



# NCERT Solutions for 4th Class Maths Chapter 11-Tables And Shares



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## NCERT Solutions for 4th Class Maths Chapter 11-Tables And Shares

Class 4: Maths Chapter 11 solutions. Complete Class 4 Maths Chapter 11 Notes.

### NCERT Solutions for 4th Class Maths Chapter 11-Tables And Shares

NCERT 4th Maths Chapter 11, class 4 Maths Chapter 11 solutions

To solve this chapter remember these multiplication tables.

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|                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 × 1 = 1<br>1 × 2 = 2<br>1 × 3 = 3<br>1 × 4 = 4<br>1 × 5 = 5<br>1 × 6 = 6<br>1 × 7 = 7<br>1 × 8 = 8<br>1 × 9 = 9<br>1 × 10 = 10       | 4 × 1 = 4<br>4 × 2 = 8<br>4 × 3 = 12<br>4 × 4 = 16<br>4 × 5 = 20<br>4 × 6 = 24<br>4 × 7 = 28<br>4 × 8 = 32<br>4 × 9 = 36<br>4 × 10 = 40  | 7 × 1 = 7<br>7 × 2 = 14<br>7 × 3 = 21<br>7 × 4 = 28<br>7 × 5 = 35<br>7 × 6 = 42<br>7 × 7 = 49<br>7 × 8 = 56<br>7 × 9 = 63<br>7 × 10 = 70 | 10 × 1 = 10<br>10 × 2 = 20<br>10 × 3 = 30<br>10 × 4 = 40<br>10 × 5 = 50<br>10 × 6 = 60<br>10 × 7 = 70<br>10 × 8 = 80<br>10 × 9 = 90<br>10 × 10 = 100  |
| 2 × 1 = 2<br>2 × 2 = 4<br>2 × 3 = 6<br>2 × 4 = 8<br>2 × 5 = 10<br>2 × 6 = 12<br>2 × 7 = 14<br>2 × 8 = 16<br>2 × 9 = 18<br>2 × 10 = 20  | 5 × 1 = 5<br>5 × 2 = 10<br>5 × 3 = 15<br>5 × 4 = 20<br>5 × 5 = 25<br>5 × 6 = 30<br>5 × 7 = 35<br>5 × 8 = 40<br>5 × 9 = 45<br>5 × 10 = 50 | 8 × 1 = 8<br>8 × 2 = 16<br>8 × 3 = 24<br>8 × 4 = 32<br>8 × 5 = 40<br>8 × 6 = 48<br>8 × 7 = 56<br>8 × 8 = 64<br>8 × 9 = 72<br>8 × 10 = 80 | 11 × 1 = 11<br>11 × 2 = 22<br>11 × 3 = 33<br>11 × 4 = 44<br>11 × 5 = 55<br>11 × 6 = 66<br>11 × 7 = 77<br>11 × 8 = 88<br>11 × 9 = 99<br>11 × 10 = 110  |
| 3 × 1 = 3<br>3 × 2 = 6<br>3 × 3 = 9<br>3 × 4 = 12<br>3 × 5 = 15<br>3 × 6 = 18<br>3 × 7 = 21<br>3 × 8 = 24<br>3 × 9 = 27<br>3 × 10 = 30 | 6 × 1 = 6<br>6 × 2 = 12<br>6 × 3 = 18<br>6 × 4 = 24<br>6 × 5 = 30<br>6 × 6 = 36<br>6 × 7 = 42<br>6 × 8 = 48<br>6 × 9 = 54<br>6 × 10 = 60 | 9 × 1 = 9<br>9 × 2 = 18<br>9 × 3 = 27<br>9 × 4 = 36<br>9 × 5 = 45<br>9 × 6 = 54<br>9 × 7 = 63<br>9 × 8 = 72<br>9 × 9 = 81<br>9 × 10 = 90 | 12 × 1 = 12<br>12 × 2 = 24<br>12 × 3 = 36<br>12 × 4 = 48<br>12 × 5 = 60<br>12 × 6 = 72<br>12 × 7 = 84<br>12 × 8 = 96<br>12 × 9 = 108<br>12 × 10 = 120 |

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1. What are the ways in which the sunflower and marigold are planted?

18 = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ So there is \_\_\_\_\_ row with \_\_\_\_\_ plants.

18 = \_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ So there are \_\_\_\_\_ row With \_\_\_\_\_ plants each.

Ans.

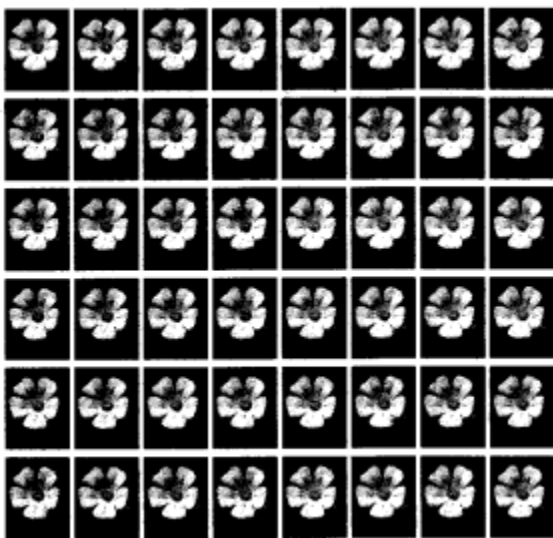
18 = 1 x 18, so there is 1 row with 18 plants.

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$18 = 2 \times 9$ , so there are 2 rows with 9 plants each.

**2. You too can make your own garden. Draw a garden, showing flower- beds with 48 plants. Each row should have the same number of plants.**

**Ans.** I made a garden with flower having 6 rows and 8 flowers in each row.



Note: artist may change this figure using a simple flower picture. The pattern for garden may be as follows:

12 plants  $\times$  4 rows = total 48 plants

16 plants  $\times$  3 rows = total 48 plants.

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**Page 121**

**Jars in the Shelf**

**1. Can you think of other ways to make a shelf to keep 30 jars?**

**Ans.** A shelf can be made with three rows to keep 10 jars in each row. The shelf will look like this

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Other ways to keep jars

5 rows with 6 jars in each row.

6 rows with 5 jars in each row.

**3. Draw a shelf. Show how many jars you will keep in each row. How many rows are there?**

**Ans.** A shelf can be made to keep 60 jars.

Some arrangement are given here- ‘

10 rows with 6 jars in each row.

6 rows with 10 jars in each row.

5 rows with 12 jars in each row.

12 rows with 5 jars in each row.

20 rows with 3 jars in each row.

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**1. Help Bunty to make the table of 7, using tables of 4 and 3.**

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**Ans.** First of all write the multiplication tables of 4 and 3

Multiplication table of 4

|              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| $4 \times 1$ | $4 \times 2$ | $4 \times 3$ | $4 \times 4$ | $4 \times 5$ | $4 \times 6$ | $4 \times 7$ | $4 \times 8$ | $4 \times 9$ | $4 \times 10$ |
| 4            | 8            | 12           | 16           | 20           | 24           | 28           | 32           | 36           | 40            |

Multiplication table of 3

|              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| $4 \times 1$ | $4 \times 2$ | $4 \times 3$ | $4 \times 4$ | $4 \times 5$ | $4 \times 6$ | $4 \times 7$ | $4 \times 8$ | $4 \times 9$ | $4 \times 10$ |
| 4            | 8            | 12           | 16           | 20           | 24           | 28           | 32           | 36           | 40            |

To write the multiplication table of 7 add the result of table of 4 and 3.

|                |                |                |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| $4 + 3 = 7$    | $8 + 6 = 14$   | And so on      | $12 + 9 = 21$  | $16 + 12 = 28$ | $20 + 15 = 35$ |
| $24 + 18 = 42$ | $28 + 21 = 49$ | $32 + 24 = 56$ | $36 + 27 = 63$ | $40 + 30 = 70$ |                |

This will become

|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

**2. Which two tables will you use for writing the table of 12?**

**Ans.** I will use the table of 4 and 8 to write the table of 12 The table of 4 is as follows:

|              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| $4 \times 1$ | $4 \times 2$ | $4 \times 3$ | $4 \times 4$ | $4 \times 5$ | $4 \times 6$ | $4 \times 7$ | $4 \times 8$ | $4 \times 9$ | $4 \times 10$ |
| 4            | 8            | 12           | 16           | 20           | 24           | 28           | 32           | 36           | 40            |

use the table of 4 and 8 to write the table of 12 The table of 4 is as follows:

The table 8 is as follows:

|              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| $8 \times 1$ | $8 \times 2$ | $8 \times 3$ | $8 \times 4$ | $8 \times 5$ | $8 \times 6$ | $8 \times 7$ | $8 \times 8$ | $8 \times 9$ | $8 \times 10$ |
| 8            | 16           | 24           | 32           | 40           | 48           | 56           | 64           | 72           | 80            |

The table of 12 will become

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|         |          |           |           |           |
|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| $4 + 8$ | $8 + 16$ | $12 + 24$ | $16 + 32$ | $20 + 40$ |
| 12      | 24       | 36        | 48        | 60        |

|           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| $24 + 48$ | $28 + 56$ | $32 + 64$ | $36 + 72$ | $40 + 80$ |
| 72        | 84        | 96        | 108       | 120       |

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1. Some of Gayatri's cats were playing in a box. When she tried to count, all she could see were legs. She counted 28 legs. How many cats are there in the box?

|                |   |   |    |
|----------------|---|---|----|
| How many legs? | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| How many cats? | 1 | 2 |    |

So, 28 legs means \_\_\_\_\_ cats.

**Ans.** I know, a cat has four legs

|                |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| How many legs? | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 |
| How many cats? | 1 | 2 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |

So, 28 legs means 7 cats.

2. Billo has kept his chickens in a box. He counted 28 legs. How many chickens are there?

**Ans.** I know, a chicken has 2 legs.

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|                    |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| How many legs?     | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 | 28 |
| How many chickens? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

So, 28 legs mean 14 chickens.

**3. Leela has not gone to school for 21 days. For how many weeks was she away from school?**

**Ans.** There are 7 days in a week. Therefore,

|                 |   |    |    |
|-----------------|---|----|----|
| How many days?  | 7 | 14 | 21 |
| How many weeks? | 1 | 2  | 3  |

So, 28 days mean 3 weeks.

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### **Jumping Animals**

**1. A frog jumps 3 steps at a time starting from 0.**

- Count the jumps he takes to reach 27.

So, he has taken  $27 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  jumps.

**Ans.** He has taken  $27 \div 3 = 9$  jumps.

- He has taken  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  jumps, if he is at 36.

**Ans.** He has taken  $36 \div 3 = 12$  jumps from starting point.

- If he is at 42, he has taken  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  jumps.

**Ans.** He has taken  $42 \div 3 = 14$  jumps.

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**2. Starting from 0, a rabbit jumps 5 steps at a time.**

- In how many jumps does he reach 25?

**Ans.** In  $25 \div 5 = 5$  jumps he reaches at 25.

- He reaches \_\_\_\_\_ after taking 8 jumps.

**Ans.** He reaches in 8 jumps at  $8 \times 5 = 40$ .

- He needs \_\_\_\_\_ jumps to reach 55.

**Ans.** He needs  $55 \div 5 = 11$  jumps to reach at 55.

### Practice time

**1.  $28 \div 2 =$**

**Ans.**  $28 \div 2 = 14$

**2.  $56 \div 7 =$**

**Ans.**  $56 \div 7 = 8$

**3.  $48 \div 4 =$**

**Ans.**  $48 \div 4 = 12$

**4.  $66 \div 6 =$**

**Ans.**  $66 \div 6 = 11$

**5.  $96 \div 8 =$**

**Ans.**  $96 \div 8 = 12$

**6.  $110 \div 10 =$**

**Ans.**  $110 \div 10 = 11$

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### Sea Shells

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Dhruv lives near the sea. He thought of making necklaces for his three friends. He looked for sea shells the whole day. He collected 112 sea shells by evening. Now he had many different colourful and shiny shells.

He took 28 shells for one necklace.

$$112 - 28 = 84$$

Now he was left with 84 shells. Again he took 28 more shells for the second necklace.

**1. How many shells are left now? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Ans.** The shells left with him =  $84 - 28 = 56$

**2. Then he took shells for the third necklace. So he was left with \_\_\_\_\_ shells.**

**Ans.** He left with  $56 - 28 = 28$  shells.

**3. How many necklaces can Dhruv make from 112 shells?**

**Ans.** Number of necklaces Dhruv can make from 112 shells =  $112 \div 28 = 4$

**4. Are the shells enough for making necklaces for all his friends?**

**Ans.** Yes, the shells are sufficient to make necklaces for all of his three friends.

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### Try These

**1. (a) Kannu made a necklace of 17 sea shells. How many such necklaces can be made using 100 sea shells?**

**Ans.** There are 100 sea shells and 17 sea shells are required to make one necklace. So,

$$\text{Sea shells left after making 1 necklace} = 100 - 17 = 83$$

$$\text{Sea shells left after making 2 (second) necklace} = 83 - 17 = 66$$

$$\text{Sea shells left after making 3 (third) necklace} = 66 - 17 = 49$$

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Sea shells left after making 4 (fourth) necklace =  $49 - 17 = 32$

Sea shells left after making 5 (fifth) necklace =  $32 - 17 = 15$ .

15 sea shells left after making of 5 necklaces.

So, only 5 necklaces can be made using 100 sea shells. And after making necklaces 15 sea shells will be left unused.

**(b) One carton can hold 85 soap bars. Shally wants to pack 338 soap bars. How many cartons does she need for packing all of them?**

**Ans.**

| <i>Total number of soap bar</i> | <i>No. of cartons</i> | <i>No. of soap bars required</i> | <i>Soap bars left</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 338                             | 1                     | 85                               | $338 - 85 = 253$      |
| 253                             | 1 (second)            | 85                               | $253 - 85 = 168$      |
| 168                             | 1 (third)             | 85                               | $168 - 85 = 83$       |
| 83                              | 1 (fourth)            | 85 (but only 83 are left)        |                       |

Total number of cartons = 4

Hence, total 4 cartons will be required to pack all 338 soap bars.

**(c) Manpreet wants 1500 sacks of cement for making a house. A truck carries 250 sacks at a time. How many trips will the truck make?**

**Ans.** In one trip of truck 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

$$= 1500 - 250 = 1250$$

In second trip of truck another 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

$$= 1250 - 250 = 1000$$

In third trip of truck another 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

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$$= 1000 - 250 = 750$$

In fourth trip of truck another 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

$$= 750 - 250 = 500$$

In fifth trip of truck another 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

$$= 500 - 250 = 250$$

In sixth trip of truck another 250 sacks of cement can be carried. The sacks left

$$= 250 - 250 = 0$$

So, he needs six trips of truck to carry all 1500 sacks of cement.

**(d) A driver charges Rs 500 for a trip. How much will Manpreet pay the driver for all the trips?**

**Ans.** Total number of truck trips = 6 For 1 trip driver charges Rs 500.

Therefore, for 6 trips driver charges = Rs 500 x 6 = Rs 3000.

Hence, Manpreet will pay Rs 3000 to the driver for all the trips.

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### **Pages 126-127**

#### **Gangu's Sweets,**

Gangu is making sweets for Id. He has made a tray of 80 laddoos.

Rabiya – Please pack 4 laddoos in a box. I need 23 small boxes.

**1. Are the sweets in the tray enough to pack 23 small boxes?**

**Ans.**

Number of laddoos required to pack 1 small box = 4

Number of laddoos required to pack 23 small boxes = 4 x 23 = 92

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No, 80 laddoos are not enough to pack 23 small boxes.

**2. How many more sweets are needed?**

**Ans.**

Total number of laddoos required to pack 23 small boxes = 92

Total number of laddoos available = 80

Number of more laddoos required =  $92 - 80 = 12$

**3. Gangu also has a bigger box in which he packs 12 laddoos. How many boxes does he need for packing 60 laddoos?**

**Ans.**

Number of boxes required to pack 12 laddoos = 1

Number of boxes required to pack 60 laddoos =  $60 \div 12 = 5$

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### Practice Time

**1. Neelu brought 15 storybooks to her class. Today 45 students are present. How many children will need to share one book?**

**Ans.**

Total number of children = 45

Total number of storybooks = 15

Number of children will need to share one book =  $45 \div 15 = 3$

**2. A family of 8 people needs 60 kg wheat for a month. How much wheat does this family need for a week?**

**Ans.**

There are 30 days in a month.

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There are 7 days in a week.

If for one month or 30 days need of wheat for 8 people = 60 kg

Therefore, for 1 day need of wheat for 8 people =  $60 \div 30$  kg

= 2 kg

Therefore, for 7 days need of wheat for 8 people = 2 kg x 7

= 14 kg

### 3. Razia wants change for Rs 500.

How many notes will she get if she wants in return

(a) All 100 rupee notes? \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.

Number of 100 rupee notes requires to change the note of Rs 500

=  $500 \div 100 = 5$

(b) All 50 rupee notes? \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.

Number of 50 rupee notes requires to change the note of Rs 500

=  $500 \div 50 = 10$

(c) All 20 rupee notes? \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.

Number of 20 rupee notes requires to change the note of Rs 500

=  $500 \div 20 = 25$

(d) All 5 rupee notes? \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.

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Number of 5 rupee notes requires to change the note of Rs 500

$$= 500 \div 5 = 100$$

**4. You have to distribute 72 tomatoes equally in 3 baskets. How many tomatoes will there be in each?**

**Ans.** Total number of tomatoes = 72

Number of baskets = 3

Number of tomatoes can be kept in each basket =  $72 \div 3 = 24$  Hence, 24 tomatoes will there be in each basket.

**5. There are 350 bricks in a hand-cart. Binod found the weight of a brick to be 2 kg. What will be the weight of all the bricks?**

**Ans.** Weight of 1 brick = 2 kg

Therefore, weight of 350 bricks =  $2 \text{ kg} \times 350 = 700 \text{ kg}$ .

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**Pages 129-130**

**Children and their Grandfather**

**1. Mridul and Lokesh are trying  $70 \div 5$  in a different way.**

**Lokesh writes**

**First, I give Rs 5 to each.**

**I have distributed  $5 \times 5 = 25$  rupees.**

**Next, I give Rs 6 more to everyone.**

**I have distributed 30 rupees more.**

**(a) Now I am left with \_\_\_\_\_ rupees.**

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(b) How will Lokesh distribute the rest of the money? Complete it.

So, each child gets  $5 + 6 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$  rupees.

Ans. (a)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 + 6 + 3 \\ 5 \overline{) 70} \\ \underline{- 25} \\ 45 \\ \underline{- 30} \\ 15 \\ \underline{- 15} \\ \text{XX} \end{array}$$

Now I am left with 15 rupees.

(b) So, each child gets  $5 + 6 + 3 = 14$  rupees.

#### Your Method

1. Now use your own method to divide Rs 70 equally among 5 people. If you want you can start by giving Rs 2 to each. Or you can even start with Rs 11 to each.

Ans. By starting giving Rs 2 to each.

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 2+2+2+2+2+2+2 \\
 5 \overline{) 70} \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 60 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 50 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 40 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 30 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 20 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 10 \\
 \underline{- 10} \\
 \text{XX}
 \end{array}$$

So each child gets  $= 2+2+2+2+2+2+2 = \text{Rs } 14$

By starting giving Rs 11 to each.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 11 + 3 \\
 5 \overline{) 70} \\
 \underline{- 55} \\
 15 \\
 \underline{- 15} \\
 \text{XX}
 \end{array}$$

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So, each child gets =  $11 + 3 = \text{Rs } 14$

**2. Can you start with Rs 15 to each?**

**Ans.** Distribution with Rs 15 cannot be started.

**Try Doing These**

➤ (a)  $5 \overline{) 65}$

(d)  $90 \div 6$

(g)  $232 \div 2$

(b)  $84 \div 2$

(e)  $4 \overline{) 72}$

(h)  $2 \overline{) 428}$

(c)  $3 \overline{) 69}$

(f)  $9 \overline{) 108}$

(i) Meera made 204 candles to sell in the market. She makes packets of 6. How many packets will she make?

(j) On Sports Day, 161 children are in the school playground. They are standing in 7 equal rows. How many children are there in each row?

**Ans.**

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 13 \\
 (a) \ 5 \overline{) 65} \\
 \underline{- 5} \phantom{0} \\
 15 \\
 \underline{- 15} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 13
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 42 \\
 (b) \ 2 \overline{) 84} \\
 \underline{- 8} \phantom{0} \\
 \times 4 \\
 \underline{- 4} \\
 \text{X} \\
 = 42
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 (c) \ 3 \overline{) 69} \\
 \underline{- 6} \phantom{0} \\
 \times 9 \\
 \underline{- 9} \\
 \text{X} \\
 = 23
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 15 \\
 (d) \ 6 \overline{) 90} \\
 \underline{- 6} \phantom{0} \\
 30 \\
 \underline{- 30} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 15
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18 \\
 (e) \ 4 \overline{) 72} \\
 \underline{- 4} \phantom{0} \\
 32 \\
 \underline{- 32} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 18
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 12 \\
 (f) \ 9 \overline{) 108} \\
 \underline{- 9} \phantom{0} \\
 18 \\
 \underline{- 18} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 12
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 116 \\
 (g) \ 2 \overline{) 232} \\
 \underline{- 2} \phantom{0} \\
 \times 3 \\
 \underline{- 2} \\
 12 \\
 \underline{- 12} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 116
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 214 \\
 (h) \ 2 \overline{) 428} \\
 \underline{- 4} \phantom{0} \\
 \times 2 \\
 \underline{- 2} \\
 \times 8 \\
 \underline{- 8} \\
 \text{X} \\
 = 214
 \end{array}$$

(i) Total number of packets  
 $= 204 \div 6$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 34 \\
 6 \overline{) 204} \\
 \underline{- 18} \phantom{0} \\
 \times 24 \\
 \underline{- 24} \\
 \text{X} \\
 = 34
 \end{array}$$

(j) Total number of rows  
 $= 161 \div 7$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 23 \\
 7 \overline{) 161} \\
 \underline{- 14} \phantom{0} \\
 21 \\
 \underline{- 21} \\
 \text{XX} \\
 = 23 \text{ rows}
 \end{array}$$

## Pages 130-132

### Story Problems

**1. There are 3 crates. Each crate has 24 bottles in it.**

**My question: How many bottles are there in all?**

**Ans.** Given, 1 crate has 24 bottles

Therefore, total number of bottles in 3 crates' =  $3 \times 24 = 72$  There are 72 bottles in 3 crates.

**2. There are 8 packets of rakhis. Each packet has 6 rakhis in it.**

**Your question: = ?**

**Ans.**

My question is-How many rakhis, are there in all packets?

As 1 packet contains 6 rakhis

Therefore, no. of rakhis in 8 packets =  $8 \times 6 = 48$

So, there are 48 rakhis in 8 packets. .

**3. There are 10 packets of sugar. Saurabh paid 110 rupees for all the packets.**

**Your question: ?**

**Ans.**

My question-How many rupee Saurabh paid for 1 packet?

For 10 packets Saurabh paid = Rs 110

So, for 1 packet saurabh paid =  $\text{Rs } 110 \div 10$

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= Rs 11 .

**4. There are 35 students in 7 rows. Each row has the same number of students.**

**Your question: ?**

**Ans.**

My question: How many students are there in one row?

As total number of students in 7 rows = 35

Therefore, the number of students in 1 row =  $35 \div 7 = 5$

So, there are 5 students in each row.

**5. Hari, Seema, Chinku and Lakshmi are going to Guwahati. The cost of one rail ticket is Rs 62.**

**Your question: ?**

**Ans.**

My question: How many rupees did they pay for all the three tickets?

For 1 ticket they paid Rs 62

Therefore, for 3 tickets rupees they paid =  $62 \times 3 = \text{Rs } 186$

They paid rupees 186 for all the three tickets.

**6. One metre of cloth costs Rs 20. Lalbiak bought some cloth and paid Rs 140.**

**Your question: ?**

**Ans.**

My question: How many metres of cloth Lalbiak did buy?

In Rs 20, one metre cloth can be bought

Therefore, in ? 140 length of cloth bought =  $140 \div 20 = 7$

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So, Lalbiak bought 7 metres of cloth.



# Chapterwise NCERT Solutions for Class 4 Maths :

- Chapter 1: Building with Bricks
- Chapter 2: Long and Short
- Chapter 3: A Trip to Bhopal
- Chapter 4: Tick-Tick-Tick
- Chapter 5: The Way The World Looks
- Chapter 6: The Junk Seller
- Chapter 7: Jugs and Mugs
- Chapter 8: Carts and Wheels
- Chapter 9: Halves and Quarters
- Chapter 10: Play with Patterns
- Chapter 11: Tables and Shares
- Chapter 12: How Heavy? How Light?
- Chapter 13: Fields and Fences
- Chapter 14: Smart Charts

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