

MATHEMATICS NUMBERS





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NUMBERS

READY ... STEADY

Write the numbers from 1 to 100.

1					10
11					
21					
31					
41					
51					
61					
71					
81					
91					100

Write the number and number name.

• 7 tens and 1 one =		
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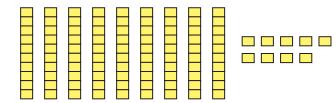
NUMBERS BEYOND 100

We know that

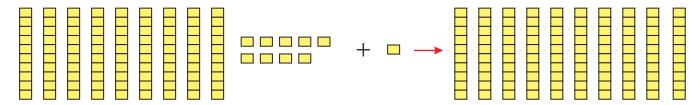
makes

i.e. 10 ones make 1 ten

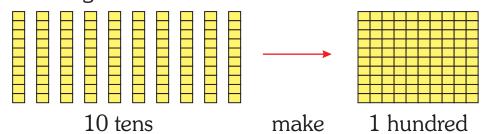
99 can be shown as:



Add 1 one to 99. We get 10 tens.



10 tens together make 1 hundred or 100.



100 is a 3-digit number.

It can be shown on an abacus with 3 sticks.



The place value of 1 in 100 is one hundred.



H	T	0
1	0	1

The number name for 101 is one hundred one.

Write the numbers from 101 to 200.

101					
					200

If you know numbers 101 to 200, then writing numbers upto 999 is very easy.

Write the next 5 numbers.

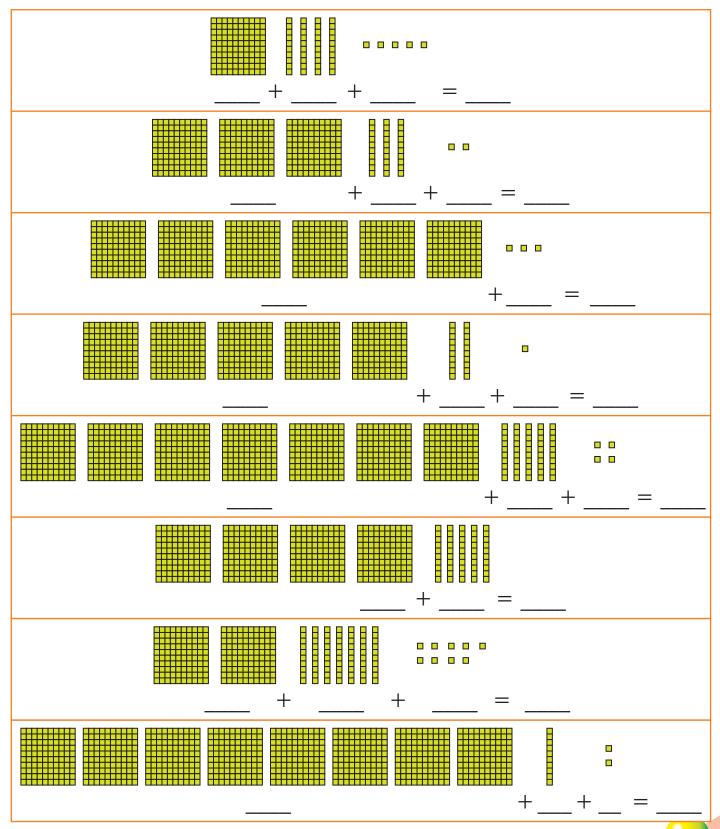
306			
497			
515			
648			
720			
839			

Counting in hundreds.

	100 One hundred
	200 Two hundred
	300 Three hundred
	400 Four hundred
	500 Five hundred
	600 Six hundred
	700 Seven hundred
	800 Eight hundred
	900 Nine hundred
Note : Ten hundreds make ONE THOUSAND	1000 One thousand

HUNDREDS, TENS AND ONES

Fill in the blanks.



Write the numbers and number names.

H T O 1 6 1
HTO

MATHS LAB

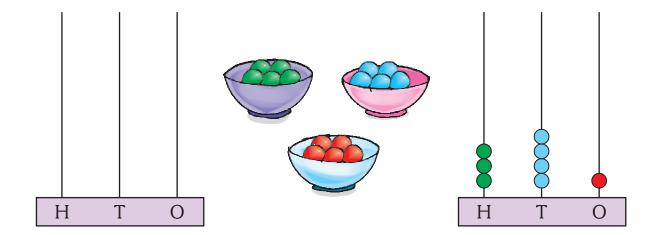
Objective: To learn how to display 3-digit number on the abacus

Materials Required: An abacus with 3 rods, beads in three different colours and 3-digit number cards

Steps:

- 1. Give an abacus with beads and 4 or 5 number cards to each pair of students.
- 2. Ask the students to take one card at a time, read the number carefully.
- 3. Use the abacus and the beads to show the number on abacus. Say the number is 341.

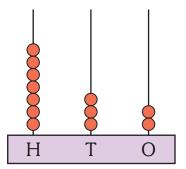
Ask the students to place three green beads in hundreds rod and four blue beads in tens rod, and one red bead in ones rod.



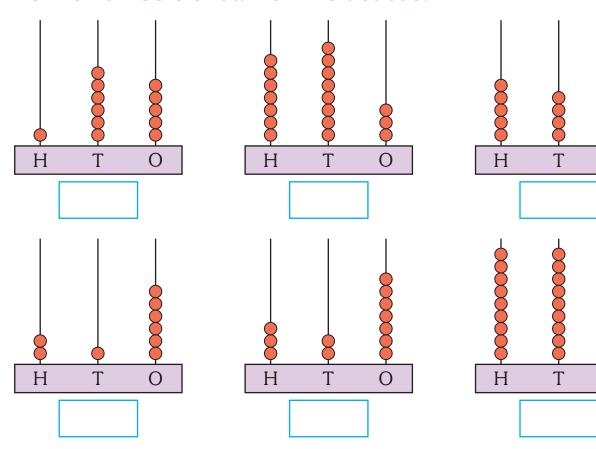
- 4. Check periodically to see if they are doing it correctly.
- 5. Once they have used all their cards, ask them to exchange the cards with others and let them continue the activity.

NUMBERS ON THE ABACUS

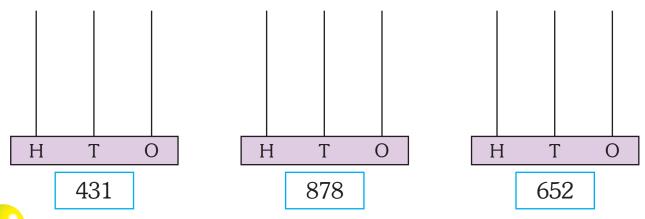
We can show any number by using an abacus. For example, to show 732, we place 7 beads on hundreds rod, 3 beads on tens rod and 2 beads on ones rod.



Write the numbers shown on the abacus.



Show the given numbers on the abacus.



Write the numbers that come before.

18	475	745
561	267	634
290	323	156
802	919	378

Write the numbers that come after.

492	127	762
281	687	515
508	619	950
333	409	844

Write the numbers that come between.

776	778	995	997
387	389	864	866
230	232	162	164
418	420	509	511

PLACE VALUE

 H
 T
 O

 2
 3
 9

239 is a 3-digit number.

2 is in the hundreds place. Its place value in 239 is 2 hundred or 200.

3 is in the tens place. Its place value in 239 is 3 tens or 30.

9 is in the ones place. Its place value in 239 is 9 ones or 9.

Write the place values of the given digits in the numerals.

2	in	423	
1	in	341	
2	in	525	
3	in	236	
3	in	673	

6	in	769	
1	in	401	
4	in	824	
9	in	904	
1	in	156	
R	in	587	

EXPANDED FORM

7 in 788

239 = 2 hundreds + 3 tens + 9 ones = 200 + 30 + 9

This is called the expanded form of 239.

Write the expanded form of the following numbers.

328 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
712 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
457 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
601 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
939 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
560 = ___hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___
843 = __hundreds + ___tens + ___ones = ___ + ___ + ___

COMPARISON OF 3-DIGIT NUMBERS

Rules for comparing two numbers

- A number with more digits is always greater.
- ◆ When the digits in hundreds place are equal, then the number with more number of tens is greater.
- ◆ When the digits in tens place are also equal, then the number with more number of ones is greater.
- ♦ When all the digits are same, the numbers are equal.

Example: Compare 439 and 451.

Solution: Step 1: Compare the number of digits. Both numbers have 3-digits.

Step 2: Compare the hundreds digits. They are same.

Step 3: Compare the tens digits. 3 is smaller than 5.

Therefore 439 is less than 451.

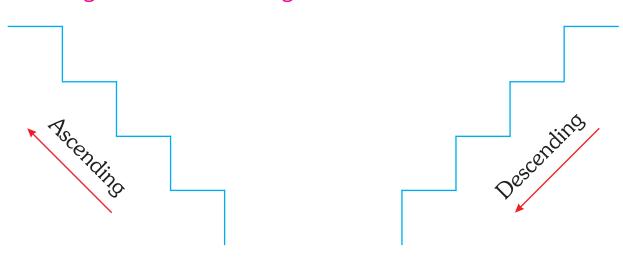
So, 439 < 451.

Compare and write >, < or = in the circle.

171	393	506	297
231	382	107	695
520	489	914	348
642	485	781	781
542	259	873	972
536	536	760	814

ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDERS

- ◆ Arranging numbers from the smallest to the biggest in order is called increasing order or ascending order.
- Arranging numbers from the biggest to the smallest in order is called decreasing order or descending order.



Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.

535	535	144	213	198
223	223	352	486	727
414	414	305	661	979

Arrange the following numbers in descending order.

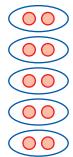
396	886	452	838		
577	781	939	744		
287	696	161	525		

ODD AND EVEN NUMBERS

Any number that can be made into pairs is an even number.

Or

The numbers that have 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones place are called even numbers.



0



(00)(00) 0





Any number that cannot be made into pairs is an odd number.

Or

The numbers that have 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9 in the ones place are called odd numbers.

Select the even numbers and write in the space provided.

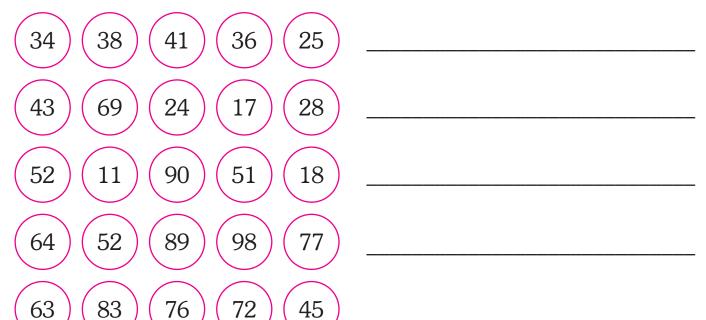
(54)(23)(83)(64)(90)

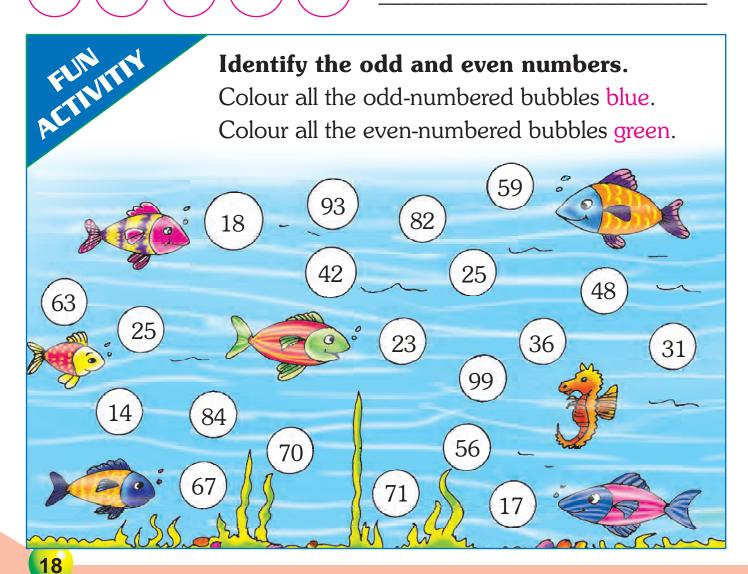
92 (62) (71) (8) (55)

98 (39) (47) (76) (15)

 42
 51
 78
 23
 29

Select the odd numbers and write in the space provided.





WORKSHEET

Write the even numbers from 1 to 10.

Write the odd numbers from 31 to 40.

Arrange the following in the ascending order.

Arrange the following in the descending order.

Write the numbers that come before, between and after.

541	639	641	974	
128	752	754	863	

Write expanding form of the following numbers.

Answer the following.

- 1. How many even numbers are there below 10?
- 2. How many odd numbers are there between 80 and 100?