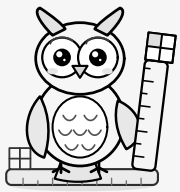
Name : _____ Date : _____

PAPILUMO | 4th Grade (ages 9–10)

Perfect Squares 1^2 to 20^2

Fill the missing 1^2–10^2 squares, compute 11^2 through 20^2, then solve both inverse square challenges.



Sacha the owl measures square tiles with her notched tile ruler. Help her record every perfect square up to 20^2!

Example: $6^2 = 6 \times 6 = 36$ (multiply a whole number by itself)



6^2 = 6×6 = 36



1. Complete the 1^2 to 10^2 reference strip

$1^2 = 1$ | $2^2 = 4$ | $3^2 = 9$ | $4^2 =$ ____ | $5^2 = 25$

$6^2 = 36$ | $7^2 =$ ____ | $8^2 = 64$ | $9^2 =$ ____ | $10^2 = 100$

Pattern tip: consecutive squares grow by odd steps (+3, +5, +7, +9, +11…).

2. Calculate the ten perfect squares from 11^2 to 20^2

$11^2 = 11 \times 11 =$ ____

$12^2 = 12 \times 12 =$ ____

$13^2 = 13 \times 13 =$ ____

$14^2 = 14 \times 14 =$ ____

$15^2 = 15 \times 15 =$ ____

$16^2 = 16 \times 16 =$ ____

$17^2 = 17 \times 17 =$ ____

$18^2 = 18 \times 18 =$ ____

$19^2 = 19 \times 19 =$ ____

$20^2 = 20 \times 20 =$ ____

3. Inverse challenge: find the base number

A ____^{2} = 144 

B ____^{2} = 225 

(!) Check trick: compare the ones digit! For example, 14×14 must end in 6 because $4 \times 4 = 16$.