

NUMERALS 1-100

101		111		121		131		141
102		112		122		132		142
103		113		123		133		143
104		114		124		134		144
105		115		125		135		145
106		116		126		136		146
107		117		127		137		147
108		118		128		138		148
109		119		129		139		149
110		120		130		140		150

151		161		171		181		191
152		162		172		182		192
153		163		173		183		193
154		164		174		184		194
155		165		175		185		195
156		166		176		186		196
157		167		177		187		197
158		168		178		188		198
159		169		179		189		199
160		170		180		190		200

Write number names for the following numerals:

101 – One hundred one

102 - One hundred two

103 – One hundred three

- 104 – One hundred four**
- 105 – One hundred five**
- 106 – One hundred six**
- 107 – One hundred seven**
- 108 – One hundred eight**
- 109 – One hundred nine**
- 110 – One hundred ten**
- 111 – One hundred eleven**
- 112 – One hundred twelve**
- 113 – One hundred thirteen**
- 114 – One hundred fourteen**
- 115 – One hundred fifteen**
- 116 – One hundred sixteen**
- 117 – One hundred seventeen**
- 118 – One hundred eighteen**
- 119 – One hundred nineteen**
- 120 - One hundred twenty**

Chapter 1.

Numbers Upto 200

I. Give the number that comes after:

1. 188, 189

2. 130, 131

II. Give the number that comes before :

1. 175 ,176

2. 127 ,128

III. Write the number that comes in between:

1. 29 , 30 ,31

2. 17 , 18 ,19

IV. Complete the pattern of numbers :

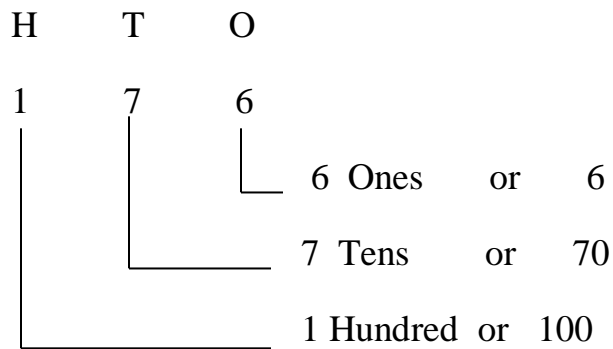
140 , 150 , 160 , 170 , 180 , 190 , 200

V. Write the place Value of the digits :

T O

6 1

┌──────────┐ 1 Ones or 1
└──────────┘
└──────────┘ 6 Tens or 60



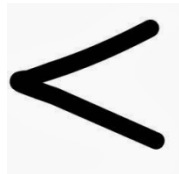
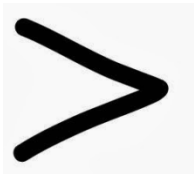
VI. Write the numbers in expanded form:

1. $33 = 3 \text{ Tens} + 3 \text{ Ones} = 30 + 3$

2. $187 = 1 \text{ Hundred} + 8 \text{ Tens} + 7 \text{ Ones} = 100 + 80 + 7$

VII. Comparing Numbers

We use the following sign to compare numbers.



Greater than

Lesser than

Equal to

a. Tick the greater number:

1. ✓
 1. 180 106 92

2. ✓
 2. 56 125 85

b. Tick the smaller number:

1. 108 ✓
 35 95

2. ✓
 26 140 86

VIII. Order of Numbers

Ascending Order

Arranging Numbers from small to big.

Descending Order

Arranging Numbers from big to small.

a. Arrange the following numbers in Ascending Order:

1. 110 168 64

Ans: 64 110 168

2. 104 76 12

Ans: 12 76 104

b. Arrange the following numbers in Descending Order:

1. 189 49 200

Ans: 200 189 49

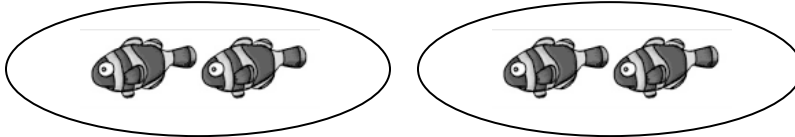
2. 67 190 133

Ans: 190 133 67

IX. Even and Odd Numbers

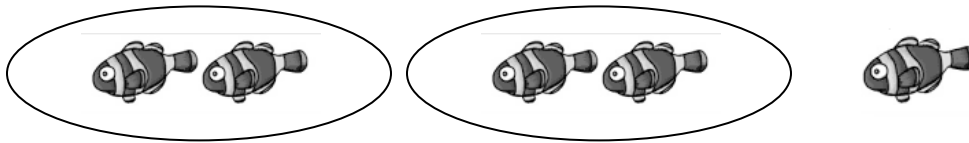
Even Numbers:

Numbers that can be put in pairs.



Odd Numbers:

Numbers that cannot be put in pairs.



X. Ordinals

Numbers that tell the order or position of things .

1st - first

2nd - second

3rd - third

4th - fourth

5th - fifth

6th - sixth

7th - seventh

8th - eight

9th - ninth

10th - tenth

NUMERALS 201-300

201		211		221		231		241
202		212		222		232		242
203		213		223		233		243
204		214		224		234		244
205		215		225		235		245
206		216		226		236		246
207		217		227		237		247
208		218		228		238		248
209		219		229		239		249
210		220		230		240		250

251		261		271		281		291
252		262		272		282		292
253		263		273		283		293
254		264		274		284		294
255		265		275		285		295
256		266		276		286		296
257		267		277		287		297
258		268		278		288		298
259		269		279		289		299
260		270		280		290		300

Write number names for the following numerals :

121 – One hundred twenty one

122 – One hundred twenty two

123 – One hundred twenty three

124 – One hundred twenty four

125 – One hundred twenty five
126 – One hundred twenty six
127 – One hundred twenty seven
128 – One hundred twenty eight
129 – One hundred twenty nine
130 – One hundred thirty
131 – One hundred thirty one
132 – One hundred thirty two
133 – One hundred thirty three
134 – One hundred thirty four
135 – One hundred thirty five
136 – One hundred thirty six
137 – One hundred thirty seven
138 – One hundred thirty eight
139 – One hundred thirty nine
140 - One hundred forty

Chapter 4. Numbers Upto 1000

I. Write the number names for the following:

1. 440 - Four hundred forty
2. 758 - Seven hundred fifty eight
3. 999 - Nine hundred ninety nine

II. Write the numbers for the following number names:

1. Five hundred eighty one - 581
2. Two hundred twelve - 212
3. Eight hundred ten - 810

III. Give the number that comes after:

1. 349, 350
2. 466, 467

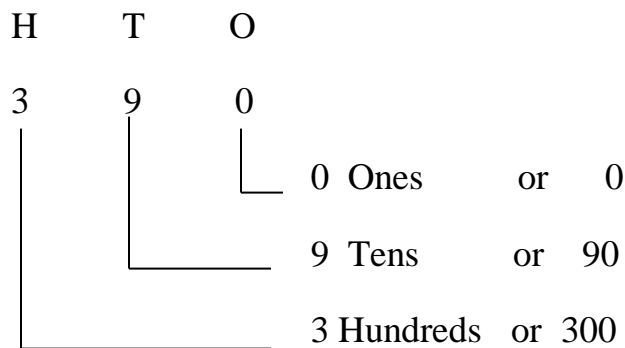
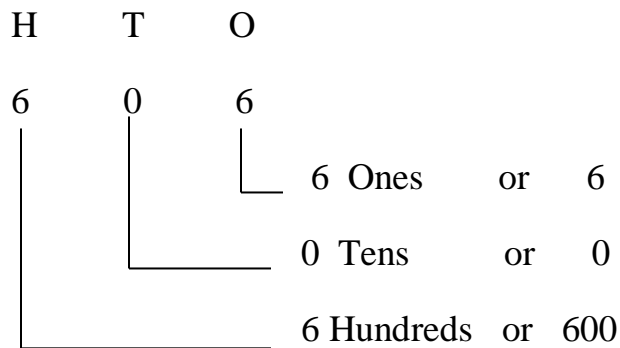
IV. Give the number that comes before :

1. 435 , 436
2. 219 , 220

V. Write the number that comes in between:

1. 499 , 500 , 501
2. 710 , 711 , 712

VI. Write the place Value of the digits :



VII. Give the number that is “ 10 more than ” the given numbers:

1. 576 , 586

2. 435, 445

VIII. Give the number that is “ 10 less than ” the given numbers:

1. 989, 999

2. 566, 576

IX. Give the number that is “ 100 more than ” the given numbers:

1. 900 , 1000

2. 666 , 766

X. Give the number that is “ 100 less than ” the given numbers:

1. 300 , 400

2. 601 , 701

XI. Tick the greater number:

1. 95 203 509 ✓

2. 343 556 ✓ 223

XII. Tick the smaller number:

1. 442 257 203 ✓

2. 753 645 416 ✓

XIII. Compare and write “ > ”, “ < ” or “ = ”:

1. 35 < 440

2. 816 > 40

3. 659 = 659

4. 643 < 857

5. 747 > 726

XIV. Arrange the following numbers in Ascending Order:

1. 341 314 310

Ans: 310 314 341

2. 856 643 434

Ans: 434 643 856

XV. Arrange the following numbers in Descending Order:

1. 516 720 440

Ans: 720 516 440

2. 676 633 690

Ans: 690 676 633

NUMERALS 301-400

301		311		321		331		341
302		312		322		332		342
303		313		323		333		343
304		314		324		334		344
305		315		325		335		345
306		316		326		336		346
307		317		327		337		347
308		318		328		338		348
309		319		329		339		349
310		320		330		340		350

351		361		371		381		391
352		362		372		382		392
353		363		373		383		393

354		364		374		384		394
355		365		375		385		395
356		366		376		386		396
357		367		377		387		397
358		368		378		388		398
359		369		379		389		399
360		370		380		390		400

Write number names for the following numerals :

141 – One hundred forty one

142 – One hundred forty two

143 – One hundred forty three

144 – One hundred forty four

145 – One hundred forty five

146 – One hundred forty six

147 – One hundred forty seven

148 – One hundred forty eight

149 – One hundred forty nine

150 – One hundred fifty

151 – One hundred fifty one

152 – One hundred fifty two

153 – One hundred fifty three

154 – One hundred fifty four

155 – One hundred fifty five

156 – One hundred fifty six

157 – One hundred fifty seven

158 – One hundred fifty eight

159 – One hundred fifty nine

160 - One hundred sixty

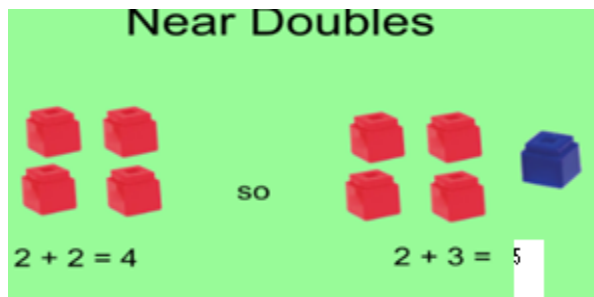
Chapter – 2 ADDITION

- When we put things together we ‘add’ them
- The answer is called the ‘sum’

Sum \longrightarrow

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ \boxed{+} 2 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

Near Doubles



Doubles

1) $3 + 3 = 6$

2) $5 + 5 = 10$

Near Doubles

$3 + 4 = 7$

$5 + 6 = 11$

Note:

1) When 1 is added to a number we get the next number as the answer.

Example: $20 + 1 = 21$

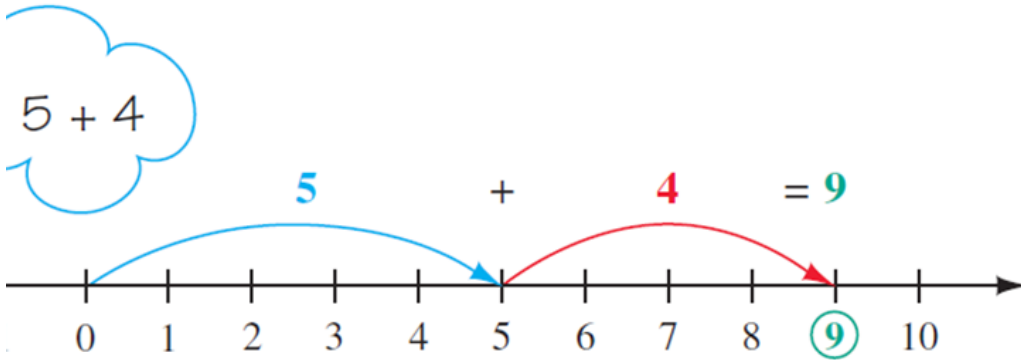
$$1 + 4 = 5$$

2) When zero is added to a number we get the same number as the answer.

Example : $23 + 0 = 23$

$$0 + 9 = 9$$

I Add with the help of number line :



II Addition of three 1-digit numbers:

$$3 + 2 + 4$$

T	O
	3
+	2
	4
	9

III Addition of 2-digit and 3-digit numbers (without regrouping):

a) $40 + 25$

T	O
	40
+	

b) $240 + 325$

H	T	O
		240
+		

c) $840 + 24$

H	T	O
		840
+		

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 2 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} \quad \quad \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \quad 6 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \quad \quad \begin{array}{r} 8 \quad 6 \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

IV. REGROUPING

a). **Regroup as tens and ones:**

1) $99 \text{ ones} = 9 \text{ tens} + 9 \text{ ones}$

2) $10 \text{ ones} = 1 \text{ tens} + 0 \text{ ones}$

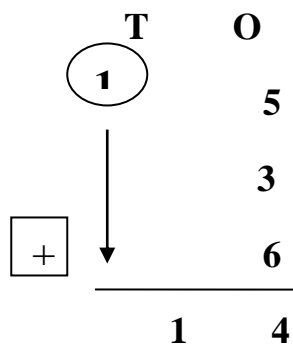
b). **Regroup as hundreds and tens:**

1) $23 \text{ tens} = 2 \text{ hundreds} + 3 \text{ tens}$

2) $79 \text{ tens} = 7 \text{ hundreds} + 9 \text{ tens}$

V. Addition of three 1 – digit numbers with regrouping :

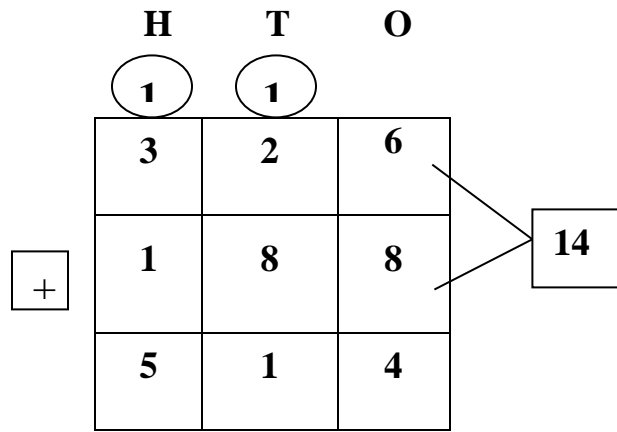
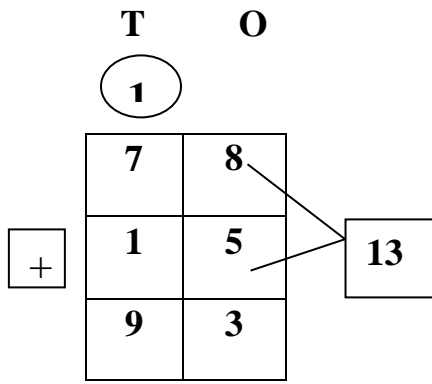
Add: $5 + 3 + 6$



VI. Addition of 2-digit and 3-digit numbers (with regrouping):

1) $78 + 15$

2) $326 + 188$



VII. Word Problem :

1) There are 200 roosters and 378 puppies in a farm. How many roosters and puppies are there in all ?

	H	T	O	
Ans : Number of roosters	=	2	0	0
Number of puppies	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">+</div> 3	7	8
Total	=	5	7	8

2) There are 11 mango trees and 19 banyan trees in an orchard. How many trees are there in the orchard?

	T	O						
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">1</div>							
Ans : Number of mango trees	=	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">9</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	9	3	0
1	1							
1	9							
3	0							
Number of banyan trees	=	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">+</div> <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">1</td><td style="padding: 5px;">9</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td></tr></table>	1	9	3	0		
1	9							
3	0							
Total trees	=	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">3</td><td style="padding: 5px;">0</td></tr></table>	3	0				
3	0							

10

Chapter - 5 ADDITION OF GREATER NUMBERS

I. Addition of 2 digit numbers:

Regrouping once

a)

	T	O	
	8	0	
+	2	0	
	1	0	0

	T	O	
	4	1	
+	6	3	
	1	0	4

Regrouping twice

a)

1	1		
H	T	O	
	7	3	12
	6	9	
1	4	2	

b)

1	1		
H	T	O	
	8	3	11
	4	8	
1	3	1	

II. Addition of 3- digit numbers :

1) $264 + 401$

	H	T	O
	2	6	4
+	4	0	1
	6	6	5

2) $643 + 220$

	H	T	O
	6	4	3
	2	2	0
+			
	8	6	3

III. Word Problem:

1) Anitha has 96 stamps , Preethi has 72 stamps . How many stamps do both of them have ?

Ans:

		H	T	O
				(1)
Number of stamps with Anitha =			9	6
Number of stamps with Preethi =	+	↓	7	2
Total stamps =		1	6	8

2) There are 49 books in the cupboard . There are 56 books on the table . How many books are there in both places ?

Ans :

		H	T	O
		(1)	(1)	
Number of books in the cupboard =			4	9
Number of books on the table =	+	↓	5	6
Total books =		1	0	5

NUMERALS 401-500

401		411		421		431		441
402		412		422		432		442
403		413		423		433		443
404		414		424		434		444
405		415		425		435		445
406		416		426		436		446
407		417		427		437		447
408		418		428		438		448
409		419		429		439		449
410		420		430		440		450

451		461		471		481		491
452		462		472		482		492
453		463		473		483		493
454		464		474		484		494
455		465		475		485		495
456		466		476		486		496
457		467		477		487		497
458		468		478		488		498
459		469		479		489		499
460		470		480		490		500

WRITE NUMBER NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS :

161 – One hundred sixty one

162 – One hundred sixty two

163 – One hundred sixty three

164 – One hundred sixty four

165 – One hundred sixty five

166 – One hundred sixtysix

167 – One hundred sixty seven

168 – One hundred sixty eight

169 – One hundred sixty nine

170 – One hundred seventy

171 – One hundred seventy one

172 – One hundred seventy two

173 – One hundred seventy three

174 – One hundred seventy four

175 – One hundred seventy five

176 – One hundred seventy six

177 – One hundred seventy seven

178 – One hundred seventy eight

179 – One hundred seventy nine

180 - One hundred eighty

CHAPTER: 3 - SUBTRACTION

I. When we subtract , we “ take away” or “ minus” to find how much is left.

The answer in subtraction is called “ difference”.

II. Subtraction of zero:

When “0” is subtracted from a number , we get the same number as the answer .

Example:

a) $15 - 0 = 15$

b) $23 - 0 = 23$

III. Subtraction of one:

When “1” is subtracted from a number , we get the number before it as the answer.

Example:

a) $55 - 1 = 54$

b) $43 - 1 = 42$

IV. Subtraction of the same number:

When we subtract a number by itself , we get zero as the answer.

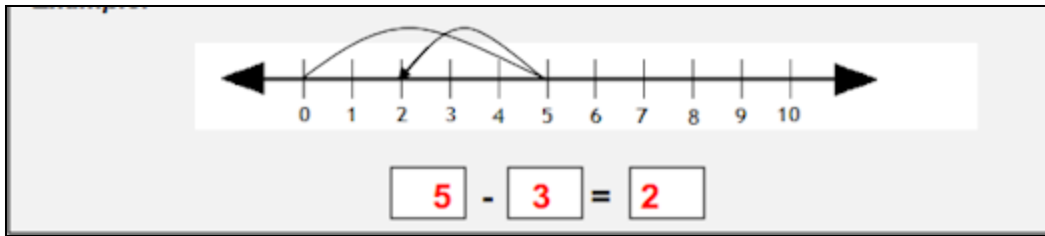
Example:

a) $12 - 12 = 0$

b) $23 - 23 = 0$

V. Subtraction using number line:

a) $5 - 3$



VI. Subtraction of 1- digit number from 2- digit numbers (without regrouping) :

a) Subtract 4 from 59

	T	O
	5	9
-		4
	5	5

b) Subtract 3 from 35

	T	O
	3	5
-		3
	3	2

VII. Subtraction of 2- digit number from 2- digit numbers (without regrouping):

a)

	T	O
	9	9
-	6	8
	3	1

b)

	T	O
	7	5
-	2	3
	5	2

VIII. Subtraction of 2- digit number from 2- digit number (with regrouping):

a) 46 – 38

b) 92 – 86

c) 42 -- 14

d) 82 -- 28

T	O
34	616
3	8
0	8

T	O
89	212
8	6
0	6

T	O
34	212
1	4
2	8

T	O
78	212
2	8
5	4

IX. Checking subtraction with addition:

a)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 9 \\
 - 7 \\
 \hline
 2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 2 \\
 + 7 \\
 \hline
 9
 \end{array}$$

b)

$$\begin{array}{r}
 54 \\
 - 21 \\
 \hline
 33
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 33 \\
 + 21 \\
 \hline
 54
 \end{array}$$

X. Word Problems:

a) 15 birds are sitting on a tree. Out of which 10 birds flew away. How many birds are left on the tree?

Ans:

	T	O
Number of birds	=	15
Number of birds, flew away	=	<div style="display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px 5px;">-</div> 10
Number of birds left	=	<div style="display: inline-block; border-bottom: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">05</div>

b) There are 75 trees in an orchard. Of which 32 are mango trees. How many are apple trees?

A ns:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Total number of trees} \\ \text{Number of mango trees} \\ \text{Number of apple trees} \end{array} = \begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 75 \\ \boxed{-} \quad 32 \\ \hline 43 \end{array}$$

I. Connecting Addition and Subtraction:

a $4 + \underline{8} = 12$

$12 - 4 = \underline{8}$

b $7 + \underline{12} = 19$

$19 - 7 = \underline{12}$

c $14 + \underline{6} = 20$

$20 - 14 = \underline{6}$

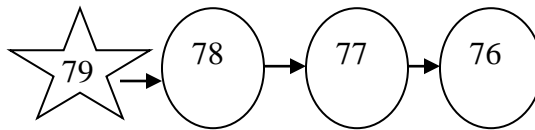
d $9 + \underline{9} = 18$

$18 - 9 = \underline{9}$

II. Subtract by counting backward:

-

T	O
7	9
-	3



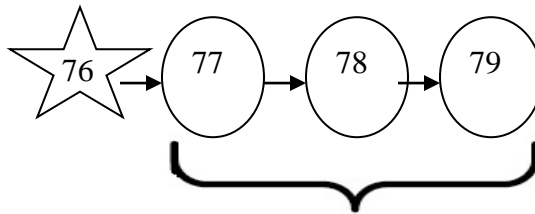
-

T	O
7	9
-	3

III. Subtracting by counting forward :

-

T	O
7	9
-	3



-

T	O
7	9
-	3

3

IV. Subtraction of 3- digit numbers from 3- digit numbers :

a) Subtract 341 from 763

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 763 \\ \boxed{-} 341 \\ \hline 422 \end{array}$$

b) Subtract 235 from 968

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ 968 \\ \boxed{-} 235 \\ \hline 733 \end{array}$$

V. Solve the following word problems:

a) A fruit basket contains apples and oranges. The total number of fruits in the basket is 250. If 120 of them are apples, find the number of oranges?

Ans:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ \text{Total number of fruits} = 250 \\ \text{Number of apples} = \boxed{-} 120 \\ \hline \text{Number of oranges} = 130 \end{array}$$

b) Rita has 375 stamps, of which 143 are foreign stamps and remaining are Indian stamps. Find the number of Indian stamps?

Ans:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{H T O} \\ \text{Total number of stamps} = 375 \\ \text{Number of foreign stamps} = \boxed{-} 143 \\ \hline \text{Number of Indian stamps} = 232 \end{array}$$

501		511		521		531		541
502		512		522		532		542
503		513		523		533		543
504		514		524		534		544
505		515		525		535		545
506		516		526		536		546
507		517		527		537		547
508		518		528		538		548
509		519		529		539		549
510		520		530		540		550

551		561		571		581		591
552		562		572		582		592
553		563		573		583		593
554		564		574		584		594
555		565		575		585		595
556		566		576		586		596
557		567		577		587		597
558		568		578		588		598
559		569		579		589		599
560		570		580		590		600

WRITE NUMBER NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS :

181 – One hundred eighty one

182 – One hundred eighty two

183 – One hundred eighty three

184 – One hundred eighty four

185 – One hundred eighty five

186 – One hundred eighty six

187 – One hundred eighty seven

188 – One hundred eighty eight

189 – One hundred eighty nine

190 – One hundred ninety

191 – One hundred ninety one

192 – One hundred ninety two

193 – One hundred ninety three

194 – One hundred ninety four

195 – One hundred ninety five

196 – One hundred ninety six

197 – One hundred ninety seven

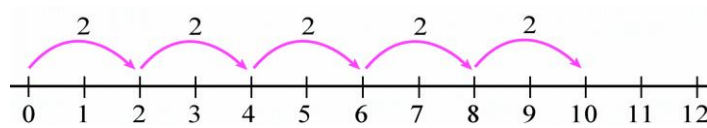
198 – One hundred ninety eight

199 – One hundred ninety nine

200 - Two hundred

CHAPTER – 7 MULTIPLICATION

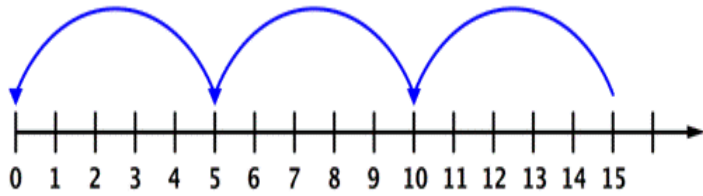
SKIP COUNTING BY 2:



2 times table

0	x	2	=	0
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18
10	x	2	=	20
11	x	2	=	22
12	x	2	=	24

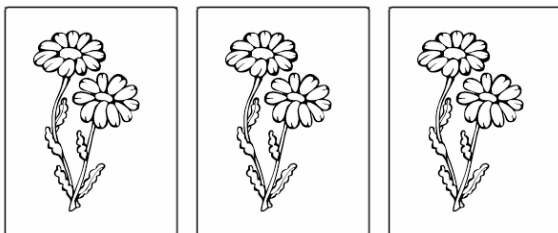
SKIP COUNTING BY 5:



SKIP COUNTING BY 10:



Multiplication fact:

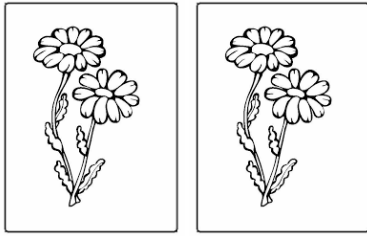


5 times table

0	x	5	=	0
1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15
4	x	5	=	20
5	x	5	=	25
6	x	5	=	30
7	x	5	=	35
8	x	5	=	40
9	x	5	=	45
10	x	5	=	50
11	x	5	=	55
12	x	5	=	60

10 times table

0	x	10	=	0
1	x	10	=	10
2	x	10	=	20
3	x	10	=	30
4	x	10	=	40
5	x	10	=	50
6	x	10	=	60
7	x	10	=	70
8	x	10	=	80
9	x	10	=	90
10	x	10	=	100
11	x	10	=	110
12	x	10	=	120



Number of groups = 5

Number of flowers in a group = 2

Repeated addition sentences : $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 10$

Multiplication Sentence : $5 \times 2 = 10$

Number of flowers in all = 10

Multiplication by 1:

When a number is multiplied by 1, We get the same number as the answer.

Ex: $4 \times 1 = 4$

$8 \times 1 = 8$

Multiplication by 0:

Any number multiplied by zero is zero

Ex: $3 \times 0 = 0$

$9 \times 0 = 0$

Doubles:

We can find the double of a number by

- Adding it to itself.
- Or Multiply by 2

For ex : Double of 4

$$4 + 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

Multiplication of 2 digit number by 1 digit number(without regrouping)

Find the product:

a) 20×4

	T	O
	2	0
X		4
	8	0

Fill in the blanks:

- $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \underline{15}$.
- $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = \underline{20}$
- $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{8}$

Write the product:

- $9 \times 3 = 27$
- $0 \times 5 = 0$
- $4 \times 10 = 40$
- $8 \times 5 = 40$

Word problems:

- There are 5 children .Each child has 5 chocolates .How many chocolates are there in all?

Ans: Number of children =

Number of chocolates with each }
Child =

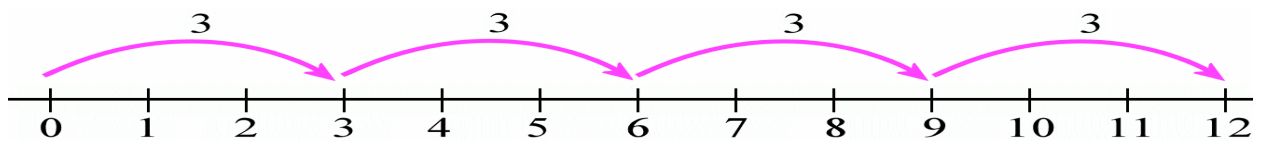
Total number of chocolates =

X

T	O
	5
	5
2	5

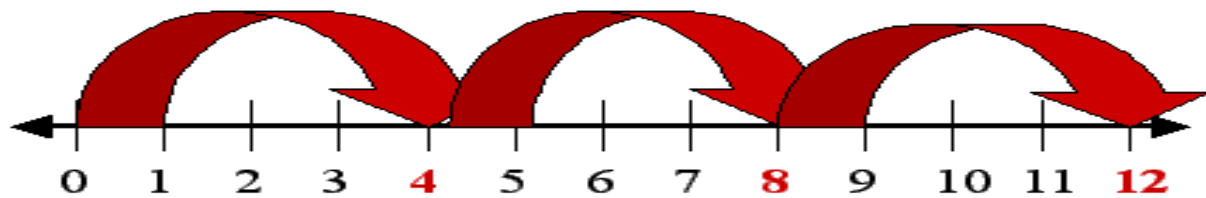
Chapter-8 Exploring Multiplication Further

Skip counting in 3'S:



3 Times Table			
0	x	3	= 0
1	x	3	= 3
2	x	3	= 6
3	x	3	= 9
4	x	3	= 12
5	x	3	= 15
6	x	3	= 18
7	x	3	= 21
8	x	3	= 24
9	x	3	= 27
10	x	3	= 30
11	x	3	= 33
12	x	3	= 36

Skip counting in 4 's



4 Times Table

0	x	4	=	0
1	x	4	=	4
2	x	4	=	8
3	x	4	=	12
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	4	=	20
6	x	4	=	24
7	x	4	=	28
8	x	4	=	32
9	x	4	=	36
10	x	4	=	40
11	x	4	=	44
12	x	4	=	48

6 Times Table

0	x	6	=	0
1	x	6	=	6
2	x	6	=	12
3	x	6	=	18
4	x	6	=	24
5	x	6	=	30
6	x	6	=	36
7	x	6	=	42
8	x	6	=	48
9	x	6	=	54
10	x	6	=	60
11	x	6	=	66
12	x	6	=	72

7 Times Table

0	x	7	=	0
1	x	7	=	7
2	x	7	=	14
3	x	7	=	21
4	x	7	=	28
5	x	7	=	35
6	x	7	=	42
7	x	7	=	49
8	x	7	=	56
9	x	7	=	63
10	x	7	=	70
11	x	7	=	77
12	x	7	=	84

8 Times Table

0	x	8	=	0
1	x	8	=	8
2	x	8	=	16
3	x	8	=	24
4	x	8	=	32
5	x	8	=	40
6	x	8	=	48
7	x	8	=	56
8	x	8	=	64
9	x	8	=	72
10	x	8	=	80
11	x	8	=	88
12	x	8	=	96

9 Times Table			
0	x	9	= 0
1	x	9	= 9
2	x	9	= 18
3	x	9	= 27
4	x	9	= 36
5	x	9	= 45
6	x	9	= 54
7	x	9	= 63
8	x	9	= 72
9	x	9	= 81
10	x	9	= 90
11	x	9	= 99
12	x	9	= 108

Multiplication of 2 digit number by one digit (without regrouping)

Find the product:

1)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 23 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 46 \end{array}$$

2)
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{T O} \\ 20 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 80 \end{array}$$

Multiplication with regrouping ones:

Find the product :

1) T O

	1	
	1	4
X		4
	5	6

4 Times Table

0	x	4	=	0
1	x	4	=	4
2	x	4	=	8
3	x	4	=	12
4	x	4	=	16
5	x	4	=	20

2) T O

	1	
	4	9
X		2
	9	8

2 Times Table

0	x	2	=	0
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14
8	x	2	=	16
9	x	2	=	18

Multiplication with regrouping tens:

Find the product:

1) **H** **T** **O**

	1		
	↓	7	4
X	↓		2
	1	4	8

2) **H** **T** **O**

	1		
	↓	2	1
X	↓		5
	1	0	5

2 Times Table

0	x	2	=	0
1	x	2	=	2
2	x	2	=	4
3	x	2	=	6
4	x	2	=	8
5	x	2	=	10
6	x	2	=	12
7	x	2	=	14

5 Times Table

0	x	5	=	0
1	x	5	=	5
2	x	5	=	10
3	x	5	=	15

Multiplication with regrouping ones and tens:

Find the product:

1) **H** **T** **O**

	1	2	
	↓	3	6
X	↓		4
	1	4	4

WORD PROBLEM :

1) There are 15 boxes of eggs. Each box has 4 eggs . How many eggs are there in all ?

Ans :

Number of boxes =
 Number of eggs in each box =
 Total number of eggs =

	T	O
	2	
	1	5
		4
X	6	0

2) A building has 12 floors each floor has 8 flats. How many flats are there in all?

Ans:

Number of floors =
 Number of flats in each floor = X
 Total number of flats =

	T	O
	1	
	1	2
		8
	9	6

NUMERALS 601-700

601		611		621		631		641
602		612		622		632		642
603		613		623		633		643
604		614		624		634		644
605		615		625		635		645
606		616		626		636		646
607		617		627		637		647
608		618		628		638		648
609		619		629		639		649
610		620		630		640		650

651		661		671		681		691
652		662		672		682		692
653		663		673		683		693
654		664		674		684		694
655		665		675		685		695
656		666		676		686		696
657		667		677		687		697
658		668		678		688		698
659		669		679		689		699
660		670		680		690		700

Write the number names for the following numerals :

201 – Two hundred one

202 – Two hundred two

203 – Two hundred three

- 204 – Two hundred four**
- 205 – Two hundred five**
- 206 – Two hundred six**
- 207 – Two hundred seven**
- 208 – Two hundred eight**
- 209 – Two hundred nine**
- 210 – Two hundred ten**
- 211 – Two hundred eleven**
- 212 – Two hundred twelve**
- 213 – Two hundred thirteen**
- 214 – Two hundred fourteen**
- 215 – Two hundred fifteen**
- 216 – Two hundred sixteen**
- 217 – Two hundred seventeen**
- 218 – Two hundred eighteen**
- 219 – Two hundred nineteen**
- 220 - Two hundred twenty**

Chapter 13

Data Handling

Data:

When the facts are collected by counting things, objects or events the collection is known as data.

Representation of Data :

We can express data through words , symbols , pictures and graphs.

Example problem :

The following information shows the list of animals in a zoo . Answer the following using the given information :

Animals	number
zebra	10
lion	2
tiger	3
deer	6
rabbit	8
monkey	6
total	35

Answer the following :

1. Which animal is more in number ?

Ans: Zebra .

2. Name the animals that are same in number ?

Ans: Deer and Monkey.

1. Which animal is least in number ?

Ans: Lion .

4. How many animals are there in all ?

Ans: 35.

5. How many more rabbits than monkeys are there ?

Ans : $8 - 6 = 2$ more rabbits than monkeys are there .

NUMERALS 701-800

701		711		721		731		741
702		712		722		732		742
703		713		723		733		743
704		714		724		734		744

705		715		725		735		745
706		716		726		736		746
707		717		727		737		747
708		718		728		738		748
709		719		729		739		749
710		720		730		740		750

751		761		771		781		791
752		762		772		782		792
753		763		773		783		793
754		764		774		784		794
755		765		775		785		795
756		766		776		786		796
757		767		777		787		797
758		768		778		788		798
759		769		779		789		799
760		770		780		790		800

WRITE NUMBER NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS :

221 - Two hundred twenty one

222 – Two hundred twenty two

223 – Two hundred twenty three

224 – Two hundred twenty four

225- Two hundred twenty five

226 – Two hundred twenty six

227 – Two hundred twenty seven

228 – Two hundred twenty eight

229 – Two hundred twenty nine

230 – Two hundred thirty

231 – Two hundred thirty one

232 – Two hundred thirty two

233 – Two hundred thirty three

234 – Two hundred thirty four

235 – Two hundred thirty five

236 – Two hundred thirty six

237 – Two hundred thirtyseven

238 – Two hundred thirty eight

239 – Two hundred thirty nine

240 - Two hundred forty

241 – Two hundred forty one

242 – Two hundred forty two

243 – Two hundred forty three

244 – Two hundred forty four

245 – Two hundred forty five

246 – Two hundred forty six

247 – Two hundred forty seven

248 – Two hundred forty eight

249 – Two hundred forty nine

Chapter 9- Shapes and Patterns

Square

A square has 4 sides and 4 corners . All 4 sides are equal.



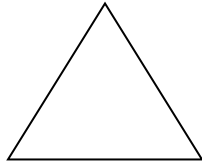
Rectangle

A rectangle has 4 sides and four corners. The opposite sides of a rectangle are equal in length.



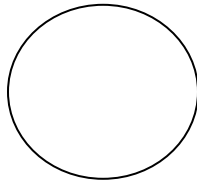
Triangle

A triangle has 3 sides and 3 corners. Its sides may or may not be of same length.



Circle

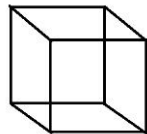
A circle has no sides and no corners.



Solid Shapes

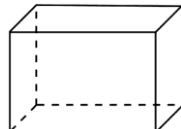
Cube

A cube has 6 faces , 8 corners and 12 edges. All the faces of a cube are of same size. Example : Dice.



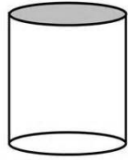
Cuboid

A cuboid has 6 faces, 8 corners and 12 edges . The opposite faces of a cuboid are of the same size . Example : Book.



Cylinder

A cylinder has 2 curved edges , 2 flat faces , 1 curved face and no corner.
Example : Pipe.



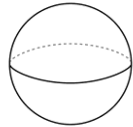
Cone

A cone has 1 curved face , 1 flat face and 1 edge. Example : Icecream Cone.



Sphere

A sphere has no corners and edges. It has only 1 curved face. Example : Ball.



ROLL AND SLIDE

Shapes that have flat surface can slide . Exaple : Ruler

Shapes that have curved surfaces can roll . Example : Pen

STRAIGHT LINE AND CURVED LINES

Squares , Rectangles and Triangles are made of straight lines.

Circle are made of curved line.



Straight line



Curved line

STANDING , SLEEPING AND SLANTING LINES

A straight line can be a standing line , sleeping line or a slanting line .





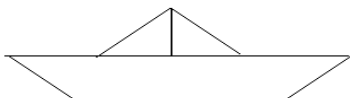
Standing line

Sleeping line

Slanting line

PROBLEM:

Count the number of sleeping lines ,slanting lines and standing lines in the given figure.



Sleeping Lines - 2

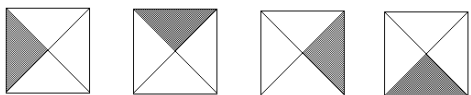
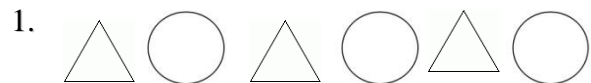
Slanting Lines - 4

Standing Lines - 1

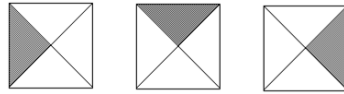
PATTERNS

Things that are arranged following a rule or rules.

PATTERNS IN SHAPES:



3.



4.



5.



PATTERN IN WORDS:

1. RED BLUE GREEN RED BLUE GREEN
2. YELLOW BLUE RED YELLOW BLUE RED

LN.10 MEASUREMENT

Length:

1. The unit for measuring shorter length is centimetre [cm].
Ex: The length of a pencil in cm .
2. The unit for measuring longer length is metre [m].
Ex: The length of a wall in m .

Mass or Weight :

1. The unit for measuring lighter object is gram [g].
Ex: The weight of a chocolate in g.

2. The unit for measuring Heavier object is Kilogram [Kg].

Ex: The weight of a watermelon in Kg.

Capacity:

1. The unit for measuring smaller quantities of liquid is millilitre [ml].

Ex: A bottle of ink in ml.

2. The unit for measuring larger quantities of liquid is litre [l].

Ex: Water in a Swimming pool in l.

State whether the objects are “light” or “heavy”

1. A Sheet of paper – light .

2. A Slab of chocolate – light .

3. A car – heavy.

4. A table – heavy.

Choose the unit you will use to measure:

1. The height of a building

a) m b) kg c) l

2. Quantity of milk in a cup

a) cm b) g c) ml

3. Weight of books

a) cm b) kg c) l

4. The length of a belt

a) cm b)g c) ml

11.TIME

- ❖ The clock has two hands.
- ❖ The longer hand is minute hand.
- ❖ The shorter hand is hour hand.
- ❖ The hour hand takes one hour to move from one number to the next.

1 HR = 60 MINUTES

HALF PAST :

When
means
Ex:



the minute hand moves from 12 to 6 it
half an hour has passed.

Half past three

3:30

UNIT OF TIME

- **1 day = 24 hours**
- **1 week = 7 days**
- **1 year = 12 months**
- **1 year = 365 days**
- **1 year = 52 weeks**
- **1 leap year = 366 days**
- **1 hour = 60 minutes**

DAYS OF A WEEK

There are seven days in a week .

MONTHS OF A YEAR

There are 12 months in a year.

They are ,

- 1. Monday**
- 2. Tuesday**
- 3. Wednesday**
- 4. Thurs day**
- 5. Friday**
- 6. Saturday**
- 7. Sunday**

They are,

- 1. January**
- 2. February**
- 3. March**
- 4. April**
- 5. May**
- 6. June**
- 7. July**
- 8. August**
- 9. September**
- 10. October**
- 11. November**
- 12. December**

CALENDAR

We use the calendar to know the days , weeks and months of a year.

Look at the calendar and answer the following:



Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1. On which day did the month begin ?

Ans: Friday .

2. Which day is the last day of the month ?

Ans: Sunday .

3. What day is the 15th of this month ?

Ans: Friday .

4. When do we celebrate christmas?

Ans: 25th December .

5. How many Sundays are there in December ?

Ans: 5 Sundays.

NUMERALS 801-900

801		811		821		831		841
802		812		822		832		842
803		813		823		833		843
804		814		824		834		844
805		815		825		835		845
806		816		826		836		846
807		817		827		837		847
808		818		828		838		848
809		819		829		839		849
810		820		830		840		850

851		861		871		881		891
852		862		872		882		892
853		863		873		883		893
854		864		874		884		894
855		865		875		885		895
856		866		876		886		896
857		867		877		887		897
858		868		878		888		898
859		869		879		889		899
860		870		880		890		900

Write number names for the following numerals :

251 – Two hundred fifty one

252 – Two hundred fifty two

253 – Two hundred fifty three

254 – Two hundred fifty four

255 – Two hundred fifty five

256 – Two hundred fifty six

257 – Two hundred fifty seven

258 – Two hundred fifty eight

259 – Two hundred fifty nine

260 – Two hundred sixty

261 – Two hundred sixty one

262 – Two hundred sixty two

263 – Two hundred sixty three

264 – Two hundred sixty four

265 – Two hundred sixty five

266 – Two hundred sixty six

267 – Two hundred sixty seven

268 – Two hundred sixty eight

269 – Two hundred sixty nine

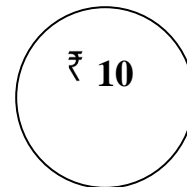
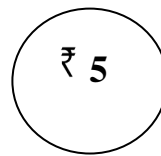
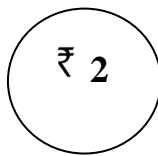
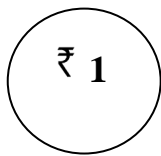
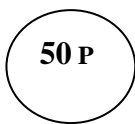
270 – Two hundred seventy

CHAPTER : 11 - MONEY

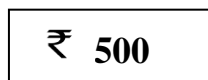
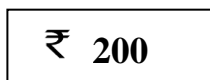
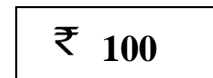
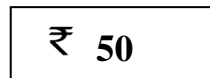
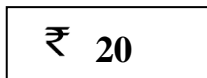
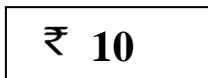
The symbol of Indian Rupees - ₹

100 PAISE = ₹ 1

Currency - Coins



Currency - Notes



Money Exchange

a) A one rupee coin can be exchanged with two 50 paise coins

$$\text{50 P} + \text{50 P} = \text{₹ 1}$$

b) A five rupee coin can be exchanged with one ₹ 1 coin and two ₹ 2 coins

$$\text{₹ 1} + \text{₹ 2} + \text{₹ 2} = \text{₹ 5}$$

Exercise:

I. Write the correct amount:

a)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{50 P} & + & \text{50 P} & + & \text{₹ 1} & + & \text{₹ 1} & + & \text{₹ 1} \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & + & \text{₹ 1} & = & \text{₹ 5} & & & & \end{array}$$

II. Tick the money with the greatest amount:

a)

₹ 2 ₹ 5 ✓ ₹ 1

b)

50 P ₹ 1 ₹ 10 ✓

III. Addition and Subtraction of Money:

Add:

a)

₹

T O

1

+	4	5
+	3	5
₹	8	0

b)

₹

T O

+	4	0
+	2	5
₹	6	5

Subtract:

a)

₹

b)

₹

T O
4 10

-	5	0
	3	5
	1	5

₹

T O

-	8	0
	6	0
	2	0

₹

IV Solve the following word problems:

a) Sunita has ₹ 100. Her mother gave her ₹ 50 as pocket money. How much does she have totally?

Ans:

		₹		
	H	T	O	
Amount with Sunita	=	1	0	0
Amount her mother gave	=	+	5	0
Total amount	=	1	5	0

b) Manoj had ₹ 400 . He bought a shirt for ₹ 250. How much money does he have now?

Ans:

		₹		
	H	T	O	

			3	10		
Amount with Manoj	=		4	0	0	
Cost of the shirt	=	-	2	5	0	
Amount left with him	=		1	5	0	

NUMERALS 901-1000

901		911		921		931		941
902		912		922		932		942
903		913		923		933		943
904		914		924		934		944
905		915		925		935		945
906		916		926		936		946
907		917		927		937		947
908		918		928		938		948
909		919		929		939		949
910		920		930		940		950

951		961		971		981		991
952		962		972		982		992
953		963		973		983		993
954		964		974		984		994

955		965		975		985		995
956		966		976		986		996
957		967		977		987		997
958		968		978		988		998
959		969		979		989		999
960		970		980		990		1000

WRITE NUMBER NAMES FOR THE FOLLOWING NUMERALS :

271 – Two hundred seventy one

272 – Two hundred seventy two

273 – Two hundred seventy three

274 – Two hundred seventy four

275 – Two hundred seventy five

276 – Two hundred seventy six

277 – Two hundred seventy seven

278 – Two hundred seventy eight

279 – Two hundred seventy nine

280 – Two hundred eighty

281 – Two hundred eighty one

282 – Two hundred eighty two

283 – Two hundred eighty three

284 – Two hundred eighty four

285 – Two hundred eighty five

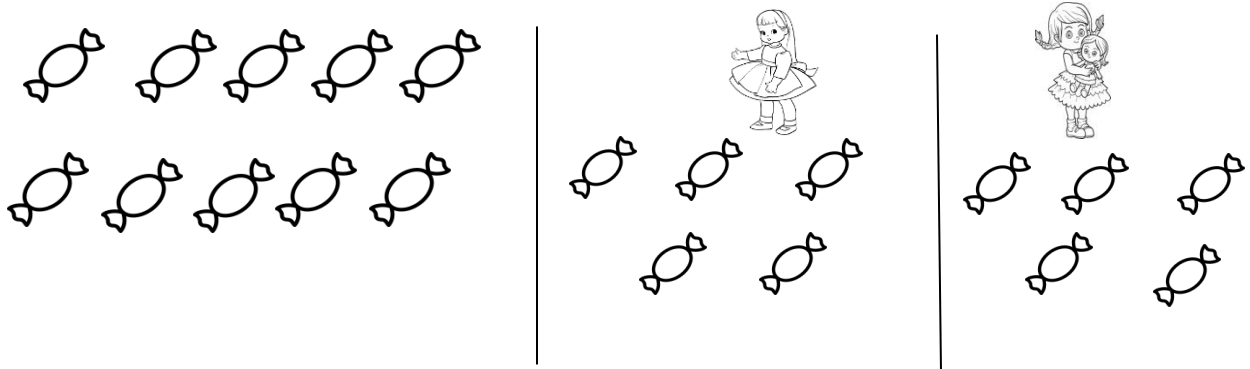
286 – Two hundred eighty six
287 – Two hundred eighty seven
288 – Two hundred eighty eight
289 – Two hundred eighty nine
290 – Two hundred ninety
291 – Two hundred ninety one
292 – Two hundred ninety two
293 – Two hundred ninety three
294- Two hundred ninety four
295- Two hundred ninety five
296- Two hundred ninety six
297- Two hundred ninety seven
298- Two hundred ninety eight
299 - Two hundred ninety nine
300 – Three hundred

LN.14 DIVISION READINESS

Equal Sharing:

When we share equally, we know how many groups are there and we are finding out how many in the group.

Example : share 10 chocolates among 2 girls



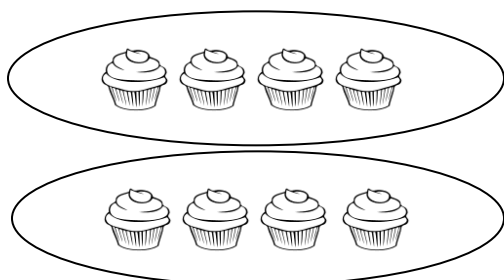
10 shared by 2 gives 5 to each

$$10 \div 2 = \underline{5}$$

Equal grouping :

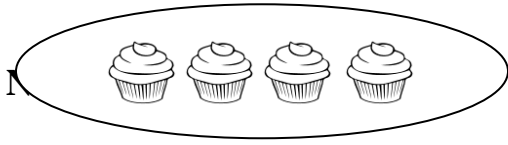
When we group equally , we know how many are in the group and are finding out how many groups can be made.

Examples : Draw circles to make groups of 4



12 put into groups of 4 gives 3 groups

$$12 \div 4 = \underline{3}$$



Number of groups = 3