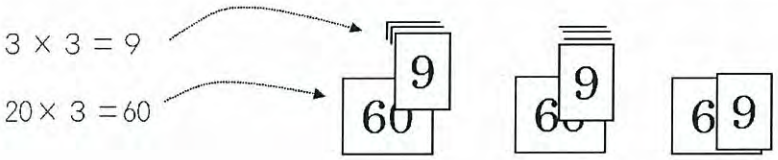
３×３のこたえ ９ を かきます。
San kakeru san no kotae kyuu o kakimasu.

3



３×２のこたえ ６ を かきます。
San kakeru ni no kotae roku o kakimasu.

この ほうほうを 「ひっさん」 と いいます。
Kono hoohoo o hissan to iimasu.

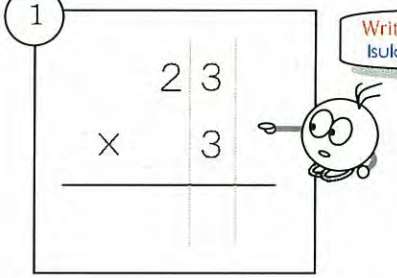


3

Vertical calculation for 23 X 3
Patayong pagkalkula ng 23 X 3

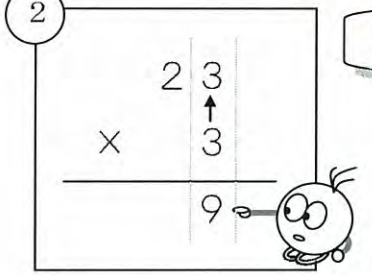
It is also possible to calculate 23 X 3 in the following manner.
Maaaring kalkulahin ang 23 X 3 sa ganitong paraan.

1



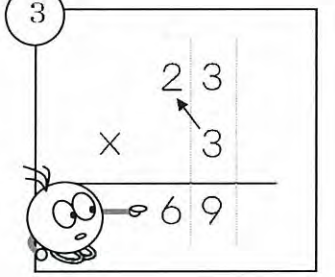
Write 23 X 3 vertically.
Isulat ang 23 X 3 nang patayo.

2



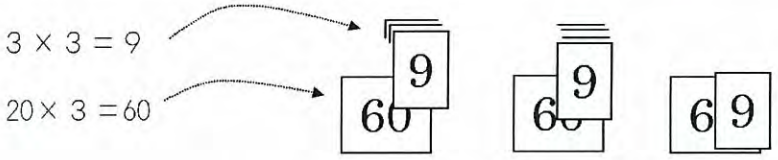
Write the answer to 3 X 3, which is 9.
Isulat ang 9 na siyang sagot sa 3 X 3.

3



Write the answer to 3 X 2, which is 6.
Isulat ang 6 na siyang sagot sa 3 X 2.

This is called 'hissan' or the vertical way of doing calculation.
Ang tawag dito ay 'hissan' o ang patayong paraan sa pagkalkula.

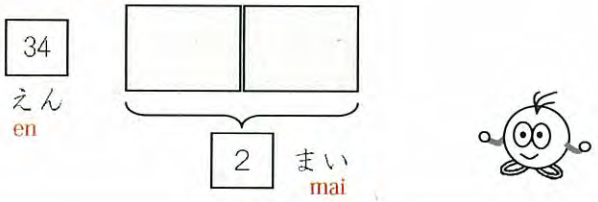


4

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

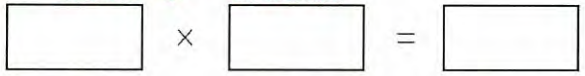
1まい 34えんの がようしを 2まい かいました。
Ichimai sanjuuyoen no gayooshi o nimai kaimashita.

だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



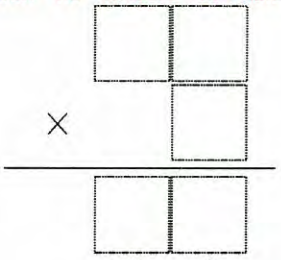
ひっさんで やってみましょう。
Hissan de yattemimashoo.

① どんな かけざんに なりますか。
Donna kakezan ni narimasuka.



1まいの ねだん / かった かず / だいきん
ichimai no nedan / katta kazu / daikin

② ひっさんの かたちに かきかえましょう。
Hissan no katachi ni kakikaemashoo.



③ 2×4の こたえを かきましょう。
Ni kakeru yon no kotae o kakimashoo.

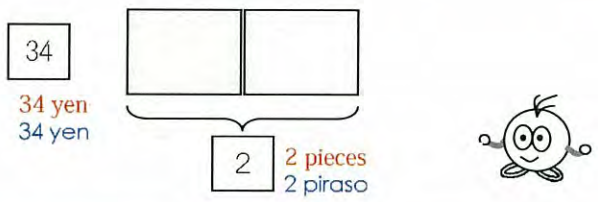
④ 2×3の こたえを かきましょう。
Ni kakeru san no kotae o kakimashoo.

⑤ だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.

4

How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

At 34 yen per piece, I bought 2 pieces of paper.
How much is it?
Sa 34 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 2 pirasong papel.
Magkano lahat ito?

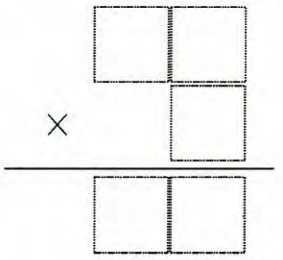


Let's try the vertical form of calculation.
Subukan nating gamitin ang patayong paraan ng kalkulasyon.

How will we calculate for this?
① Anong kalkulasyon ang gagamitin dito ?

Price per piece X number of pieces bought = cost
Presyo ng bawat piraso X ilang piraso ang nabili = presyo

② Let's rewrite this into vertical form of calculation.
Isulat natin ito sa patayong paraan ng kalkulasyon.



③ Write the answer to 2 X 4 here.
Isulat natin ang sagot sa 2 X 4 dito.

④ Write the answer to 2 X 3 here.
Isulat natin ang sagot sa 2 X 3 dito.

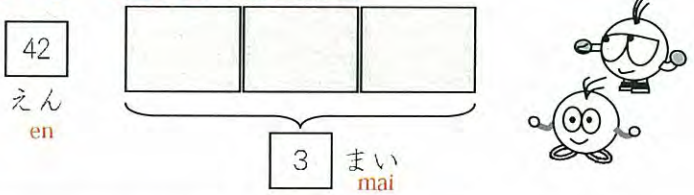
⑤ How much is the cost?
Magkano ang presyo nito?

5

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

1 まい 42 えんの がようしを 3 まい かいました。
Ichimai yonnjuunien no gayooshi o sanmai kaimashita.

だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka



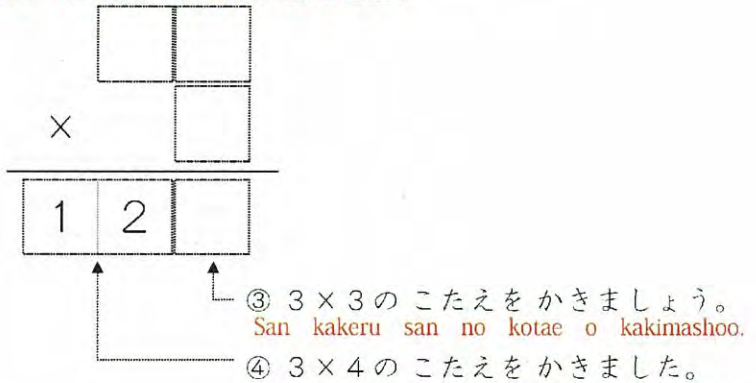
ひっさんで やってみましょう。
Hissan de yattemimashoo.

① どんな かけざんに なりますか。
Donna kakezan ni narimasuka.

□ × □ = □

1 まいの ねだん ichimai no nedan
かった かず katta kazu
だいきん daikin

② ひっさんの かたちに かきかえましょう。
Hissan no katachi ni kakikaemashoo.

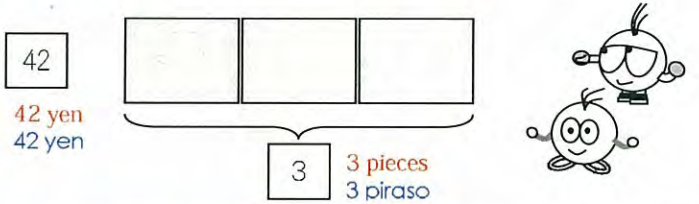


⑤ だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.

5

How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

At 42 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of paper.
How much is it?
Sa 42 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 pirasong papel.
Magkano lahat ito?



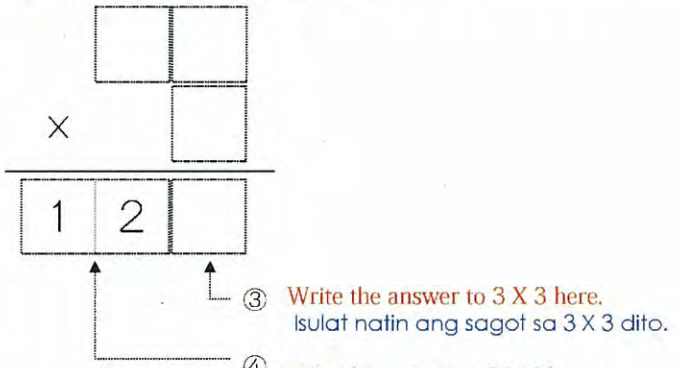
Let's try the vertical form of calculation.
Anong uri ng kalkulasyon ang ginawa natin dito?

① How will we calculate for this?
Subukan nating gamitin ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

□ × □ = □

Price per piece X number of pieces bought = cost
Presyo ng bawat piraso X ilang piraso ang nabili = presyo

② Let's rewrite this into verticalform of calculation.
Isulat natin nang patayo ang mga numero.

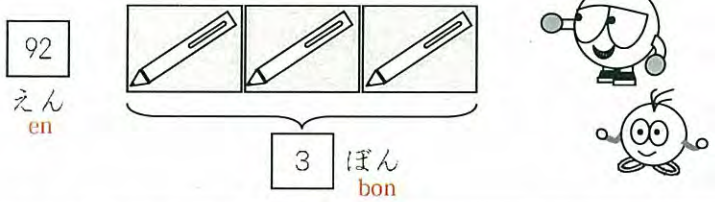


⑤ How much is the cost?
Magkano ang presyo nito?

6

ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

1ぼん 92えんの ボールペンを 3ぼん かいました。
Ippon kyuujuunien no boorupen o sanbon kaimashita.
だいきんは いくらに なりますか。



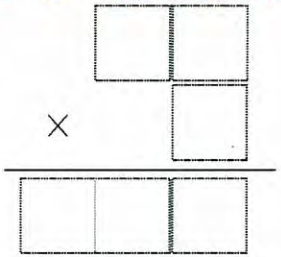
ひっさんで やってみましょう。
Hissan de yattemimashoo.

①どんな かけざんに なりますか。
Donna kakezan ni narimasuka.

□ × □ = □

1ぼんの ねだん ippon no nedan
かった かず katta kazu
だいきん daikin

② ひっさんの かたちに かきかえましょう。
Hissan no katachi ni kakikaemashoo.



③ 3×2の こたえを かきましょう。
San kakeru ni no kotae o kakimashoo.

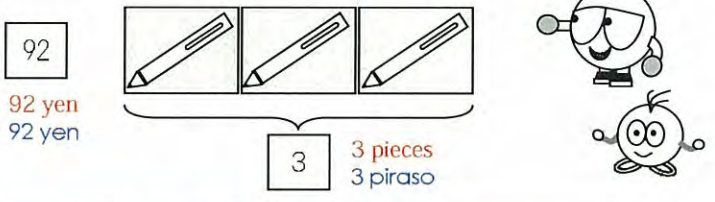
④ 3×9の こたえを かきましょう。
San kakeru kyuu no kotae o kakimashoo.

⑤ だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.

6

How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

At 92 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of ballpens. How much is it?
Sa 92 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 pirasong ballpen.
Magkano lahat ito?



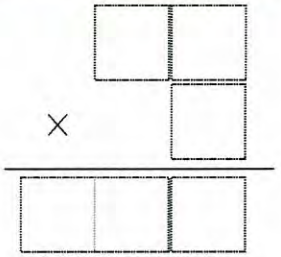
Let's try the vertical form of calculation.
Subukan nating gamitin ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

① How will we calculate for this?
Anong kalkulasyon ang gagamitin dito ?

□ × □ = □

Price per piece X number of pieces bought = cost
Presyo ng bawat piraso X ilang piraso ang nabili = presyo

② Let's rewrite this intovertical form of calculation.
Isulat natin ito sa patayong paraan ng kalkulasyon.



③ Write the answer to 3 X 2 here.
Isulat natin ang sagot sa 3 X 2 dito.

④ Write the answer to 3 X 9 here.
Isulat natin ang sagot sa 3 X 9 dito.

⑤ How much is the cost?
Magkano ang presyo nito?

15課/Lesson 15/Leksyon 15

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
くりあがる	carry (over)	carrying
ちいさく	smaller	sa maliit
きょうかしょ	school textbook	(school) textbook
もんだい	math problem	math problem
ちょうせんする	take a challenge	subukan
へん	side	gilid
ながさ	length	haba
せいほうけい	square (right; perfect square)	square/parisukat
まわり	circumference	kabilugan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
くりあがりのある　かけざん	multiplication with carrying	Multiplication na may carrying
ちいさく　かきます。	Write in smaller (size).	isulat na maliit lamang.
きょうかしょの もんだいに ちょうせんして みましょう。	Let's challenges to slove math problems in your school textbook.	Subukan mong sagutin ang ilang math problem galing sa iyong textbook.
１つの　へんの ながさが　１５cmの せいほうけいが あります。	There is a square with a side 15 cm long.	Ang isang parisukat ay may habang 15 cm sa isang gilid.
まわりの　ながさは なんcmですか。	How long will the circumference be?	Gaano kahaba ang kabilugan nito?

15課/Lesson 15 /Leksyon 15

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①（2位数）×（1位数）の掛け算で十の位で繰り上がりのある計算の方法を理解する。
①To understand the process of multiplying (2 digits) X (1 digit) numbers with carrying in the tens place.
①Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pag-multiply ng (2 digit) X (1 digit) na may carrying sa tens place.

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

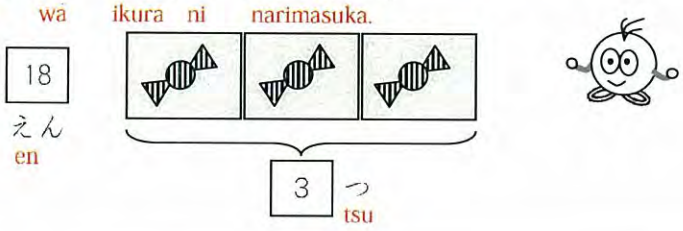
①「Vずに～」（例）「忘れずに～。」　＊Vは動詞
②「正方形」「長方形」「辺」
①「V ZUNI～」[don't + verb ～] Ex.「WASUREZUNI～」[Don't forget ～.]
②「SEIHOUKEI」[square]「CHOUHOUKEI」[rectangle]「HEN」[side]
①「V ZUNI～」[Huwag/hindi + Pandiwa] Hal.「WASUREZUNI～」[Huwag kalimutang ～]
②「SEIHOUKEI」[parisukat]「CHOUHOUKEI」[parihaba]「HEN」[gilid]

15 くりあがりのある かけざん
kuriagari no aru kakezan

（2位数）×（1位数）の掛け算で1の位で繰り上がりのある計算①

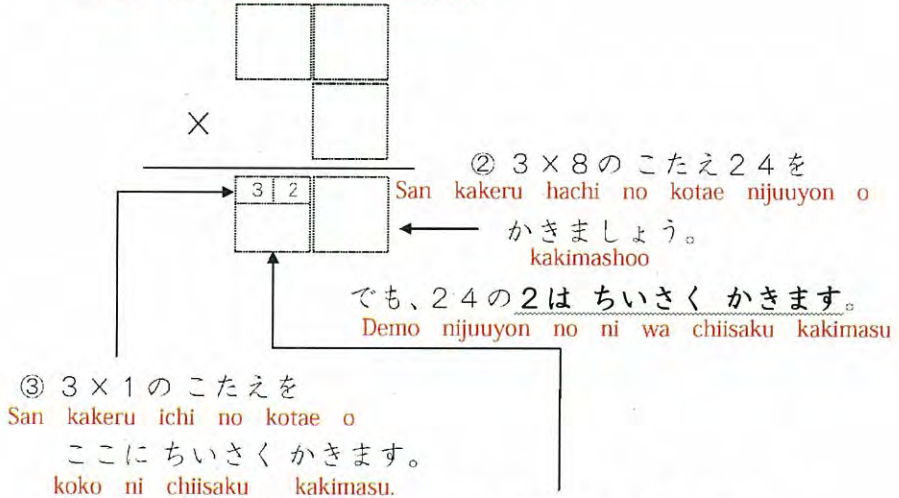
1 ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

１つ １８えんの キャンディーを ３つ かいました。
Hitotsu juuhachien no kyandii o mittsu kaimashita.
だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



ひっさんで やってみましょう。
Hissan de yattemimashoo.

① ひっさんの かたちで かきましょう。
Hissan no katachi de kakimashoo



④ ３と２を たします。その こたえを ここに かきます。
San to ni o tashimasu. Sono kotae o koko ni kakimasu.

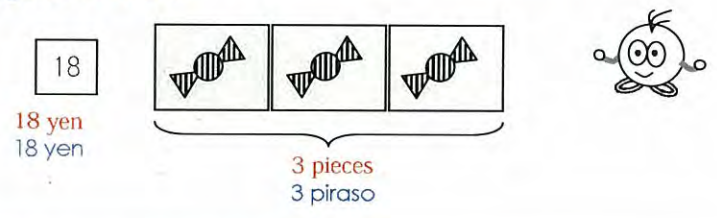
⑤ だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.

15 Multiplication with carrying
Multiplication na may carrying

（2位数）×（1位数）の掛け算で1の位で繰り上がりのある計算①

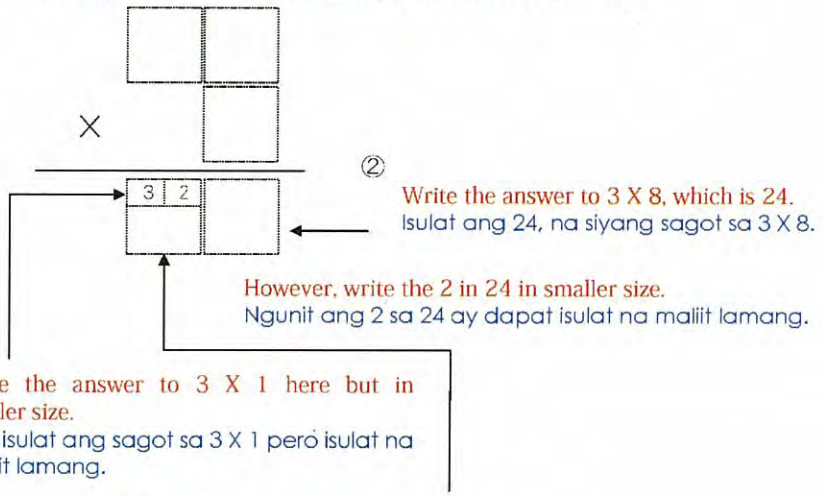
1
How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

At 18 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of candies.
How much is it?
Sa 18 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 pirasong kendi.
Magkano lahat ito?



Let's try the vertical form of calculation.
Subukan nating gamitin ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

① Let's write the numbers in vertical form of calculation..
Isulat natin ang mga numero sa patayong paraan ng kalkulasyon.



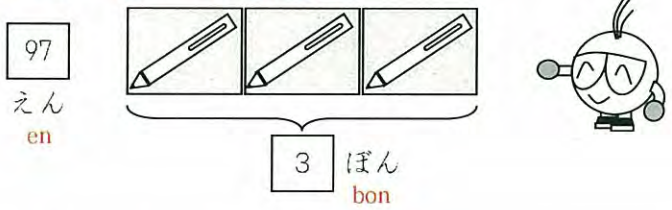
④ Add up 3 and 2. The sum of which should be written here.
Pagsamahin ang 3 at 2. Ang sagot ay dito isusulat.

⑤ How much is the cost?
Magkano ang presyo nito?

2

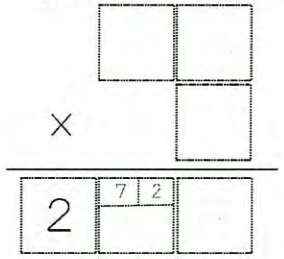
ぜんぶで いくら
zenbu de ikura

１つ ９７えんの ボールペンを ３ぼん かいました。
Hitotsu kyuujuunanaen no boorupen o sanbon kaimashita.
だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



ひっさんで やってみましょう。
Hissan de yattemimashoo.

① ひっさんの かたちで かきましょう。
Hissan no katachi de kakimashoo.



② ３×７の こたえ２１を かきましょう。
San kakeru nana no kotae nijuuichi o kakimashoo.
でも、２１の２は ちいさく かきます。
Demo nijuuichi no ni wa chiisaku kakimasu.

③ ３×９の こたえ２７を かきましょう。
San kakeru kyuu no kotae nijuunana o kakimashoo.
でも、２７の７は ちいさく かきます。
Demo nijuunana no nana wa chiisaku kakimasu.

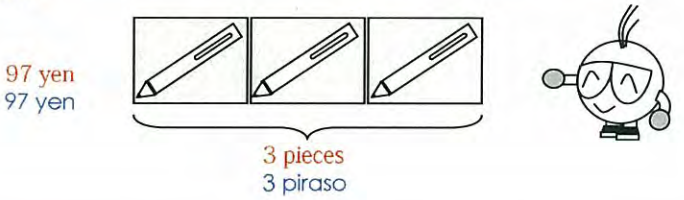
④ ちいさく かいた ７と２を たしましょう。
Chiisaku kaita nana to ni o tashimashoo.
そのこたえを ここに かきましょう。
Sono kotae o koko ni kakimashoo

⑤ だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.

2

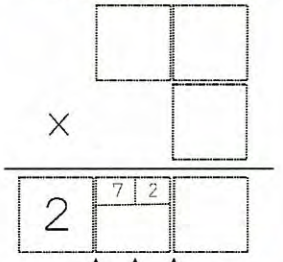
How much is it?
Magkano lahat?

At 97 yen per piece, I bought 3 pieces of ballpens.
How much is it?
Sa 97 yen bawat piraso, bumili ako ng 3 pirasong kendi. Magkano lahat ito?



Let's try the vertical form of calculation.
Subukan nating gamitin ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

① Let's write the numbers vertically.
Isulat natin nang patayo ang mga numero.



② Write the answer to 3 X 7, which is 21.
However, write the 2 in 21 in smaller size.
Isulat ang 21, na siyang sagot sa 3 X 7.
Ngunit ang 2 sa 21 ay dapat isulat na maliit lamang.

③ Write the answer to 3 X 9, which is 27.
However, write the 7 in 27 in smaller size.
Isulat ang 27, na siyang sagot sa 3 X 1.
Ngunit ang 7 sa 27 ay dapat isulat na maliit lamang.

④ Add up the smaller figures of 7 and 2. The sum of which should be written here.
Pagsamahin ang maliit na 7 at 2. Ang sagot ay dito isusulat.

⑤ How much is the cost?
Magkano ang presyo nito?

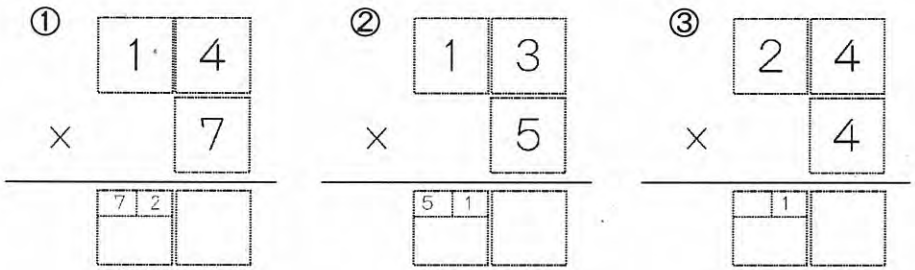
3

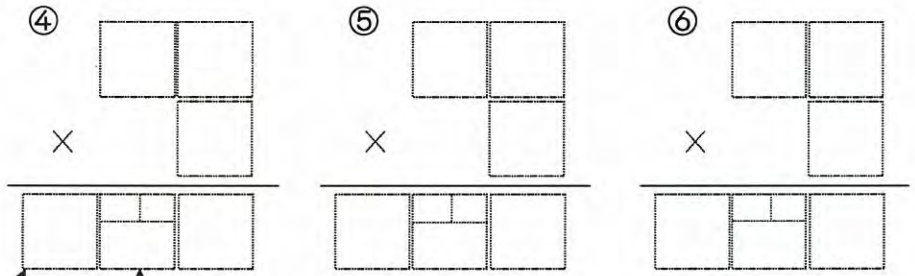
ひっさんで けいさんしてみましょう

Hissan de keisan shitemimashoo

① 14×7　② 13×5　③ 24×4

④ 35×3　⑤ 25×4　⑥ 64×3





9＋1は10なので、
Kyuu tasu ichi wa juu nanode
1はここに、0はここにかきます。
ichi wa koko ni ree wa koko ni kakimasu.

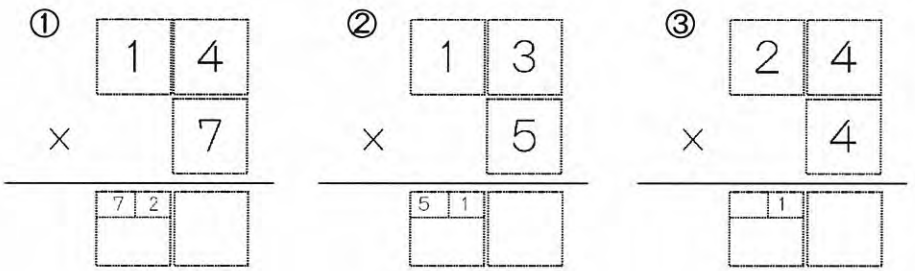
このもんだいが できたら、
Kono mondai ga dekitara
きょうかしょのもんだいに ちょうせんしてみましょう。
kyookasho no mondai ni choosen shitemimashoo.

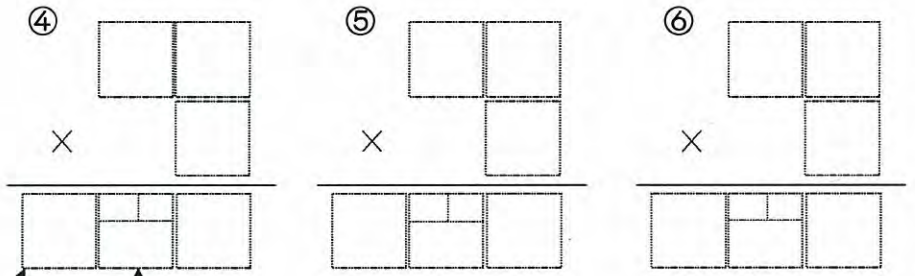
3

Let's answer the following by using the vertical form of calculation.
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan sa pagkalkula ng mga sumusunod.

① 14×7　② 13×5　③ 24×4

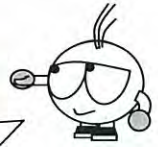
④ 35×3　⑤ 25×4　⑥ 64×3





Since 9 + 1 makes 10,
Dahil ana 9 + 1 av 10.
write the 1 here, and the 0 over here.
Isulat natin ang 1 dito, at ang 0 naman ay dito.

If you are able to solve this problem, challenge yourself by solving a math problem from your school textbook.
Kung kaya mong kalkulahin ito, subukan mong sagutin ang ilang math problem galing sa iyong textbook.

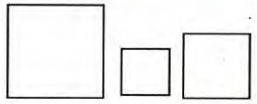


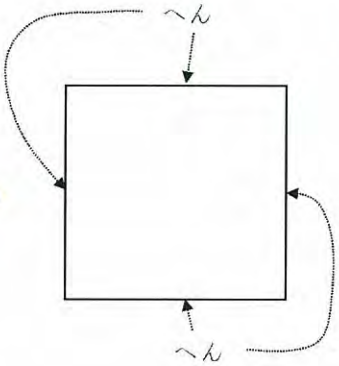
4

１つの へんの ながさが １５cm の せいほうけいが あります。
Hitotsu no hen no nagasa ga juugosenchimeetoru no seehookee ga arimasu.

この せいほうけいの まわりの ながさは なん cm でしょうか。
Kono seehookee no mawari no nagasa wa nansenchimeetoru deshooka.

せいほうけい
seehookee





① １つの へんは なん cm ですか。
Hitotsu no hen wa nansenchimeetoru desuka

cm

② へんは いくつ ありますか。
Hen wa ikutsu arimasuka.

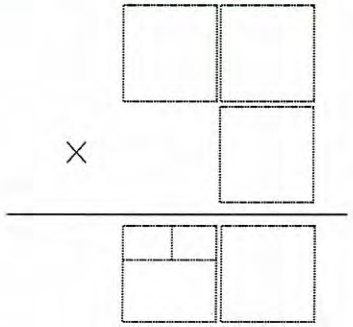
③ かけざんで まわりの ながさを もとめましょう。
Kakezan de mawari no nagasa o motomemashoo.

	×		=	
１つの へんの ながさ		へんの かず		まわりの ながさ
hitotsu no hen no nagasa		hen no kazu		mawari no nagasa

④ まわりの ながさは なん cm ですか。
Mawari no nagasa wa nansenchimeetoru desuka.

ひっさんで けいさんしましょう。
Hissan de keesanshimashoo.

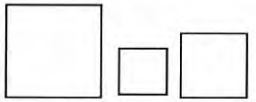
cm

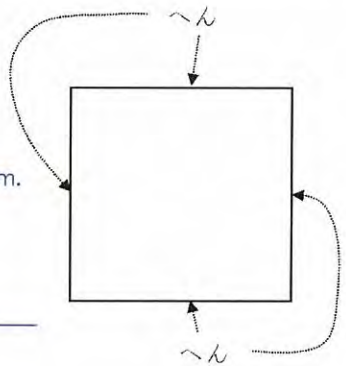


4

There is a square with a side 15cm long.
How long is the circumference of this square?
May isang parisukat na may habang 15 cm sa isang gilid.
Gaano kahaba ang kabilugan nito?

square
parisukat





What is the length of 1 side? ___ cm.
① Gaano kahaba ang isang gilid nito? ___ cm.

cm

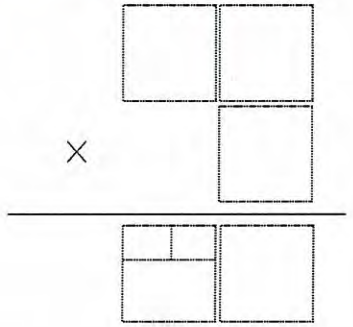
How many sides does a square have? ___
② Ilan ang gilid/tagiliran ng isang parisukat? ___

Let's use multiplication to find the length of its circumference.
③ Gamitin natin ang multiplication upang makuha ang haba ng kabilugan ng isang parisukat.

	×		=	
the length of 1 side		the number of the sides of a square		its circumference
haba ng 1 tagiliran		bilang ng tagiliran ng isang parisukat		haba ng kabilugan

④ How long is its circumference?
Let's use the vertical form of calculation.
Gaano kahaba ang kabilugan nito?
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan ng pagkalkula.

cm



16課/Lesson 16 /Leksyon 16

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①（3位数）×（1位数）の掛け算の筆算の方法を理解する。
②（3位数）×（1位数）で答えが4位数になる場合の計算方法を理解する。
①To understand the calculation of (3 digits) × (1 digit) by writing.
②To understand the process of calculating (3 digits) × (1 digit) numbers resulting in 4 digit answers.
①Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula (written calculation) ng (3 digit) X (1 digit)
②Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagkalkula ng (3 digit) X (1 digit) na ang sagot ay 4 digit na bilang.

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

①「１単位[数]円のN」＋「～を[数]単位V」　（例）１ｍ213円のリボンを３ｍ買いました。
①「1TANIDE [KAZU]ENNO N」＋「～WO [KAZU]TANI V」[N that costs ( ) yen per unit] + [V(number)unit] Ex.1m DE 213ENNO RIBONWO 3m KAIMASHITA. [I bought 3 m. of ribbon at 213 yen per meter.]
①"「1TANIDE [KAZU]ENNO N」＋「～WO [KAZU]TANI V」[1 unit ay ( )yen na N] + [Ang V ng ilang bilang/unit]" Hal.「1m DE 213ENNO RIBONWO 3m KAIMASHITA.」Bumili ako ng 3 metrong ribbon na [Tig 213 yen bawat 1 metro]

16 213×３の かけざん

nihyakujuusan kakeru san no kakezan

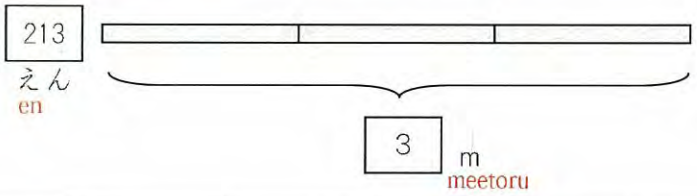
（3 位数）×（1 位数）で繰り上がりのない計算

1

1ｍ 213えんの リボンを 3ｍ かいました。
Ichimeetoru nihyakujuusanen no ribon o sanmeetoru kaimashita.

３ｍで だいきんは いくらになりますか。
Sanmeetoru de daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka

メートル
meetoru
m

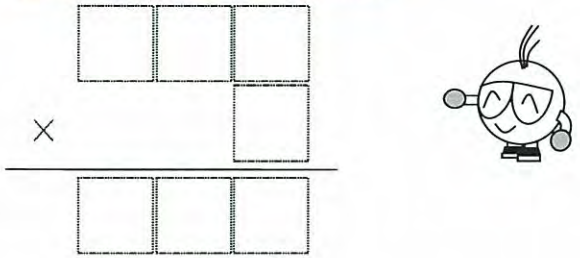


① しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo.

□ × □ = □

1ｍの ねだん ichimeetoru no nedan
なんｍかったか nanmeetoru kattaka
だいきん daikin

② ひっさんの しきに しましょう。
Hissan no shiki ni shimashoo.



③ ３×３の こたえを かきましょう。
San kakeru san no kotae o kakimashoo.

④ １×３の こたえを かきましょう。
Ichi kakeru san no kotae o kakimashoo.

⑤ ２×３の こたえを かきましょう。
Ni kakeru san no kotae o kakimashoo.

⑥ ３ｍで いくらに なりますか。
Sanmeetoru de ikura ni narimasuka.

□ えん en

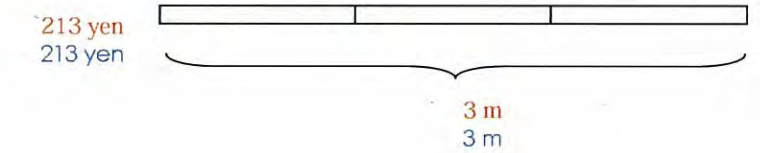
16 Multiplication 213 X 3
Ang pag-multiply ng 213 X 3

（3 位数）×（1 位数）で繰り上がりのない計算

1

A meter of ribbon costs 213 yen. I bought 3 meters.
How much will 3 meters of ribbon cost?
Ang 1 metro ng ribbon ay 213 yen ang halaga. Bumili ako ng 3 metro.
Magkano ang halaga ng 3 metro?

meter
m
metro
m

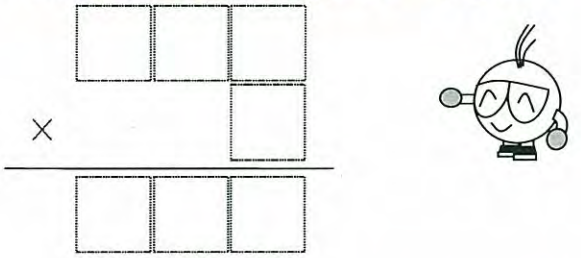


① Let's write the equation.
Isulat natin ang equation.

□ × □ = □

the price per meter X number of meters bought = cost
presyo bawat metro X ilang metro ang binili = presyo

② Let's use the vertical form of calculation.
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan sa pagkalkula.



③ Write the answer to 3 X 3.
Isulat ang sagot sa 3 X 3.

④ Write the answer to 1 X 3.
Isulat ang sagot sa 1 X 3.

⑤ Write the answer to 2 X 3.
Isulat ang sagot sa 2 X 3.

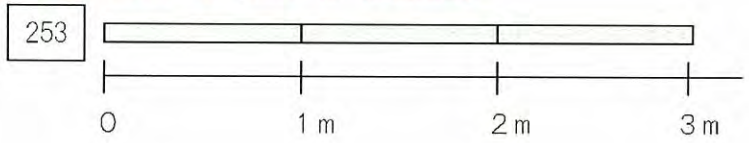
⑥ For3 meters, how much will it cost?
Sa 3 metro, magkano ang presyo nito?

□ えん en

2

1ｍ 253 えんの リボンを 3ｍ かいました。
Ichimeetoru nihyakugojuusanen no ribon o sanmeetoru kaimashita

3ｍで だいきんは いくらになりますか。
Sanmeetoru de daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka

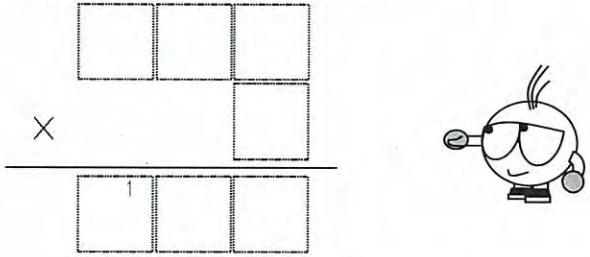


① しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo

□ × □ = □

1ｍの ねだん ichimeetoru no nedan
なんｍかったか nanmeetoru kattaka
だいきん daikin

② ひっさんの しきに しましょう。
Hissan no shiki ni shimashoo



③ 3 × 3の こたえを かきましょう。
San kakeru san no kotae o kakimashoo.

④ 5 × 3の こたえ 15を かきましょう。
Go kakeru san no kotae juugo o kakimashoo.

1は ちいさく かきます。
Ichi wa chiisaku kakimasu.

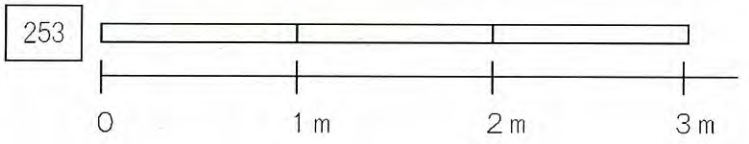
⑤ 2 × 3の こたえ 6と ちいさくかいた 1を
Ni kakeru san no kotae roku to chiisaku kaita ichi o
たしたこたえ 7を かきましょう。
tashita kotae nana o kakimashoo.

⑥ 3ｍでいくらに なりますか。
Sanmeetoru de ikura ni narimasuka.

□ えん
en

2

A meter of ribbon costs 253 yen. I bought 3 meters. How much will 3 meters of ribbon cost?
Ang 1 metro ng ribbon ay 253 yen ang halaga. Bumili ako ng 3 metro. Magkano ang halaga ng 3 metro?

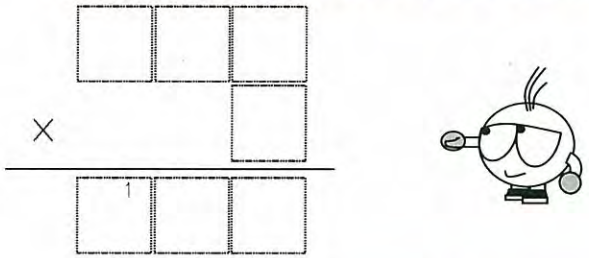


① Let's write the equation. Isulat natin ang equation.

□ × □ = □

the price per meter X number of meters bought = cost
presyo bawat metro X ilang metro ang binili = presyo

② Let's use the vertical form of calculation.
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan sa pagkalkula.



③ Write the answer to 3 X 3.
Isulat ang sagot sa 3 X 3.

④ Write the answer to 5 X 3, which is 15. Write 1 in smaller size.
Isulat ang sagot sa 5 X 3, 15. Isulat ang 1 na maliit lamang.

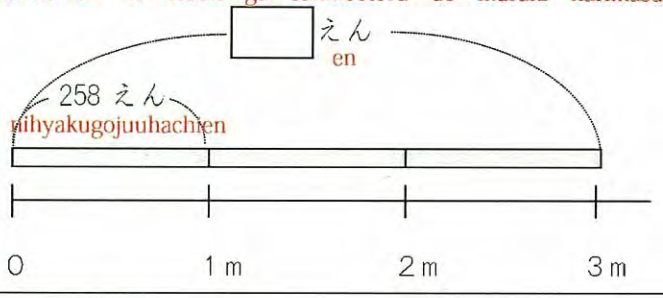
⑤ Write the answer to 2 X 3, which is 6, added to the small 1, which is 7 in all.
Isulat ang sagot sa 2 X 3, 6 dagdagan ng maliit na 1, magiging 7 lahat.

⑥ For 3 meters, how much will it cost?
Sa 3 metro, magkano ang presyo nito?

□ yen
yen

3

1ｍ 258えんの リボンが 3ｍで いくらに なりますか。
Ichimeetoru nihyakugojuuhachien no ribon ga sanmeetoru de ikurani narimasuka.

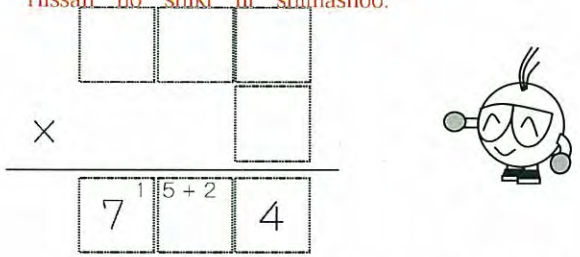


① しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo.

□ × □ = □

1ｍの ねだん ichimeetoru no nedan
なんｍかったか nanmeetoru kattaka
だいきん daikin

② ひっさんの しきに しましょう。
Hissan no shiki ni shimashoo.



③ ８×３の こたえ２４を かきます。
Hachi kakeru san no kotae nijuuyon o kakimasu.
２は ちいさく かきます。
Ni wa chiisaku kakimasu

④ ５×３の こたえ１５を かきましょう。
Go kakeru san no kotae juugo o kakimashoo.
５は ちいさく かきます。
Go wa chiisaku kakimasu.
１も ちいさく かきます。
Ichi mo chiisaku kakimasu.

⑤ ５＋２のこたえ７を かきます。
Go tasu ni no kotae nana o kakimasu.

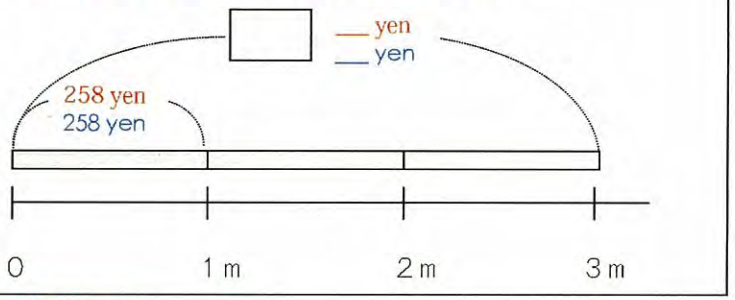
⑥ ２×３の こたえ６と ちいさくかいた １を たしたこたえ７を かきましょう。
Ni kakeru san no kotae roku to chiisaku kaita ichi o tashita kotae nana o kakimashoo.

⑦ ３ｍで いくらに なりますか。
Sanmeetoru de ikura ni narimasuka.

□ えん
en

3

At 258 yen per meter, how much will 3 meters cost?
Sa 258 yen bawat metro, magkano lahat ang 3 metro?

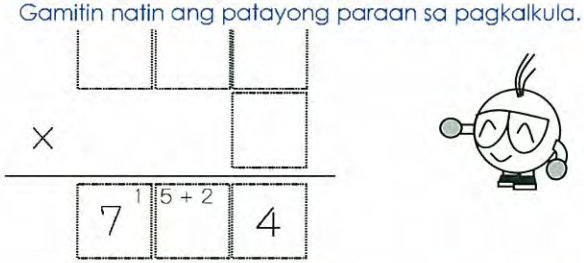


① Let's write the equation.
Isulat natin ang equation.

□ × □ = □

the price per meter X number of meters bought = cost
presyo bawat metro X ilang metro ang binili = presyo

② Let's use the vertical form of calculation.
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan sa pagkalkula.



③ Write the answer to 8 X 3, which is 24. Write 2 in smaller size.
Isulat ang sagot sa 8 X 3, 24. Isulat ang 2 na maliit lamang.

④ Write the answer to 5 X 3, which is 15. Write 1 in smaller size.
Isulat ang sagot sa 5 X 3, 15. Isulat ang 5 na maliit lamang. Isulat din ang 1 na maliit.

⑤ Write the sum of 5 + 2, which is 7.
Isulat ang sagot sa 5 + 2, 7.

⑥ Write the answer to 2 X 3 which is 6, plus the small 1, which totals to 7.
Isulat ang sagot sa 2 X 3, 6, dagdagan ng maliit na 1, magiging 7 lahat.

⑦ For 3 meters, how much will it cost?
Sa 3 metro, magkano ang presyo nito?

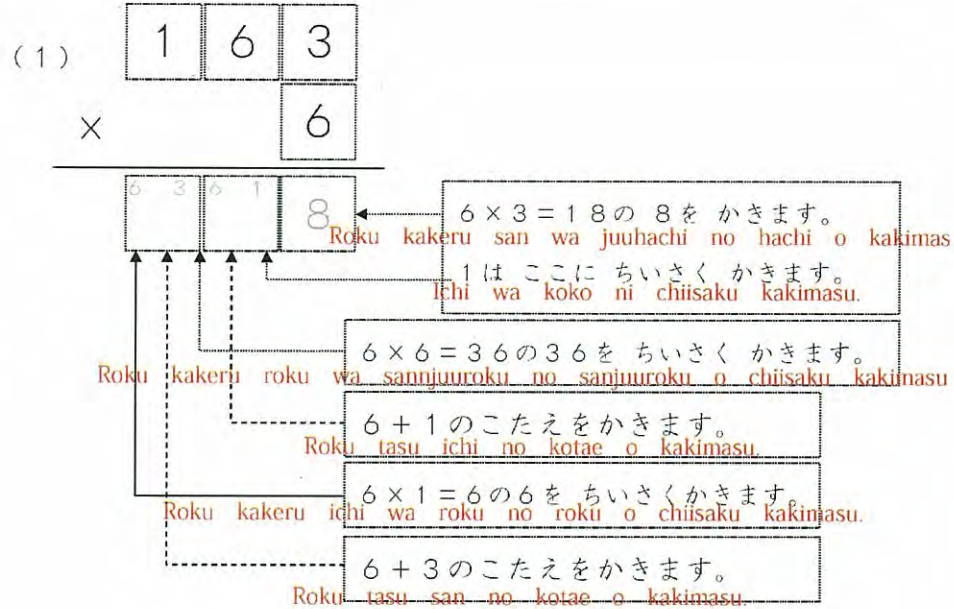
□ ___ yen
___ yen

4

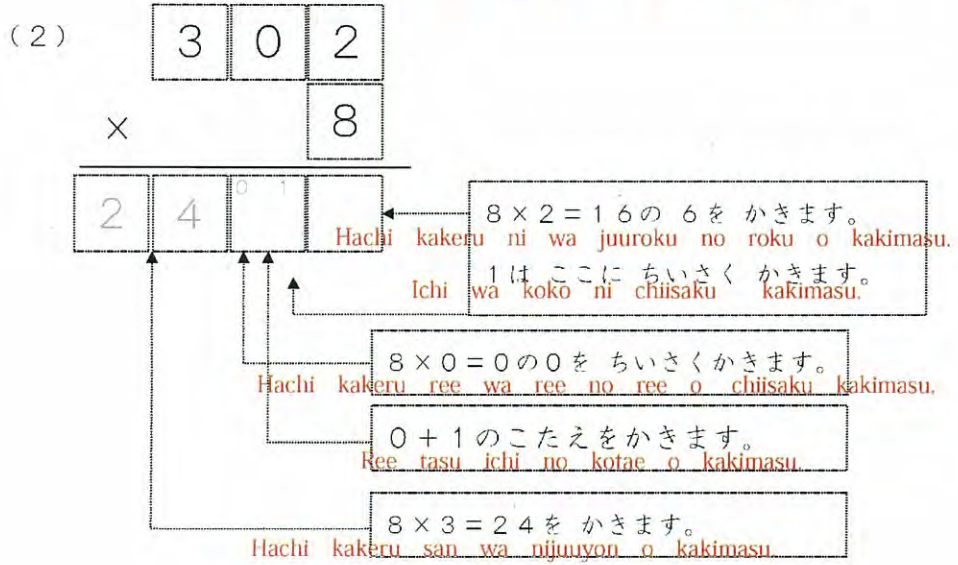
つぎの かけざんを ひっさんで しましょう。
Tsugi no kakezan o hissan de shimashoo.

（1）１６３×６　　（2）３０２×８

（1）



（2）

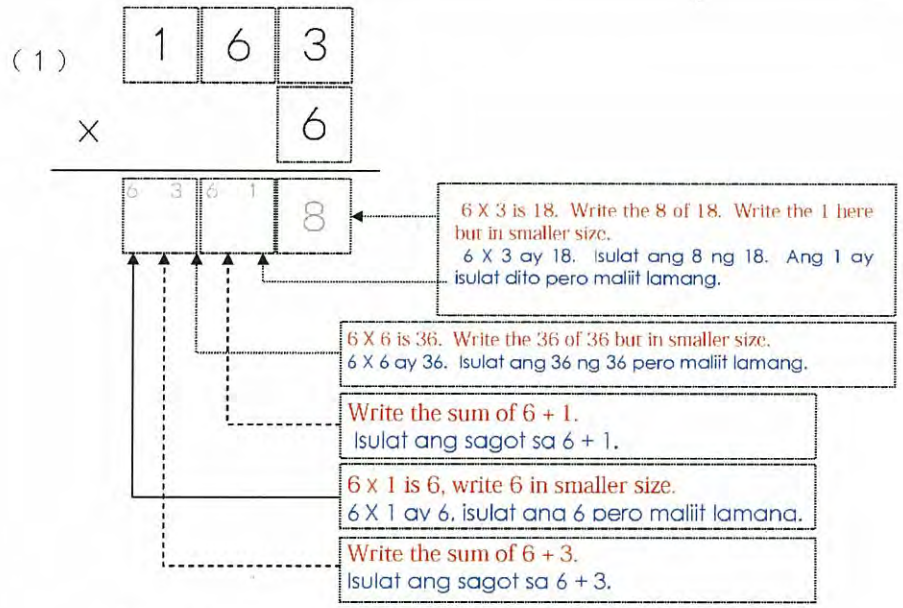


4

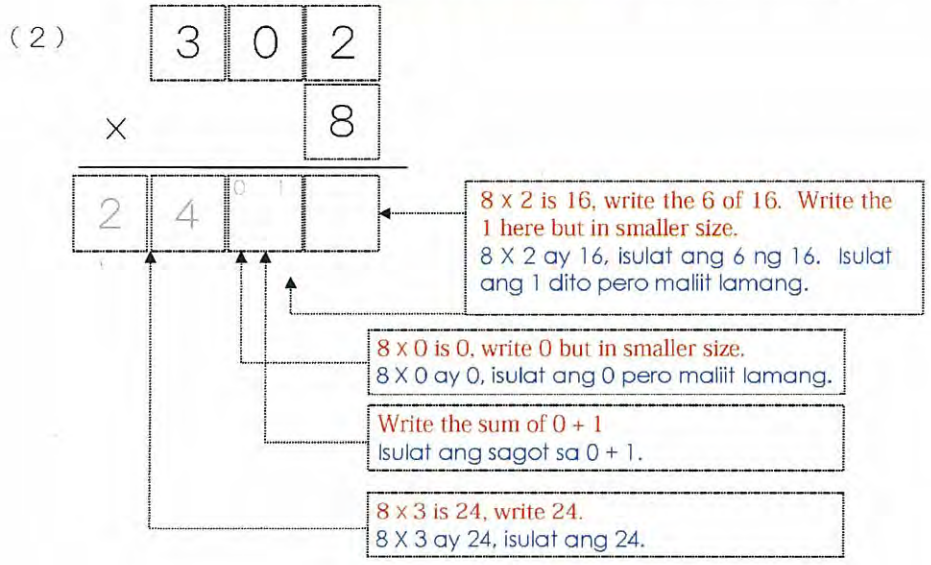
Let's multiply the following by using the vertical form of calculation.
Gamitin natin ang patayong paraan sa pag-multiply ng mga sumusunod.

（1）１６３×６　　（2）３０２×８

（1）



（2）



17課/Lesson 17/Leksyon 17

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
どこから	from where; which first	saan magsisimula/alin ang unahin
1つにする	combine	pagsamahin
どっち	which one	alin
ほう	(which) way/one	paraan
さきに	first; ahead	una; mas nauna

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
どこから　かけても おなじ	The answer will be same regardless of withch you multiply first.	Pareho lang ang sagot kahit alin ang unahin imultiply.
この 2つの　しきを 1つにすると こうなります。	If we combine these 2 equations, it will look like this.	Kung pagsamahin natin ang 2 equations, ganito ang resulta.
どっちの　ほうが かんたんでしょうか。	Which is easier?	Alin sa dalawa ang mas madaling gawin?
（　）は、ここを 「さきに けいさんした」という いみです。	( ) means, this number was calculated first.	Ibig sabihin ng ( ) ay ito ang naunang kinalkula.

17課/Lesson 17 /Leksyon 17

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

① ３つの掛け算が用いられる場面を理解する。
② ３つの掛け算は、どれを先にかけても答えは同じになることを知る。
③（　　）を使って３つの掛け算を計算する方法を理解する。
①To understand cases where there is multiplication of 3 factors.
②To understand whichever of the 3 factors we calculate first, the answer will be the same.
③To understand the process and ways of multiplying the 3 factors by use of ( ).
①Ang pag-unawa sa kaso ng gagamit ng kalkulasyong 3 factors.
②Alamin na alin man sa 3 factors ang unahin sa pagkalkula, ang sagot ay hindi mag-iiba.
③Ang pag-unawa sa proseso ng pagmultiply ng 3 factors na ( ).

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

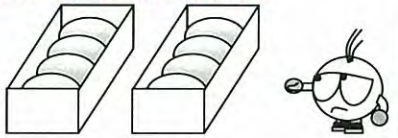
①「[物]が[場所]に[数量]入っている。」という表現の複雑な言い方に慣れる。 （例）「1個85円のケーキが1箱に4個ずつ入っています。」
① To get used to the complicated way of saying「[MONO](thing) GA [BASHO](place) NI [SUURYOU](volume/pieces) HAITTEIRU」[There are [pieces] of [thing] at/in [place]]. Ex.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」[There are 4 pieces of cake which costs 85 yen per piece in a box.]
①「[MONO] GA [BASHO] NI [SUURYOU] HAITTEIRU」[Masanay sa kumplikadong expression na may ilan「bagay」sa「lugar/lalagyan」 "Hal.「1KO 85EN NO KEEKIGA 1 HAKONI 4KO ZUTSU HAITTEIMASU」 [Sa isang kahon ay may 4 na pirasong cake na tig-85 yen bawat isa.]"

17 どこから かけても おなじ
dokokara kakeremo onaji

1
3つの掛け算はどこから掛けても結果が同じになること（結合の法則）の理解

１はこに ６０えんの おかしが ４こずつ はいっています。
Hitohako ni rokujuuen no okashi ga yonko zutsu haitteimasu.

２はこで だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Futahako de daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



１はこが いくらかを さきに けいさん
hitohako ga ikuraka o saki ni keisan

① ６０えんの おかしが ４つで いくらに なりますか。
Rokujuuen no okashi ga yottsu de ikurani narimasuka.
しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo

□ × □ = □

６０えん 4つ いくら
rokujuuen yottsu ikura

② １はこ ２４０えんです。２はこで いくらに なりますか。
Hitohako nihyakuyonjuuen desu. Futahako de ikura ni narimasuka.

□ × □ = □

２４０えん 2はこ いくら
nihyakuyonjuuen futahako ikura

この ２つの しきを １つにすると こうなります。
Kono futatsu no shiki o hitotsu ni suruto koonarimasu.

(６０ × ４) × ２ = ４８０

６０えん 4つ 2はこ いくら
rokujuuen yottsu futahako ikura

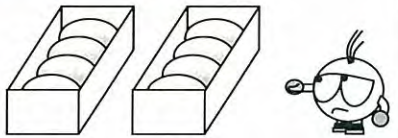
（ ）は、ここを「さきに けいさんした」という いみです。
( ) wa koko o saki ni keesanshita to iu imidesu.

17
The answer will be same regardless of which you multiply first.
Pareho lang ang sagot kahit alin ang unahin imultiply.

1
3つの掛け算はどこから掛けても結果が同じになること（結合の法則）の理解

There are 4 pieces of sweets inside each box. Each piece costs 60 yen.
Mayroong 4 na pirasong keyk sa 1 box. Bawat isa ay tig-60 yen.

If there are 2 boxes, how much will it cost?
Kung mayroong 2 box ng keyk, magkano ang presyo nito?



Calculate the cost of each box first.
Kalkulahin muna natin kung magkano ang presyo ng 1 box.

① How much is the cost of 4 pieces of sweets at 60 yen per piece? Let's write the equation.
Magkano ang presyo ng 4 na minatamis sa tig-60 yen bawat isa? Isulat natin ang equation.

□ × □ = □

60 yen X 4 = how much?
60 yen X 4 = magkano?

② 1 box costs 240 yen. How much will 2 boxes cost?
Ang 1 box ay 240 yen. Magkano ang 2 box?

□ × □ = □

240 yen X 2 boxes = how much?
240 yen X 2 box = magkano?

If we combine these 2 equations, it would look like this.
Kung pagsamahin natin ang 2 equation, ganito ang magiging resulta.

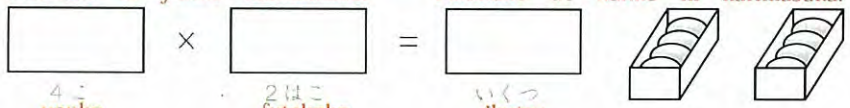
(６０ × ４) × ２ = ４８０

60 yen X 4 pieces X 2 boxes = cost
60 yen X 4 na piraso X 2 box = presyo

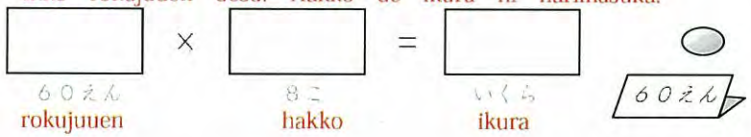
( ) means that this was calculated first.
ibig sabihin ng( ) nito ay ito ang naunang kinalkula.

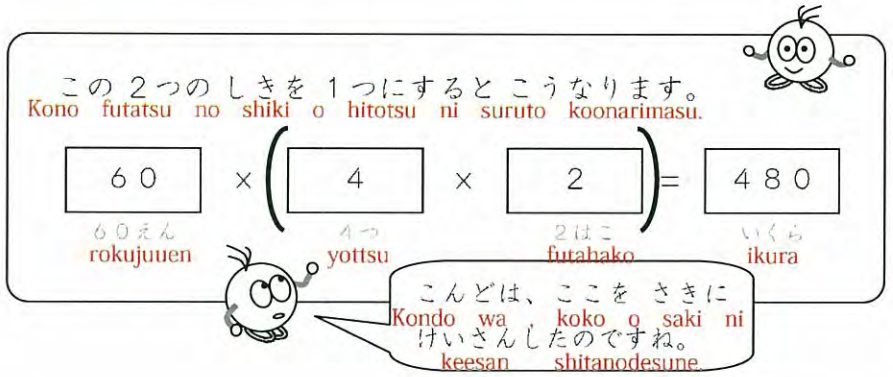
ぜんぶで なんこ あるかを さきに けいさん
zenbu de nanko aruka o saki ni keesan

① 1はこに 4こ はいっています。2はこで なんこに なりますか。
Hitohako ni yonko haitteimasu. Futahako de nanko ni narimasuka.



② 1こ 60えんです。8こで いくらに なりますか。
Ikko rokujuuen desu. Hakko de ikura ni narimasuka.





3つの かけざんでは、どっちを さきに けいさんしても、
Mittsu no kakezan dewa, docchi o saki ni keesanshitemo,

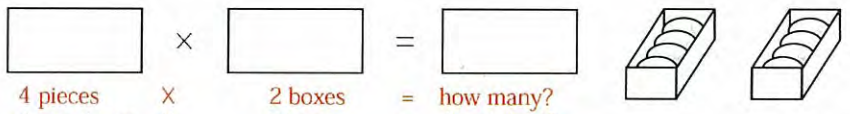
こたえは おなじです。
kotae wa onajidesu

$$(60 \times 4) \times 2 = 480$$

$$60 \times (4 \times 2) = 480$$

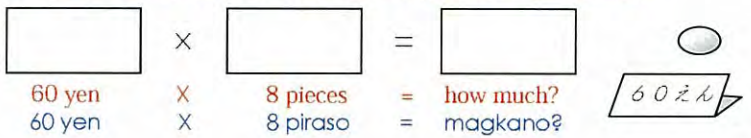
Calculate the number of sweets first...
Kalkulahin muna ang presyo ng 1 box...

There are 4 pieces of sweets in 1 box. If there are 2 boxes, how many sweets are there in all?
① Mayroong 4 na pirasong minatamis sa 1 box. Pag mayroong 2 box nito, ilang piraso lahat?

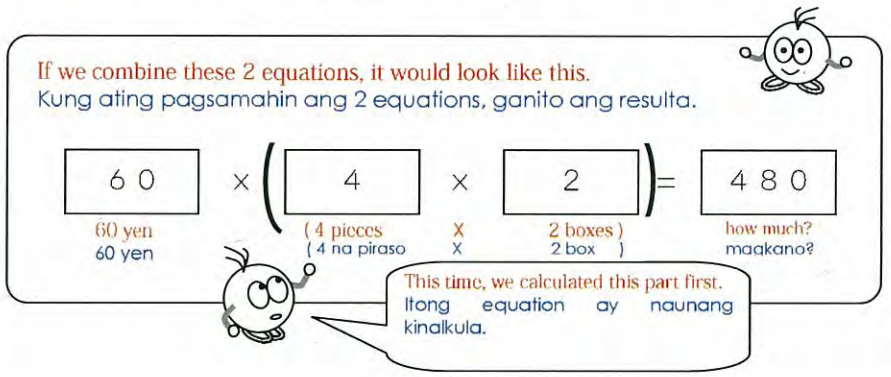


4 pieces	X	2 boxes	=	how many?
4 na piraso	X	2 box	=	ilan lahat?

② 1 piece costs 60 yen. How much will 8 pieces of sweets cost?
Ang 1 piraso ay 60 yen. Magkano ang presyo ng 8 piraso?



60 yen	X	8 pieces	=	how much?
60 yen	X	8 piraso	=	magkano?



In the case of multiple factors, we can start multiplying from any of the 3 factors and the answer will be the same.
Sa kaso ng multiple factors, maaaring magsimula ng pagkalkula sa kahit alin man sa 3 factors at ang sagot ay hindi magbabago.

$$(60 \times 4) \times 2 = 480$$

$$60 \times (4 \times 2) = 480$$

2

２つの ほうほうで けいさんして みましょう。
Futatsu no hoohoo de keesan shitemimashoo.

どっちの ほうが かんたんでしょうか。
docchino hooga kantandeshooka

（１）９０×３×２　　（２）４１×５×２

（１）９０×３×２

①（９０×３）×２

９０×３＝□

□×２＝□

９０×３のこたえ
kyuujuu kakeru san no kotae

②　９０×（３×２）

３×２＝□

９０×□＝□

３×２のこたえ
san kakeru ni no kotae

（２）４１×５×２

①（４１×５）×２

４１×５＝□

□×２＝□

４１×５のこたえ
yonjuuichi kakeru go no kotae

②　４１×（５×２）

５×２＝□

４１×□＝□

５×２のこたえ
go kakeru ni no kotae

2

Let's multiply these 3 factors in 2 ways. Which one is easier to calculate?
Subukan nating gamitin ang paraan uri ng pagkalkula. Alin ang mas madaling gawin?

（１）９０×３×２　　（２）４１×５×２

（１）９０×３×２

①（９０×３）×２

９０×３＝□

□×２＝□

Write the answer to 90 X 3 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 90 X 3.

②　９０×（３×２）

３×２＝□

９０×□＝□

Write the answer to 3 X 2 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 3 X 2.

（２）４１×５×２

①（４１×５）×２

４１×５＝□

□×２＝□

Write the answer to 41 X 5 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 41 X 5.

②　４１×（５×２）

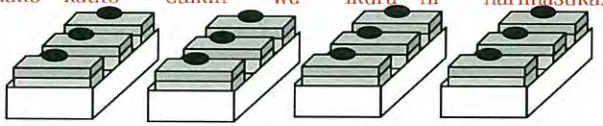
５×２＝□

４１×□＝□

Write the answer to 5 X 2 here.
Dito isulat ang sagot sa 5 X 2.

3

１こ８５えんの ケーキが １はこに ３こずつ はいっています。
Ikko hachijuugoen no keeki ga hitohako ni sankozutsu haitteimasu.
４はこ かうと、だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Yonhako kauto daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka.



① ３つの かけざんに しましょう。
Mittsu no kakezan ni shimashoo.

□ × □ × □ = □

ケーキ１この ねだん　１はこに いくつ　なんはこ あるか　ぜんぶで いくら
keeki ikko no nedan　hitohako ikutsu　nanhako aruka　zenbu de ikura

( ) の ところが さきでしたね。
no tokoro ga saki deshitane.

② （８５×３）×４ の けいさんを しましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo.

はじめの けいさん
hajime no keesan　□ × □ = □

つぎの けいさん
tsugi no keesan　□ × □ = □

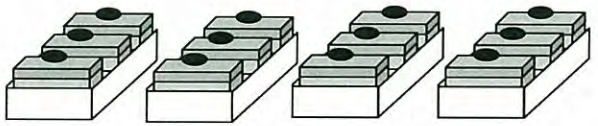
③ ８５×（３×４） の けいさんを しましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo.

はじめの けいさん
hajime no keesan　□ × □ = □

つぎの けいさん
tsugi no keesan　□ × □ = □

3

1 piece of cake costs 85 yen. Each box of cake contains 3 pieces. If I buy 4 boxes of these,how much will it cost?
Ang 1 piraso ng keyk ay 85 yen. Bawat isang box ng keyk ay may lamang 3 piraso. Kung 4 na box ang bibilhin, magkano lahat ito?



① Let's multiply these 3 factors.
I-multiply natin ang sumusunod na 3 factors.

□ × □ × □ = □

the price for 1 piece of cake / presyo ng 1 piraso　X
number of cakes per box / bilang ng keyk sa 1 box　X
number of boxes / bilang ng box　=
total price / magkano lahat

We multiply those inside the ( ) first.
Kalkulahin muna natin ang nasa loob ng ( )

② Let's multiply (85 X 3) X 4.
I-multiply natin ang (85 X 3) X 4.

First step / Unang step　□ × □ = □

Next step / Sumunod na step　□ × □ = □

③ Let's multiply 85 X(3 X 4).
I-multiply natin ang 85 X (3 X 4).

First step / Unang step　□ × □ = □

Next step / Sumunod na step　□ × □ = □

18課/Lesson 18/Leksyon 18

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
れつ	row	hanay
シール	stickers	istiker
５まいいり	contents of 5 pieces	pang-limahan (ang laman)
やっぱり	as expected	gaya ng inaasahan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
この　れつの にんずうを けいさんします。	We calculate the number of people on this row.	Kalkulahin muna ang isang hanay ng mga tao.
１つの　ふくろに シールが　５まいずつ はいっています。	There are 5 stickers in each envelope/bag.	Mayroong tig-5 istiker sa bawat supot.
５まいいりの　ふくろ	a envelope/bag with 5 pieces of something	pang-limahang supot/sobre
やっぱり　５×３０の けいさんは たいへんだから	As expected, since calculating 5 × 30 is not easy.	Gaya nang inaasahan, dahil mahirap kalkulahin ang 5 × 30

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 ４×３０のような掛け算は、４×３×１０で計算でき、その答えは４×３の積に「０」を加えた形になることに気づく。
①To understand the case and way of multiplying (1 digit) × 10's.
②To find out that multiplication like 4 × 30 can be calculatid as, 4 × 3 × 10 and the answer is simply the product of 4 × 3 with [0] added.
①Ang pag-unawa sa multiplication ng (1 digit) X (multiples of 10) at paraan ng pagkalkula nito.
②Pansinin na ang pag-multiply katulad ng 4 X 30 ay maaaring kalkulahin sa 4 X 3 X 10, at ang sagot dito ay magiging natin ay product ng 4 X 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.

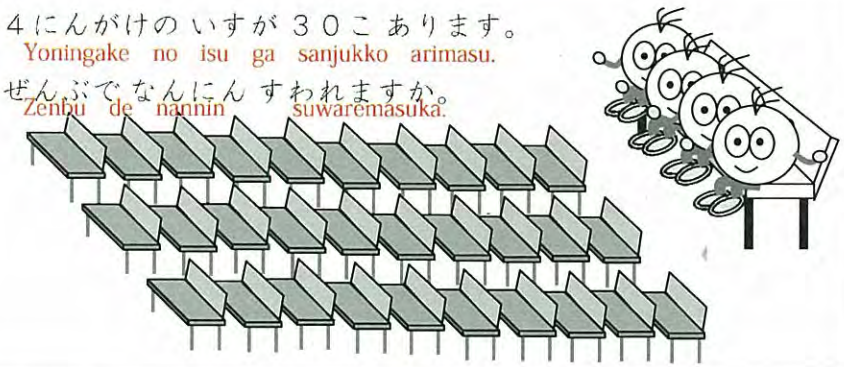
18 ４×３０の かけざん
yon kakeru sanjuu no kakezan

2－7

何十を掛ける計算の方法

1

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.

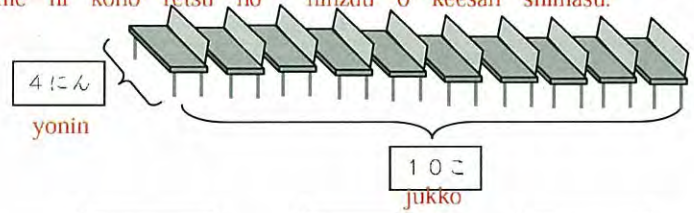


① ４にんずつ ３０こ だから、かけざんが つかえますね。
Yonin zutsu sanjukko dakara kakezan ga tsukaemasune.

4	×	３０	=	

1このいすに ikko no isu ni suwaru ninzuu
いすのかず 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.



	×		=	

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

	×	3	=	

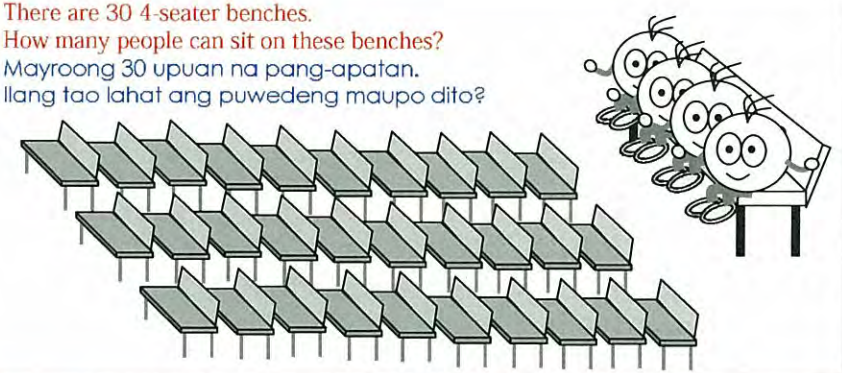
18 Multiplication 4 X 30
Ang pag-multiply ng 4 X 30

2－7

何十を掛ける計算の方法

1

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

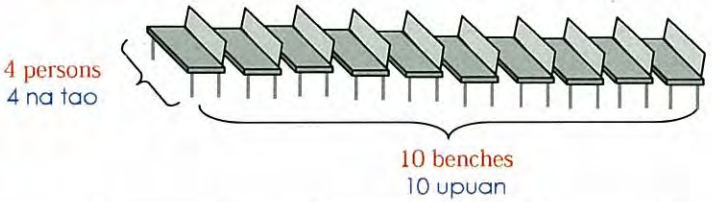


There are 30 benches on which 4 persons can sit. We can use multiplication here to find out the answer.
① Mayroong 30 upuan lahat na pang-apatan.
Maaaring gamitin ang multiplication dito para malaman ang sagot.

4	×	３０	=	

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

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.



	×		=	

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

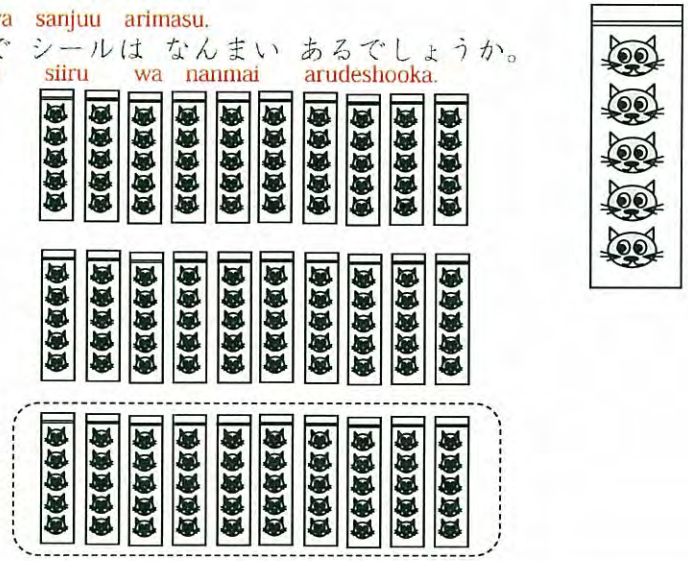
	×	3	=	

2

1つの ふくろに シールが ５まいずつ はいっています。
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.

□ × □ = □

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.

□ × □ = □

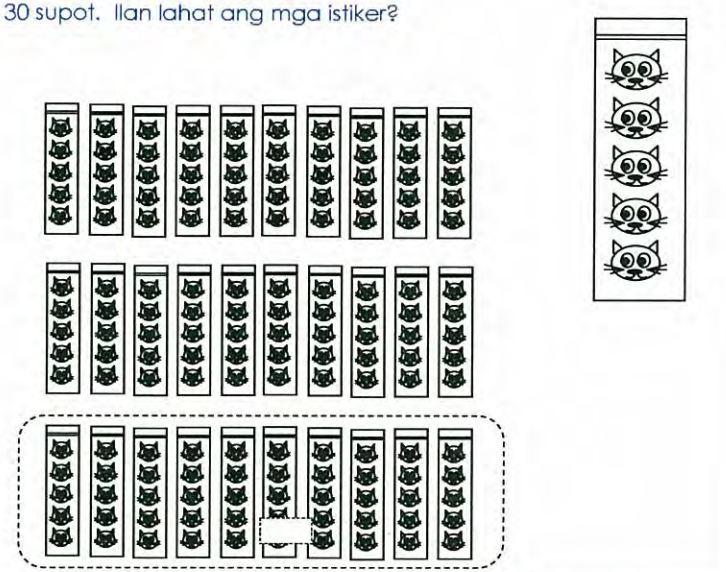
③ これが３つぶんだから、
Kore ga mittsubun dakara,

□ × □ = □

これが こたえ。
kore ga kotae.

2

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.

□ × □ = □

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

□ × □ = □

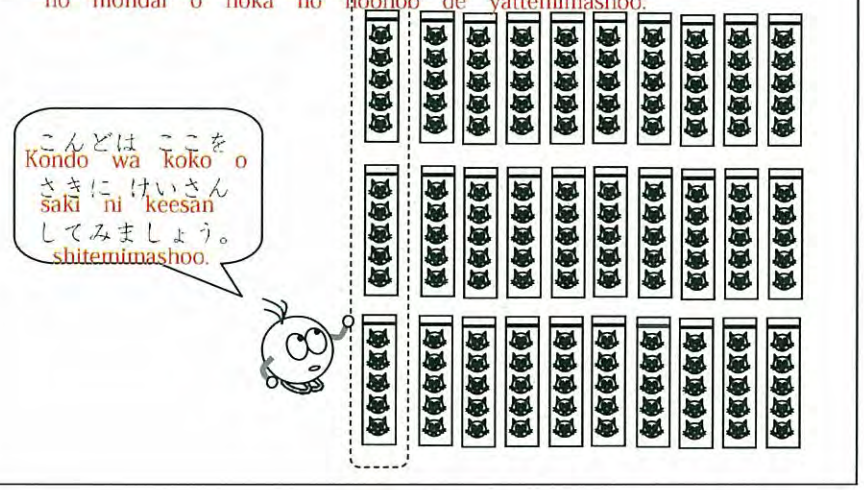
③ Since there are 3 times as many of these,
Dahil 3 beses ang dami nito,

□ × □ = □

This is the answer.
Ito ang sagot.

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 hoohoh de yattemimashoo.



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.

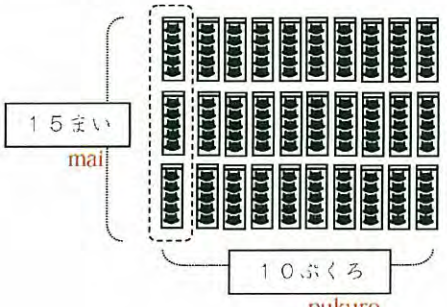
５まいいりの ふくろが ３つ だから、しきは どうなりますか。
Gomaiiri no fukuro ga mittsu dakara , shiki wa doonarimasuka.

［　　］×［　　］＝［　　］

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

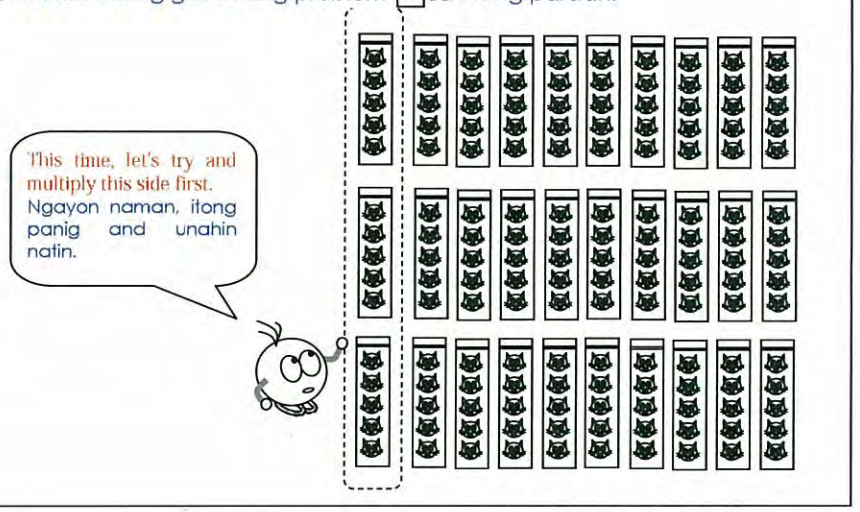
［　　］×［　　］＝［　　］

これが こたえ。
kore ga kotae.



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.



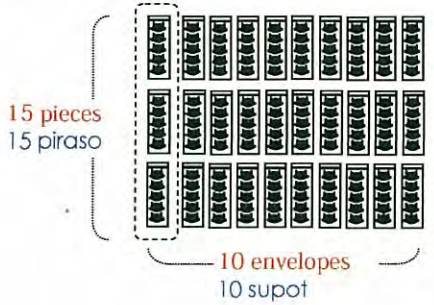
① As expected, multiplying 5 X 30 is hard work, so, just calculate ［　　］ first.
Since there are 3 envelopes with 5 stickers inside each one, how will the equation look like?
Gaya nang inaasahan, mahirap kalkulahin ang 5 X 30, kaya unahin munang kalkulahin ang ____.
Dahil mayroong 3 supot na may lamang tig-5 istiker bawat isa, paano kaya ang ating equation?

［　　］×［　　］＝［　　］

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

［　　］×［　　］＝［　　］

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

（５×３）×１０＝１５０

１５ → の １０ばいは、１５ ← ０

no juubai wa

１５ ０

１５０ です。

desu.

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.

（４×４）×１０＝

１６ → の １０ばいは、１６ ← ０

no juubai wa

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 hoohoo 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.

① （３×４）×１０＝ → １２

② （９×２）×１０＝ → □

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

（５×３）×１０＝１５０

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

１５ ０

is 150

ay 150

In other words, this might also be true.

Ibig sabihin, maaaring tama rin ito.

（４×４）×１０＝

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

１６ ０

１６０

★ 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 titser at alamin kung tama ang inyong sagot.

① （３×４）×１０＝ → １２

② （９×２）×１０＝ → □

19課/Lesson 19/Leksyon 19

ようご と ぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
うえ	top	sa itaas
した	bottom	sa ibaba

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
さいごに　うえと したを　たします。	Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.	Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

19課/Lesson 19 /Leksyon 19

【内容】Contents / Mga Nilalaman

①（２位数）×（２位数）の掛け算の筆算を理解する。
①To understand the vertical way of calculating (2 digits) × (2 digits).
①Ang pag-unawa sa patayong paraan ng pag-multiply ng (2 digits) X (2 digits).

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

① 順番を表す言い方に慣れる。（例）まず　そして　つぎに　さいごに
①To get used to saying that show the order of things. Ex. MAZU, SOSHITE, TSUGINI, SAIGONI [First / Then / Next・Secondly / Finally・Lastly]
①Masanay sa mga salitang ginagamit sa pagpapakita ng pagkakasunud-sunod. "Hal. MAZU, SOSHITE, TSUGINI, SAIGONI [Una/Ang susunod/Pagkatapos/Sa panghuli] "

19 21×14 の けいさん
nijuuichi kakeru juuyon no keesan

3－10

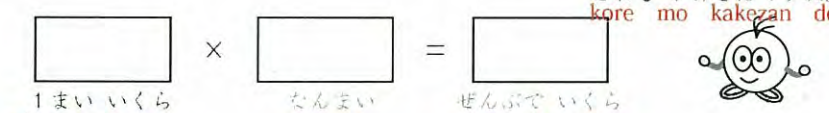
（2桁）×（2桁）の考え方と筆算方法の理解

1

２１えんの ようしを １４まい かいます。
Nijuuichien no gayooshi o juuyonmai kaimasu
だいきんは いくらに なりますか。
Daikin wa ikura ni narimasuka

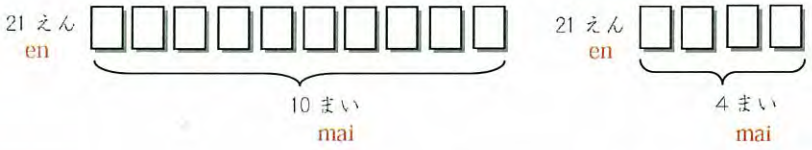
（2けた）×（2けた）の かけざん
futaketa kakeru futaketa no kakezan

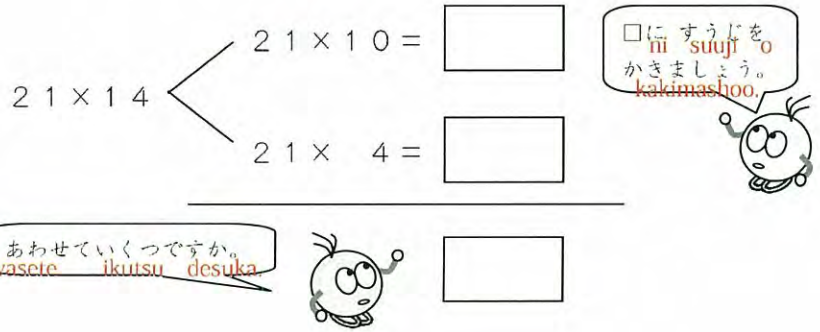
① しきを かきましょう。
Shiki o kakimashoo.



これも かけざんですね。
kore mo kakezan desune.

② １４まいを １０まいと ４まいに わけて かんがえましょう。
Juuyonmai o juumai to yonmai ni wakete kangaemashoo.





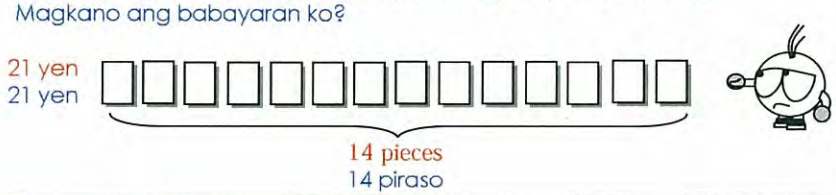
19 Calculation 21 X 14
Ang pagkalkula ng 21 X 14

3－10

（2桁）×（2桁）の考え方と筆算方法の理解

1

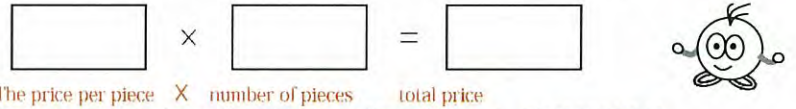
I'm going to buy 14 pieces of paper at 21 yen each. How much will it cost?
Bibili ako ng 14 na piraso ng papel sa tig-21 yen bawat isa.
Magkano ang babayaran ko?



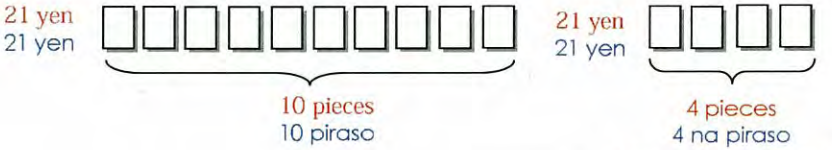
Multiplication of(2 digits) X (2 digits)
Ang pag-multiply ng (2 digit) X (2 digit)

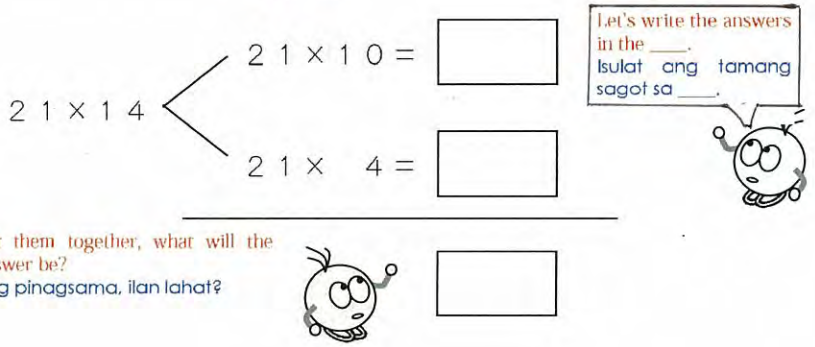
① Let's write the equation.
Isulat natin ang equation.

This is also multiplication.
Multiplication din ito.

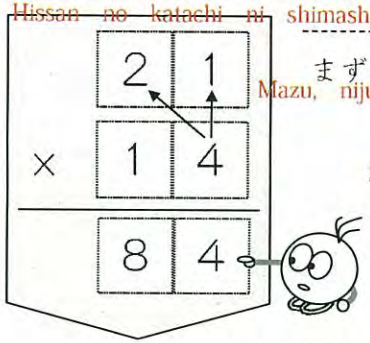


② Calculate by dividing 14 pieces into 10 and 4 pieces.
Hatiin ang 14 na piraso sa grupo ng 10 at 4 na piraso at kalkulahin.



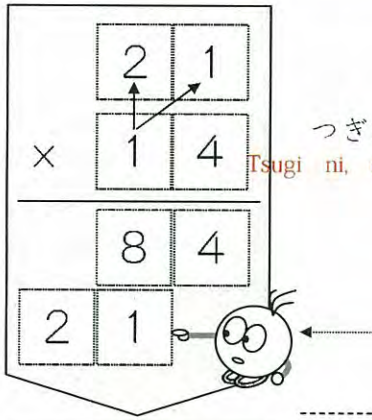


③ ひっさんの かたちに しましょう。
Hissan no katachi ni shimashoo.



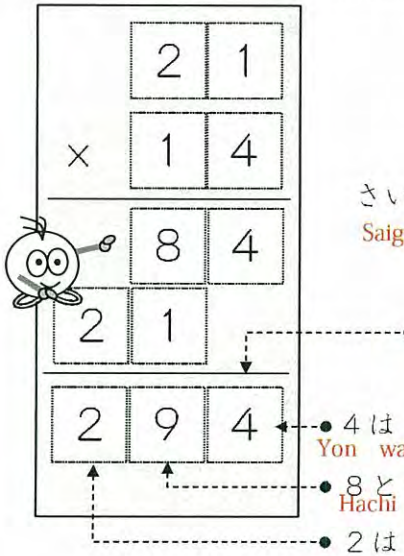
まず、２１×４の けいさんを します。
Mazu, nijuuichi kakeru yon no keesan o shimasu.

その こたえの ８４を
Sono kotae no hachijuuyon o
ここに かきます。
koko ni kakimsu.



つぎに、２１×１の けいさんを します。
Tsugi ni, nijuuichi kakeru ichi no keesan o shimasu.

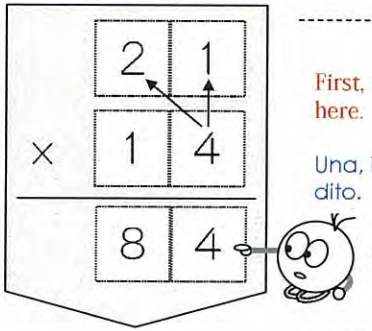
その こたえの ２１を
Sono kotae no nijuuichi o
ここに かきます。
koko ni kakimsu.



さいごに、うえと したを たします。
Saigo ni ue to shita o tashimasu.

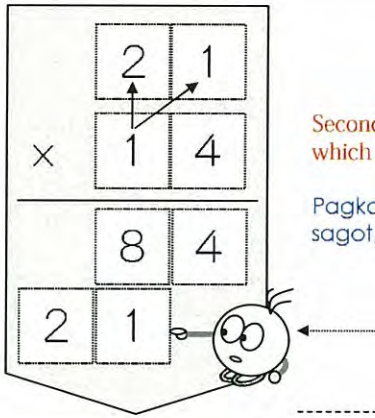
- まず、せんを ひいて、
  Mazu , sen o hiite.
- ４は したに なにも ないから そのまま４。
  Yon wa shita ni nanimo naikara sonomama yon.
- ８と１で９。
  Hachi to ichi de kyuu.
- ２は うえに なにも ないから そのまま２。
  Ni wa ue ni nanimlo naikara sonomama ni.

Let's calculate by using the vertical form.
③ Kalkulahin natin nang patayo.



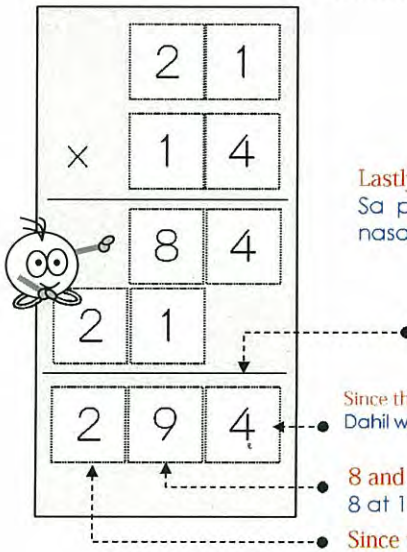
First, multiply 21 X 4. Write the answer, which is 84, here.

Una, i-multiply ang 21 X 4. Isulat ang sagot, na 84, dito.



Secondly, we multiply 21 X 1. Write the answer, which is 21, here.

Pagkatapos, i-multiply natin ang 21 X 1. Isulat ang sagot, na 21, dito.



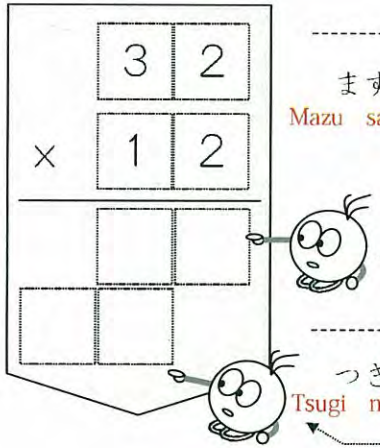
Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.
Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

- Before that, draw a line here.
  Bago iyan, guhitan ng linya dito.
- Since there are no other numbers below 4, write down 4 as is.
  Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa ilalim ng 4, isulat ang 4.
- 8 and 1 is 9.
  8 at 1 ay 9.
- Since there are no other numbers over 2, write down 2 as is.
  Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa itaas ng 2, isulat ang 2.

（２桁）×（２桁）の筆算に慣れる。

2

３２×１２の かけざんを ひっさんで してみましょう。
Sanjuuni kakeru juuni no kakezan o hissan de shitemimashoo.



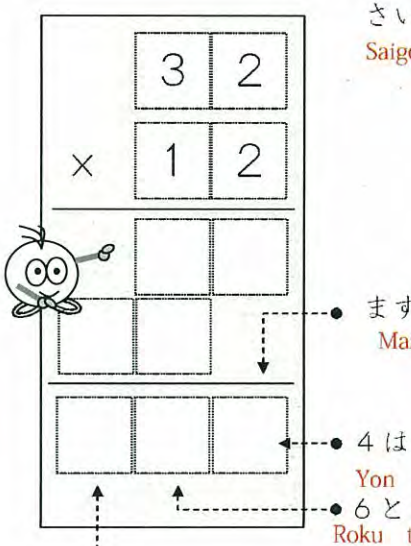
まず、３２×２の けいさんを します。
Mazu sanjuuni kakeru ni no keesan o shimasu.

そのこたえを
Sono kotae o

ここに かきます。
koko ni kakimasu.

つぎに、３２×１の けいさんを します。
Tsugi ni sanjuuni kakeru ichi no keesan o shimasu.

そのこたえを ここに かきます。
Sono kotae o koko ni kakimasu.



さいごに、うえと したを たします。
Saigo ni ue to shita o tashimasu.

まず、せんを ひいて、
Mazu, sen o hiite,

４は したに なにも ないから そのまま□。
Yon wa shita ni nanimo naikara sonomama

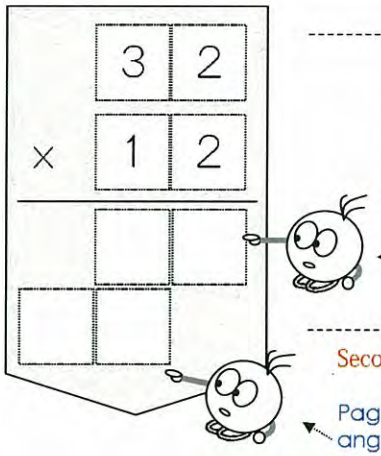
６と２で□。
Roku to ni de

３は うえに なにも ないから そのまま□。
San wa ue ni nanimo naikara sonomama

（２桁）×（２桁）の筆算に慣れる。

2

Let's calculate 32 X 12 using the vertical form.
Kalkulahin natin ang 32 X 12 nang patayo.

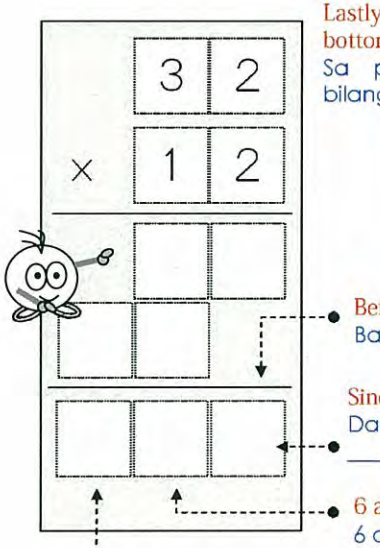


First, multiply 32 X 2. Write the answer here.

Una, i-multiply ang 32 X 2. Isulat ang sagot dito.

Secondly, multiply 32 X 1. Write the answer here.

Pagkatapos, i-multiply natin ang 32 X 2. Isulat ang sagot dito.



Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.
Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

Before that, draw a line here.
Bago iyan, guhitan ng linya dito.

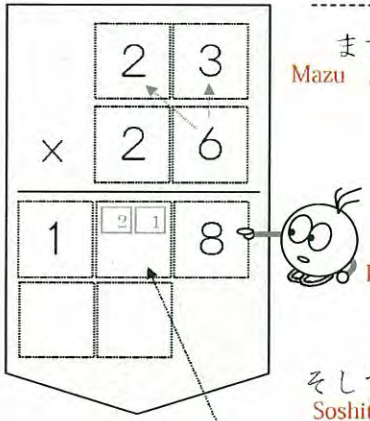
Since there are no other numbers below 4, write down ___ as is.
Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa ilalim ng 4, isulat ang ___.

6 and 2 is ___.
6 at 2 ay ___.

Since there are no other numbers over 3, write down ___ as is.
Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa itaas ng 3, isulat ang ___.

3

２３×２６の かけざんを ひっさんで してみましょう。
Nijuusan kakeru nijuuroku no kakezan o hissan de shitemimashoo.



まず、２３×６の けいさんを します。
Mazu , nijuusan kakeru roku no keesan o shimasu.

6 × 3 = 18

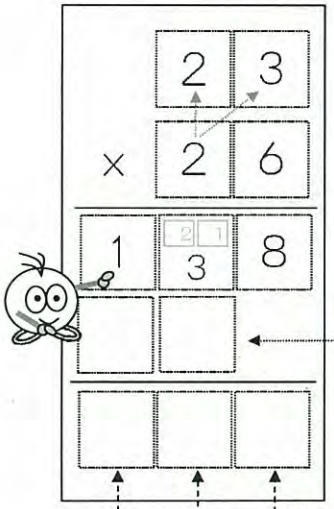
6 × 2 = 12

でも、18の１は ちいさく かきます。
Demo , juuhachi no ichi wa chiisaku kakimasu.

12の２も ちいさく かきます。
Juuni no ni mo chiisaku kakimasu.

そして、ちいさく かいた ２と１を たします。
Soshite , chiisaku kaita ni to ichi o tashimasu.

そのこたえを ここに かきます。
Sono kotae o koko ni kakimasu.



つぎに、２３×２の けいさんを します。
Tsugi ni, nijuusan kakeru ni no keesan o shimasu.

2 × 3 = 6

2 × 2 = 4

６と４を ここに かきます。
Roku to yon o koko ni kakimasu.

さいごに うえと したを たします。
Saigo ni ue to shite o tashimasu.

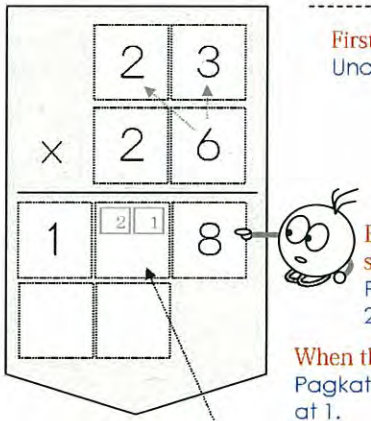
８は したに なにも ないから そのまま□。
Hachi wa shita ni nanimo naikara sonomama

３と６で□。
San to roku de

１と４で□。
Ichi to yon de

3

Let's calculate 23 X 26 using the vertical form.
Kalkulahin natin ang 23 X 26 nang patayo.



First, multiply 23 X6.
Una, i-multiply ang 23 X 6.

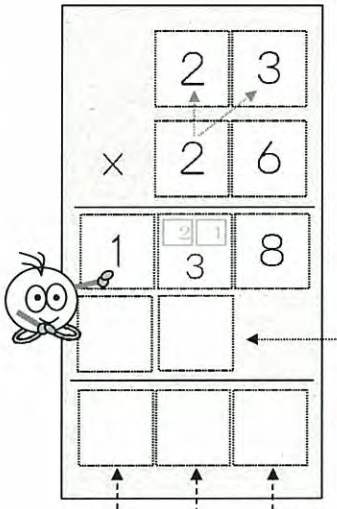
6 × 3 = 18

6 × 2 = 12

But write the 1 in 18 in smaller size. The 2 in 12 also in a smaller size.
Pero isulat ang 1 sa 18 na maliit lamang. Isulat din ang 2 sa 12 na maliit lang.

When this is done, add smaller size numbers 2 and 1.
Pagkatapos nito, pagsamahin ang dalawang maliliit na 2 at 1.

Write the answer here.
Isulat ang sagot dito.



Next, multiply 23 X 2.
Pagkatapos,i-multiply ang 23 X 2.

2 × 3 = 6

2 × 2 = 4

Write down 6 and 4 here.
Isulat ang 6 at 4 dito.

Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.
Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

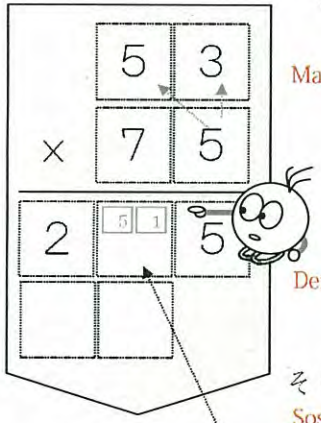
Since there are no other numbers below 8, write down ___ as is
Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa ilalim ng 8, isulat ar ___.

3 and 6 is ___.
3 at 6 ay ___.

1 and 4 is ___.
1 at 4 ay ___.

4

５３×７５の かけざんを ひっさんで してみましょう。
Gojuusan kakeru nanajuugo no kakezan o hissan de shitemimashoo.



まず、５３×５の けいさんを します。
Mazu , gojuusan kakeru go no keesan o shimasu.

５×３＝１５

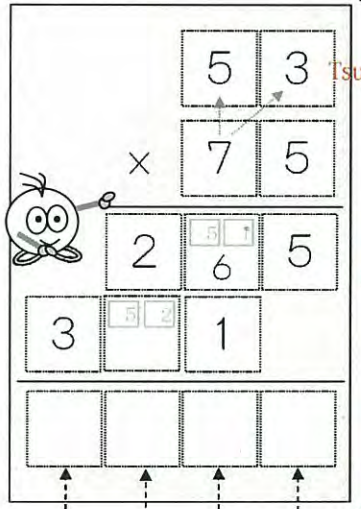
５×５＝２５

でも、15の１は ちいさく かきます。
Demo, juugo no ichi wa chiisaku kakimasu.

25の５も ちいさく かきます。
Nijuugo no go mo chiisaku kakimasu.

そして、ちいさく かいた ５と１を たします。
Soshite , chiisaku kaita go to ichi o tashimasu.

そのこたえを ここに かきます。
Sono kotae o koko ni kakimasu.



つぎに、５３×７の けいさんを します。
Tsugi ni, gojuusan kakeru nana no keesan o shimasu.

７×３＝２１

７×５＝３５

でも、21の２は ちいさく かきます。
Demo, nijuuichi no ni wa chiisaku kakimasu.

35の５も ちいさく かきます。
Sanjuugo no go mo chiisaku kakimasu.

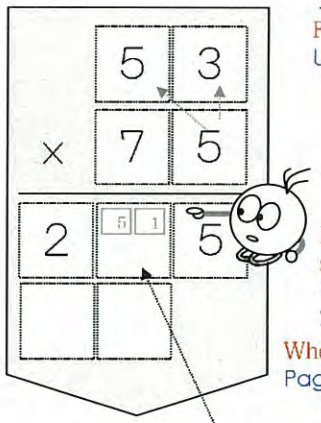
ちいさく かいた ５と２を たします。
Chiisaku kaita go to ni o tashimasu.

さいごに うえと したを たします。
Saigo ni ue to shita o tashimasu.

- ５は したに なにも ないから□。
  Go wa shita ni nanimo naikara
- ６と１で□。
  Roku to ichi de
- ２と７で□。
  Ni to nana de
- ３は うえに なにも ないから□。
  San wa ue ni nanimo naikara

4

Let's calculate 53 X 75 using the vertical form.
Kalkulahin natin ang 53 X 75 nang patayo.



First, multiply 53 X 5.
Una, i-multiply ang 53 X 5.

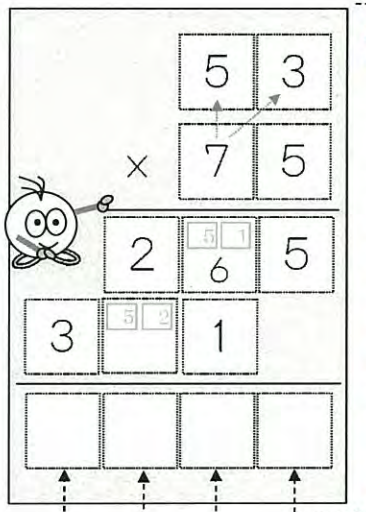
５×３＝１５

５×５＝２５

But write the 1 in 15 in smaller size. The 5 in 25 also in a smaller size.
Pero isulat ang 1 sa 15 na maliit lamang. Isulat din ang 5 sa 25 na maliit lang.

When this is done, add smaller-size numbers, 5 and 1 .
Pagkatapos nito, pagsamahin ang dalawang maliliit na 5 at 1.

Write the answer here.
Isulat ang sagot dito.



Next, multiply 53 X 7.
Pagkatapos, i-multiply ang 53 X 7.

７×３＝２１

７×５＝３５

But write the 2 in 21 in smaller size.
The 5 in 35 also in smaller size.
Pero isulat ang 2 sa 21 na maliit lamang.
Isulat din ang 5 sa 35 na maliit lang.

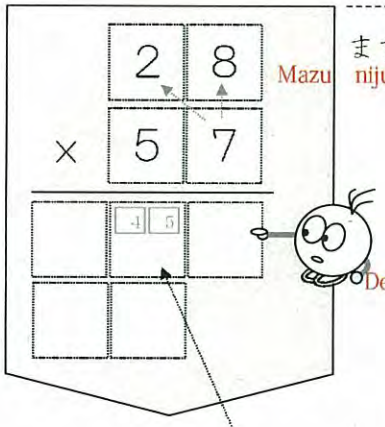
When this is done, add smaller-size numbers, 5 and 2.
Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.
Pagkatapos nito, pagsamahin ang dalawang maliliit na 5 at 2. Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

- Since there are no other numbers below 5, write down ___ as is.
  Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa ilalim ng 5, isulat ang ___.
- 6and 1 is .
  6 at 1 ay ___.
- 2and 7 is .
  2 at 7 ay ___.
- Since there are no other numbers over 3, write down as is.
  Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa itaas ng 3, isulat ang ___.

5

（２桁）×（２桁）の筆算で繰り上がりのある計算に慣れる。

２８×５７の かけざんを ひっさんで してみましょう。
Nijuuhachi kakeru gojuunana no kakezan o hissan de shitemimashoo.



まず、２８×７の けいさんを します。
Mazu nijuuhachi kakeru nana no keesan o shimasu.

７×８＝５６

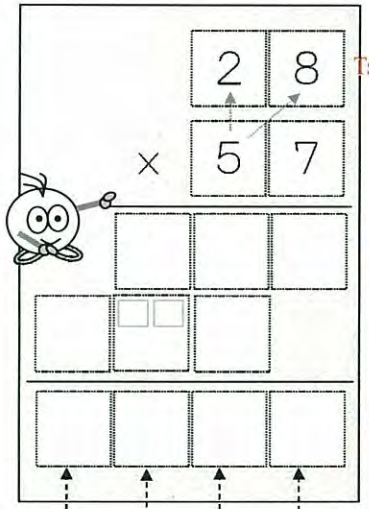
７×２＝１４

でも、56の５は ちいさく かきます。
Demo , gojuuroku no go wa chiisaku kakimasu.

14の１も ちいさく かきます。
Juuyon no ichi mo chiisaku kakimasu.

ちいさく かいた ４と５を たします。
Chiisaku kaita yon to go o tashimasu.

そのこたえを ここに かきます。
Sono kotae o koko ni kakimasu.



つぎに、２８×５の けいさんを します。
Tsugi ni nijuuhachi kakeru go no keesan o shimasu

５×８＝４０

５×２＝１０

でも、40の４は ちいさく かきます。
Demo, yonjuu no yon wa chiisaku kakimasu.

10の０も ちいさく かきます。
Juu no rei mo chiisaku kakimasu.

ちいさく かいた ０と４を たします。
Chiisaku kaita ree to yon o tashimasu.

さいごに うえと したを たします。
Saigo ni ue to shita o tashimasu.

６は したに なにも ないから□。
Roku wa shita ni nanimo naikara.

９と０で□。
Kyuu to rei de

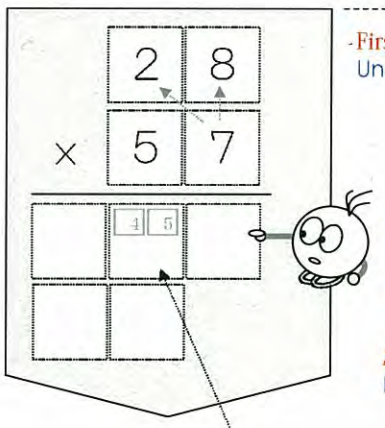
１と４で□。
Ichi to yon de

１は うえに なにも ないから□。
Ichi wa ue ni nanimo naikara

5

（２桁）×（２桁）の筆算で繰り上がりのある計算に慣れる。

Let's calculate 28 X 57 using the vertical form.
Kalkulahin natin ang 28 X 57 nang patayo.



First, multiply 28 X 7.
Una, i-multiply ang 28 X 7.

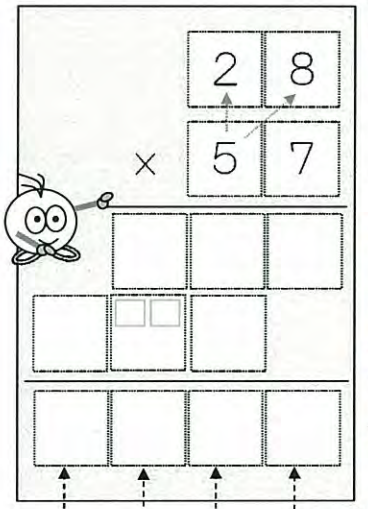
７×８＝５６

７×２＝１４

But write the 5 in 56 smaller size. The 1 in 14 also in smaller size.
Pero isulat ang 5 sa 56 na maliit lamang. Isulat din ang 1 sa 14 na maliit lang.

Add smaller-size numbers, 4 and 5.
Pagsamahin ang dalawang maliliit na 4 at 5.

Write the answer here.
Isulat ang sagot dito.



Next, multiply 28 X 5.
Pagkatapos, i-multiply ang 28 X 5.

５×８＝４０

５×２＝１０

But write the 4 in 40 in smaller size.
The 0 in 10 also in smaller size.
Pero isulat ang 4 sa 40 na maliit lamang.
Isulat din ang 0 sa 10 na maliit lang.

Add smaller size numbers 0 and 4.
Pagsamahin ang dalawang maliliit na 0 at 4.

Lastly, add the numbers on top and at the bottom.
Sa panghuli, pagsamahin ang mga bilang na nasa itaas at ibaba.

Since there are no other numbers below 6, write down ___.
Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa ilalim ng 6, isulat ang ___.

9 and 0 is .
9 at 0 ay ___.

1 and 4 is .
1 at 4 ay ___.

Since there are no other numbers over 1, write down ___.
Dahil wala nang iba pang bilang sa itaas ng 1, isulat ang ___.