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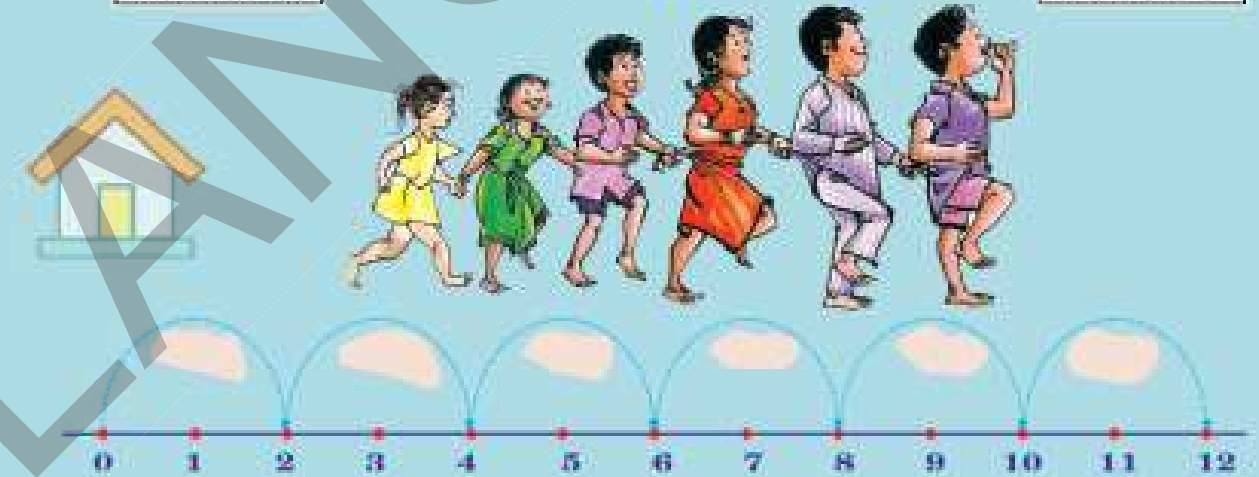
FREE

MATHEMATICS

గణితం

Class II 2వ తరగతి

Part-1 (భాగం-1)



Government of Telangana
 Department of Women Development & Child Welfare - Childline Foundation

When abused in or out of school.

To save the children from dangers and problems.

When the children are denied school and compelled to work.

When the family members or relatives misbehave.

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 24 HOUR NATIONAL HELPLINE

1098 (Ten...Nine...Eight) dial to free service facility.



State Council of Educational Research and Training,
 Telangana, Hyderabad.

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తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారిచే ఉచిత పంపిణీ

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ఆశించిన అభ్యసన ఫలితాలు

గణితం

2వ తరగతి

మేము ఇవన్నీ
నేర్చుకుంటాం....



ఒకట్లు, పదుల
సమూహాలను
ఉపయోగించుకొని
99 వరకు సంఖ్యలను
రాయగలరు.

జ్యామితీయ
ఆకారాలు, సంఖ్యలతో
కూడిన క్రమాలను
గుర్తించగలరు,
పొడగించగలరు.

నిజజీవితంలోని సందర్భాలలో
రెండంతెల సంఖ్యల వరకు
కూడిక తీసివేతలను చేయగలరు.
(స్థాన మార్పిడి లేకుండా
స్థానమార్పిడితో కూడినవి)

అప్రమాణ కొలతల ఆధారంగా
వస్తువుల పొడవు, బరువు,
పరిమాణాలను అంచనా
చేయగలరు మరియు
సరిచూడగలరు.

త్రిమితీయ వస్తువులు
మరియు
ద్విమితీయ ఆకారాలను
నిజ జీవిత సందర్భాలలో
గుర్తించగలరు.

ఒక సందర్భంలోని
దత్తాంశాన్ని
నమోదు చేయగలరు.
వ్యాఖ్యానాలు చేయగలరు.



పాఠశాల మధ్య తరగతి
గణితం పుస్తకం



రాజీవ్ గాంధీ
NCERT

MATHEMATICS

CLASS - II

(Part-1)



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Get the Rights**

**Grow by Education
Behave Humbly**



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First Published 2011

New Impressions 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022

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This Book has been printed on 70 G.S.M. Maplitho
Title Page 200 G.S.M. White Art Card

Free Distribution by T.S. Government 2022-23

Printed in India
at the Telangana Govt. Text Book Press,
Mint Compound, Hyderabad,
Telangana.

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FOREWORD

Classes I and II are very important in school education. We consider them the foundation. The learning by children at higher classes depends on skills of Language and Mathematics they acquire at the primary stage. Children have some mathematical concepts before they come to school. The learning of mathematics must be built on the foundation of the concepts known to them.

Children use mathematics at every life situation. They estimate, calculate and compare quantities in an informal way and in meaningful situations. With a view to bidding farwell to rote learning and beginning to learn mathematics, textbooks for classes I and II were prepared.

Units have been prepared in such a manner that pupils construct knowledge through investigation, observation and achieve mathematical concepts in accordance with the basic principles laid down in National Curriculum Framework 2005 and Right to Education 2009. Meaningful ‘Activities’ and ‘Exercises’ were included such that children understand mathematical concepts and utilise their knowledge. Mathematical concepts were introduced in each unit of this book beginning with events in pupil’s life, games they play and so on. Activities and exercises ensure that pupils acquire skills like understanding concepts, solving problems in a systematic way, thinking logically, expressing ideas in mathematical language etc. The book contains a large number of pictures besides different situations and activities to ensure proper understanding of concepts.

With an intention to help the students to improve their understanding skills in both the languages i.e. English and Telugu, the Government of Telangana has redesigned this book as bilingual textbook in two parts. Part-1 comprises 1 to 10 lessons and Part-2 comprises 11 to 19 lessons.

Learning mathematics is every child’s right. Children can achieve mastery over numbers and the four mathematical operations by utilising these textbooks which have been prepared to create interest for mathematics and to ensure learning with enthusiasm. The requisite teaching-learning material should be prepared and ensure proper utilisation of children’s learning time by organising teaching-learning processes. This is the first step towards preparing the textbooks in the new system. We wish all the teachers will implement this and ensure that pupils achieve the mathematical skills specified for classes I and II.

31-03-2011
Hyderabad

Smt. B.Seshukumari
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పాఠశాల విద్యలో అత్యంత ముఖ్యమైనవి 1, 2 తరగతులు. వీటిని పునాదిగా భావిస్తాం. ప్రాథమిక స్థాయిలో పిల్లలు సాధించే భాష, గణితాల సామర్థ్యాలపైననే పై తరగతులలో అభ్యసనం ఆధారపడి ఉంటుంది. బడికి రాకముందే పిల్లలు గణితపరమైన భావనలను కల్గిఉంటారు. ఈ పునాదులపైననే పాఠశాల గణితాభ్యసనం ప్రారంభం కావాలి.

పిల్లలు గణితాన్ని నిత్య జీవిత సందర్భాలలో అడుగడుగునా వినియోగిస్తుంటారు. అనౌపచారికంగా (informal) అర్థవంతమైన సన్నివేశాల ద్వారా అంచనావేయడం, లెక్కించడం, రాశులను పోల్చడం వంటివి చేస్తుంటారు. బట్టి విధానాలకు అతీతంగా అర్థవంతంగా గణితాభ్యసనం ప్రారంభించేయడానికి వీలుగా 1, 2 తరగతుల గణిత పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలను రూపొందించారు.

NCF 2005 మౌళికసూత్రాల ప్రకారం మరియు RTE 2009 సూచించిన విధంగా అన్వేషణ, పరిశీలనలద్వారా గణిత భావనలను గ్రహించడం, నిర్ధారించడం, సాధారణీకరించడం ద్వారా జ్ఞాన నిర్మాణం జరిగేలా యూనిట్లను రూపొందించారు. పిల్లలు గణిత భావనలను అర్థంచేసుకోవడం ద్వారా ఈ జ్ఞానాన్ని వినియోగించుకొనే విధంగా అభ్యాసాలు, కృత్యాలు పొందుపర్చారు. పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలలోని యూనిట్లను నిత్య జీవిత సన్నివేశాలు, ఆట, పాట మొదలగువాటితో ప్రారంభించి గణితభావనలను పరిచయంచేశారు. గణిత భావనలు, పద్ధతి ప్రకారం సమస్యలను సాధించడం, తార్కికంగా ఆలోచించడం, గణిత భాషలో వ్యక్తీకరించడం వంటి సామర్థ్యాలు పెంపొందేలా కృత్యాలు, అభ్యాసాలు పొందుపర్చారు. పాఠ్య పుస్తకంలోని వివిధ సన్నివేశాలు, కృత్యాలతోపాటు, భావనలను అర్థంచేసుకోవడానికి వీలుగా బొమ్మలను పొందుపర్చారు.

విద్యార్థులు రెండు భాషలలో అనగా తెలుగు మరియు ఆంగ్ల భాషలలో అవగాహన నైపుణ్యాలను పెంపొందించుకోగలుగుతారనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఆదేశానుసారంగా ద్విభాషా పుస్తకంగా రెండు భాగాలుగా పున:రూపకల్పన చేయడం జరిగింది. భాగం-1లో 1 నుండి 10 పాఠాలు మరియు భాగం-2లో 11 నుండి 19 పాఠాలు ఉన్నాయి.

గణితం నేర్చుకోవడం పిల్లల హక్కు. గణితం అంటే ఆసక్తి కల్గేలా, ఉత్సాహంతో నేర్చుకోడానికి వీలుగా రూపొందించిన ఈ పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలను వినియోగించడం ద్వారా సంఖ్యలు, చతుర్విధ ప్రక్రియలపైన పిల్లలు పట్టు సాధించగలుగతారు. ఇందుకు అవసరమైన సామగ్రిని రూపొందించుకొని పిల్లల అభ్యసనా సమయం సద్వినియోగమయ్యేలా గణిత బోధనాభ్యసన ప్రక్రియలను నిర్వహించాలి. నూతన విధానంలో పాఠ్య పుస్తక రూపకల్పనలో ఇది ఒక తొలి అడుగు. దీనిని అమలుపరచి 1, 2 తరగతులకు నిర్దేశించిన గణిత సామర్థ్యాలను సాధిస్తారని అశిస్తున్నాం.

తేదీ: 31-03-2011

స్థలం : హైదరాబాదు.

సంచాలకులు

రాష్ట్ర విద్య, పరిశోధన, శిక్షణ సంస్థ, హైదరాబాదు.

Energized Text Books facilitate the students in understanding the concepts clearly, accurately and effectively. Content in the QR Codes can be read with the help of any smart phone or can as well be presented on the Screen with LCD projector/K-Yan projector. The content in the QR Codes is mostly in the form of videos, animations and slides, and is an additional information to what is already there in the text books.

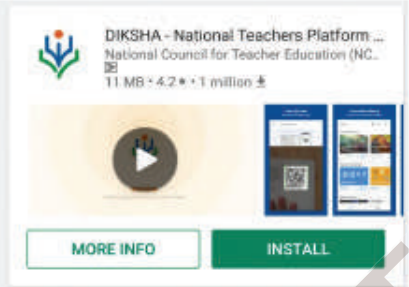


This additional content will help the students understand the concepts clearly and will also help the teachers in making their interaction with the students more meaningful.

We expect the students and the teachers to use the content available in the QR Codes optimally and make their class room interaction more enjoyable and educative.

Let us know how to use QR codes

In this textbook, you will see many printed QR (Quick Response) codes, such as 

Use your mobile phone or tablet or computer to see interesting lessons, videos, documents, etc. linked to the QR code.

Step	Description
A.	Use Android mobile phone or tablet to view content linked to QR Code:
1.	Click on Play Store on your mobile/ tablet.
2.	In the search bar type DIKSHA .
3.	
	will appear on your screen.
4.	Click Install
5.	After successful download and installation, Click Open
6.	Choose your preferred Language - Click English
7.	Click Continue
8.	Select Student/ Teacher (as the case may be) and Click on Continue
9.	On the top right, click on the QR code scanner icon  and scan a QR code  printed in your book
	OR
	Click on the search icon and type the code printed below the QR code, in the search bar (Q)
10.	A list of linked topics is displayed
11.	Click on any link to view the desired content
B.	Use Computer to view content linked to QR code:
1.	Go to https://diksha.gov.in/teLANGANA
2.	Click on Explore DIKSHA-TELANGANA
3.	Enter the code printed below the QR code in the browser search bar (Q)
4.	A list of linked topics is displayed
5.	Click on any link to view the desired content

ఈ పాఠ్యపుస్తకంలోని భావనలను స్పష్టంగా, నిర్దిష్టంగా, ప్రభావవంతంగా అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి **QR (Quick Response)** కోడ్లతో బలోపేతం చేయడం జరిగింది. **QR** కోడ్లలో చేర్చబడిన అంశాలను స్మార్ట్ ఫోన్లో చూడవచ్చు లేదా **LCD** ప్రాజెక్టర్ / కె-యాన్ ప్రాజెక్టర్ ద్వారా తెరపై ప్రదర్శించవచ్చు. **QR** కోడ్లలో ఉన్న సమాచారం చాలా వరకు వీడియోలు, యానిమేషన్స్ మరియు సైడ్ల రూపంలో ఉంటుంది. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ సమాచారం, పుస్తకంలో ఉన్న సమాచారానికి అదనమైనది.

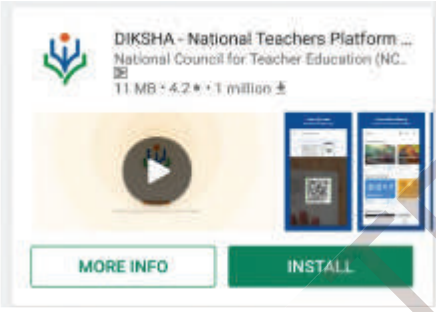


ఈ అదనపు సమాచారం ద్వారా విద్యార్థులు భావనలను స్పష్టంగా అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి మరియు ఉపాధ్యాయులు తాము నిర్వహించే బోధనా కృత్యాలు అర్థవంతంగా జరగడానికి తోడ్పడతాయి.

విద్యార్థులు, ఉపాధ్యాయులు **QR** కోడ్లలో ఇవ్వబడిన సమాచారాన్ని విరివిగా ఉపయోగించి తరగతిగదిలోని ప్రక్రియలను మరింత ఆనందదాయకంగా, విద్యావంతమైనవిగాను మలచుకుంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాము.

QR

ప్రస్తుత పాఠ్య పుస్తకంలో ఈ విధంగా  ఉండే క్యూఆర్ కోడ్లను పొందుపరచబడినవి.

ఈ క్యూఆర్ కోడ్లను ఉపయోగించి ఆసక్తికరమైన పాఠాలను, వీడియోలను, డాక్యుమెంట్స్ మొదలగు వాటిని మీవద్దగల మొబైల్, ట్యాబ్లెట్ లేదా కంప్యూటర్ ద్వారా వీక్షించండి.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Play Store</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>DIKSHA</p> <p>DIKSHA - National Teachers Platform ... National Council for Teacher Education (NC... 11 MB · 4.2* · 1 million ⬇</p> <p>INSTALL</p> </div> <p>INSTALL INSTALL OPEN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">○ \</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>
	<p>https://diksha.gov.in/teLANGANA Explore DIKSHA-TELANGANA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Q)</p>

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Mathematics textbooks for classes I and II were prepared according to the basic principles suggested in NCF-2005 and the guidelines given under RTE-2009.

Units were prepared in such a manner that pupils can learn mathematics with enthusiasm.

Every unit includes the mathematical concepts known to pupils and new concepts for the unit concerned besides appropriate exercises.

The exercises have been prepared to ensure introduction of concepts through day – to – day / meaningful situations, to get pupils to solve problems that involve logical thinking, to express ideas in mathematical language and so on.

Exercises and activities are so planned that by the end of class I, pupils will be able to understand the concepts of number, acquire the ability to add and subtract numbers and by the end of class II, they will be able to add numbers with regrouping subtract numbers using the technique of borrowing, acquire the basic concepts of multiplication and division and so on.

At the beginning of any unit, the pupils must be helped to observe the pictures given. Questions must be asked to test their previous knowledge of mathematical concepts concerned. The concepts of the unit must be introduced accordingly. In this process, locally – available objects like pebbles, seeds, sticks, beads etc., must be made use of it must be organised as a classroom activity.

Then group activities must be organised to solve problems in a systematic manner, to think logically, to estimate things and other exercises. This book includes certain instructions / suggestions for the teacher. Those instructions must be followed to take up questioning the pupils, discussing things with them, getting them to observe pictures, calculate and recording information etc.

In the same way encourage pupils to understand the instructions given for problems before they can solve the problems by themselves.

The textbooks have been prepared to help the pupils to take up exploration, observation, research, confirmation etc., to understand mathematical concepts and apply the knowledge for solving problems.

Towards this end a number of pictures depicting pupil's real life situations have been included.

Children use mathematics extensively in many day – to – day situations consequently they acquire skills of application. As these textbooks have prepared with this background, they are to be utilised completely and ensure utilisation of children's learning time.

1, 2 తరగతుల పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలు NCF-2005 మౌఖిక సూత్రాలు, RTE-2009 మార్గదర్శకాల ప్రకారం రూపొందించారు.

పిల్లలందరు గణితాన్ని ఆసక్తిగా నేర్చుకోడానికి వీలుగా అధ్యాయాలను రూపొందించారు.

దాదాపు ప్రతి అధ్యాయంలో దానికి చెందిన భావనలు పరిచయం చేయడానికి పూర్వగణిత భావనలతోపాటు తగిన అభ్యాసాలు చేర్చారు.

నిత్య జీవిత / అర్థవంతమైన సన్నివేశాల ద్వారా గణిత భావనలు పరిచయం చేయడం, వీటికి చెందిన సమస్యలు పద్ధతి ప్రకారం చేయడం, తార్కిక ఆలోచనకు చెందిన సమస్యలు సాధించడం, గణిత భాషలో వ్యక్తీకరించడం అనే సామర్థ్యాల సాధనకు వీలుగా అభ్యాసాలను అమర్చారు.

1వ తరగతి పూర్తయ్యేసరికి రెండంకెల సంఖ్యల సంఖ్యభావనను, సాధారణ కూడిక, తీసివేతలను చేయగల్గేలా. అట్లే 2వ తరగతి పూర్తయ్యేసరికి ఎత్తి కూడే పద్ధతిలో కూడికలు, స్థానమార్పిడి తీసివేతలు, గుణకార, భాగహార ప్రాథమిక భావనలు అవగాహన చేసుకోనేలా అభ్యాసాలు, కృత్యాలు పొందుపర్చారు.

ఏ యూనిట్‌ను ప్రారంభించినా ఆ యూనిట్‌కు సంబంధించిన చిత్రాలను పరిశీలించజేయాలి. దానికి చెందిన పూర్వగణిత భావనలపై ప్రశ్నించాలి. తద్వారా అధ్యాయానికి చెందిన గణిత భావనలు పరిచయం చేయాలి. ఈ క్రమంలో స్థానికంగా లభించే రాళ్లు, గింజలు, పుల్లలు, పూసలదండ వంటి సామగ్రి వినియోగించాలి. దీనిని పూర్తి తరగతి గది కృత్యంగా నిర్వహించాలి.

ఆ తదుపరి గణిత సమస్యలు పద్ధతిప్రకారం చేయడం, తార్కిక ఆలోచన, అంచనా వేయడం వంటి అభ్యాసాలను జట్టు కృత్యాలుగా నిర్వహించాలి. పాఠ్యపుస్తకంలో ఉపాధ్యాయునికి చెందిన సూచనలు కూడా పొందుపర్చారు. ఆ సూచనల ప్రకారం పిల్లలను ప్రశ్నించడం, చర్చించడం, చిత్రాలు పరిశీలించడం, లెక్కించడం, నమోదుచేయడం వంటి కృత్యాలు నిర్వహించాలి.

అట్లే పిల్లలే అభ్యాస కృత్యాలను, సమస్యలను సాధించడానికి మొదట అవగాహన కల్పించి పిల్లలు సొంతంగా చేసేలా ప్రోత్సహించాలి. ఇందుకోసం సూచనలను అవగాహన పర్చాలి.

పిల్లలు అన్వేషణ, పరిశీలన, పరిశోధన, నిర్ధారణ చేసుకొని గణితభావనలు పూర్తిగా అవగాహన చేసుకొనేలా, ఈ జ్ఞానాన్ని వినియోగించుకోడానికి వీలుగా పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలు రూపొందించారు.

ఇందుకోసం అభ్యాసాలతోపాటు ఆసక్తికరమైన పిల్లల నిత్యజీవితాలకు చెందిన బొమ్మలను పొందుపర్చారు.

సాధారణంగా గణితాన్ని పిల్లలు అనేక నిత్య జీవిత సందర్భాల్లో, ఆటల్లో విరివిగా ఉపయోగిస్తుంటారు. తద్వారా వినియోగ సామర్థ్యాన్ని పొందుతుంటారు. ఈ నేపథ్యంలోనే పాఠ్య పుస్తకాలు రూపొందించినందున వీటిని పూర్తిగా వినియోగించి పిల్లల అభ్యసనా సమయాన్ని సద్వినియోగం చేయాలి.

Syllabus – Expected Outcomes

Unit – 1: Revision - 1

- Numbers from 1 to 20
- Counting different things like animals, birds, trees and writing their number
- Saying the sequence of numbers of things and people and writing them
- Saying the number before, after and between the given numbers upto 20
- Arranging numbers upto 20 in ascending and descending orders and matching them

Unit – 2: Revision - 2

- Counting the things in tens and ones. Saying how many tens and ones there are in them
- Writing numbers upto 100 in the expanded form.
- Writing numbers upto 100 in ascending and descending order and matching with things
- Identifying the small and big numbers among the given numbers writing them.
- Solving certain problems orally
- Identifying numbers small and big relationship among
- Solving puzzles based on certain conditions (More, Less)

Unit – 3 and 4: Comparing three-digit numbers

- Counting and saying the numbers as hundreds, tens and ones upto 1000 and writing them below
- Saying the place value and face value of digits in a number and writing
- Writing the 3-digit number in the expanded form and writing the number when its expanded form is given
- Saying how many Rs.100's, Rs.10's and Re.1's there are for a given three-digit number
- Writing numbers below 1000 in the correct sequence and also in ascending and descending orders
- Writing the numbers before, after and between given numbers below 1000
- Writing the given number (1000) in words and writing the number when it is given in words.
- Forming numbers using the three digits given and saying between
- Using $>$, $<$, $=$ symbols to show smaller than about two numbers.

Unit – 5 and 6: Addition of numbers

- Adding two digit numbers-both in expanded and short forms
- Adding numbers less than 50 orally
- Adding two numbers using the 'carry over' method.

Unit – 7 and 8: Subtraction of numbers

- Subtraction of two digit number-both in expanded and short forms.
- Subtracting numbers upto 50 orally
- Subtracting two numbers using the 'borrowing' method.

Unit – 9 and 10: Multiplication

- Understanding that multiplication is nothing but successive addition of the same number
- Saying the product of numbers related to numbers in columns and rows
- Writing multiplication tables (1 to 9) by using the method of successive addition
- Writing the product of multiplying a two-digit number by a single-digit number.

- వివిధ వస్తువులు, జంతువులు, పక్షులు, చెట్లు వంటి వాటిని లెక్కించి సంఖ్యను రాయగలగడం.
- వరుసలో వున్న వస్తువులు, మనుషులు మొదలైన వాటికి సంబంధించిన క్రమసంఖ్యలను చెప్పగలగడం, రాయగలగడం.
- 20 వరకు సంఖ్యలలో ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలకు ముందు, మధ్య, తరువాత ఉండే సంఖ్యలను చెప్పగలగడం.
- 20 వరకు గల సంఖ్యలలో ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలను ఆరోహణ, అవరోహణ క్రమంలో రాయగలగడం.

- ఇవ్వబడిన వస్తువులను పదులలో, ఒకట్లలో లెక్కించగలగడం, అందులో పదులెన్నో, ఒకట్లు ఎన్నో చెప్పగలగడం. రాయగలగడం.
- 100 లోపు సంఖ్యలకు విస్తరణ రూపంలో రాయగలగడం.
- 100 లోపు సంఖ్యలను ఆరోహణ, అవరోహణ క్రమంలో రాయగలగడం.
- ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలలో చిన్న, పెద్ద సంఖ్యలను గుర్తించడం, రాయగలగడం.
- మౌఖికంగా సమస్యలను చేయగలగడం.
- ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలను పెద్దది, చిన్నది గుర్తులతో సూచించగలగడం.
- ఇవ్వబడిన నియమాలు (ఎక్కువ, తక్కువ) ననుసరించి పజిల్స్ చేయగలగడం .

- 1000 లోపు వస్తువులను విడివిడిగా వందలు, పదులు, ఒకట్లలో లెక్కించి చెప్పగలగడం, రాయగలగడం.
- ఇచ్చిన మూడంకెల సంఖ్యలోని అంకెల స్థానవిలువ, సహజ విలువలు చెప్పగలగడం, రాయగలగడం.
- ఇచ్చిన మూడంకెల సంఖ్యను విస్తరణరూపంలో రాయగలగడం, విస్తరణ రూపానికి సంఖ్యను చెప్పగలగడం (సంక్షిప్తరూపం).
- ఇచ్చిన మూడంకెల సంఖ్యకు ఎన్ని 100 రూ., 10 రూ., 1 రూ. (నాణెం) ఉండగలవో చెప్పగలగడం.
- 1000 లోపు సంఖ్యలను వరుస క్రమంలో రాయడం, ఆరోహణ, అవరోహణ క్రమంలో రాయగలగడం.
- 1000 లోపు సంఖ్యలకు ముందు, వెనుక మధ్య సంఖ్యలను రాయగలగడం.
- 1000 లోపు ఇచ్చిన సంఖ్యలను అక్షరాలలో రాయగలగడం. అక్షరాలలో వున్నవాటిని అంకెలలో రాయగలగడం.
- ఇవ్వబడిన మూడు అంకెలతో వీలైనన్ని మూడంకెల సంఖ్యలను రాయగలగడం. అవి ఏయే వందల మధ్య ఉంటాయో చెప్పగలగడం.
- ఎక్కువ, తక్కువ, సమానం లను $>$, $<$, గుర్తులతో చూపించగలగడం.

- రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలను, రెండింటిని, విస్తరణ రూపంలోనూ, సంక్షిప్తరూపంలోనూ కూడగలగడం.
- 50 లోపు రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలను మౌఖికంగా కూడగలగడం.
- రెండంకెల సంఖ్యల వరకు స్థానమార్పిడి కూడికలు చేయగలగడం.

- రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలను, రెండింటిని, విస్తరణ రూపంలోనూ, సంక్షిప్తరూపంలోనూ తీసివేయగలగడం.
- 50 లోపు రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలను మౌఖికంగా తీసివేయగలగడం..
- రెండంకెల సంఖ్యల వరకు స్థానమార్పిడి తీసివేతలు చేయగలగడం.

- ఆవర్తన సంకలనమే గుణకారమని గుర్తించడం. గుణకారము గుర్తు ను ' ' గుర్తించగలగడం.
- అడ్డువరుసలు, నిలువు వరుసల్లో ఉన్న వస్తువులకు సంబంధించిన సంఖ్యలను గుణించి చెప్పగలగడం.
- ఆవర్తన సంకలన విధానంలో ఎక్కాలను (1 నుంచి 9 వరకు) రాయగలగడం.
- రెండంకెల సంఖ్యను ఒక అంకెచే గుణించి లబ్ధంగా రాయగలగడం.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

- *Rabindranath Tagore*

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Punjab-Sindh-Gujarat-Maratha

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga

Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga.

Tava shubha name jage,

Tava shubha asisa mage,

Gahe tava jaya gatha,

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Jaya he! jaya he! jaya he!

Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he!!

PLEDGE

- *Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao*

“India is my country. All Indians are my brothers and sisters.

I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage. I shall always strive to be worthy of it.

I shall give my parents, teachers and all elders respect, and treat everyone with courtesy. I shall be kind to animals.

To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.”

జనగణమన అధినాయక జయహే!

భారత భాగ్యవిధాతా!

పంజాబ, సింధ్, గుజరాత, మరాఠా,

ద్రావిడ, ఉత్కళ, వంగ!

వింధ్య, హిమాచల, యమునా, గంగ!

ఉచ్చల జలధి తరంగ!

తవ శుభనామే జాగే!

తవ శుభ ఆశిష మాఁగే

గాహే తవ జయగాఢా!

జనగణ మంగళదాయక జయహే!

భారత భాగ్య విధాతా!

జయహే! జయహే! జయహే!

జయ జయ జయ జయహే!!

భారతదేశం నా మాతృభూమి. భారతీయులందరూ నా సహోదరులు.

నేను నా దేశాన్ని ప్రేమిస్తున్నాను. సుసంపన్నమైన, బహువిధమైన నా దేశపు వారసత్వ సంపద నాకు గర్వకారణం. దీనికి అర్హత పొందడానికి సర్వదా నేను కృషి చేస్తాను.

నా తల్లిదండ్రుల్ని, ఉపాధ్యాయుల్ని, పెద్దలందర్ని గౌరవిస్తాను. ప్రతివారితోను మర్యాదగా నడుచుకొంటాను. జంతువులపట్ల దయతో ఉంటాను.

నా దేశంపట్ల, నా ప్రజలపట్ల సేవానిరతితో ఉంటానని ప్రతిజ్ఞ చేస్తున్నాను.

వారి శ్రేయోభివృద్ధిలే నా ఆనందానికి మూలం.

PREAMBLE

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC** and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do
HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Subs. by the constitution [Forty-second Amendment] Act, 1976, Sec.2, for “Sovereign Democratic Republic” (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

Subs. by the constitution [Forty-second Amendment] Act, 1976, Sec.2, for “Unity of the Nation” (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

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1 Numbers from 1 to 20



1. Look at the following picture, count the different things in it and write their number.



1. How many huts are there?

2. How many children are there?

3. How many cows are there in the picture?

4. How many mangoes can you see on the tree?

5. How many parrots are there on the mango tree?

6. Which are more in number, parrots or mangoes?



Get your pupils to observe the above picture. Get them to count each category of things. Let them write the correct numbers in the boxes.



1. ఎన్ని గుడిసెలు ఉన్నాయి?
2. ఎంత మంది పిల్లలు ఉన్నారు?
3. చిత్రంలో ఉన్న ఆవులు ఎన్ని?
4. మామిడి చెట్టుకు ఎన్ని కాయలు ఉన్నాయి?
5. మామిడి చెట్టుపై ఎన్ని రామచిలుకలు ఉన్నాయి?
6. చిలుకలు ఎక్కువా? మామిడికాయలు ఎక్కువా?



--

2. Look at the picture given below. Answer the questions.



Example: Who is the second student? John

1. Who is the third student?
2. Who is the fifth student?
3. What is the ordinal number of Basha?
4. What is the ordinal number of Uma?

3. Look at the picture given below. Write the ordinal number of the student shown.



- Example: What is the ordinal number of Seetha ?
- What is the ordinal number of Latha ?
- What is the ordinal number of Hari ?
- What is the ordinal number of Uma ?
- What is the ordinal number of Giri ?
- What is the ordinal number of Rama ?
- What is the ordinal number of Shiva ?
- What is the ordinal number of Usha ?



Get your pupils to observe the pictures. Help them to understand the task and answer each question. Create the understanding of ordinal numbers.



ఉదా:- 2 వ విద్యార్థి ఎవరు? జాన్

3 వ విద్యార్థి ఎవరు?

5 వ విద్యార్థి ఎవరు?

బాష ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?

ఉమ ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?



ఉదా:- ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి? 1వ ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?

ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి? ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?

ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి? ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?

ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి? ఎన్నవ విద్యార్థి?



4. Look at the pictures. Read the following items and write their number in the boxes.



1. How many animals are there in the above pictures?

2. How many vehicles can you see?

3. In which box is the hen?

4. How many of the above items do you see in your school?

5. How many pictures are there between the comb and the key?

6. What is the number of the box before the slate?

7. Between which boxes can you see the lock ?

 and

8. What is the number of the box next to the monkey?

9. What is the number of the box between those that have a book and the bicycle?



Get your pupils to observe the above pictures. Help them to observe the method in which the numbers are written in an order. Create the understanding of numbers that come before, between and after.



1. జంతువులు ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి?
2. వాహనాలు ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి?
3. కోడి ఏ సంఖ్య గల గడిలో వుంది?
4. మీ పాఠశాలలో గల వస్తువుల బొమ్మలు పై వాటిలో ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి?
5. దువ్వెన, తాళం చెవి మధ్య ఉన్న బొమ్మలు ఎన్ని?
6. పలక ముందు గడి సంఖ్య ఎంత?
7. తాళం గడి ఏ సంఖ్యల గడుల మధ్య ఉంది?
8. కోతి గడి తర్వాత గడి సంఖ్య ఎంత?
9. పుస్తకం గడికి, సైకిల్ గడికి మధ్య గడి సంఖ్య ఎంత?

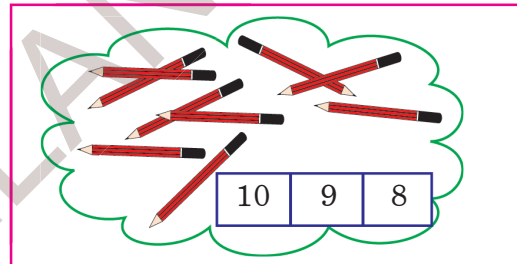
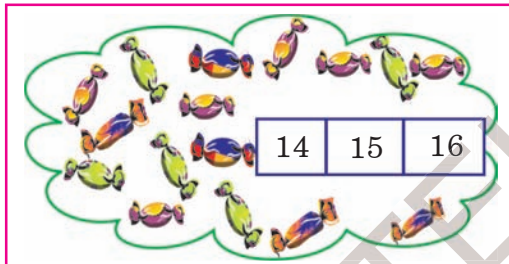
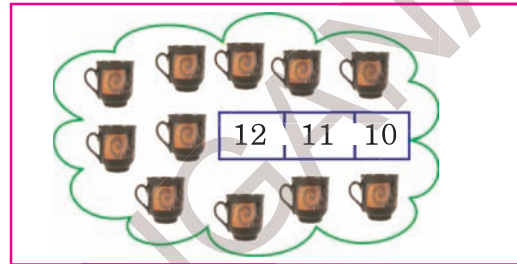
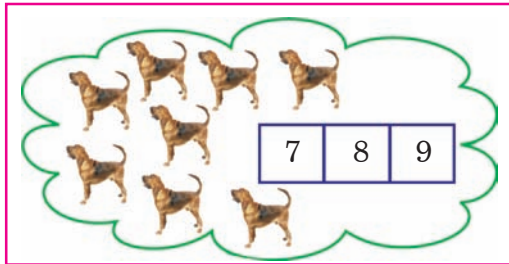
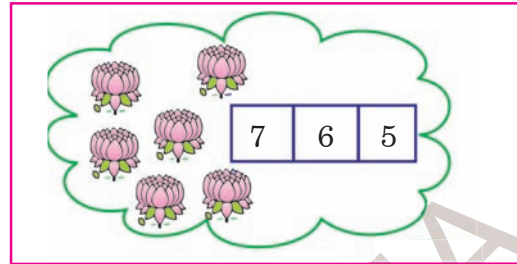
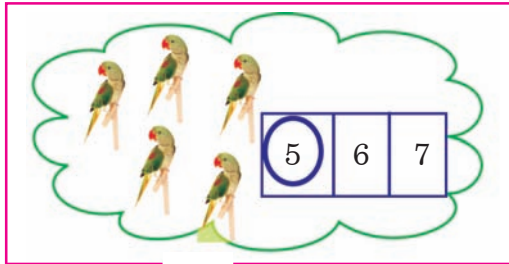




Exercise:

1. Count the pictures. Circle the correct number.

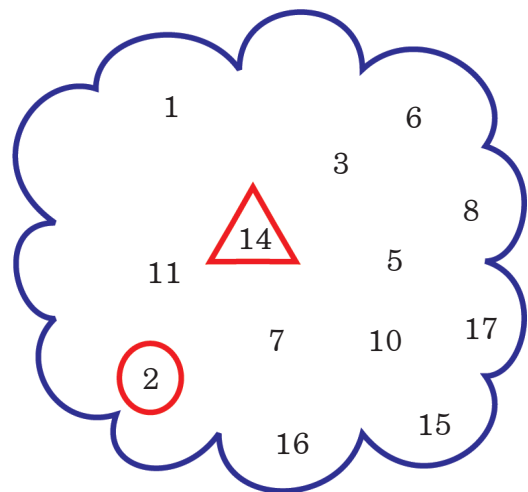
Example:



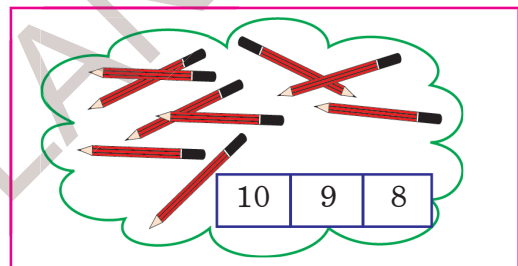
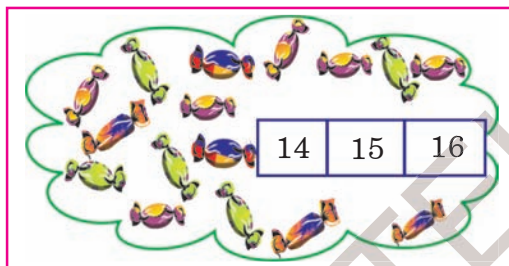
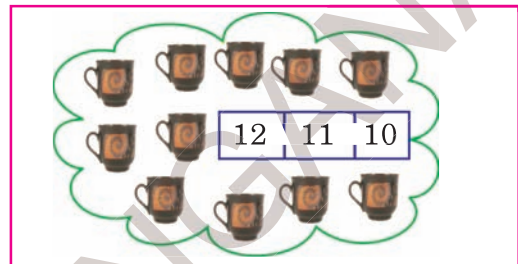
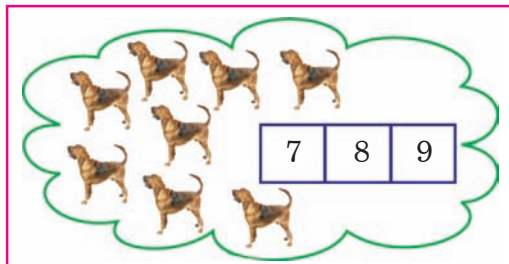
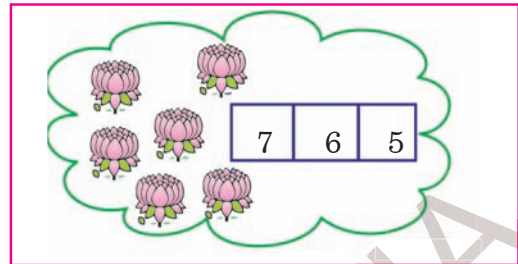
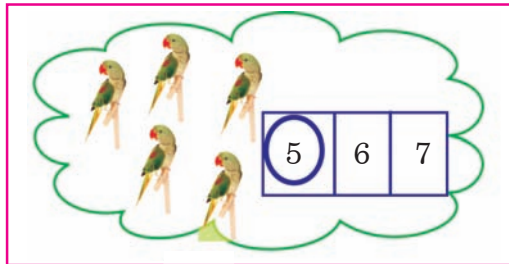
2. Write the correct number.

1	2			5
6		8		
11				
16				20

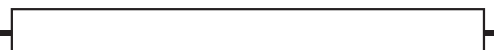
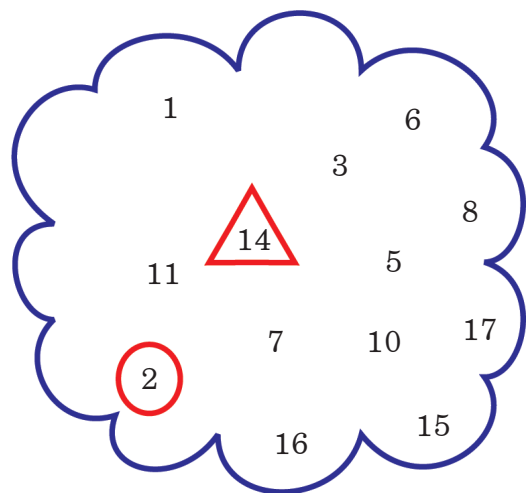
3. Draw a around each number between 10 and 20. Draw a around the number less than 10.



Get your pupils to understand and solve the exercise from questions 1 to 11.



1	2			5
6		8		
11				
16				20



4. Write the number that comes before the given numbers.

	6	7
	9	10
	14	15
	18	19

5. Write the number that comes between the given numbers.

3		5
10		12
18		20
9		11

6. Write the number that comes after the given numbers.

7	8	
10	11	
13	14	

7. Write the number that comes before and after the given number.

	15	
	17	
	19	

8. Identify the bigger number and draw a  around it.

Example:-

15	6
8	10
15	12

5	7
17	7
10	20



Get your pupils to understand the instructions. Let them solve each sum by themselves.

6 7

9 10

14 15

18 19

3 5

10 12

18 20

9 11

7 → 8 →

10 → 11 →

13 → 14 →

← 15 →

← 17 →

← 19 →

15 6

8 10

15 12

5 7

17 7

10 20



9. Write smallest to biggest and biggest to smallest number in the given boxes.

Example:- 5, 3, 6, 4, 11

From smallest to biggest. :

From biggest to smallest. :

(A) 15, 3, 12, 16, 5, 18

From smallest to biggest :

From biggest to smallest :

(C) 12, 18, 10, 14, 19, 17

From smallest to biggest :

From biggest to smallest :

(B) 6, 0, 8, 3, 5, 2

From smallest to biggest :

From biggest to smallest :

(D) 2, 17, 13, 14, 8, 5

From smallest to biggest :

From biggest to smallest :

10. Write the biggest and smallest number.

		Biggest Number	Smallest Number
Example:-	<input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="16"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> →	<input type="text" value="16"/>	<input type="text" value="4"/>
1.	<input type="text" value="11"/> <input type="text" value="18"/> <input type="text" value="17"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2.	<input type="text" value="20"/> <input type="text" value="10"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="15"/> →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3.	<input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> →	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



Get your pupils to understand the instruction and let them solve the sums by themselves.

చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య : 3 4 5 6 11

పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య : 11 6 5 4 3

చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య :

చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య :

పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య

పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య

చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య :

చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య :

పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య

పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య

ఉదా:- 4 16 10 5 →

అతి పెద్దసంఖ్య

అతి చిన్నసంఖ్య

(అ) 11 18 17 9 →

(ఆ) 20 10 5 15 →

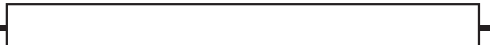
(ఇ) 3 7 0 9 →



11. Show the way to the building by joining the numbers in the correct order.



Get your pupils to understand the instruction. Let them solve the activity / exercise by themselves.



2 Numbers from 10 to 99



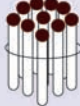

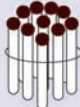

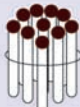

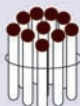

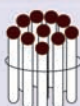

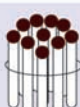





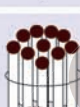





1. Count the bundles of sticks and the loose sticks.
Write the numbers from 10 to 20.

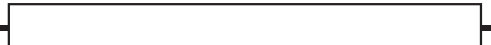
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		$\square + \square = \square$



Get your pupils to count the tens and the ones. Let them write the number in the boxes.



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		$\square + \square = \square$



2. Count the bundles of sticks . Write the correct numbers.

 $\square + \square = \square$

 $\square + \square = \square$

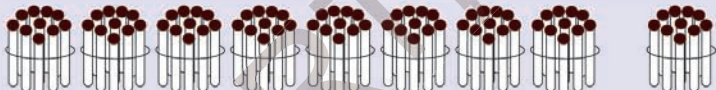
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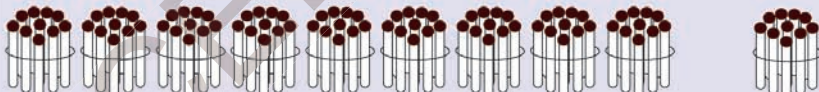
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 $\square + \square = \square$

 $\square + \square = \square$

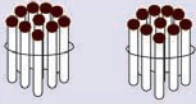
 $\square + \square = \square$

 $\square + \square = \square$

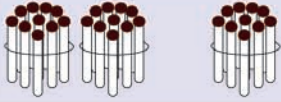
3. In the Number Ribbon, write the correct number at each DOT ()



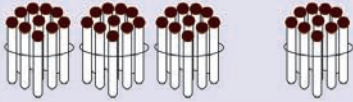
Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the numbers in the blank boxes.



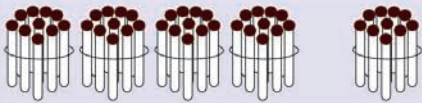
$$\square + \square = \square$$



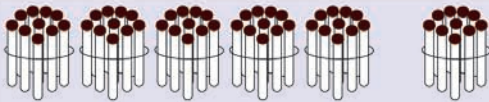
$$\square + \square = \square$$



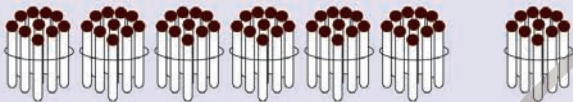
$$\square + \square = \square$$



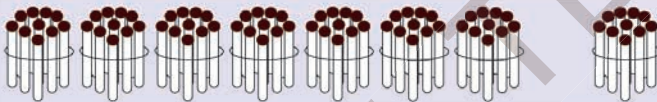
$$\square + \square = \square$$



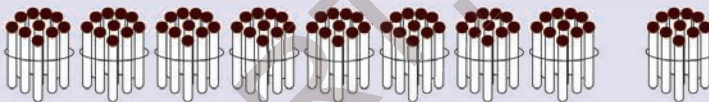
$$\square + \square = \square$$



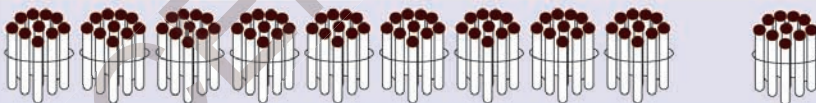
$$\square + \square = \square$$



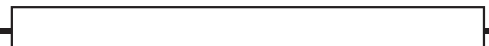
$$\square + \square = \square$$



$$\square + \square = \square$$



$$\square + \square = \square$$



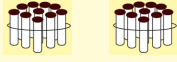
4. Numbers from 21 to 30



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



ones



tens



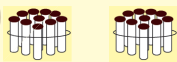
ones



tens



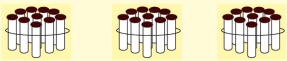
ones



tens



ones





tens



ones





Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the numbers in the blank boxes.



□
□
□



□



□
□
□



□



□
□
□



□



□
□
□

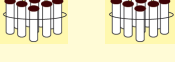

□



□
□
□



□



□
□
□



□



□
□
□



□



□
□
□

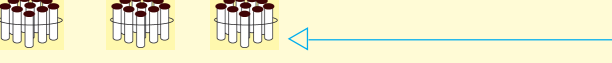
□



□
□
□

□



□
□
□

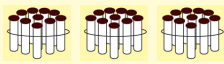
□


□
□
□

□

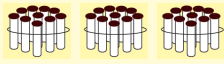


5. Numbers from 31 to 40.



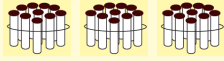
tens

ones



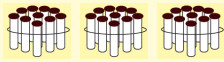
tens

ones



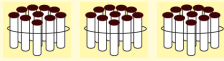
tens

ones



tens

ones



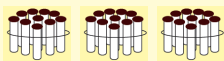
tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



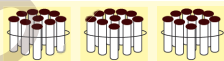
tens

ones



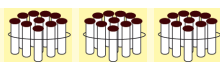
tens

ones



tens

ones

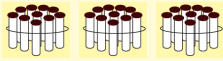
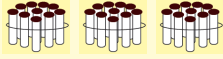
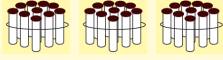
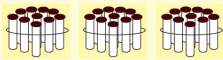
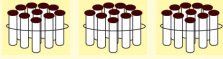
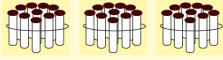
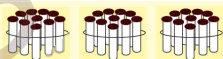
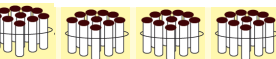


tens

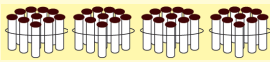
ones



Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the numbers in the blank boxes.

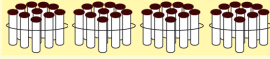
           

6. Numbers from 41 to 50.



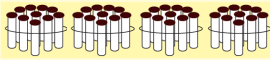
tens

ones



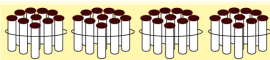
tens

ones



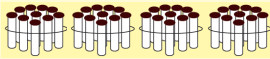
tens

ones



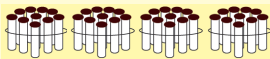
tens

ones



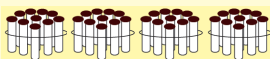
tens

ones



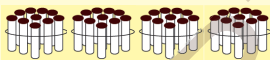
tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



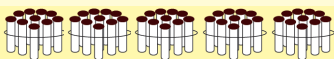
tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



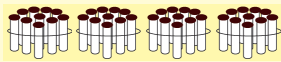
Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

Worksheet for a counting and subtraction activity. Each row contains a group of 20 markers, a group of markers to be subtracted, and three boxes for the answer.

		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
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		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

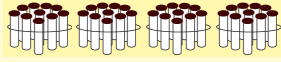


7. Numbers from 51 to 60.



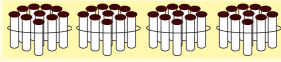
tens

ones



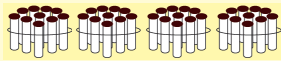
tens

ones



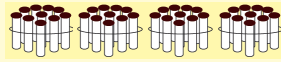
tens

ones



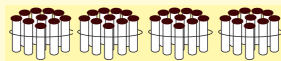
tens

ones



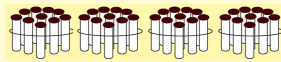
tens

ones



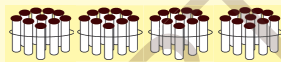
tens

ones



tens

ones



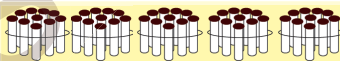
tens

ones



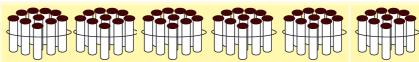
tens

ones



tens

ones

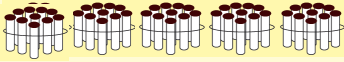



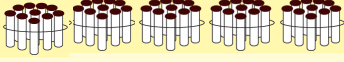

tens

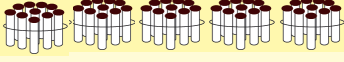

ones

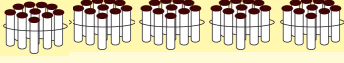



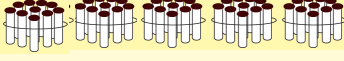

Get your pupils to count the tens and ones let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

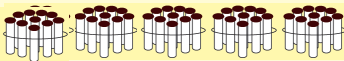




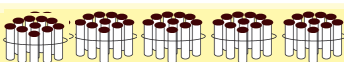




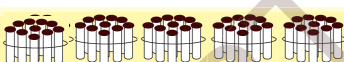









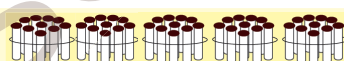




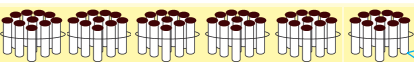



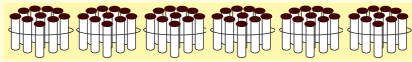





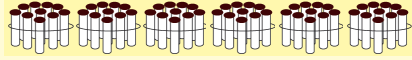


8. Numbers from 61 to 70.



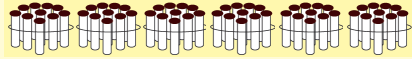
tens

ones



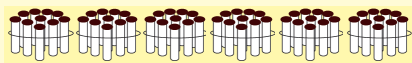
tens

ones



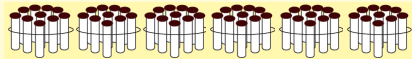
tens

ones



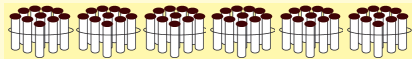
tens

ones



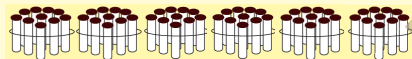
tens

ones



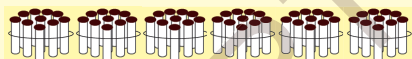
tens

ones



tens

ones



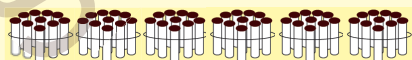
tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



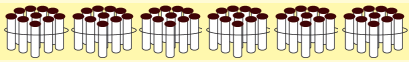

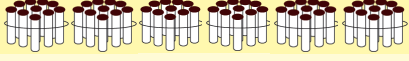

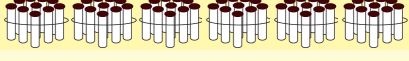


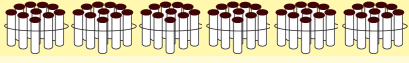


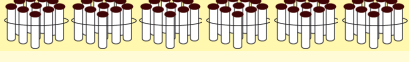

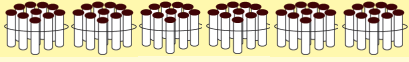


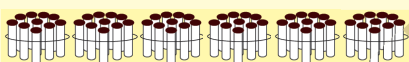







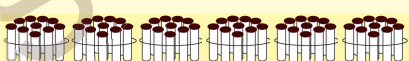

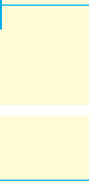
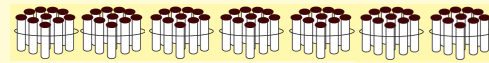


tens

ones



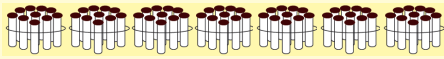
Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

Worksheet for multiplication using bundles of ten and individual units. Each row shows a multiplication problem with visual aids and empty boxes for the answer.

		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			
		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>			

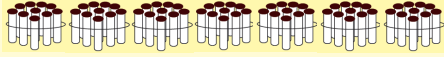


9. Numbers from 71 to 80.



tens

ones



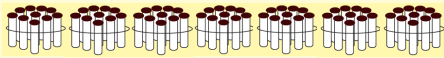
tens

ones



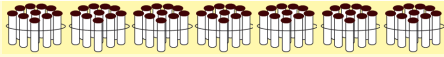
tens

ones



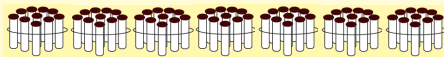
tens

ones



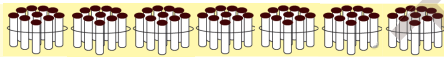
tens

ones



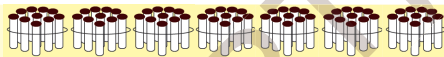
tens

ones



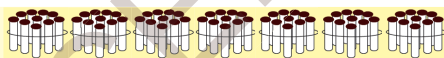
tens

ones



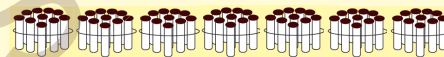
tens

ones



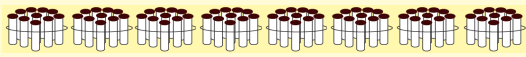
tens

ones



tens

ones





tens

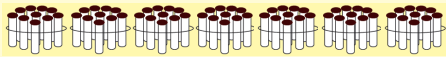

ones



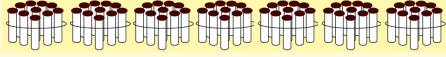

Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.



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□
□



□
□



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□
□

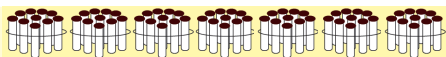

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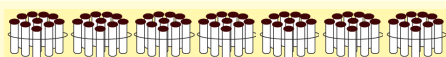

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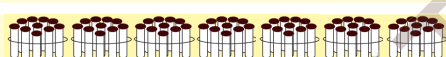

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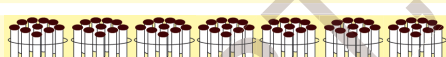

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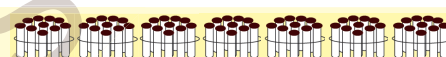

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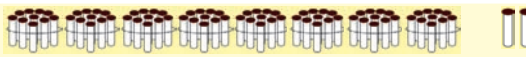








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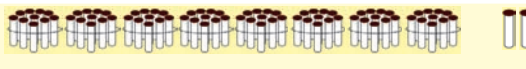


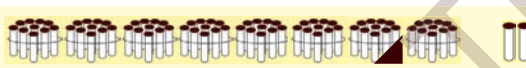




10. Numbers from 81 to 90.

	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> tens	<input type="text"/> ones	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

SCERT TELANGANA

	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



11. Numbers from 91 to 100.



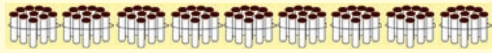
tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones



tens

ones

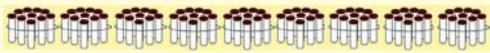


tens

ones



Get your pupils to count the tens and ones and let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

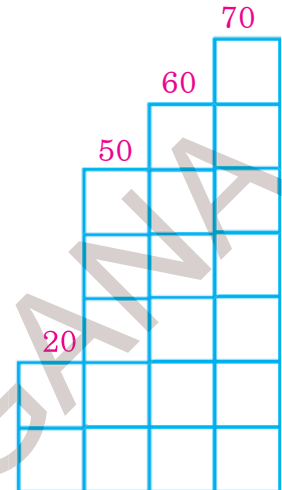
          

12. Observe the of numbers written in ascending and descending orders.

Radha dictated to Ravi some numbers. They are 20, 60, 50 and 70. She asked him to write the numbers from the smallest to the biggest.

Ravi thought in the following way.

The smallest among 20, 60, 50, 70	20
The smallest among 60, 50, 70	50
The smaller of 60 and 70	60
The remaining number	70



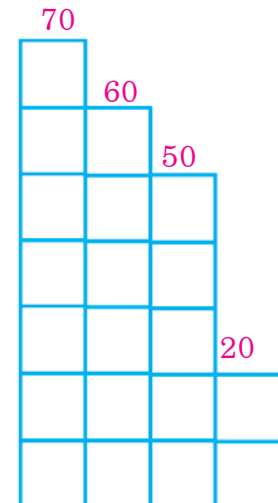
Then Ravi wrote the numbers as 20, 50, 60, 70.

Thus, writing numbers from the smallest to the biggest is known as writing in ASCENDING ORDER.

Then Radha asked Ravi to write the same set of numbers from the biggest to the smallest.

Ravi wrote like this.

The biggest among 20, 60, 50, 70	70
The biggest among 20, 60, 50	60
The bigger of 20 and 50	50
The remaining number	20



So if you write 20, 60, 50 and 70 from the biggest to the smallest, you get 70, 60, 50, 20

Thus, writing numbers from the biggest to the smallest is known as writing in DESCENDING ORDER.



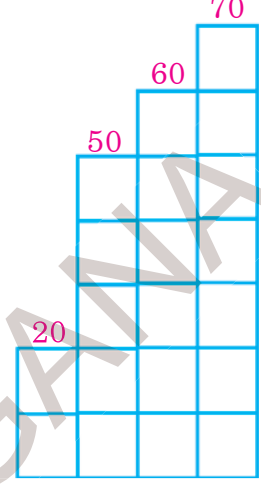
Get your pupils to understand the two orders of writing any given numbers.

రాధ, రవికి కొన్ని సంఖ్యలు చెప్పింది. అవి వరకు వరుసగా రాయమంది.

వీటిని చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య

రవి చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్యను రాయడానికి కింది విధంగా ఆలోచించాడు.

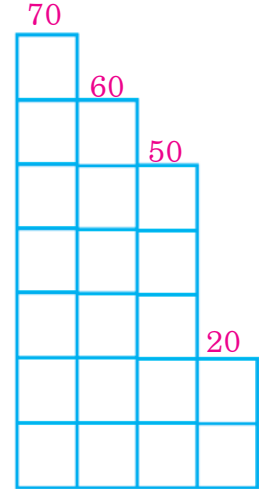
20, 60, 50, 70 లలో చిన్నది.	20
60, 50, 70 లలో చిన్నది.	50
60, 70 లలో చిన్నది.	60
చివరగా మిగిలినది.	70



రవి 20, 60, 50, 70 అను చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్య వరకు ఇలా రాసాడు.

రాధ పై సంఖ్యలనే పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య వరకు వరుసగా రాయమని రవిని అడిగింది. రవి ఇలా రాశాడు.

20, 60, 50, 70 లలో పెద్దది.	70
20, 60, 50 లలో పెద్దది.	60
20, 50 లలో పెద్దది.	50
చివరగా మిగిలినది.	20



20, 60, 50, 70 అను పెద్దసంఖ్య నుండి చిన్నసంఖ్య వరకు వరుసగా రాయగా 70, 60, 50, 20.





Exercise

1. Match the pictures with the numbers.

Example

	30
	50
	20
	80
	70
	40
	60
	90



Get your pupils to understand the instructions given for the problems.
Help them to do them by themselves.



30

50

20

80

70

40

60

90

ఉదాహరణ

SUBERT, KANGANA



2. a) Look at the number. Write how many tens there are in it?

Example:-

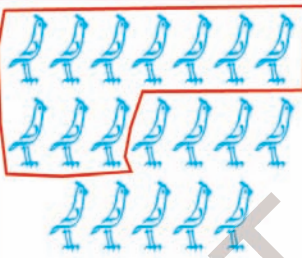
Number	Tens
80	8
30	
50	
90	
20	
70	
10	


b) Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers

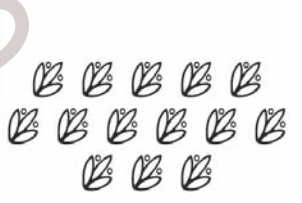
Ex:-


Number	Tens
50	5
	6
	7
40	
	2
	3
10	


3. Count the pictures in tens and ones. Write the correct numbers in the boxes.


(a)  tens = 1
ones = 9
number=19

(b)  tens =
ones =
number=

(c)  tens =
ones =
number=

(d)  tens =
ones =
number=

(e)  tens =
ones =
number=

(f)  tens =
ones =
number=



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the sums by themselves.

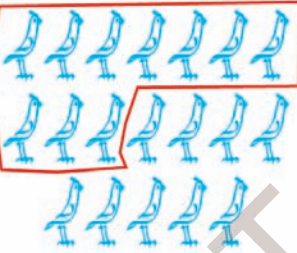
ఉదా:-

సంఖ్య	పదులు
80	8
30	
50	
90	
20	
70	
10	

ఉదా:-

సంఖ్య	పదులు
50	5
	6
	7
40	
	2
	3
10	

(అ)



పదులు = 1

ఒకట్లు = 9

సంఖ్య = 19

(ఈ)

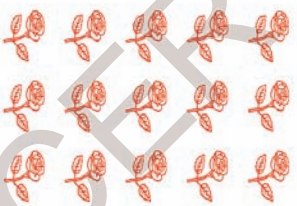


పదులు =

ఒకట్లు =

సంఖ్య =

(ఆ)



పదులు =

ఒకట్లు =

సంఖ్య =

(ఉ)

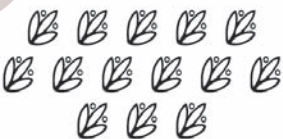


పదులు =

ఒకట్లు =

సంఖ్య =

(ఇ)



పదులు =

ఒకట్లు =

సంఖ్య =

(ఊ)



పదులు =

ఒకట్లు =

సంఖ్య =



4. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

Ex:	<input type="text" value="4"/>	tens	+	<input type="text" value="1"/>	ones	=	<input type="text" value="40"/>	+	<input type="text" value="1"/>	=	<input type="text" value="41"/>
(a)	<input type="text" value="3"/>	tens	+	<input type="text" value="4"/>	ones	=	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text" value="4"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
(b)	<input type="text" value="7"/>	tens	+	<input type="text"/>	ones	=	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text" value="6"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
(c)	<input type="text" value="8"/>	tens	+	<input type="text" value="7"/>	ones	=	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text" value="87"/>
(d)	<input type="text" value="6"/>	tens	+	<input type="text"/>	ones	=	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text" value="8"/>	=	<input type="text" value="68"/>
(e)	<input type="text" value="9"/>	tens	+	<input type="text" value="9"/>	ones	=	<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>

5. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12		14			17			20
				25					
31		33					38		40
	42				46			49	
51				55			58		60
61		63				67			
	72				76			79	80
81			84				88		90
91									



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the sums by themselves.

ఉదా:	4	పదులు	+	1	ఒకట్లు	=	40	+	1	=	41
(అ)	3	పదులు	+	4	ఒకట్లు	=		+	4	=	
(ఆ)	7	పదులు	+		ఒకట్లు	=		+	6	=	
(ఇ)	8	పదులు	+	7	ఒకట్లు	=		+		=	87
(ఈ)	6	పదులు	+		ఒకట్లు	=		+	8	=	68
(ఉ)	9	పదులు	+	9	ఒకట్లు	=		+		=	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12		14			17			20
				25					
31		33					38		40
	42				46			49	
51				55			58		60
61		63				67			
	72				76			79	80
81			84				88		90
91									



6. Draw a ○ around the smaller number.

Example:-

30	60
----	----

22	32
----	----

91	99
----	----

75	55
----	----

42	22
----	----

84	82
----	----

43	44
----	----

54	64
----	----

79	69
----	----

39	59
----	----

95	75
----	----

59	34
----	----

40	44
----	----

66	64
----	----

47	27
----	----

7. Put a ○ on the biggest number.

Example:-

30	40	50	60
----	----	----	----

(a)

62	52	32	42
----	----	----	----

(b)

44	34	64	54
----	----	----	----

(c)

56	66	46	36
----	----	----	----

(d)

38	48	68	58
----	----	----	----

8. Draw a ○ around the smallest number.

Ex:-

31	61	51	41
----	----	----	----

(a)

53	63	33	43
----	----	----	----

(b)

65	35	55	45
----	----	----	----

(c)

47	57	67	37
----	----	----	----

(d)

59	49	39	69
----	----	----	----

9. Identify between which numbers the given numbers lie with a

Example:-

	42	40-50	50-60	30-40
(a)	62	50-60	60-70	70-80
(b)	54	40-50	50-60	60-70
(c)	36	30-40	40-50	50-60
(d)	12	10-20	0-10	20-30



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the sums by themselves.

○

30	60
----	----

22	32
----	----

91	99
----	----

75	55
----	----

42	22
----	----

84	82
----	----

43	44
----	----

54	64
----	----

79	69
----	----

39	59
----	----

95	75
----	----

59	34
----	----

40	44
----	----

66	64
----	----

47	27
----	----

ఉదా:	30	40	50	60
(అ)	62	52	32	42
(ఆ)	44	34	64	54
(ఇ)	56	66	46	36
(ఈ)	38	48	68	58

ఉదా:	31	61	51	41
(అ)	53	63	33	43
(ఆ)	65	35	55	45
(ఇ)	47	57	67	37
(ఈ)	59	49	39	69

	42	40-50	50-60	30-40
(అ)	62	50-60	60-70	70-80
(ఆ)	54	40-50	50-60	60-70
(ఇ)	36	30-40	40-50	50-60
(ఈ)	12	10-20	0-10	20-30



10. Solve the following (answer orally).

a) Ramesh has Rs. 50. Sita has Rs. 30. Who has more money?

.....

.....

b) Pavan got 45 marks in Mathematics, Janaki got 75, Razia got 65 and Vaani got 59. Say these numbers in ascending order.

.....

.....

c) Say the number in which 5 in ones place and 7 in tens place.

.....

.....

d) Say a problem which you can solve using the equation $20 + 5 = 25$.

.....

.....

11. Write 5 numbers with 2 digits using 4, 5, 7.

Number	Tens + Ones
Ex:- 57	50 + 7

12. Look at the numbers. Draw around those which are between 20 and 30.

64	Ex 24	17	20	31
26	37	22	58	93
76	21	50	64	27
19	30	29	83	18



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the sums by themselves.

(అ) రమేష్ వద్ద 50 రూపాయలు ఉన్నాయి. సీత వద్ద 30 రూపాయలు ఉన్నాయి. ఎవరి వద్ద ఎక్కువ ఉన్నాయో తెల్పండి.

.....

.....

(ఆ) గణితంలో పవన్ కు 45 మార్కులు, జానకికి 75 మార్కులు, రజియాకు 65 మార్కులు, వాణికి 59 మార్కులు వచ్చాయి. వారి మార్కులను ఆరోహణ క్రమంలో తెల్పండి.

.....

.....

(ఇ) 5 ఒకట్లు, 7 పదులను సూచించే సంఖ్యను తెల్పండి.

.....

.....

(ఈ) $20+5 = 25$ వచ్చేటట్లు ఒక రాత లెక్కను తెల్పండి.

.....

.....

సంఖ్య	పదులు + ఒకట్లు
ఉదా: 57	$50 + 7$

○

64	ఉదా: 24	17	20	31
26	37	22	58	93
76	21	50	64	27
19	30	29	83	18



13. Draw ○ around the numbers where you see 4 in the ones place.

53	87	Ex:- 94	68	42
43	79	84	53	59
54	32	83	74	64
81	58	34	57	40



14. Play the Rat's tail game.

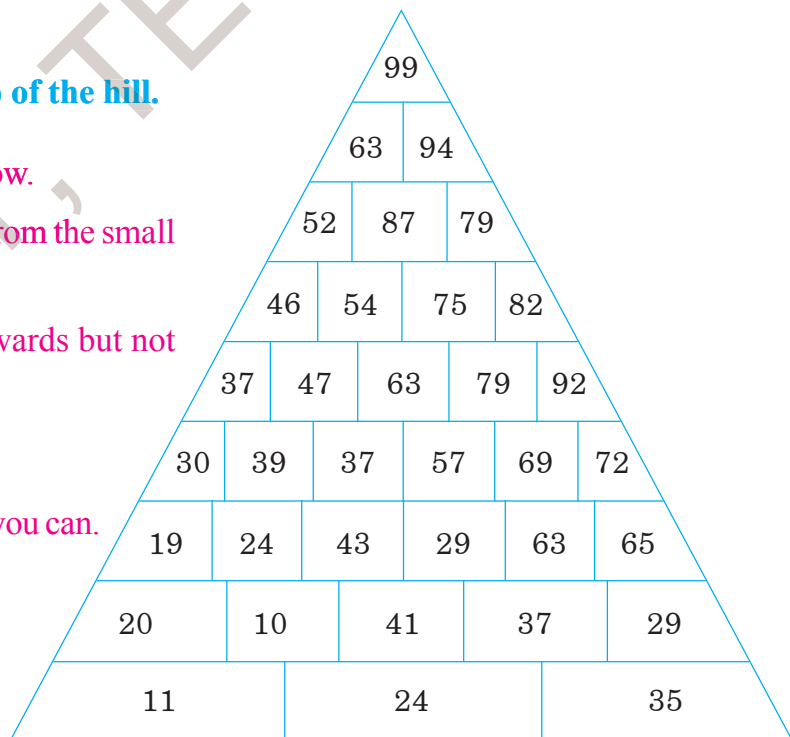
Extend the rat's tail from the smallest to the biggest number given in the grid.

59	48	32	24
61	45	39	99
63	74	78	92
68	70	80	85

15. Show the way to the top of the hill.

- Start from the lowest row.
- Reach the big number from the small one.
- Go upwards or to sideways but not downwards.
- Reach the number 99.
- Show as many ways as you can.

Ex: 11, 20, 24, 39, 47,
54, 87, 94, 99



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the sums by themselves.



53	87	ఉదా: 94	68	42
43	79	84	53	59
54	32	83	74	64
81	58	34	57	40

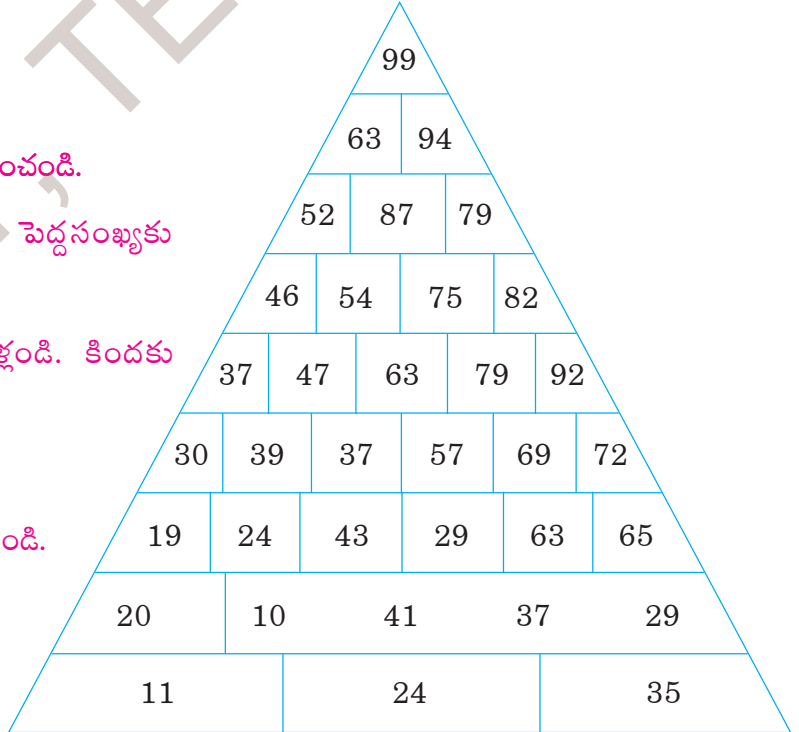


చిన్నసంఖ్య నుండి పెద్దసంఖ్యకు ప్రతिसంఖ్యను ఎలుకతోకను పొడిగిస్తూ వరుసలో కలపండి.

59	48	32	24
61	45	39	99
63	74	78	92
68	70	80	85

- కింది వరుస నుండి ప్రారంభించండి.
- ప్రతిసారి చిన్నసంఖ్యనుండి పెద్దసంఖ్యకు చేరండి.
- పైకిగాని, పక్కలకుగాని వెళ్లండి. కిందకు వెళ్లరాదు.
- చివరికి 99ని చేరండి
- ఇలా వీలైనన్ని దారులు చూపండి.

ఉదా: 11, 20, 24, 39, 47,
54, 87, 94, 99



3 Numbers with Three Digits



1. Look at the bundles of sticks and the loose sticks.

How much is $99 + 1$?

<p>9 tens</p>	<p>9 ones + 1</p>
<p>9 tens</p>	<p>10 ones</p>
<p>10 tens</p>	<p>1 ten 0 ones</p>
<p>1 hundred</p>	<p>0 tens 0 ones</p>

If you add 1 to 99, you get 100.

The number that comes after 99 is 100.

How many tens are there in 100? How many ones are there in 100?

$100 = 10$ tens. $100 = 100$ ones.

The last number with two digits is 99. It means the biggest number with two digits is 99.

There are 3 digits in 100. The first number with three digits is 100. It means 100 is the smallest number with three digits.

If you add 1 to the biggest number of two digits, you get the smallest number with three digits.

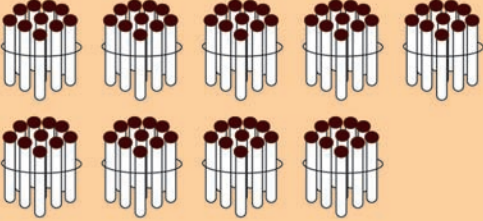
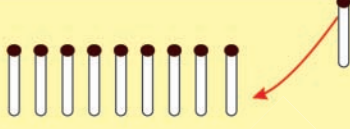
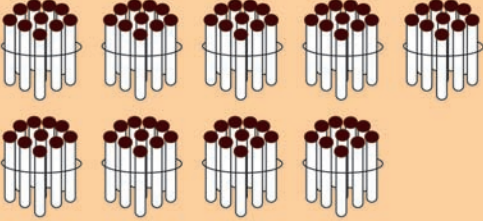

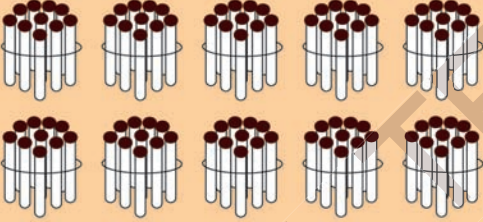
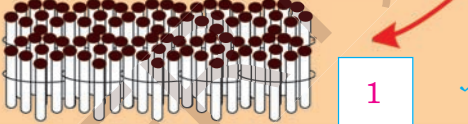


Get your pupils to count in bundles of sticks and the single stick. Introduce the number 100 to them.



99కి ఒకటి కలిపితే

ఒక పుల్లను కలిపితే

 <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">9</div>	 <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">9</div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 5px;">+ 1</div>
 <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">9</div>	 <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>
 <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">10</div>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">0</div>
 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">1</div> <div style="font-size: 1em;">✓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">0</div> </div>	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">0</div>

99కి '1' కలిపితే '100' అవుతుంది.

99 తరువాత వచ్చే సంఖ్య 100

100లో ఎన్ని పదులు ఉన్నాయి? 100లో ఎన్ని ఒకట్లు ఉన్నాయి.

100 = 10 పదులు; 100 = 100 ఒకట్లు

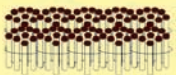

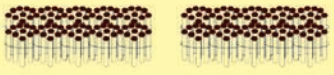











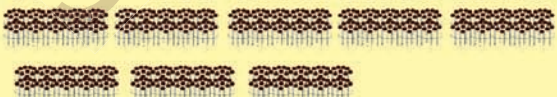

రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలలో చివరిది 99. అనగా రెండంకెల పెద్ద సంఖ్య 99

100లో మూడంకెలు గలవు. మూడంకెల సంఖ్యలలో మొదటిది 100. అనగా మూడంకెల చిన్న సంఖ్య 100

రెండంకెల పెద్ద సంఖ్యకు 1 కలిపితే మూడంకెల చిన్న సంఖ్య వస్తుంది.

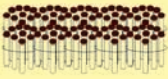
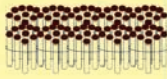












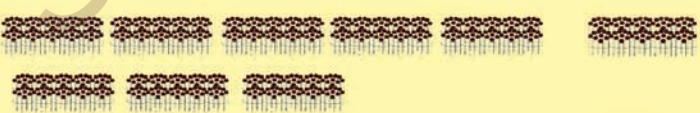



2. Count in hundreds and write the correct number.

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	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text" value="200"/> + <input type="text" value="100"/> = <input type="text" value="300"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text" value="300"/> + <input type="text"/> = <input type="text" value="400"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text"/> + <input type="text" value="100"/> = <input type="text" value="500"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> = <input type="text" value="600"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> = <input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text" value="700"/> + <input type="text" value="100"/> = <input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/> hundreds	+		<input type="text"/> hundred	<input type="text" value="800"/> + <input type="text" value="100"/> = <input type="text" value="900"/>



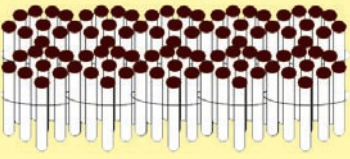

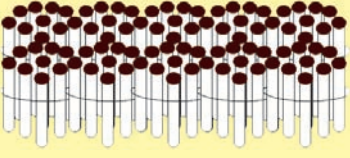

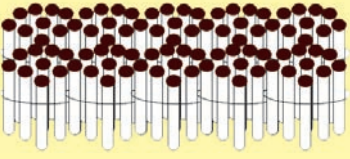

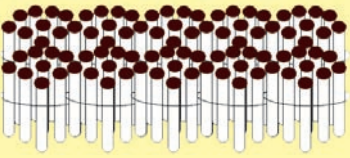
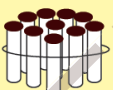
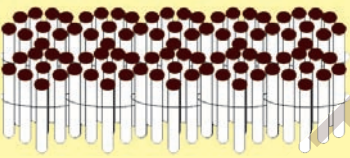
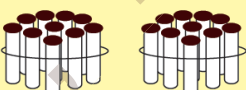
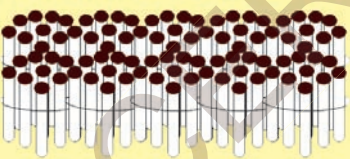
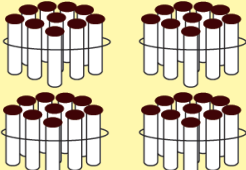
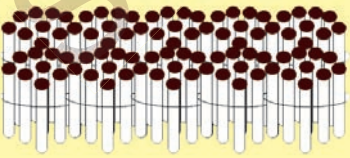
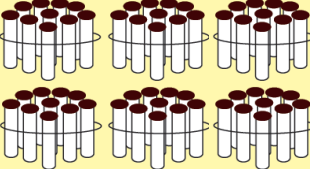

Get your pupils to count in hundreds. Help them to understand writing of numbers 100, 200, 900.

		
<input type="text" value="1"/>	+	<input type="text" value="1"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>
		
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>

<input type="text" value="100"/>	+	<input type="text" value="100"/>	=	<input type="text" value="200"/>
<input type="text" value="200"/>	+	<input type="text" value="100"/>	=	<input type="text" value="300"/>
<input type="text" value="300"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text" value="400"/>
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text" value="100"/>	=	<input type="text" value="500"/>
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text" value="600"/>
<input type="text"/>	+	<input type="text"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="700"/>	+	<input type="text" value="100"/>	=	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="800"/>	+	<input type="text" value="100"/>	=	<input type="text" value="900"/>

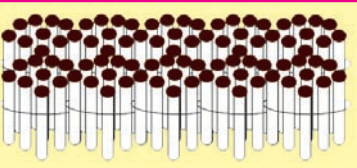

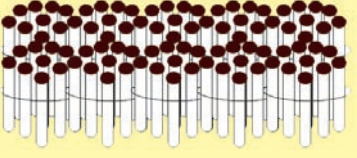

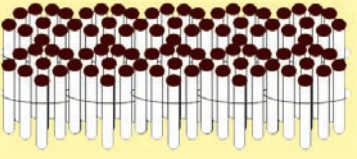

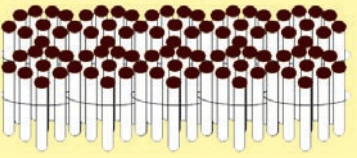

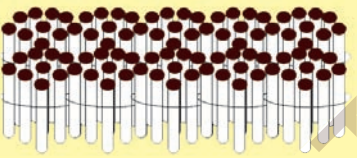
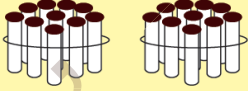
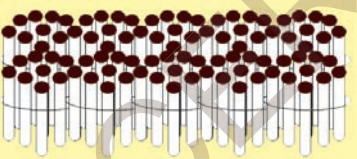
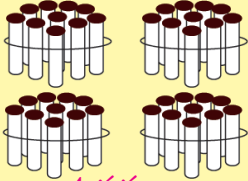
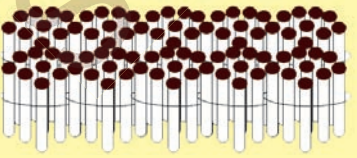
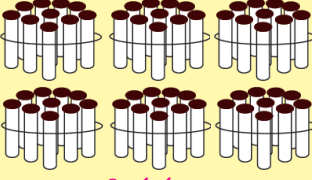



3. Look at the bundles of sticks and the loose sticks. Read the numbers.

 1 hundred		 1 ones	$100 + 0 + 1 = 101$
 1 hundred		 2 ones	$100 + 0 + 2 = 102$
 1 hundred		 9 ones	$100 + 0 + 9 = 109$
 1 hundred	 1 ten		$100 + 10 + 0 = 110$
 1 hundred	 2 tens		$100 + 20 + 0 = 120$
 1 hundred	 4 tens		$100 + 40 + 0 = 140$
 1 hundred	 6 tens	 9 ones	$100 + 60 + 9 = 169$

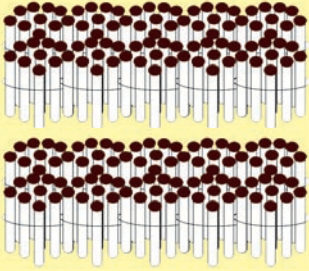
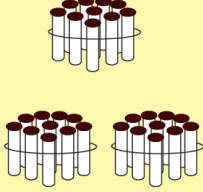

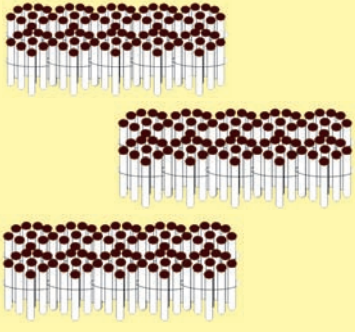
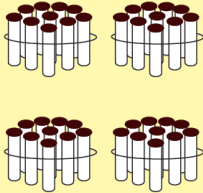

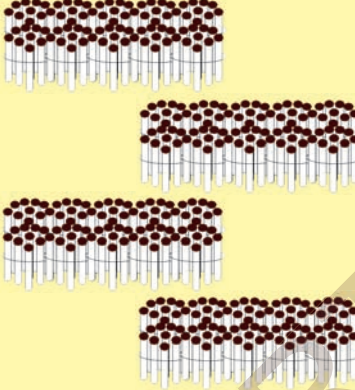
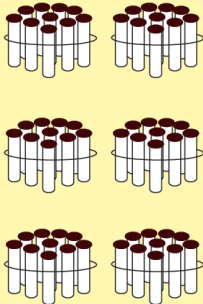

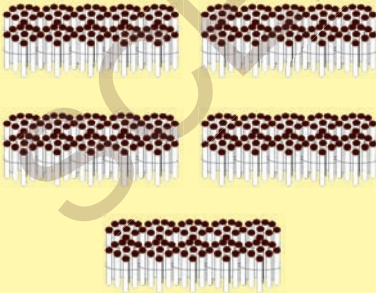
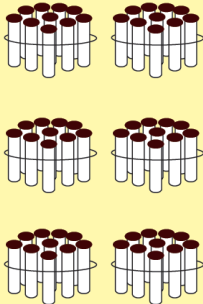


Get your pupils to count in bundles of sticks and the loose sticks in hundreds, tens, ones and help them to understand how to read the numbers from 101 to 169.

 1 వంద		 1 ఒకట్లు	$100 + 0 + 1 = 101$
 1 వంద		 2 ఒకట్లు	$100 + 0 + 2 = 102$
 1 వంద		 9 ఒకట్లు	$100 + 0 + 9 = 109$
 1 వంద	 1 పది		$100 + 10 + 0 = 110$
 1 వంద	 2 పదులు		$100 + 20 + 0 = 120$
 1 వంద	 4 పదులు		$100 + 40 + 0 = 140$
 1 వంద	 6 పదులు	 9 ఒకట్లు	$100 + 60 + 9 = 169$

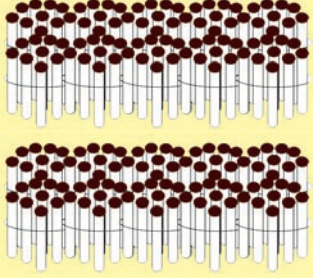
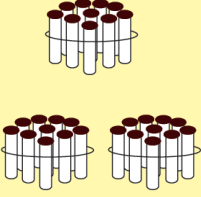

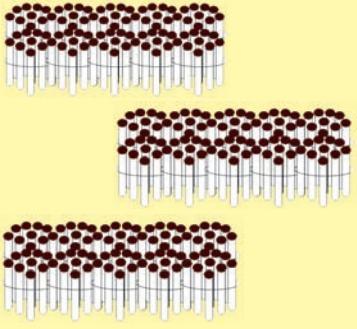
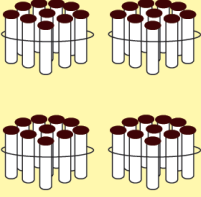
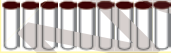
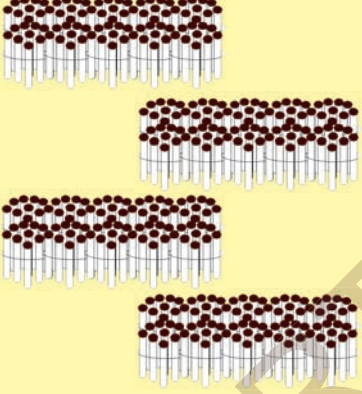
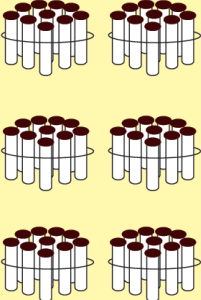

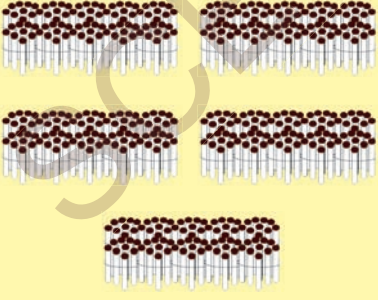
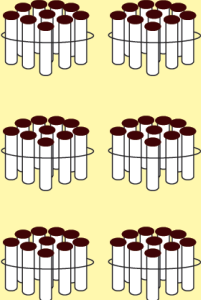


4. Look at the bundles of sticks and the loose sticks. Write the numbers in the blank boxes.

 <p>2 hundreds</p>	 <p>3 tens</p>	 <p>6 ones</p>	$200 + 30 + 6 = 236$
 <p>3 hundreds</p>	 <p>4 tens</p>	 <p>9 ones</p>	$300 + 40 + 9 = \square$
 <p>4 hundreds</p>	 <p>6 tens</p>	 <p>5 ones</p>	$\square + \square + \square = 405$
 <p>5 hundreds</p>	 <p>6 tens</p>		$\square + \square + \square = \square$

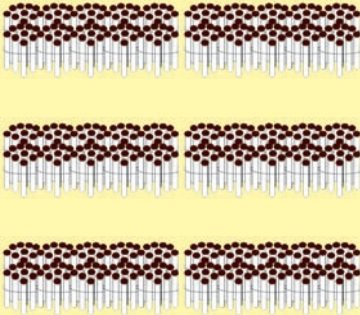
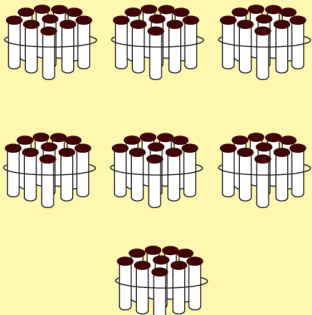

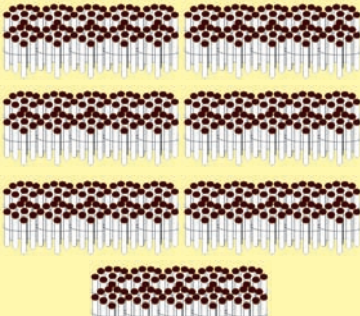
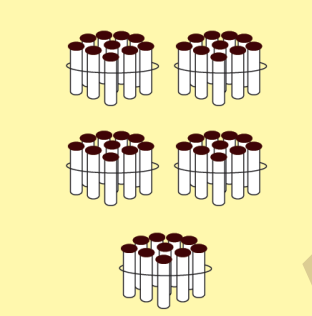

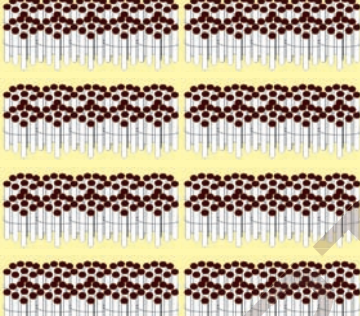
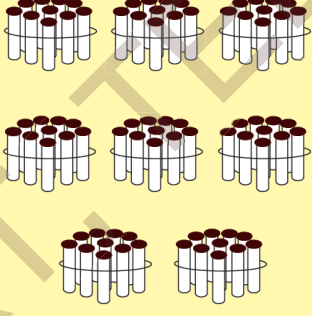

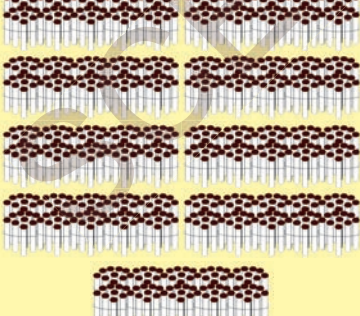
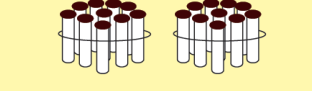



Get your pupils to count in hundreds, tens and ones using bundles of sticks and the loose sticks. Let them understand how to write the numbers from 101 to 999.

 <p>2 వందలు</p>	 <p>3 పదులు</p>	 <p>6 ఒకట్లు</p>	$200 + 30 + 6 = 236$
 <p>3 వందలు</p>	 <p>4 పదులు</p>	 <p>9 ఒకట్లు</p>	$300 + 40 + 9 = \square$
 <p>4 వందలు</p>	 <p>5 పదులు</p>	 <p>5 ఒకట్లు</p>	$\square + \square + \square = 405$
 <p>5 వందలు</p>	 <p>6 పదులు</p>		$\square + \square + \square = \square$

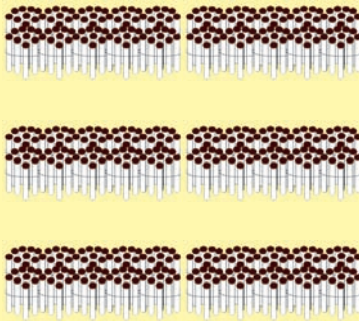
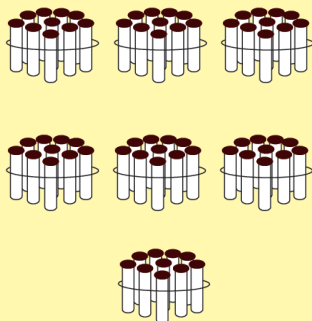

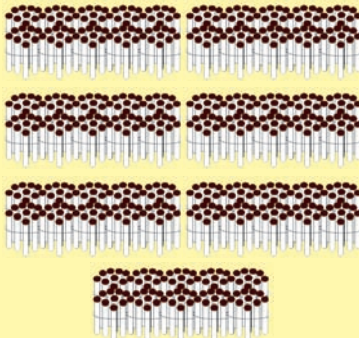
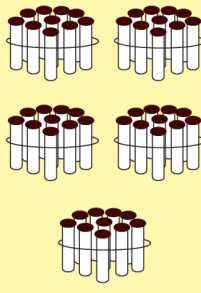

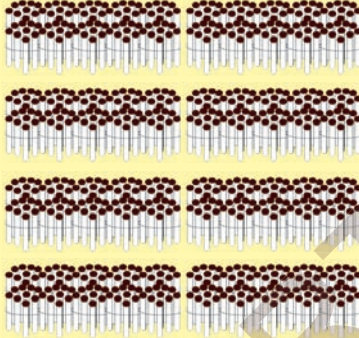
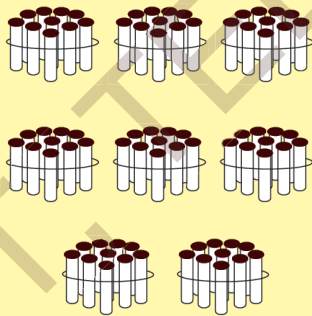

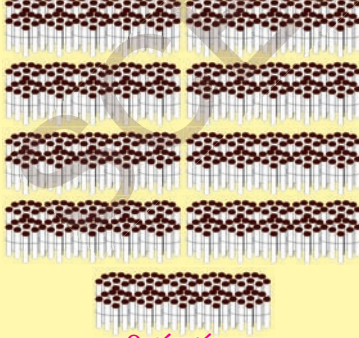
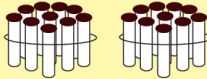



5. Look at the bundles of sticks and the loose sticks. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

 <p>6 hundreds</p>	 <p>7 tens</p>	 <p>1 ones</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>7 hundreds</p>	 <p>5 tens</p>	 <p>5 ones</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>8 hundreds</p>	 <p>8 tens</p>	 <p>2 ones</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>9 hundreds</p>	 <p>2 tens</p>	 <p>9 ones</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$



Get your pupils to count in hundreds, tens and ones using bundles of sticks and the loose sticks. Let them understand how to write the numbers from 101 to 999.

 <p>6 వందలు</p>	 <p>7 పదులు</p>	 <p>1 ఒకట్లు</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>7 వందలు</p>	 <p>5 పదులు</p>	 <p>5 ఒకట్లు</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>8 వందలు</p>	 <p>8 పదులు</p>	 <p>2 ఒకట్లు</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$
 <p>9 వందలు</p>	 <p>2 పదులు</p>	 <p>9 ఒకట్లు</p>	$\square + \square + \square = \square$



6. Observe the following charts that show the place value and the face value of the digits in numbers.

Example-1: Observe the place, place value and face value of the digits in **746**.

Number	7	4	6
Position	hundreds	tens	ones
Place Value	$7 \times 100 = 700$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$6 \times 1 = 6$
Face Value	7	4	6

Example-2: Observe the place, place value and face value of the digits in **805**.

Number	8	0	5
Position	hundreds	tens	ones
Place Value	$8 \times 100 = 800$	$0 \times 10 = 0$	$5 \times 1 = 5$
Face Value	8	0	5

Now write the place, place value and face value of the digits in **504**.

Number	5	0	4
Position	hundreds	tens	ones
Place Value	$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \times \square = \square$
Face Value	\square	\square	\square

Look at the following table. Write the place and place value of the digit.

Number	What is the place of 0?	What is the place value?
420	_____	_____
504	_____	_____

Wherever there is 0 in a number, its place value is 0.



Help your pupils to understand the digits in a number, their place values and face values as shown above. Similarly help them to understand the face value of zero.

ఉదా:

అంకె	7	4	6
స్థానం	వందలు	పదులు	ఒకట్లు
స్థాన విలువ	$7 \times 100 = 700$	$4 \times 10 = 40$	$6 \times 1 = 6$
సహజ విలువ	7	4	6

ఉదా:

అంకె	8	0	5
స్థానం	వందలు	పదులు	ఒకట్లు
స్థాన విలువ	$8 \times 100 = 800$	$0 \times 10 = 0$	$5 \times 1 = 5$
సహజ విలువ	8	0	5

అంకె	5	0	4
స్థానం	వందలు	పదులు	ఒకట్లు
స్థాన విలువ	$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \times \square = \square$	$\square \times \square = \square$
సహజ విలువ	\square	\square	\square


సంఖ్య	'0' ఏ స్థానంలో ఉంది	'0' స్థానవిలువ
420	_____	_____
504	_____	_____

ఒక సంఖ్యలో '0' ఏ స్థానంలో ఉన్నా దాని స్థాన విలువ సున్నాయే.





Observe the following notes and coins. Count in Rs.100, Rs.10 and Re.1.



Rama went to a shop. She purchased some notebooks. She has to pay Rs. 123. She had 2 one-hundred notes, 9 ten rupee notes and 10 one-rupee coins. How many notes and coins should she pay the shopkeeper?



To pay Rs. 123, how many notes and coins should I give the shopkeeper?




To pay Rs. 123
Rama must give hundred - rupee
1 note
2 ten - rupee notes, and
3 one rupee coins.




If she has to pay Rs. 345, how many notes and coins must she give the shopkeeper ?

To pay Rs. 345, Rama must give
3 hundred - rupee notes
4 ten - rupee notes and
5 one - rupee coins.





Help your pupils to understand the short and expanded forms of numbers as, shown above.

రమ దుకాణానికి వెళ్లింది. నోట్ పుస్తకాలు కొన్నది. కొన్న నోట్ పుస్తకాలకు గాను రూ.123 చెల్లించాలి. రమ దగ్గర 100 రూ॥ నోట్లు 2, 10 రూ॥ల నోట్లు 9,1 రూ.నాణాలు 10 మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. 123 రూ॥లు చెల్లించటానికి, నాణాలు, నోట్లు ఎన్నెన్ని ఇవ్వాలి?





రూ॥123 చెల్లించాలంటే
ఏయే నోట్లు, నాణాలు ఎన్ని ఇవ్వాలి.






123 రూ॥లంటే
1 వంద రూ॥లు నోటు
2 పది రూ॥లు నోట్లు
3 ఒక రూ॥ నాణాలు ఇవ్వాలి





ఒక వేళ 345
రూపాయలు
ఇవ్వాలంటే నాణాలు
నోట్లు ఎన్నెన్ని ఇవ్వాలి

345 రూ॥లంటే
3 వంద రూ॥లు నోట్లు
4 పది రూపాయలు నోట్లు
5 రూపాయి నాణాలు ఇవ్వాలి





8. Write the numbers in the expanded form.

Ex

Place value of 2 = 200

Place value of 5 = 50

Place value of 6 = 6

The expanded form of 384 is

Place value of 3 =

Place value of 8 =

Place value of 4 =

The expanded form of is

Place value of 7 =

Place value of 0 =

Place value of 9 =

The expanded form of is

Place value of 6 =

Place value of 5 =

Place value of 0 =

9. Write the number in the short form.

Ex 1:- $400 + 60 + 5 = 465$

4	0	0	
	+	6	0
		+	5
4 6 5			

Ex 2:- $800 + 0 + 5 = 805$

8	0	0	
	+	0	0
		+	5
8 0 5			

1. $900 + 50 + 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

	+		
		+	
 			

2. $600 + 30 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$

	+		
		+	
 			



Help your pupils to understand how to write numbers in the expanded and short forms as shown above.

$2 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} = 200$

$5 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} = 50$

$6 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} = 6$

$3 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$8 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$4 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$7 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$0 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$9 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$6 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$5 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

$0 \text{ యొక్క స్థాన విలువ} =$

ఉదా:- $400 + 60 + 5 = 465$

4	0	0	
	+	6	
		+	5
<hr/>			
4	6	5	

ఉదా:- $800 + 0 + 5 = 805$

8	0	0	
	+	0	
		+	5
<hr/>			
8	0	5	

(1) $900 + 50 + 6 = \dots\dots\dots$

	+		
		+	
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

(2) $600 + 30 + 0 = \dots\dots\dots$

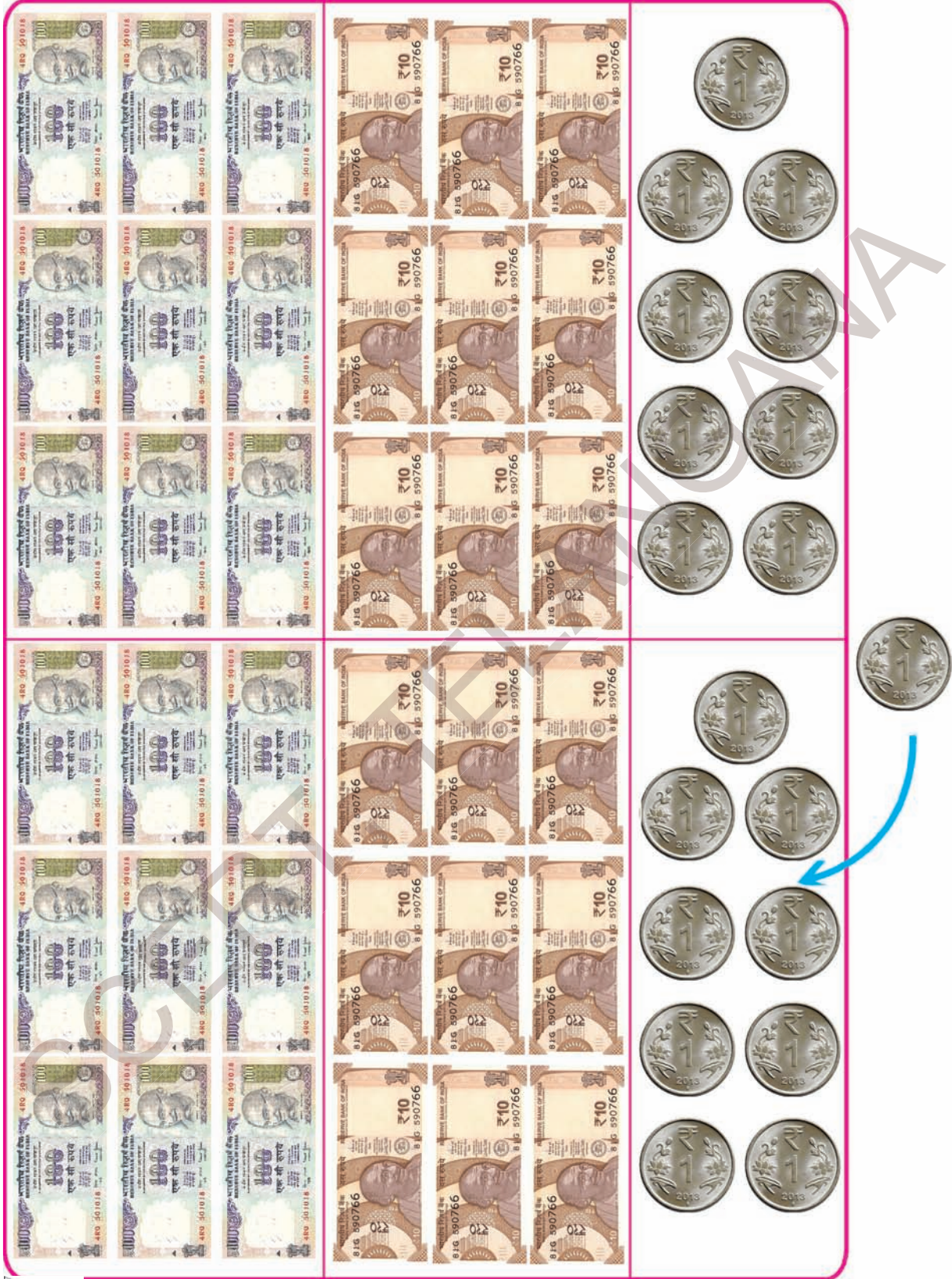
	+		
		+	
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

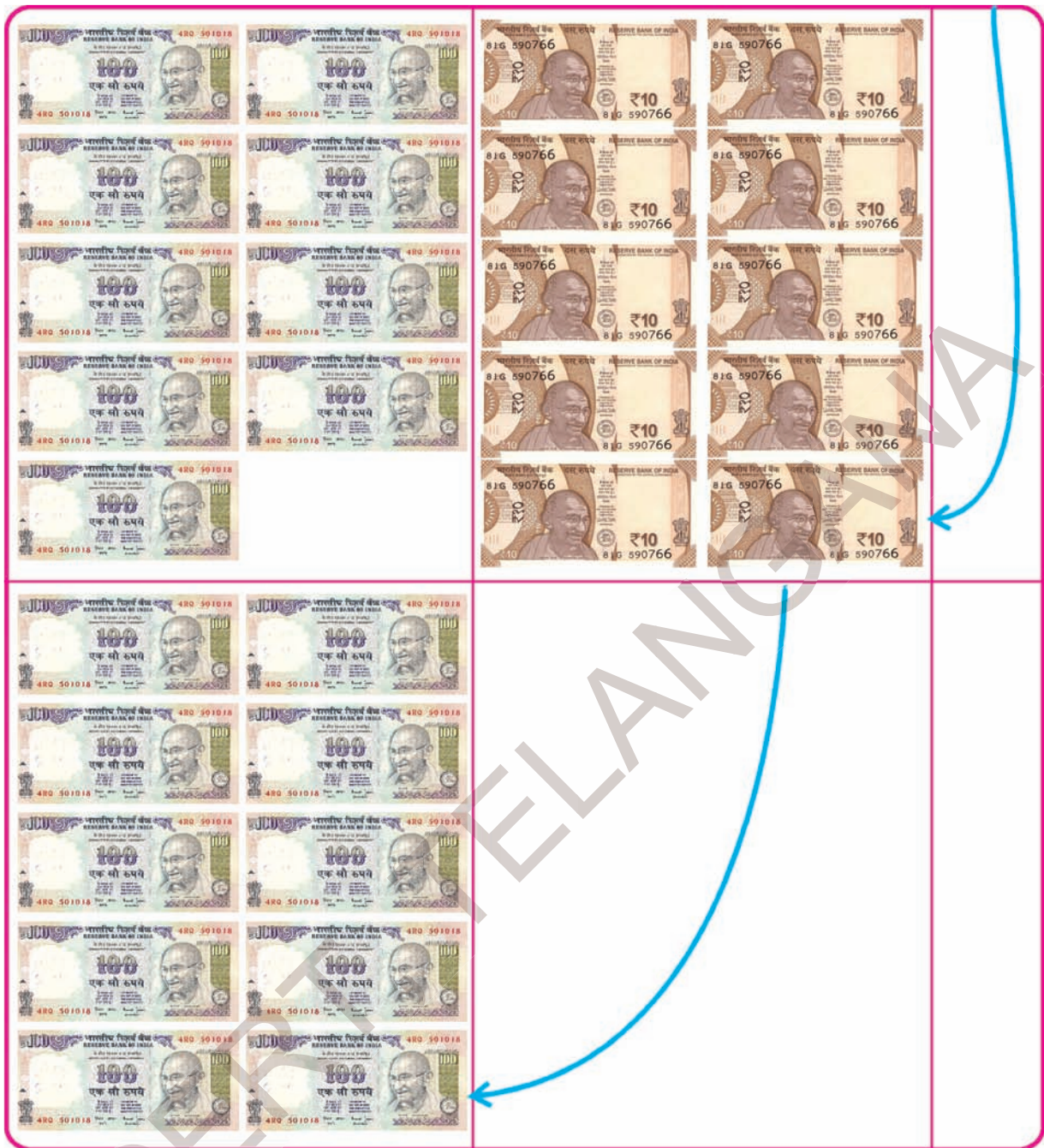


10. Look at the currency notes and coins. Say how much you get if you add one to 999



Get your pupils to observe the currency notes and coins. Introduce the number 1000 to them.





If you add 1 to 999, it becomes 1000.

$$999 + 1 = 1000$$

How many 100s are there in a thousand?

How many 10s are there?

How many ones are there ?

1000 = 10 hundreds, 1000 = 100 tens, 1000 = 1000 ones.

Thousand is a four - digit number.

The last number among three - digit numbers is 999.

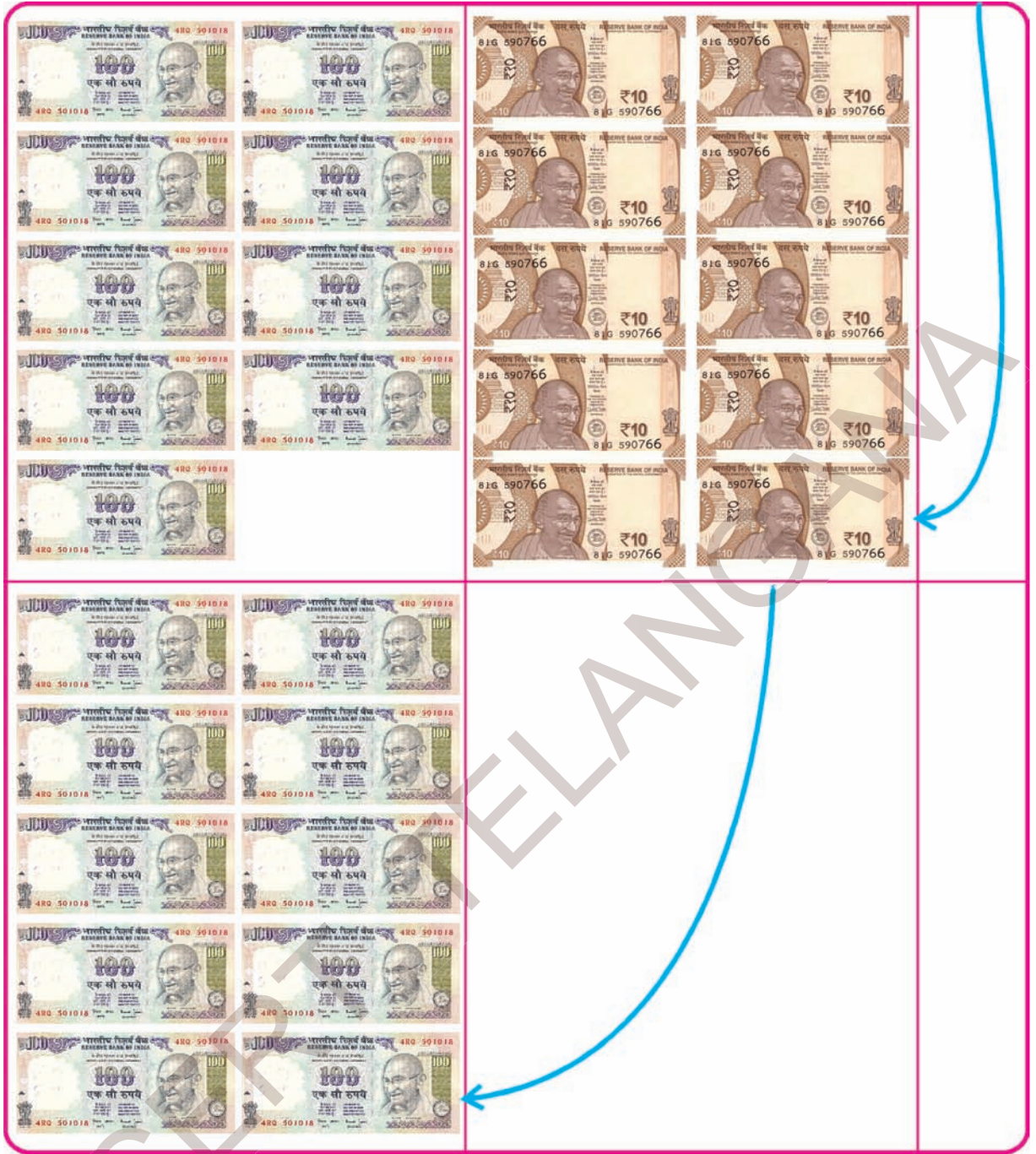
The biggest number among three - digit numbers is 999.

The first number among four - digit numbers is 1000.

The smallest number among four - digit numbers is 1000.



Get your pupils to observe the currency notes and coins. Introduce the number 1000 to them.



999కి 1 కలిపితే 1000 అవుతుంది.

$$999 + 1 = 1000$$

ఒక వేయిలో ఎన్ని 100 లు ఉన్నాయి? ఎన్ని 10 లు ఉన్నాయి? ఎన్ని 1 లు ఉన్నాయి?

1000 = 10 వందలు, 1000 = 100 పదులు, 1000 = 1000 ఒకట్లు.

వేయి 4 అంకెల సంఖ్య

మాడంకెల సంఖ్యలలో చివరిది 999,

మాడంకెల సంఖ్యలలో పెద్దది 999

నాల్గంకెల సంఖ్యలలో మొదటిది 1000,

నాల్గంకెల సంఖ్యలలో చిన్నది 1000





Exercise.

1. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

(a)

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111			114		116	117		119	120
121		123		125	126		128		
131	132			135		137	138		140
141			144			147		149	
151		153			156		158	159	
161			164			167		169	170
171		173			176				
181	182				186				
191				195		197			200

(b)

201		203		205		207		209	210
211			214			217			220
	222			225			228		
231			234		236			239	
		243		245					250
251									260
		263			266				
271			274				278		
	282			285					290
291						297			



Help your pupils to understand the instructions and fill the grids by themselves.



(అ)

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111			114		116	117		119	120
121		123		125	126		128		
131	132			135		137	138		140
141			144			147		149	
151		153			156		158	159	
161			164			167		169	170
171		173			176				
181	182				186				
191				195		197			200

(ఆ)

201		203		205		207		209	210
211			214			217			220
	222			225			228		
231			234		236			239	
		243		245					250
251									260
		263			266				
271			274				278		
	282			285					290
291						297			



(c)

301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
311									320
321									330
									340
									350
									360
									370
									380
									390
									400

(d)

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411									420
421									430
									440
									450
									460
									470
									480
									490
									500



Help your pupils to to fill the grids by themselves as per the instructions.

(ఇ)

301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310
311									320
321									330
									340
									350
									360
									370
									380
									390
									400

(ఈ)

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410
411									420
421									430
									440
									450
									460
									470
									480
									490
									500



(e)

501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
511									520
521									530
									540
									550
									560
									570
									580
									590
									600

(f)

601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611									620
621									630
									640
									650
									660
									670
									680
									690
									700



Help your pupils to solve the exercises by themselves as per the instructions.

(6)

501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510
511									520
521									530
									540
									550
									560
									570
									580
									590
									600

(6)

601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610
611									620
621									630
									640
									650
									660
									670
									680
									690
									700



(g)

701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711									720
721									730
									740
									750
									760
									770
									780
									790
									800

(h)

801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811									820
									830
									840
									850
									860
									870
									880
									890
									900



Help your pupils to solve the exercises by themselves as per the instructions.

(a)

701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710
711									720
721									730
									740
									750
									760
									770
									780
									790
									800

(b)

801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810
811									820
									830
									840
									850
									860
									870
									880
									890
									900



(i)

901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911									920
921									930
									940
									950
									960
									970
									980
									990

2. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

(a)

927	928	
-----	-----	--

(b)

	157	158
--	-----	-----

(c)

646		648
-----	--	-----

(d)

	214	
--	-----	--

(e)

	800	
--	-----	--

(f)

	749	
--	-----	--



Help your pupils to understand the instructions to solve the above problems by themselves.

(బి)

901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910
911									920
921									930
									940
									950
									960
									970
									980
									990

(అ)

927	928	
-----	-----	--

(ఆ)

	157	158
--	-----	-----

(ఇ)

646		648
-----	--	-----

(ఈ)

	214	
--	-----	--

(ఉ)

	800	
--	-----	--

(ఊ)

	749	
--	-----	--



3. Observe the following currency notes and coins. Write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

Ex:



$$300 + 20 + 5 = 325$$



$$\square + \square + \square = \square$$

4. Write the place and place value of the digit underlined in the number.

Number	Place of the digit Underlined	Place value
Example:- <u>2</u> 4 9	hundreds	200
9 <u>0</u> 9		
4 8 <u>7</u>		
<u>5</u> 5 5		

5. Write the number in the expanded form.

Example:- $617 = 600 + 10 + 7$

(a) $918 = \square + \square + \square$

(b) $807 = \square + \square + \square$

(c) $794 = \square + \square + \square$

(d) $543 = \square + \square + \square$

(e) $496 = \square + \square + \square$

(f) $333 = \square + \square + \square$



Help your pupils to understand the instructions to solve the above problems by themselves.

ఉదా:



$$300 + 20 + 5 = 325$$



$$\square + \square + \square = \square$$

<u>2</u> 4 9	వందలు	200
9 <u>0</u> 9		
4 8 <u>7</u>		
<u>5</u> 5 5		

ఉదా: $617 = 600 + 10 + 7$

(అ) $918 = \square + \square + \square$

(ఆ) $807 = \square + \square + \square$

(ఇ) $794 = \square + \square + \square$

(ఈ) $543 = \square + \square + \square$

(ఉ) $496 = \square + \square + \square$

(ఊ) $333 = \square + \square + \square$



6. Write the number in the short form.

Example:-

(a) $700+30+6 =$

(b) $900+50+4 =$

(c) $400+40+4 =$

(d) $900+20+4 =$

(e) $300+10+4 =$

7. Expand the given numbers and write each one in words.

	Expansion	In words
Ex: 175 =	100 + 70 + 5	one hundred and seventy five
(a) 782 =	700 + 80 + 2	
(b) 976 =		
(c) 999 =		
(d) 407 =		
(e) 340 =		

8. Write in digits.

Ex: one hundred and forty three =

(a) two hundred and fifty eight =

(b) three hundred and five =

(c) four hundred and eighty six =

(d) nine hundred and seven =

(e) five hundred and twenty eight =

(f) one hundred and eleven =

(g) eight hundred and ninety eight =



Help your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the above problems by themselves.

(అ) $700+30+6 = \boxed{}$

(ఆ) $900+50+4 = \boxed{}$

(ఇ) $400+40+4 = \boxed{}$

(ఈ) $900+20+4 = \boxed{}$

(ఉ) $300+10+4 = \boxed{}$

175 =	$100 + 70 + 5$	ఒక వంద దెబ్బె ఐదు
(అ) 782 =	$700 + 80 + 2$	
(ఆ) 976 =		
(ఇ) 999 =		
(ఈ) 407 =		
(ఉ) 340 =		

ఒక వంద నలభై మూడు	=	<input type="text" value="143"/>
(అ) రెండు వందల యాభై ఎనిమిది	=	<input type="text"/>
(ఆ) మూడు వందల ఐదు	=	<input type="text"/>
(ఇ) నాలుగు వందల ఎనభై ఆరు	=	<input type="text"/>
(ఈ) తొమ్మిది వందల ఏడు	=	<input type="text"/>
(ఉ) ఐదు వందల ఇరవై ఎనిమిది	=	<input type="text"/>
(ఊ) ఒక వంద పదకొండు	=	<input type="text"/>
(బు) ఎనిమిది వందల తొంభై ఎనిమిది	=	<input type="text"/>



9. Solve the following problems.

1. Write three digit numbers using 4, 6 and 9.

469, 694, 496,,,

2. Write three numbers that have 5 in the hundreds place.

502,,,,,

3. Write 5 numbers between and That have 5 in its tens place.

856,,,,,

4. Identify between which numbers the given numbers lie, put a Look at the example.

Example:-

885	800—850	850—900	750—800
(a) 632	600—650	650—700	700—750
(b) 304	250—300	300—350	350—400
(c) 287	200—300	700—800	600—700
(d) 654	500—600	400—500	600—700
(e) 707	600—700	700—800	800—900

10. Observe the numbers in each series. Write the next 5 numbers for each series. Say the reason.

(a) 100, 200, 300,,,,,

(b) 110, 120, 130,,,,,

(c) 350, 400, 450,,,,,

(d) 400, 425, 450,,,,,

(e) 900, 800, 700,,,,,



Help your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the above problems by themselves.

469, 694, 496,,,

502,,,,,

856,,,,,

	885	800—850	850—900	750—800
(అ)	632	600—650	650—700	700—750
(ఆ)	304	250—300	300—350	350—400
(ఇ)	287	200—300	700—800	600—700
(ఈ)	654	500—600	400—500	600—700
(ఉ)	707	600—700	700—800	800—900

(అ) 100, 200, 300,,,,,

(ఆ) 110, 120, 130,,,,,

(ఇ) 350, 400, 450,,,,,

(ఈ) 400, 425, 450,,,,,

(ఉ) 900, 800, 700,,,,,



11. Match the following.

the biggest 2 - digit number	475
the smallest 3 - digit number	424
a number with 7 in the tens place	99
the place value of 5 in 456	hundreds
the place of 7 in 795	367
the number before 425	100
the face value of 8 in 821	8
the short form of $300 + 60 + 7$	50
the place of 8 in 698	350
the place value of 0 in 705	ones
the number that indicates 3 hundreds, 5 tens and 0 ones	0



Help your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the above problems by themselves.

రెండంకెల మిక్కిలి పెద్ద సంఖ్య	475
మూడంకెల సంఖ్యలలో చిన్నది	424
పదుల స్థానంలో '7' గల ఒక సంఖ్య	99
456 లో 5 స్థాన విలువ	వందలు
795 లో 7 స్థానం	367
425 కు ముందు సంఖ్య	100
821 లో 8 యొక్క సహజ విలువ	8
300 + 60 + 7 సంక్షిప్తరూపం	50
698 లో 8 యొక్క స్థానం	350
705 లో 0 స్థాన విలువ	ఒకట్లు
3 వందలు, 5 పదులు, 0 ఒకట్లు సూచించే సంఖ్య	0



12. Play the game:

CLAP - SNAP - TAP

To snap means to make a sharp noise using your fingers.



SNAP = one (1)

To clap means to hit your open hands to make a sound.



CLAP = ten (10)

To tap means to hit something to make a sound.



TAP = hundred (100)

The teacher must make the above sounds - Snap, Clap and Tap. The pupils must say the numbers based on the sound made by the teacher.

Example:-

TAPS	CLAPS	SNAPS	Place Value			Number
2	5	8	200	50	8	258

In this manner the pupils must say the place value and the numbers as per the sounds made - Snap, Clap, Tap. If any pupil makes a mistake, he is out of the game. The game continues. The one who lasts till the end is declared the winner.



Get your pupils to play this game. Help them to understand the digits and their place values.

స్నాప్ అంటే చిటికె



స్నాప్ = ఒకటి (1)

క్లాప్ అంటే చప్పట్లు



క్లాప్ = పది (10)

టాప్ అంటే బెంచి మీద కొట్టడం.



టాప్ = వంద (100)

పైన చూపిన విధంగా ఉపాధ్యాయుడు స్నాప్, క్లాప్, టాప్ శబ్దాలు చేయాలి. వీటి ఆధారంగా పిల్లలు సంఖ్యలు చెప్పాలి.

ఉదా: -

2	5	8	200	50	8	258

ఇలా స్నాప్, క్లాప్, టాప్ శబ్దాలకు అనుగుణంగా పిల్లలు స్థానవిలువలు, సంఖ్యలు చెప్పాలి. ఒకవేళ స్థాన విలువలు, సంఖ్య తప్పుగా చెపితే అవుటయినట్లు. ఇలా ఆటను కొనసాగించాలి. చివరికి మిగిలిన వారిని విజేతగా ప్రకటించాలి.

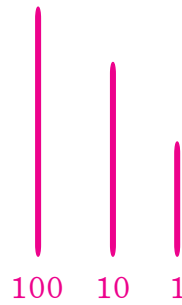


13. Play a game with sticks.

1 long stick = 100

1 medium stick = 10

1 short stick = 1



Two pupils must play this game. Take 9 sticks of long, medium and short sticks (9 sticks each). Have them on your palm, shake them and drop them on the floor. Pick each stick without moving the other sticks. Count the value of sticks that was picked as per the values assigned the sticks given above. Say the total value. If, while picking sticks, other sticks are moved, the second player gets the chance. In this manner the two pupils play alternately. The one who gets a bigger number scores a point.

Example: The sticks picked up

Big sticks	Medium sticks	Short sticks	The number formed
4	6	5	$400 + 60 + 5 = 465$

Play like this one after another. At the end one who gets more points wins the game.

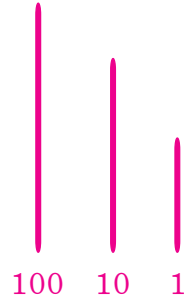


Get your pupils to play this game, as per the instructions. Help them to understand digits and their place values.

1 పెద్ద పుల్ల = 100

1 మధ్య పుల్ల = 10

1 చిన్న పుల్ల = 1



ఈ ఆటను ఇద్దరు ఆడండి. బొమ్మలో చూపినట్లు మూడు రకాల పొడవులుగల పుల్లలు 9 చొప్పున తీసుకోండి. వీటిని రెండు అరచేతులలో ఉంచి అటు, ఇటూ కదుపుతూ నేలపై వేయండి. ఇతర పుల్లలు కదలకుండా ఒక్కొక్కపుల్లను తీయండి. తీసిన పుల్లలను వాటికిచ్చిన విలువల ఆధారంగా లెక్కించండి. మొత్తాన్ని సూచించే సంఖ్యను చెప్పండి. ఒకవేళ పుల్లను తీస్తున్నప్పుడు ఇతర పుల్లలు కదిలితే అవకాశం ఎదుటివారికి ఇవ్వండి. ఒకరి తరువాత ఒకరు ఆడుతూ ప్రతి సారి పెద్దసంఖ్య ఏర్పరచినవారికి ఒక పాయింటివ్వాలి.

ఉదా: తీసిన పుల్లలు

4	6	5	$400 + 60 + 5 = 465$

ఒకరి తరువాత ఒకరు ఆటను కొనసాగించండి. ఇలా 5 లేదా ఆరుసార్లు ఆడండి. చివరికి పాయింట్లు ఎక్కువ వచ్చినవారు గెలిచినట్లు.



4 Comparing Three-Digit Numbers



1. Look at the notes and coins. Say which are of more value and which are of less value.

One day Rangamma and Sitamma sold vegetables at the weekly market. They got the following notes and coins shown under their names. Who earned more ?



Rangamma



Sitamma



Rangamma earned :

Sitamma earned :



Get your pupils to compare three-digit numbers using notes and coins. Help them to understand the process of comparison.



రంగమ్మ, సీతమ్మ సంతలో కూరగాయలు అమ్మారు. వారికి కింది విధంగా నోట్లు, నాణాలు వచ్చాయి. ఎవరు ఎక్కువ సంపాదించారు?



రంగమ్మ



సీతమ్మ



రంగమ్మ సంపాదించినది :

సీతమ్మ సంపాదించినది :



In 452, there are 4 hundreds

In 381, there are 3 hundreds.

Rs. 300 is less than Rs. 400, It means Rangamma earned more.

Rs. 381 is less than Rs.452, that is $381 < 452$ or

Rs. 452 is more than Rs.381, that is $452 > 381$

On another day, Rangamma and Sitamma sold vegetables and they got the following notes and coins. How much was earned by each of them?



Rangamma earned :

Sitamma earned :

It means they earned equally.

$$216 = 216$$



Get your pupils to compare three-digit numbers using notes and coins. Help them to understand the process of comparison.

452 లో వందలు 4 ఉన్నాయి.

381 లో వందలు 3 ఉన్నాయి.

రూ.400 కన్నా, రూ.300 తక్కువ. అంటే రంగమ్మ ఎక్కువ సంపాదించింది.

రూ.452 కంటే రూ.381 చిన్నది. అనగా $381 < 452$ లేదా

రూ.381 కంటే రూ.452 పెద్దది. అనగా $452 > 381$

మరొకరోజు రంగమ్మ, సీతమ్మ కూరగాయలు అమ్మగా కింది విధంగా నోట్లు, నాణాలు వచ్చాయి. ఎవరు ఎంత సంపాదించినట్లు?

రంగమ్మ



సీతమ్మ









రంగమ్మ సంపాదించినది :

సీతమ్మ సంపాదించినది :

అనగా ఇద్దరు సమానంగా సంపాదించారు. $216 = 216$



2. Look at the notes and coins shown below. Say which are more and which are less.

354			
321			

In 354 and 321 there are equal number of hundreds.

Now let us observe the tens.

In 354 there are 5 tens.

In 321 there are 2 tens.

There are more tens in 354 than 321.

Therefore 354 is bigger.

We say 354 is bigger than 321

We write $354 > 321$







In the same manner 321 is less than 354

We write it as $321 < 354$

In 3-digit numbers, if the hundreds are the same, the one with more tens is bigger.



Get your pupils to compare three- digit numbers using notes and coins. Help them to understand the process of comparison.

<p>354</p>			
<p>321</p>			

354, 321 లో వందలు సమానంగా ఉన్నాయి.

ఇప్పుడు పదులను పరిశీలించండి.

354 లో 5 పదులున్నాయి. 321 లో 2 పదులున్నాయి.

354 లో, 321 లో కంటే పదులు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి.

కావున 354 పెద్ద సంఖ్య.

దీనిని 321 కన్నా 354 పెద్దది అని చదువుతాం.







$$354 > 321$$

అలాగే 354 కన్నా 321 చిన్నది అని చదువుతాం.

$$321 < 354$$



3. Look at the notes and coins shown below. Say which are more and which are less.

<p>231</p>			
<p>235</p>			

In both 231 and 235, the hundreds and tens are equal.

Now observe the ones.

In 231 there are 1 ones.

In 235 there are 5 ones.

Therefore 235 is bigger.







It means 235 is bigger than 231.

231 is smaller than 235.

In three-digit numbers, if hundreds and tens are equal, the one with more ones is the bigger number.



Get your pupils to compare three-digit numbers using notes and coins. Help them to understand the process of comparison.

231			
235			

231, 235 లో వందలు, పదులు సమానంగా ఉన్నాయి.

ఇప్పుడు ఒకట్లను పరిశీలించండి. 231 లో 1 ఒకట్లున్నాయి.

235 లో 5 ఒకట్లున్నాయి.

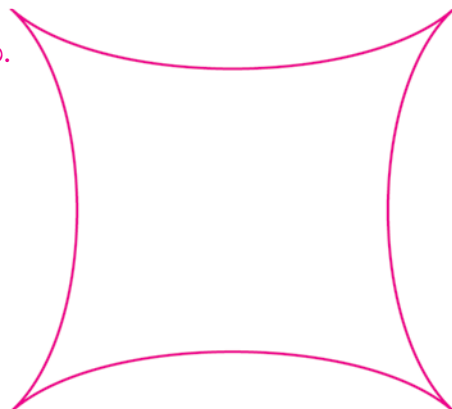
231 లో కంటే 235 లో ఒకట్లు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి.

కావున 235 పెద్ద సంఖ్య.

అనగా 231 కన్నా 235 పెద్దది.



లేదా 235 కంటే 231 చిన్నది.





Exercise

1. Identify the bigger number and mark it ‘ > ’.

Ex 294, 319

(A) 756, 432

(B) 670, 679

(C) 550, 543

(D) 856, 851

2. Identify the smaller number and draw \bigcirc around it.

Ex \bigcirc 738, 769

(A) 463, 154

(B) 537, 645

(C) 248, 264

(D) 707, 705

3. Write the correct symbol > < in the blank boxes.

Ex - 304 > 201;

475 < 616;

254 = 254

(A)	620	<input type="text"/>	580
(B)	937	<input type="text"/>	975
(C)	763	<input type="text"/>	746
(D)	864	<input type="text"/>	953

(E)	520	<input type="text"/>	520
(F)	987	<input type="text"/>	965
(G)	736	<input type="text"/>	746
(H)	864	<input type="text"/>	864

4. Write the following sets of numbers in ascending and descending orders.

	Numbers	Ascending orders	Descending order
Ex:-	367, 212, 684, 801	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(A)	405, 408, 500, 306	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(B)	684, 648, 635, 653	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(C)	339, 333, 337, 335	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(D)	569, 575, 557, 596	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



Help your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Get them to solve the problems by themselves.



	294,	319
(అ)	756,	432
(ఆ)	670,	679
(ఇ)	550,	543
(ఈ)	856,	851

	738,	769
(అ)	463,	154
(ఆ)	537,	645
(ఇ)	248,	264
(ఈ)	707,	705

> <

ఉదా:- 304 > 201;

475 < 616;

254 = 254

(అ)	620	<input type="text"/>	580
(ఆ)	937	<input type="text"/>	975
(ఇ)	763	<input type="text"/>	746
(ఈ)	864	<input type="text"/>	953

(ఉ)	520	<input type="text"/>	520
(ఊ)	987	<input type="text"/>	965
(ఎ)	736	<input type="text"/>	746
(ఏ)	864	<input type="text"/>	864

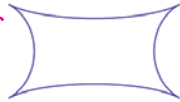
	సంఖ్యలు	ఆరోహణక్రమం	అవరోహణక్రమం
ఉదా:-	367, 212, 684, 801	212 367 684 801	801 684 367 212
(అ)	405, 408, 500, 306	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(ఆ)	684, 648, 635, 653	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(ఇ)	339, 333, 337, 335	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(ఈ)	569, 575, 557, 596	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>



5. Write three-digit numbers using 7, 8 and 9.

789 

The smallest of these numbers



The biggest is



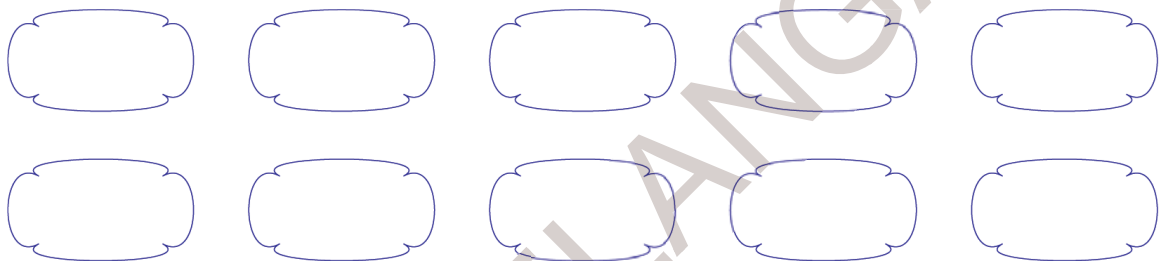
The ascending order of these numbers:



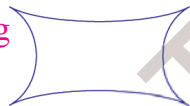
The descending order is:



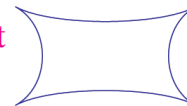
6. Write the 10 three-digit numbers which have 9 in the tens place.



The biggest among these numbers is



The smallest number is

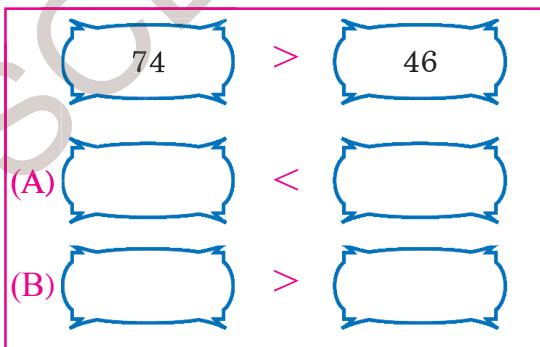


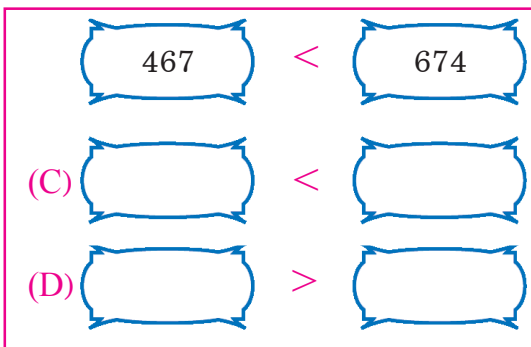
7. Write 3 two-digit numbers and 3 three-digit numbers using 7, 4 and 6.

Ex: Two - digit numbers 74, 67, 46,,,

Three - digit numbers 476, 467, 674,,,

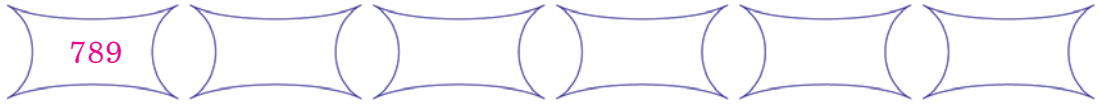
Now write numbers correctly in the blank boxes according to the symbol $>$ (or) $<$ between the boxes.

Ex: 

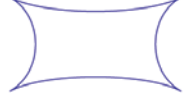
Ex: 



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each exercise. Let them solve the problems by themselves.



వీటిలో చిన్న సంఖ్య



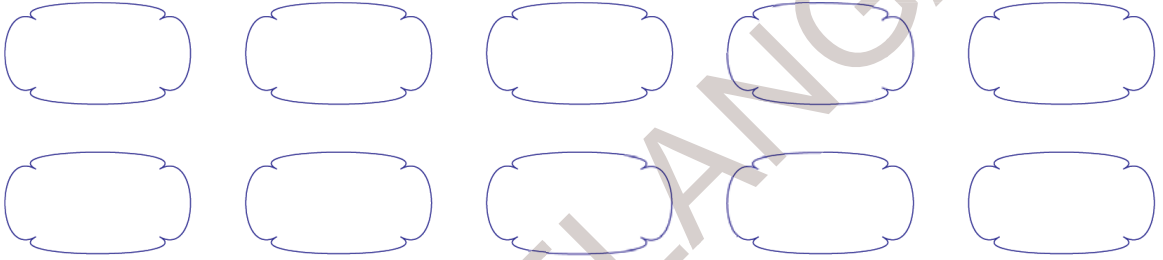
పెద్ద సంఖ్య



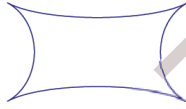
పై సంఖ్యల ఆరోహణ క్రమం :



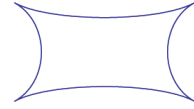
అవరోహణ క్రమం :



వీటిలో చిన్న సంఖ్య



పెద్ద సంఖ్య



ఉదా: రెండంకెల సంఖ్యలు : 74, 67, 46,

మూడంకెల సంఖ్యలు : 476, 467, 674,

ఉదా:

	74	>	46
(అ)		<	
(ఆ)		>	

ఉదా:

	467	<	674
(ఇ)		<	
(ఈ)		>	



5 Addition of Numbers



Look at the candles. Say what their total is.



How many candles are there?

Sitamma and Ramulamma make candles. One day Sitamma made 34 and Ramulamma made 25 candles. They wanted to sell them.

They counted the candles they made as shown below.

Sitamma

3 tens 4 ones = 30 + 4

Ramulamma

2 tens 5 ones = 20 + 5

5 tens 9 ones = 50 + 9 = 59

We can add the above numbers in a different way also.

	T	O	
	3	4	
On adding tens	+2	5	On adding ones
3 + 2 = 5	5	9	4 + 5 = 9





Get your pupils to understand the process of adding numbers. Let them add numbers as shown above.





సీతమ్మ, రాములమ్మలు కొవ్వొత్తులు తయారుచేస్తారు. ఒకరోజు సీతమ్మ 34, రాములమ్మ 25 కొవ్వొత్తులు తయారుచేశారు. ఇద్దరు కొవ్వొత్తులు కలిపి అమ్మాలని అనుకున్నారు. మొత్తం ఎన్ని కొవ్వొత్తులు తయారుచేసారో తెలుసుకోవడానికి కింది విధంగా లెక్కించారు. వారు పది కొవ్వొత్తులు ఉండే ప్యాకెట్లు చేశారు.

సీతమ్మ

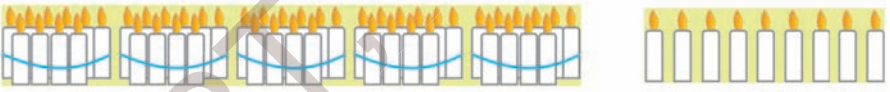


3 పదులు 4 ఒకట్లు = 30 + 4

రాములమ్మ



2 పదులు 5 ఒకట్లు = 20 + 5



5 పదులు 9 ఒకట్లు = 50 + 9 = 59

పై కూడికను ఇలా కూడా చేయవచ్చు.

పదులు కూడగా
 $3 + 2 = 5$

ప	ఒ
3	4
+2	5
5	9

ఒకట్లు కూడగా
 $4 + 5 = 9$





Exercise

1. Add the following pairs of numbers using bundles of sticks.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(A)} \quad 52 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(B)} \quad 24 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(C)} \quad 30 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(D)} \quad 52 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(E)} \quad 18 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(F)} \quad 16 \\ + 33 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(G)} \quad 37 \\ + 51 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(H)} \quad 13 \\ + 81 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(I)} \quad 71 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(J)} \quad 30 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(K)} \quad 62 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(L)} \quad 34 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(M)} \quad 12 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(N)} \quad 14 \\ + 63 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(O)} \quad 35 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(P)} \quad 25 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(Q)} \quad 55 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(R)} \quad 43 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(S)} \quad 40 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(T)} \quad 60 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(U)} \quad 15 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(V)} \quad 12 \\ + 53 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(W)} \quad 66 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(X)} \quad 56 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction. Let them solve the problems by themselves.



$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(అ)} \quad 52 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఆ)} \quad 24 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఇ)} \quad 30 \\ + 24 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఈ)} \quad 52 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఉ)} \quad 18 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఊ)} \quad 16 \\ + 33 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఎ)} \quad 37 \\ + 51 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఏ)} \quad 13 \\ + 81 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఐ)} \quad 71 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఒ)} \quad 30 \\ + 20 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఓ)} \quad 62 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఔ)} \quad 34 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(క)} \quad 12 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(గ)} \quad 14 \\ + 63 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(చ)} \quad 35 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఝ)} \quad 25 \\ + 40 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ట)} \quad 55 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ఠ)} \quad 43 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(డ)} \quad 40 \\ + 38 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ణ)} \quad 60 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(త)} \quad 15 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(థ)} \quad 12 \\ + 53 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ద)} \quad 66 \\ + 13 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(ధ)} \quad 56 \\ + 12 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$



2. Observe the example. Add the given numbers in the same way.

Ex:- $23 = \boxed{2} \text{ tens} + \boxed{3} \text{ ones} = \boxed{20} + \boxed{3} = \boxed{23}$

$32 = \boxed{3} \text{ tens} + \boxed{2} \text{ ones} = \boxed{30} + \boxed{2} = \boxed{32}$

+

$= \boxed{5} \text{ tens} + \boxed{5} \text{ ones} = \boxed{50} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{55}$

A

$45 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

$24 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

+

$\boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

B

$54 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

$24 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

+

$\boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones} = \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

Add the following pairs of numbers..

(A) $46 + 23$

(B) $37 + 52$

(C) $30 + 66$

(D) $45 + 54$

(E) $18 + 20$

(F) $26 + 32$

(G) $54 + 25$

(H) $47 + 12$

(I) $34 + 32$

(J) $68 + 21$

(K) $52 + 25$

(L) $16 + 71$

(M) $72 + 10$

(N) $84 + 12$

(O) $69 + 20$

(P) $26 + 62$



Get your pupils to understand the instructions and let them solve the above problems by themselves.

ఉదా: $23 = 20$ పదులు + 3 ఒకట్లు = $20 + 3 = 23$

$32 = 30$ పదులు + 2 ఒకట్లు = $30 + 2 = 32$

+

$= 50$ పదులు + 5 ఒకట్లు = $50 + 5 = 55$

$45 = \square$ పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

$24 = \square$ పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

+

\square పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

$54 = \square$ పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

$24 = \square$ పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

+

\square పదులు + \square ఒకట్లు = $\square + \square = \square$

(అ) $46 + 23$

(ఆ) $37 + 52$

(ఇ) $30 + 66$

(ఈ) $45 + 54$

(ఉ) $18 + 20$

(ఊ) $26 + 32$

(ఎ) $54 + 25$

(ఏ) $47 + 12$

(ఐ) $34 + 32$

(ఒ) $68 + 21$

(ఓ) $52 + 25$

(ఔ) $16 + 71$

(క) $72 + 10$

(గ) $84 + 12$

(చ) $69 + 20$

(జ) $26 + 62$



Add the numbers given on the left. Draw ○ around the total of them.

Example

$42 + 26$
$75 + 24$
$22 + 6$
$51 + 17$
$43 + 6$
$25 + 31$

62	68	88
99	89	79
28	48	38
78	68	88
49	59	69
66	46	56

Add the numbers shown below and write their total.

A) Add 10

B) Add 14

Add the numbers in the columns and rows. Write the totals as shown in the example

+	21	32	24	34
13	■			
14				
15				

Ex:- $13 + 21 = 34$

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for the above problems. Let them solve them by themselves.



$42 + 26$
$75 + 24$
$22 + 6$
$51 + 17$
$43 + 6$
$25 + 31$

62	68	88
99	89	79
28	48	38
78	68	88
49	59	69
66	46	56

(అ) 10 ను కూడండి.

20	$+10$	30
25		
36		
48		

(ఆ) 14 ను కూడండి.

32	$+14$	46
40		
53		
65		

+	21	32	24	34
13	■			
14				
15				

ఉదా: $13 + 21 = 34$

.....

.....

.....

.....

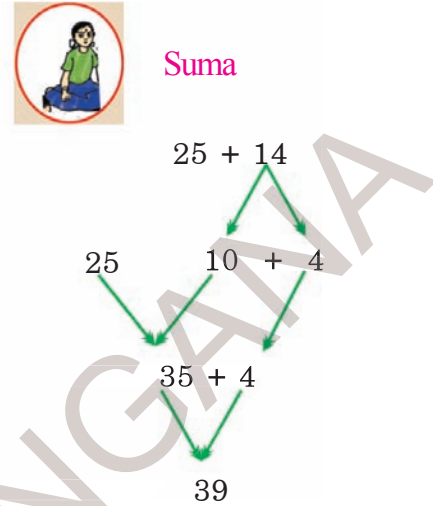
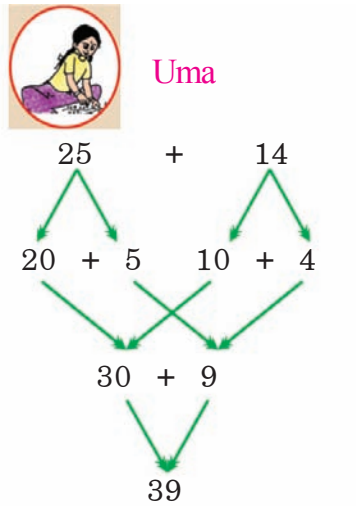
.....

.....



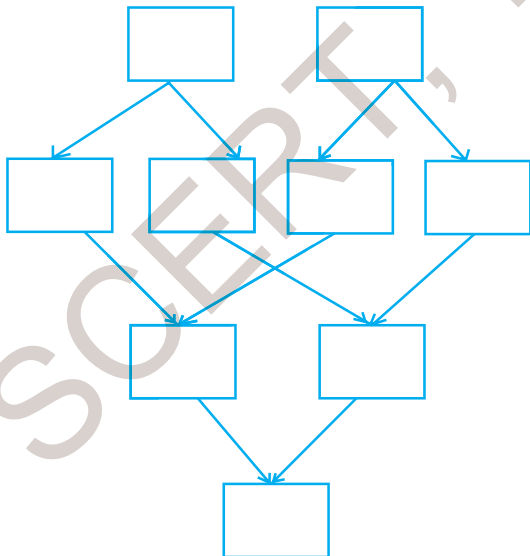
Observe how Uma and Suma added the numbers, orally.

Example

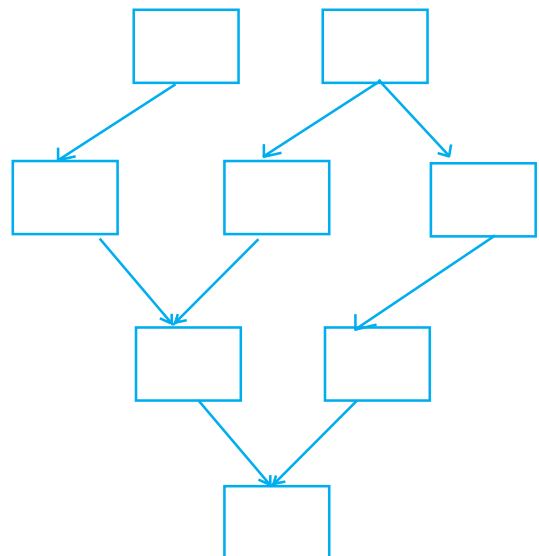


You also add the following numbers as shown above.

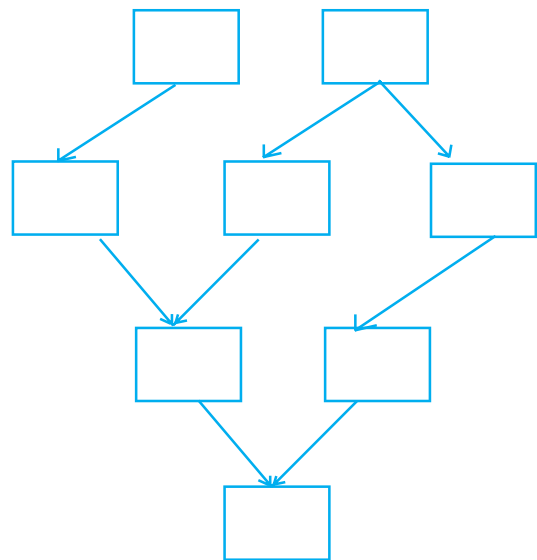
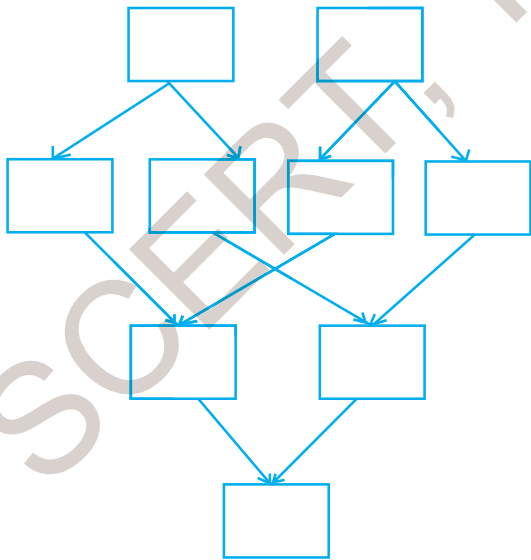
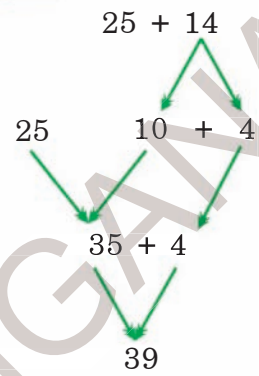
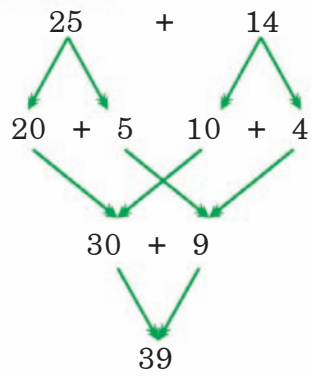
(A)




(B)



Get your pupils to understand the instruction and let them solve problems by themselves.



Look at the following chart. There are 4 pairs of numbers in each row. The total of one of those pair is different. Identify and draw  around it. Observe the example.

Ex	$43 + 3;$	$33 + 13;$	$23 + 23;$	$33 + 14$
A)	$26 + 12;$	$21 + 17;$	$24 + 34;$	$18 + 20$
B)	$52 + 7;$	$57 + 2;$	$51 + 6;$	$50 + 9$
C)	$50 + 10;$	$50 + 20;$	$30 + 30;$	$40 + 20$
D)	$16 + 33;$	$15 + 34;$	$23 + 36;$	$17 + 32$

Play the game.



- Ten pupils can play this game.
- Make 50 paper slips with numbers 1 to 50 on them. Put them in a box.
- Each pupil picks up 2 slips. Add the two numbers on the slips.
- The pupil whose total is least is out of the game.
- The other pupils pick up two slips each and continue the game.
- The pupil who remains till the end is the winner.



Get your pupils to play the game as per the instructions. Let them understand adding numbers orally. Let them also identify errors made by others.



	$43 + 3;$	$33 + 13;$	$23 + 23;$	$33 + 14$
(అ)	$26 + 12;$	$21 + 17;$	$24 + 34;$	$18 + 20$
(ఆ)	$52 + 7;$	$57 + 2;$	$51 + 6;$	$50 + 9$
(ఇ)	$50 + 10;$	$50 + 20;$	$30 + 30;$	$40 + 20$
(ఈ)	$16 + 33;$	$15 + 34;$	$23 + 36;$	$17 + 32$



*ఈ ఆటను 10 మంది వరకు ఆడండి.

* 1 నుండి 50 వరకు సంఖ్యలు గల చీటీలు తయారుచేసి చుట్టి ఒక డబ్బాలో వేయండి.

* ఒక్కొక్క విద్యార్థి ఒకేసారి రెండు చీటీలు తీయండి. రెండింటి మొత్తం కూడండి.

* ఎవరు తీసిన చీటీల్లోని సంఖ్యల మొత్తం తక్కువనో వారు ఔటయినట్లు.

* మిగతావారు మళ్లీ చీటీలు తీయండి. ఆటను కొనసాగించండి.

* ఆటలో చివరి వరకు మిగిలిన విద్యార్థి గెలిచినట్లు.



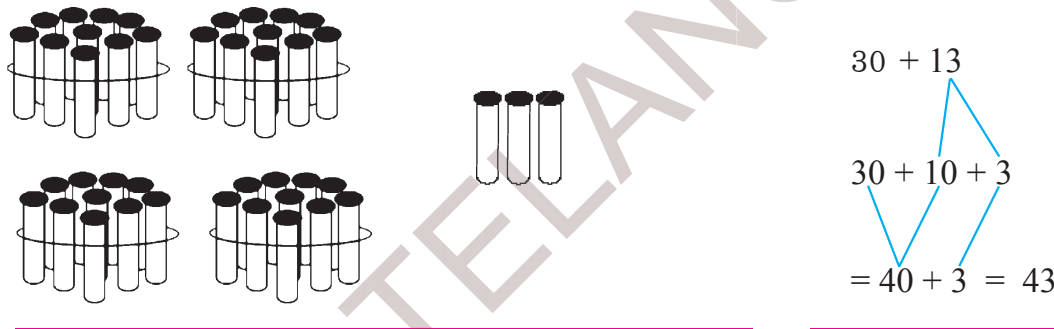
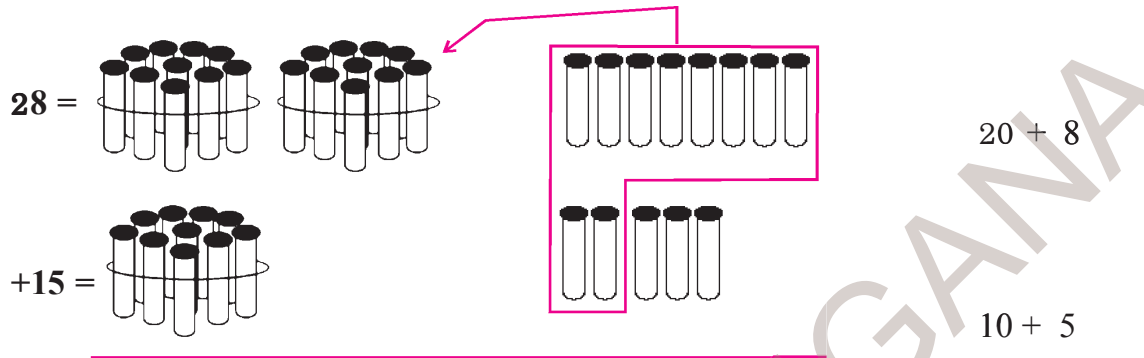
6 Addition of Numbers (with Regrouping/Carry over)



Say how much they have together.

Ramu has Rs. 28. Ranga has Rs. 15. Let us find out how much they have together.

Let us solve the above problem using bundles and loose sticks.



We can solve the above problem in this way also.

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 = 2 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones} \\ + 15 = 1 \text{ ten} + 5 \text{ ones} \\ \hline = 3 \text{ tens} + 13 \text{ ones} \\ = 3 \text{ tens} + 10 \text{ ones} + 3 \text{ ones} \\ = 3 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ ten} + 3 \text{ ones} \\ \hline = 4 \text{ tens} + 3 \text{ ones} = 40 + 3 = 43 \end{array}$$



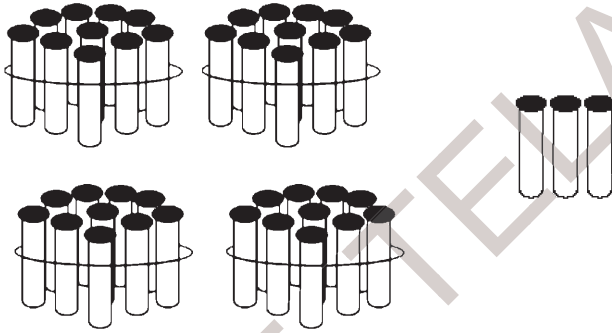
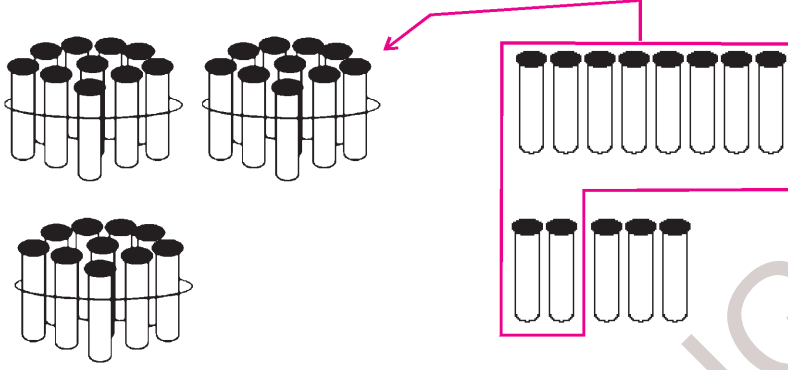
Ten ones are equal to one ten, aren't they?



Get your pupils to use notes and coins or bundles of sticks and loose sticks to add numbers when regrouping/carry over is done. Let them solve the problems on the next page.



రాము వద్ద ₹ 28, రంగని వద్ద ₹ 15 ఉన్నాయి. వారి వద్ద గల మొత్తం రూపాయలెన్నో తెలుసుకుందాం.



$$30 + 13$$

$$30 + 10 + 3$$

$$= 40 + 3 = 43$$

$$28 = 2 \text{ పదులు} + 8 \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$+ 15 = 1 \text{ పది} + 5 \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$= 3 \text{ పదులు} + 13 \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$= 3 \text{ పదులు} + 10 \text{ ఒకట్లు} + 3 \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$= 3 \text{ పదులు} + 1 \text{ పది} + 3 \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$= 4 \text{ పదులు} + 3 \text{ ఒకట్లు} = 40 + 3 = 43$$

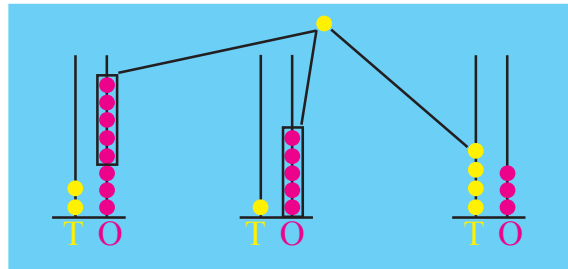


పది ఒకట్లు అంటే ఒక పదికి సమానం కదా!



Observe how the two numbers are added.

Ten Ones



When we add tens

2 tens + 1 ten = 3 tens

3 tens + 1 ten = 4 tens

T	O
1	
2	8
+ 1	5
4	3

When we add ones

8 ones + 5 ones = 13 ones

13 ones = 1 ten + 3 ones

Example

	T	O
	1	
	3	9
+	4	3
<hr/>		
Answer:	8	2
<hr/>		

Answer:

(A)

	T	O
	4	5
+	4	9
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

(B)

	T	O
	2	7
+	5	6
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

(C)

	T	O
	7	9
+	1	8
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

(D)

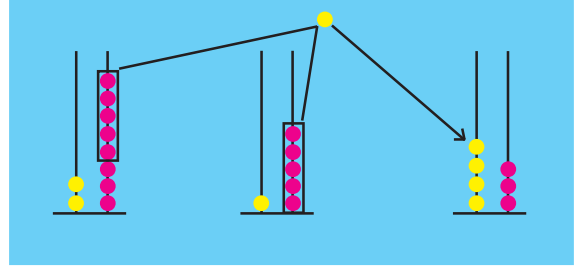
	T	O
	6	3
+	2	8
<hr/>		
<hr/>		

(E)

	T	O
	5	9
+	3	2
<hr/>		
<hr/>		



Get your pupils to understand addition of digits in ones place and those in tens place. Let them solve all the problems by themselves.



పదులను కూడగా

2 పదులు + 1 పది = 3 పదులు

3 పదులు + 1 పది = 4 పదులు

ప	ఒ
1	8
2	8
+ 1	5
4	3

ఒకట్లను కూడగా

8 ఒకట్లు + 5 ఒకట్లు = 13 ఒకట్లు

13 ఒకట్లు = 1 పది + 3 ఒకట్లు

ప	ఒ
1	
3	9
+ 4	3
<hr/>	
8	2
<hr/>	

జవాబు

అ)

ప	ఒ
4	5
+ 4	9
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

ఆ)

ప	ఒ
2	7
+ 5	6
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

ఇ)

ప	ఒ
7	9
+ 1	8
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

ఈ)

ప	ఒ
6	3
+ 2	8
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

ఉ)

ప	ఒ
5	9
+ 3	2
<hr/>	
<hr/>	





Exercise

Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

(A) How much is

$$48 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$$28 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$\boxed{} \text{ ten}$	+	$\boxed{} \text{ ones}$		T	O
				○	
				4	8
				+2	8
<hr/>					
$\boxed{}$	+	$\boxed{}$	→		
<hr/>					

(B) How much is

$$24 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$$49 = \boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ tens} + \boxed{} \text{ ones}$$

$\boxed{} \text{ ten}$	+	$\boxed{} \text{ ones}$		T	O
				○	
				2	4
				+4	9
<hr/>					
$\boxed{}$	+	$\boxed{}$	→		
<hr/>					



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for problems 1 to 9. Let them solve the problems by themselves.



$$48 = \boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$28 = \boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{0} \\ 4 \ 8 \\ +2 \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} \longrightarrow$$

$$24 = \boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$49 = \boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\boxed{} \text{ పదులు} + \boxed{} \text{ ఒకట్లు}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{0} \\ 2 \ 4 \\ +4 \ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} \longrightarrow$$



Add the numbers using bundles of sticks and loose sticks.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a)} \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ +2 \quad 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b)} \quad 3 \quad 6 \\ +4 \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(c)} \quad 5 \quad 6 \\ +2 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(d)} \quad 7 \quad 4 \\ + \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(e)} \quad 4 \quad 5 \\ +2 \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(f)} \quad 5 \quad 4 \\ +3 \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(g)} \quad 2 \quad 7 \\ +4 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(h)} \quad 5 \quad 3 \\ +3 \quad 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(i)} \quad 6 \quad 1 \\ +2 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(j)} \quad 2 \quad 7 \\ +5 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(k)} \quad 7 \quad 3 \\ +1 \quad 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(l)} \quad 2 \quad 9 \\ +4 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Add the following numbers.

$$\text{(a)} \quad 37 + 28 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(b)} \quad 58 + 24 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(c)} \quad 24 + 6 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(d)} \quad 9 + 76 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(e)} \quad 46 + 27 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(f)} \quad 17 + 73 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(g)} \quad 56 + 14 = \boxed{}$$

$$\text{(h)} \quad 49 + 26 = \boxed{}$$

Solve the problem orally.

Ex There are 68 guava and 24 sweet lime trees in a garden. What is the total number of trees in that garden?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Guava trees} \quad = \quad 68 \\ \text{Sweet lime trees} \quad = \quad 24 \\ \hline \text{Total trees} \quad = \quad 92 \end{array}$$

- In a cricket match Laxman made 47 runs and Dravid made 26 runs. How many runs did they make together?

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Runs Laxman made} \quad = \quad 47 \\ \text{Runs Dravid made} \quad = \quad 26 \\ \hline \text{They both made} \quad = \quad \end{array}$$



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

(అ) $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ +28 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఆ) $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ +7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఇ) $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ +29 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఈ) $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ +9 \\ \hline \end{array}$
(ఉ) $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ +26 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఊ) $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ +8 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఎ) $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ +49 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఏ) $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ +37 \\ \hline \end{array}$
(ఐ) $\begin{array}{r} 61 \\ +29 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(బి) $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ +53 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(ఓ) $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ +19 \\ \hline \end{array}$	(బి) $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ +45 \\ \hline \end{array}$

(అ) $37 + 28 = \boxed{}$	(ఆ) $58 + 24 = \boxed{}$
(ఇ) $24 + 6 = \boxed{}$	(ఈ) $9 + 76 = \boxed{}$
(ఉ) $46 + 27 = \boxed{}$	(ఊ) $17 + 73 = \boxed{}$
(ఎ) $56 + 14 = \boxed{}$	(ఏ) $49 + 26 = \boxed{}$

ఒక తోటలో 68 జామచెట్లు, 24 బత్తాయి చెట్లు కలవు. మొత్తం చెట్లు ఎన్ని?

జామ చెట్లు	=	68
బత్తాయి చెట్లు	=	24
మొత్తం చెట్లు	=	<u>92</u>

- ఒక క్రికెట్ మ్యాచ్ లో లక్ష్యం 47 పరుగులు, డ్రావిడ్ 26 పరుగులు చేశారు. ఇద్దరు చేసిన మొత్తం పరుగులు ఎన్ని?

లక్ష్యం చేసిన పరుగులు	=	47
డ్రావిడ్ చేసిన పరుగులు	=	26
ఇద్దరు చేసిన మొత్తం పరుగులు	=	<u> </u>



Observe the grid given below. Find out the numbers which add up to 36. Write those pairs as shown in the example.

22	18	10	19
17	15	21	32
12	39	18	33
26	14	34	31

Example $19 + 17 = 36$

.....

.....

.....

.....

Observe the first three numbers on each line. Write the next three numbers in the series.

Ex	2,	4,	6,	8,	10,	12
(A)	5,	10,	15,	.....,	.....,	.....
(B)	3,	5,	7,	.....,	.....,	.....
(C)	20,	30,	40,	.....,	.....,	.....



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

22	18	10	19
17	15	21	32
12	39	18	33
26	14	34	31

$$19 + 17 = 36$$

.....

.....

.....

.....

	2,	4,	6,	8,	10,	12
(అ)	5,	10,	15,	.....,	.....,	.....
(ఆ)	3,	5,	7,	.....,	.....,	.....
(ఇ)	20,	30,	40,	.....,	.....,	.....



Observe the pairs of numbers in each row. The sum of one pair is different.

Identify and draw  around it.

Ex	<u>27 + 46</u>	16 + 67	26 + 57	36 + 47
(A)	18 + 19	20 + 17	20 + 19	15 + 22
(B)	27 + 35	30 + 12	40 + 22	38 + 24
(C)	47 + 35	58 + 24	40 + 48	68 + 14

Look at the numbers in the first column. Add each pair. Mark the range in which their sum will lie .

		30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70
Ex	34 + 12				
(A)	45 + 20				
(B)	27 + 11				
(C)	36 + 27				
(D)	28 + 25				

Observe how Soni added two numbers. Correct the error / mistake, if any. Write the correct answer in the brackets ().

(A)	48	(B)	53	(C)	60	(D)	39	(E)	76
	+24		+22		+30		+17		+15
	<u>612</u>		<u>85</u>		<u>80</u>		<u>416</u>		<u>61</u>
	()		()		()		()		()



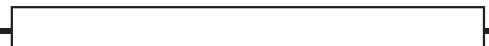
Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve problems by themselves.



	$27 + 46$	$16 + 67$	$26 + 57$	$36 + 47$
(అ)	$18 + 19$	$20 + 17$	$20 + 19$	$15 + 22$
(ఆ)	$27 + 35$	$30 + 12$	$40 + 22$	$38 + 24$
(ఇ)	$47 + 35$	$58 + 24$	$40 + 48$	$68 + 14$

	$30 - 40$	$40 - 50$	$50 - 60$	$60 - 70$
	$34 + 12$			
(అ)	$45 + 20$			
(ఆ)	$27 + 11$			
(ఇ)	$36 + 27$			
(ఈ)	$28 + 25$			

(అ)	48	(ఆ)	53	(ఇ)	60	(ఈ)	39	(ఉ)	76
	$+24$		$+22$		$+30$		$+17$		$+15$
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	612		85		80		416		61
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
	()		()		()		()		()



7 Subtraction

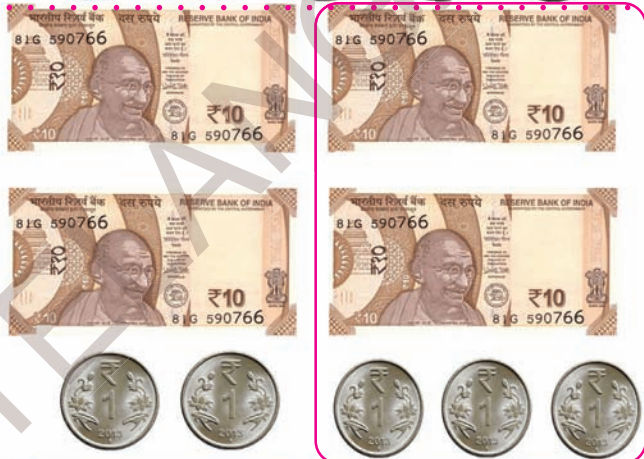


Look at the notes and coins. How much remains?

I have Rs. 45



I must pay Rs. 23



How much remains?



We can show this process like this.

4	5
- 2	3
2	2

The symbol for subtraction is '-'



Get your pupils to understand the concept of subtracton. Let them use notes and coins. Introduce the symbol '-' (minus) to them.



నా దగ్గర
45 రూ.లు ఉన్నాయి.



నేను 23 రూపాయలు
ఇవ్వాలి. ఎలా?



మిగిలినవి ఎంత?



తీసివేతకు గుర్తు



పదులు	ఒకట్లు
4	5
- 2	3
2	2





Exercise

Subtract numbers using the method of expansion of numbers.

Ex

		tens			ones				
45 =		4	+	5	=	40	+	5	
- 23 =		2	+	3	=	20	+	3	
22 =		2	+	2	=	20	+	2	

This means

T	O
4	5
- 2	3
2	2

or $45 - 23 = 22$

(A)

T	O				
6	5	=		+	
- 3	0	=		+	
		=		+	

(B)

T	O				
3	9	=		+	
- 8		=		+	
		=		+	

(C)

T	O				
8	5	=		+	
- 4	3	=		+	
		=		+	

(D)

T	O				
6	5	=		+	
- 3	5	=		+	
		=		+	

(E)

T	O				
9	5	=		+	
- 9	1	=		+	
		=		+	

(F)

T	O				
5	8	=		+	
- 3	2	=		+	
		=		+	



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.



	పదులు		ఒకట్లు		
45 =	4	+	5	=	40 + 5
- 23 =	2	+	3	=	20 + 3
22 =	2	+	2	=	20 + 2

అంటే

	ప	ఒ
	4	5
-	2	3
	2	2

లేదా $45 - 23 = 22$

(అ)

	ప	ఒ			
65 =	□	+	□		
- 30 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		

(ఆ)

	ప	ఒ			
39 =	□	+	□		
- 8 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		

(ఇ)

	ప	ఒ			
85 =	□	+	□		
- 43 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		

(ఈ)

	ప	ఒ			
65 =	□	+	□		
- 35 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		

(ఉ)

	ప	ఒ			
95 =	□	+	□		
- 91 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		

(ఊ)

	ప	ఒ			
58 =	□	+	□		
- 32 =	□	+	□		
	□	+	□		



Subtract the numbers using the bundles of sticks and loose sticks.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (a) $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ -26 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (b) $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ -24 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (c) $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ -20 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (d) $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ -69 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (e) $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ -5 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ |
| (f) $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ -26 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (g) $\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ -34 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (h) $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ -30 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (i) $\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ -23 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (j) $\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ -41 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ |
| (k) $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ -15 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (l) $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ -4 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (m) $\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ -10 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (n) $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ -69 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | (o) $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ -3 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ |

Subtract the numbers given.

- Ex: $54 - 31 = \boxed{23}$ (a) $35 - 23 = \boxed{}$
- (b) $65 - 24 = \boxed{}$ (c) $76 - 30 = \boxed{}$
- (d) $49 - 5 = \boxed{}$ (e) $75 - 15 = \boxed{}$
- (f) $83 - 23 = \boxed{}$ (g) $66 - 61 = \boxed{}$

Subtract the number in the top row from that in the first column.

-	60	50	40	30	Ex:- $90 - 60 = 30$
90	→ 30				
80					
70					



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

(అ) $48 - 26$ (ఆ) $59 - 24$ (ఇ) $68 - 20$ (ఈ) $99 - 69$ (ఉ) $29 - 5$

(ఊ) $69 - 26$ (ఋ) $74 - 34$ (ౠ) $85 - 30$ (ౡ) $66 - 23$ (ౢ) $97 - 41$

(ౣ) $37 - 15$ (౤) $49 - 4$ (౥) $58 - 10$ (౦) $79 - 69$ (౦) $39 - 3$

ఉదా: $54 - 31 = 23$

(అ) $35 - 23 = \square$

(ఆ) $65 - 24 = \square$

(ఇ) $76 - 30 = \square$

(ఈ) $49 - 5 = \square$

(ఉ) $75 - 15 = \square$

(ఊ) $83 - 23 = \square$

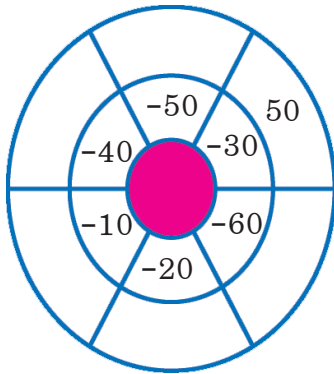
(ఋ) $66 - 61 = \square$

-	60	50	40	30
90	30			
80				
70				

ఉదా: $90 - 60 = 30$



Look at the picture. Subtract the numbers from 80 and write.



Ex:- $80 - 30 = 50$

.....

.....

.....

Write the correct symbol (+ or -) in the blank boxes.

35		12	=	23
47		13	=	60
88		22	=	66

Write subtraction problems such that the difference is 10.

Example: $20 - 10 = 10$

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)

Observe the examples. Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

Example:

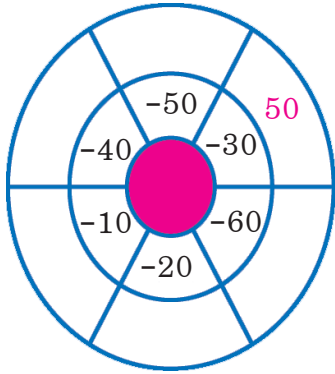
60	-	23	=	37
-		-		-
17	-	12	=	5
=		=		=
43	-	11	=	32

a.

19	-	4	=	
-		-		-
1	-		=	0
=		=		=
	-	3	=	15



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.



ఉదా: $80 - 30 = 50$

.....

.....

.....

35		12	=	23
47		13	=	60
88		22	=	66

ఉదా : $20 - 10 = 10$

(అ)

(ఆ)

(ఇ)

(ఈ)

ఉదా :

60	-	23	=	37
-		-		-
17	-	12	=	5
=		=		=
43	-	11	=	32

అ.

19	-	4	=	
-		-		-
1	-		=	0
=		=		=
	-	3	=	15



Subtract the numbers in the first column of the following grid. Then identify where your answer lies. Observe the example.

Ex

	$20 - 30$	$30 - 40$	$40 - 50$	$50 - 60$
$39 - 14$				
$66 - 33$				
$98 - 50$				
$57 - 12$				
$65 - 14$				

Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

(a)	$30 - 0 = \square$
(b)	$95 - \square = 80$
(c)	$12 - 5 = \square$

(d)	$75 - 75 = \square$
(e)	$25 - \square = 25$
(f)	$60 - 5 = \square$

Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

(A)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 6 \\ - 1 \quad \square \\ \hline 2 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(B)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 7 \\ - 2 \quad \square \\ \hline 2 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(C)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 5 \\ - 2 \quad \square \\ \hline 5 \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(D)

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 8 \\ - 3 \quad \square \\ \hline \square \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60
39 - 14				
66 - 33				
98 - 50				
57 - 12				
65 - 14				

అ.	$30 - 0 = \square$
ఆ.	$95 - \square = 80$
ఇ.	$12 - 5 = \square$

ఈ.	$75 - 75 = \square$
ఉ.	$25 - \square = 25$
ఊ.	$60 - 5 = \square$

(అ)

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 6 \\ - 1 \quad \square \\ \hline 2 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(ఆ)

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 7 \\ - 2 \quad \square \\ \hline 2 \quad 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(ఇ)

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \quad 5 \\ - 2 \quad \square \\ \hline 5 \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(ఈ)

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \quad 8 \\ - 3 \quad \square \\ \hline \square \quad 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

36	-	20	=	
+		+		+
17	-	12	=	
=		=		=
	-		=	



Observe the subtractions in each row. One of the answers is different. Identify and circle it ○

Ex:	47 - 30;	37 - 20;	67 - 50;	87 - 40
a)	36 - 21;	67 - 52;	46 - 32;	26 - 11
b)	59 - 42;	77 - 16;	47 - 30;	38 - 21
c)	48 - 15;	77 - 44;	68 - 35;	76 - 53

Observe the series of numbers. Write the next two numbers in each row.

Example:	10, 8, 6, 4, 2,
a)	9, 7, 5, _____, _____
b)	12, 9, 6, _____, _____
c)	30, 25, 20, _____, _____



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems on their own.

36	-	20	=	
+		+		+
17	-	12	=	
=		=		=
	-		=	



ఉదా:	47 - 30;	37 - 20;	67 - 50;	87 - 40
(అ)	36 - 21;	67 - 52;	46 - 32;	26 - 11
(ఆ)	59 - 42;	77 - 16;	47 - 30;	38 - 21
(ఇ)	48 - 15;	77 - 44;	68 - 35;	76 - 53

ఉదా:	10, 8, 6, 4, 2,
(అ)	9, 7, 5, _____, _____
(ఆ)	12, 9, 6, _____, _____
(ఇ)	30, 25, 20, _____, _____



8 Subtraction of Numbers (Using Regrouping)



Observe the note and coins . Say how much is $45 - 27$.



Lata went to a shop with Rs. 45. She bought things for Rs. 27. She gave the shopkeeper Rs. 45 she had. He gave her Rs. 8. She doubted whether he gave her the correct amount. She calculated as below. You observe her calculation.



T	O
4	5
- 2	7



We cannot subtract 7 ones from 5 ones. Then how to do that?

T	O
4	5
- 2	7



It is possible if we change one ten as 10 ones. One ten = ten ones.



Get your pupils to understand the process of regrouping before subtracting certain numbers. Let them use notes and coins for subtraction of numbers with two digits.



లత రు.45 తీసుకొని దుకాణానికి వెళ్లింది. రు.27 లకు సరుకులు కొన్నది. దుకాణదారుడికి రు.45 లు ఇచ్చింది. అతను రు.8లు వెనక్కి ఇచ్చాడు. దుకాణదారుడు సరిగ్గా ఇచ్చాడా? అని లతకు అనుమానం వచ్చింది. ఇలా లెక్క చేసి చూసింది. మీరూ పరిశీలించండి.



ప	ఓ
4	5
- 2	7



5 ఒకట్లు నుండి
7 ఒకట్లు తీసి
ఇవ్వలేం!
ఎలా?

ప	ఓ
4	5
- 2	7



ఒక పదిని ఒకట్లుగా
మార్చితే సరి!
1 పది అంటే
10 ఒకట్లు కదా!



T	O
4	5
- 2	7



When one ten is changed into ones, 3 tens remain. Now if we add 10 ones and 5 ones,



T	O
4	5
- 2	7



If 27 (2 tens and 7 ones) are subtracted from 45.



T	O
4	5
- 2	7
1	8



One ten and 8 ones remain. That is 18 remains.



Get your pupils to understand the process of subtraction by exchange of places using notes and coins.

ప	ఒ
4	5
- 2	7



4 పదులలో 1 పదిని,
ఒకట్లుగా మార్చగా
3 పదులు మిగిలాయి.
ఇప్పుడు 10 ఒకట్లు,
5 ఒకట్లు కలిపిన
15 ఒకట్లు అవుతాయి.

ప	ఒ
4	5
- 2	7



45లో నుండి
27 అనగా
2 పదులు
7 ఒకట్లు తీసివేస్తే

ప	ఒ
4	5
- 2	7
1	8



1 పది,
8 ఒకట్లు
మిగిలాయి.
అంటే
18 మిగిలింది.



We can do it in a different way also.

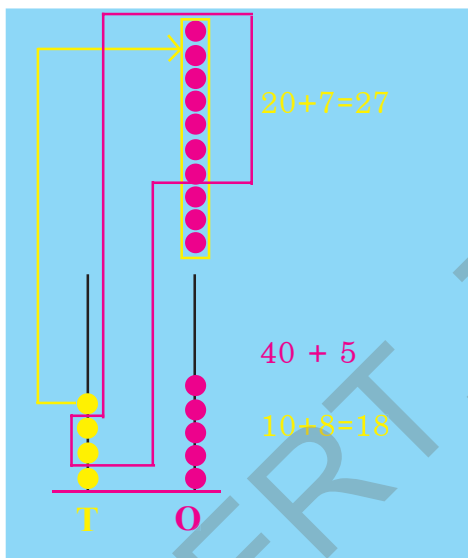
- * If one of the 4 tens changed into ones, we have 3 tens.
- * $3 \text{ tens} - 2 \text{ tens} = \text{one ten}$.

T	O
4	5
- 2	7
1	8

- * 5 ones are less than 7 ones
- * If we change 1 ten out of 4 tens into ones, and add to 5, we get 15.
- * $15 \text{ ones} - 7 \text{ ones} = 8 \text{ ones}$

or

1 ten = 10 ones



T	O
3	15
- 2	7
1	8



Get your pupils to understand the process of borrowing before subtracting certain numbers. Let them use notes and coins for subtraction of numbers with two digits.

* 4 పదుల నుండి 1 పదిని ఒకట్లుగా మార్చడంవల్ల 3 పదులు మిగిలాయి.

* 3 పదులు - 2 పదులు = 1 పది.

ప	ఒ
4	5
- 2	7
1	8

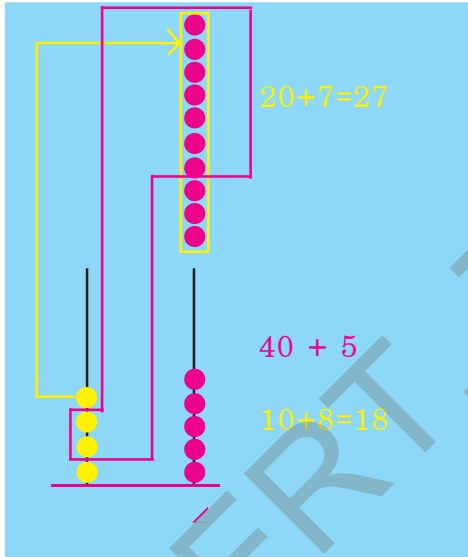
* 5 ఒకట్లు, అనేది 7 ఒకట్లకన్నా చిన్నది

* 4 పదులలో 1 పదిని ఒకట్లుగా మారిస్తే 15 ఒకట్లు అవుతాయి.

* 15 ఒకట్లు - 7 ఒకట్లు = 8 ఒకట్లు

లేదా

1 పది = 10 ఒకట్లు



ప	ఒ
3	15
- 4	5
- 2	7
1	8





Exercise

Subtract the numbers given below.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(a)} \quad 3 \quad 4 \\ -1 \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(b)} \quad 8 \quad 2 \\ -5 \quad 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(c)} \quad 6 \quad 4 \\ -3 \quad 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(d)} \quad 9 \quad 2 \\ -4 \quad 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(e)} \quad 4 \quad 8 \\ -3 \quad 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(f)} \quad 6 \quad 5 \\ -4 \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(g)} \quad 7 \quad 6 \\ -5 \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(h)} \quad 5 \quad 0 \\ -2 \quad 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(i)} \quad 6 \quad 0 \\ -4 \quad 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(j)} \quad 7 \quad 0 \\ -3 \quad 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(k)} \quad 9 \quad 1 \\ -2 \quad 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{(l)} \quad 6 \quad 4 \\ -2 \quad 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Do the subtractions.

(a) $75 - 29 =$

(b) $87 - 58 =$

(c) $83 - 59 =$

(d) $61 - 25 =$

(e) $84 - 39 =$

(f) $73 - 26 =$

(g) $62 - 38 =$

(h) $55 - 27 =$

Observe the grid shown below. Identify pairs of numbers whose difference is 25. Write subtractions on the lines given.

50	49	5
40	15	30
24	10	25

Ex: $50 - 25 = 25$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem in the exercise. Let them solve the problems 1 to 7 by themselves.



$$\begin{array}{r} (అ) \ 3 \ 4 \\ -1 \ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఆ) \ 8 \ 2 \\ -5 \ 7 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఇ) \ 6 \ 4 \\ - \ 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఈ) \ 9 \ 2 \\ -4 \ 6 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఉ) \ 4 \ 8 \\ -3 \ 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఊ) \ 6 \ 5 \\ -4 \ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఎ) \ 7 \ 6 \\ - \ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఏ) \ 5 \ 0 \\ -2 \ 8 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (ఐ) \ 6 \ 0 \\ -4 \ 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (బి) \ 7 \ 0 \\ - \ 9 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (బి) \ 9 \ 1 \\ -2 \ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (బె) \ 6 \ 4 \\ -2 \ 5 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(అ) \ 75 - 29 =$$

$$(ఆ) \ 87 - 58 =$$

$$(ఇ) \ 83 - 59 =$$

$$(ఈ) \ 61 - 25 =$$

$$(ఉ) \ 84 - 39 =$$

$$(ఊ) \ 73 - 26 =$$

$$(ఎ) \ 62 - 38 =$$

$$(ఏ) \ 55 - 27 =$$

50	49	5
40	15	30
24	10	25

$$\text{ఉదా: } 50 - 25 = 25$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Subtract each pair of numbers given below. Mark with whose answer is different. One example is given.

Ex: -	$32 - 18;$	$30 - 16;$	$54 - 40;$	$84 - 54$
(a)	$76 - 29;$	$50 - 15;$	$68 - 33;$	$71 - 36$
(b)	$55 - 35;$	$60 - 40;$	$36 - 16;$	$68 - 58$

Look at the subtraction done by Madhavi. If there are mistakes, write the correct answer in the brackets ().

(a)	$\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ -38 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	(b)	$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ -29 \\ \hline 49 \end{array}$	(c)	$\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ -14 \\ \hline 24 \end{array}$	(d)	$\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ -58 \\ \hline 18 \end{array}$	(e)	$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ -79 \\ \hline 105 \end{array}$
	()		()		()		()		()

Subtract the numbers in the first column. Mark the range with in which your answer lies, in each case. One example is given.

Example: -	$30 - 40$	$40 - 50$	$50 - 60$	$60 - 70$
$76 - 28$				
$50 - 19$				
$82 - 23$				
$73 - 15$				
$64 - 17$				

Write the next three numbers in each series.

(a) 60, 50, 40, , ,

(b) 85, 80, 75, , ,

(c) 54, 45, 36, , ,



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

ఉదా: -	32 - 18;	30 - 16;	54 - 40;	84 - 54
(అ)	76 - 29;	50 - 15;	68 - 33;	71 - 36
(ఆ)	55 - 35;	60 - 40;	36 - 16;	68 - 58

అ) $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ -38 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$
()

ఆ) $\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ -29 \\ \hline 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$
()

ఇ) $\begin{array}{r} 30 \\ -14 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$
()

ఈ) $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ -58 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$
()

ఉ) $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ -79 \\ \hline 105 \\ \hline \end{array}$
()

ఉదా: -	76 - 28	30 — 40	40 — 50	50 — 60	60 — 70
	50 - 19				
	82 - 23				
	73 - 15				
	64 - 17				

(అ) 60, 50, 40, _____, _____, _____

(ఆ) 85, 80, 75, _____, _____, _____

(ఇ) 54, 45, 36, _____, _____, _____



9 Multiplication of Numbers - 1



Look at the following picture. Observe the rows of trees. Say how many rows are there?



Teacher: Ravi, how many rows of trees are there?

Ravi : Two rows.

Teacher: Ravi, how many trees are there in each row? What is their total number?

Ravi : There are 6 trees in each row. Their total is $6 + 6 = 12$

It means there are 6 trees in each of the two rows.

We can write it as $2 \times 6 = 12$.

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

It means adding 6 two times.

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

Teacher: Rahim, how many columns of trees are there?

Rahim : Six columns.

Teacher: Rahim, how many trees are there in each column? What is their total number?

Rahim : There are two trees in each column. Their total is $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12$.

It means there are two trees in six columns.

We write it as $6 \times 2 = 12$.

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12$$

It means adding 2 six times.

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

Adding a number again and again is called repeated addition.

$$2 \times 6 = 12;$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

Here we have used a symbol \times . It is called the symbol for multiplication.

Multiplication is repeated addition. Ex: $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 4 \times 3 = 12$



Get your pupils to identify the concept of multiplication using the rows of trees and the number of trees in each row shown in the above picture. Introduce the symbol of multiplication to your pupils.



టీచర్ : రవి ! బడిలో చెట్లు ఎన్ని అడ్డువరుసల్లో ఉన్నాయి.

రవి : రెండు అడ్డువరుసలు.

టీచర్ : రవి! ఒక్క అడ్డువరుసకు ఎన్ని చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి. మొత్తం ఎన్ని?

రవి : వరుసకు ఆరు చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి. మొత్తం $6 + 6 = 12$

అనగా రెండు వరుసలో ఆరేసి చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి.

దీనిని $2 \times 6 = 12$ గా రాస్తాం. అంటే

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

2 సార్లు (మార్లు) '6' ను కూడడం.

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

టీచర్ : రహీం! బడిలో చెట్లు ఎన్ని నిలువు వరుసల్లో ఉన్నాయి?

రహీం : ఆరు నిలువు వరుసలు.

టీచర్ : రహీం! వరుసకు ఎన్ని చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి. మొత్తం ఎంత?

రహీం : వరుసకు రెండు చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి. మొత్తం చెట్లు $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12$.

అనగా ఆరు వరుసలలో రెండేసి చెట్లు ఉన్నాయి.

దీనిని $6 \times 2 = 12$ గా రాస్తాం. అంటే

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 12$$

6 సార్లు (మార్లు) '2' ను కూడడం.

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

ఇలా ఒక సంఖ్యను మళ్ళీ మళ్ళీ కూడడాన్నే ఆవర్తన సంకలనం అంటాము.

$$2 \times 6 = 12;$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

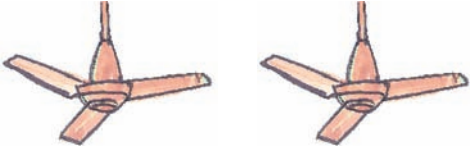
గడులలో వాడిన 'x' గుర్తును గుణకారపు గుర్తు అంటారు.

$$\text{ఉదా: } 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 4 \times 3 = 12$$



Look at the pictures of fans. Count the wings. Say how many are there?


Multiplication of numbers:




Two fans have $3 + 3 = 6$
wings = 2×3



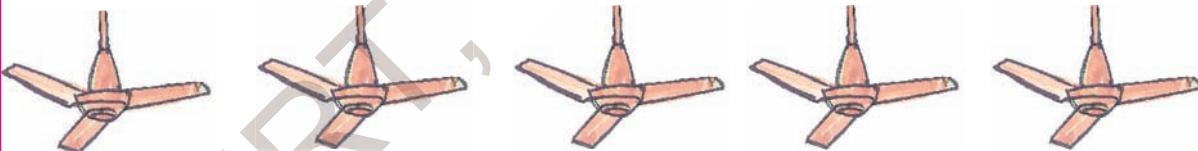
One fan has 3 wings = 1×3



Three fans have $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$ wings = 3×3



Four fans have $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12$ wings = 4×3



Five fans have $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15$ wings =

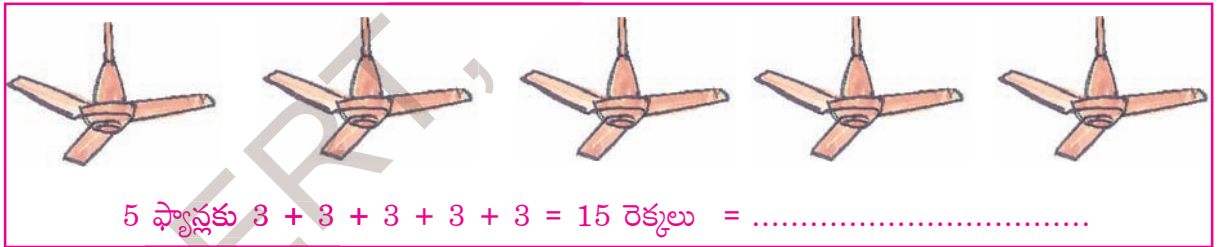
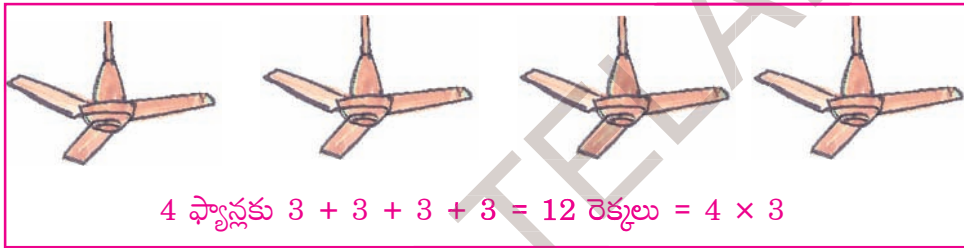
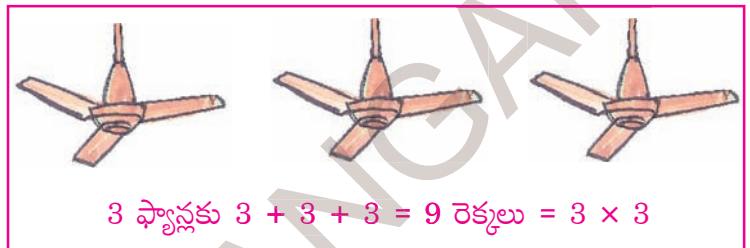
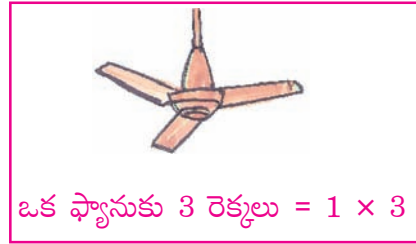
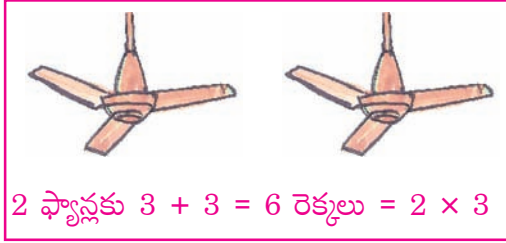
If you write the above multiplications in a table,

- $1 \times 3 =$
- $2 \times 3 =$
- $3 \times 3 =$
- $4 \times 3 =$
- $5 \times 3 =$

are called the **products**.



Introduce the operation of multiplication to your pupils by counting the wings of the fans given above. Help them to identify the products.



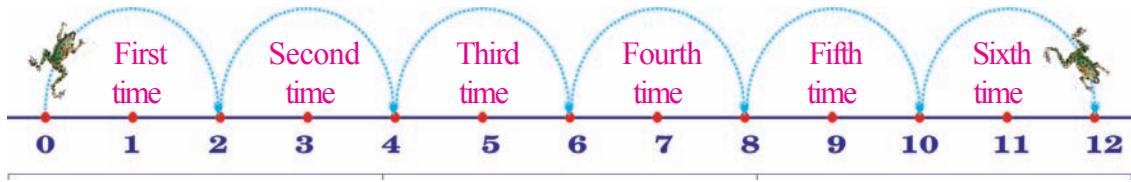
పై గుణకారాలను పట్టికలో రాసిన

- $1 \times 3 =$
- $2 \times 3 =$
- $3 \times 3 =$
- $4 \times 3 =$
- $5 \times 3 =$

లను అంటారు



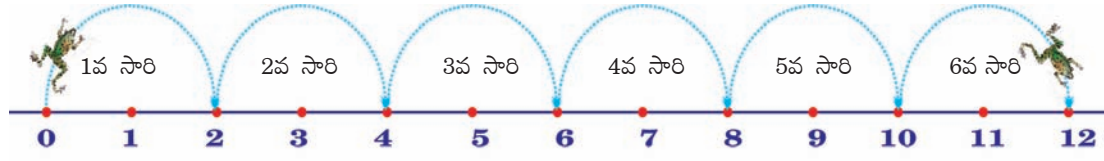
Look at the leaps of a frog shown below. It leaps two feet at a time. With this information.



Number of leaps	Distance covered in feet	The number reached	Shown as multiplication
1	2	2	$1 \times 2 = 2$
2	$2 + 2$	4	$2 \times 2 = 4$
3	$2 + 2 + 2$	6	$3 \times 2 =$
4			$4 \times 2 =$
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			



Get your pupils to observe the above picture. Let them count the number of leaps made by the frog. Get them to write the multiplication at each leap.



గంతుల సంఖ్య	మొత్తం అడుగులు	చేరిన సంఖ్య	గుణకార రూపం
1	2	2	$1 \times 2 = 2$
2	$2 + 2$	4	$2 \times 2 = 4$
3	$2 + 2 + 2$	6	$3 \times 2 =$
4			$4 \times 2 =$
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			





Exercise

Count the fingers shown below. Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.



Number of fingers on one hand =

$$\boxed{5} = \boxed{1} \times \boxed{5} = \boxed{5}$$

Number of fingers on two hands =

$$\boxed{5} + \boxed{5} = \boxed{2} \times \boxed{5} = \boxed{10}$$

Number of fingers on three hands =

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Number of fingers on four hands =

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$

Number of fingers on five hands =

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems 1 to 10 by themselves.



ఒక చేతికి వేళ్లు =

$$5 = 1 \times 5 = 5$$

రెండు చేతులకు వేళ్లు =

$$5 + 5 = 2 \times 5 = 10$$

మూడు చేతులకు వేళ్లు =

$$\square + \square + \square = \square \times \square = \square$$

నాలుగు చేతులకు వేళ్లు =

$$\square + \square + \square + \square = \square \times \square = \square$$

ఐదు చేతులకు వేళ్లు =

$$\square + \square + \square + \square + \square = \square \times \square = \square$$



Show the following additions in the form of multiplications.

Example: $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{5} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{20}$

(a) $7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(b) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(c) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(d) $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

Write the following multiplications as repeated additions.

Ex: $7 \times 8 = \boxed{8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8}$

(a) $3 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

(b) $6 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

(c) $8 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

(d) $5 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

(e) $4 \times 6 = \boxed{}$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

ఉదా: $4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 = \boxed{5} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{20}$

(అ) $7 + 7 + 7 + 7 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(ఆ) $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(ఇ) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

(ఈ) $2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

ఉదా : $7 \times 8 = \boxed{8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8 + 8}$

(అ) $3 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

(ఆ) $6 \times 5 = \boxed{}$


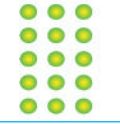


(ఇ) $8 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

(ఈ) $5 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

(ఉ) $4 \times 6 = \boxed{}$



Count the dots in rows and columns. Fill in the blanks in the table. Write them in the form of multiplication.

Dots	in columns	in rows	Form of multiplication
	5	3	$5 \times 3 = 15$
	3	5	.....



$5 \times 3 = 3 \times 5 = 15$

$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} =$

Multiply the numbers given.

(a) $4 \times 5 =$

(b) $3 \times 4 =$

(c) $5 \times 2 =$

(d) $8 \times 6 =$



Multiply the number in the first column by those in the top row. Write their product in the blank box.

\times	4	6	7	8	9
2	8				
3					
5					

Ex:- $2 \times 4 = 8$



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve all the problems by themselves.

చుక్కలు	నిలువు వరుసలు	అడ్డు వరుసలు	గుణకార రూపం
	5	3	$5 \times 3 = 15$
	3	5	.....

$$5 \times 3 = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$\underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

(అ) $4 \times 5 =$

(ఆ) $3 \times 4 =$

(ఇ) $5 \times 2 =$

(ఈ) $8 \times 6 =$



\times	4	6	7	8	9
2	8				
3					
5					

ఉదా: - $2 \times 4 = 8$



Of the three multiplications given in each row, one has a different answer.
Identify it and draw ○ around it.

Ex:	4×3 ;	6×2 ;	5×4
(a)	2×8 ;	4×4 ;	3×4
(b)	6×6 ;	7×6 ;	9×4
(c)	8×5 ;	8×3 ;	6×4

Fill in the blank boxes with the correct numbers.

Ex: $\boxed{3} \times \boxed{4} = \boxed{4} \times \boxed{3}$

(a) $\boxed{5} \times \boxed{6} = \boxed{6} \times \boxed{\quad}$

(b) $\boxed{2} \times \boxed{5} = \boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad}$

(c) $\boxed{\quad} \times \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{8} \times \boxed{7}$

(d) $\boxed{3} \times \boxed{\quad} = \boxed{9} \times \boxed{3}$



Match the following.

$2 + 2 + 2 + 2$

9×3

2×3

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$

number of wheels of six bicycles

3×5

27

6×3

12

$5 + 5 + 5$

4×2

3×2

Example



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems by themselves.

ఉదా:	$4 \times 3;$	$6 \times 2;$	5×4
(అ)	$2 \times 8;$	$4 \times 4;$	3×4
(ఆ)	$6 \times 6;$	$7 \times 6;$	9×4
(ఇ)	$8 \times 5;$	$8 \times 3;$	6×4

ఉదా: $3 \times 4 = 4 \times 3$

(అ) $5 \times 6 = 6 \times \square$

(ఆ) $2 \times 5 = \square \times \square$

(ఇ) $\square \times \square = 8 \times 7$

(ఈ) $3 \times \square = 9 \times 3$



$2 + 2 + 2 + 2$ లకు గుణకార రూపం

9×3

2×3

$3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$

ఆరు సైకిళ్లకు చక్రాలు

3×5

27

6×3

12

$5 + 5 + 5$

4×2

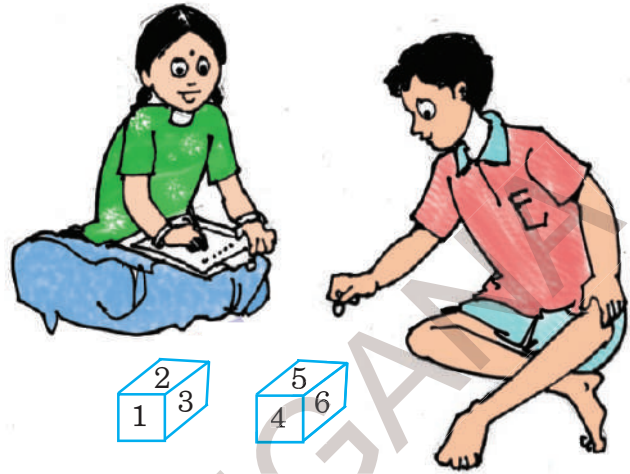
3×2

ఉదాహరణ



Play this game.

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	32	33	34	35	36

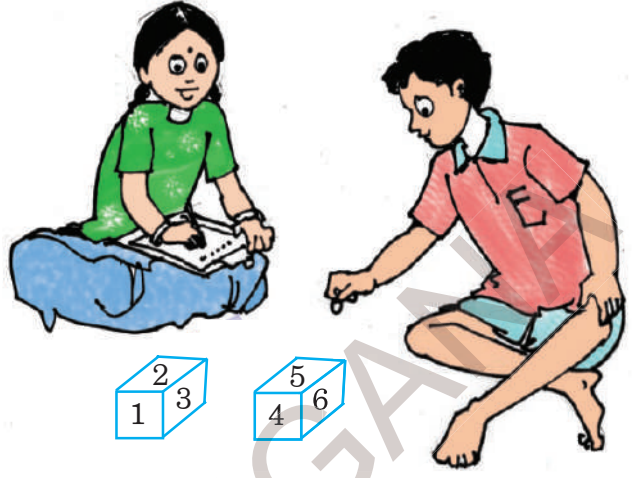


- ★ Two pupils can play this game.
 - ★ Take two dice with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 on their faces.
 - ★ Throw the dice together on the floor.
 - ★ Multiply the numbers on the two faces of the dice. Put a mark on the chart at the number as shown above.
- Ex:- numbers on dice: 2, 5
- $$2 \times 5 = 10$$
- ★ Then the second pupil does this. Put a mark on the chart.
 - ★ If the same product comes it is not marked. The other pupil gets the chance.
 - ★ After playing 10 times, one who has more marks on the chart is the winner.



Get your pupils to play the above game according to the rules given. Let them practise multiplying simple numbers.

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	32	33	34	35	36



- ★ ఈ ఆటని ఇద్దరు ఆడండి.
- ★ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 సంఖ్యలు గల రెండు పాచికలను తీసుకోండి.
- ★ మొదటగా ఒకరు రెండు పాచికలను కలిపి ఒకేసారి వేయండి.
- ★ పడిన పాచికలపై సంఖ్యల లబ్ధాన్ని చార్టుపై గుర్తించండి. గుర్తుగా ఒక రాయి ఉంచండి.

ఉదా:- సంఖ్యలు 2, 5

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

- ★ ఇలాగే ఒకరి తరువాత ఒకరు ఆడండి. పడిన సంఖ్యల లబ్ధాల ఆధారంగా తమ గుర్తుగా రాయిని చార్టుపై ఉంచండి.
- ★ ఒక సంఖ్యపై గుర్తు ఉంచిన తర్వాత మరొకసారి అదే ఫలితం వచ్చినా ఆ సంఖ్యపై గుర్తు ఉంచరాదు. రెండవ విద్యార్థికి పాచిక వేయడానికి అవకాశం ఇవ్వాలి.
- ★ ఇలా పదిసార్లు ఆడగా ఎవరి గుర్తులు ఎక్కువ చార్టుపై ఉంటే వారు గెలిచినట్లు.



10 Multiplication Tables

(1 to 10)



Count the beads on the chain.

Say how many are there.

Each chain has 10 beads, doesn't it?

Can you say how many beads are there in 2 chains?

$10 + 10 = 2 \times 10 = 20$
2 tens means 20 beads

In the same manner, can you say how many beads will be there in 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 chains?

Number of chains	Sarala counted the beads in the chains and wrote the numbers as shown below.		
1	10	1 ten	$1 \times 10 = 10$
2	$10 + 10$	2 tens	$2 \times 10 = 20$
3	$10 + 10 + 10$	3 tens	$3 \times 10 = 30$
4	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	4 tens	$4 \times 10 = 40$
5	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	5 tens	$5 \times 10 = 50$
6	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	6 tens	$6 \times 10 = 60$
7	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	7 tens	$7 \times 10 = 70$
8	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	8 tens	$8 \times 10 = 80$
9	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	9 tens	$9 \times 10 = 90$
10	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	10 tens	$10 \times 10 = 100$



Get your pupils to count groups of things and help them to understand how to write multiplication tables.



ఒక్కొక్క దండలో 10 పూసలున్నాయి కదా?

రెండు దండలలో ఎన్ని పూసలుంటాయో చెప్పగలవా?

$10+10 = 2 \times 10 = 20$ అలాగే 3, 4, 5.... 10 దండలలో ఎన్ని పూసలుంటాయో చెప్పగలవా?.

2 పదులు అనగా 20 పూసలున్నాయి.

పూసల దండలు	సరళ పూసల దండలోని పూసలను లెక్కించి ఇలా రాసింది.		
1	10	1 పది	$1 \times 10 = 10$
2	$10 + 10$	2 పదులు	$2 \times 10 = 20$
3	$10 + 10 + 10$	3 పదులు	$3 \times 10 = 30$
4	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	4 పదులు	$4 \times 10 = 40$
5	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	5 పదులు	$5 \times 10 = 50$
6	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	6 పదులు	$6 \times 10 = 60$
7	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	7 పదులు	$7 \times 10 = 70$
8	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	8 పదులు	$8 \times 10 = 80$
9	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	9 పదులు	$9 \times 10 = 90$
10	$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$	10 పదులు	$10 \times 10 = 100$





Exercise

Look at the repeated addition of 5. Write the Multiplication Table of 5.

One five	5	$1 \times 5 = 5$
Two fives	$5 + 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$
Three fives	$5 + 5 + 5$	
Four fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Five fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Six fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Seven fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Eight fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Nine fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
Ten fives	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	

Look at how the Multiplication Table of 2 is written. In the same way shade the boxes and write the Multiplication Table of 3.

	Table 2	Table 3	
$2 \times 1 = 2$			$3 \times 1 = 3$
$2 \times 2 = 4$			
$2 \times 3 = 6$			
$2 \times 4 = 8$			
$2 \times 5 = 10$			
$2 \times 6 = 12$			
$2 \times 7 = 14$			
$2 \times 8 = 16$			
$2 \times 9 = 18$			
$2 \times 10 = 20$			



Get your pupil to understand the instruction for each table. Let them write all the tables from 1 to 11 by themselves.

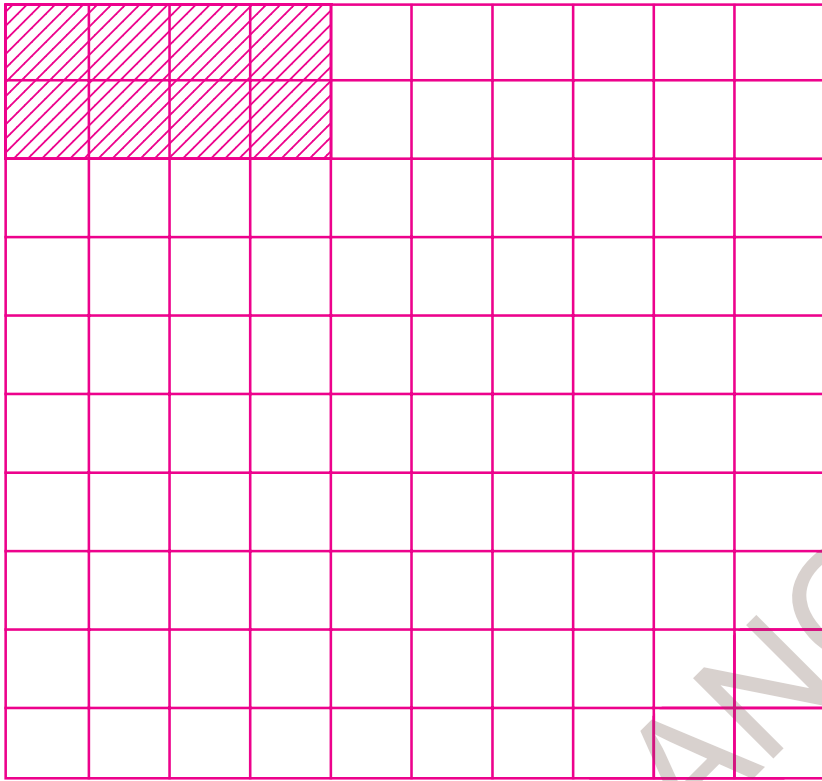


ఒక ఐదు	5	$1 \times 5 = 5$
రెండు ఐదులు	$5 + 5$	$2 \times 5 = 10$
మూడు ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5$	
నాలుగు ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
ఐదు ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
ఆరు ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
ఏడు ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
ఎనిమిది ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
తొమ్మిది ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	
పది ఐదులు	$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5$	

2వ ఎక్కుం 3వ ఎక్కుం

$2 \times 1 = 2$		$3 \times 1 = 3$
$2 \times 2 = 4$		
$2 \times 3 = 6$		
$2 \times 4 = 8$		
$2 \times 5 = 10$		
$2 \times 6 = 12$		
$2 \times 7 = 14$		
$2 \times 8 = 16$		
$2 \times 9 = 18$		
$2 \times 10 = 20$		

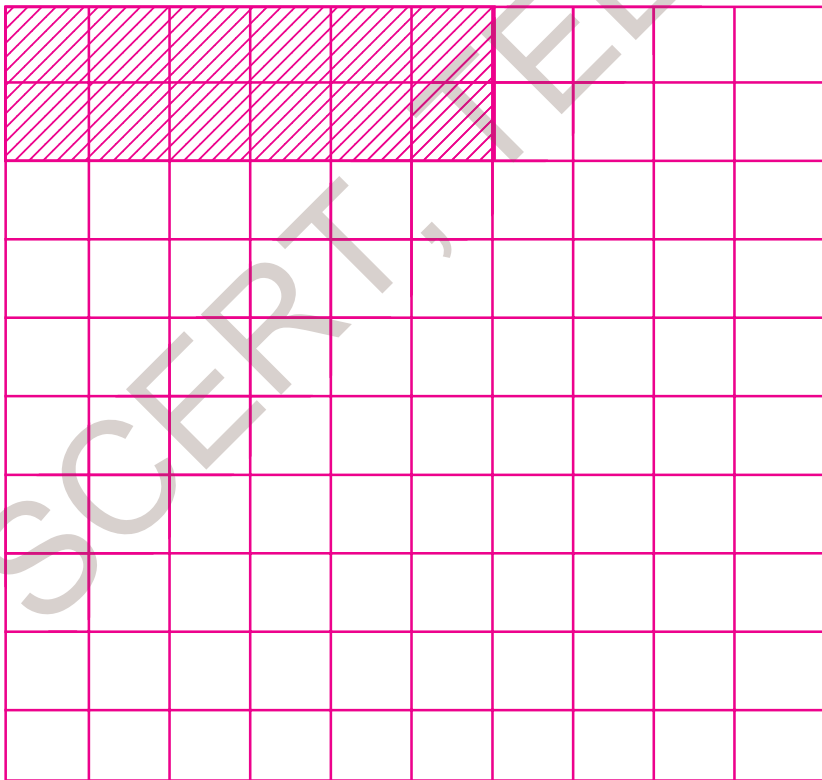




$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) with curved ends, intended for writing multiplication facts.



$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten sets of three horizontal lines (top, middle, bottom) with curved ends, intended for writing multiplication facts.



Write the Multiplication Table of 7.

7	1	7							
7	2	14							

$7 \times 1 = 7$

$7 \times 2 = 14$

Write the Multiplication Table of 9.

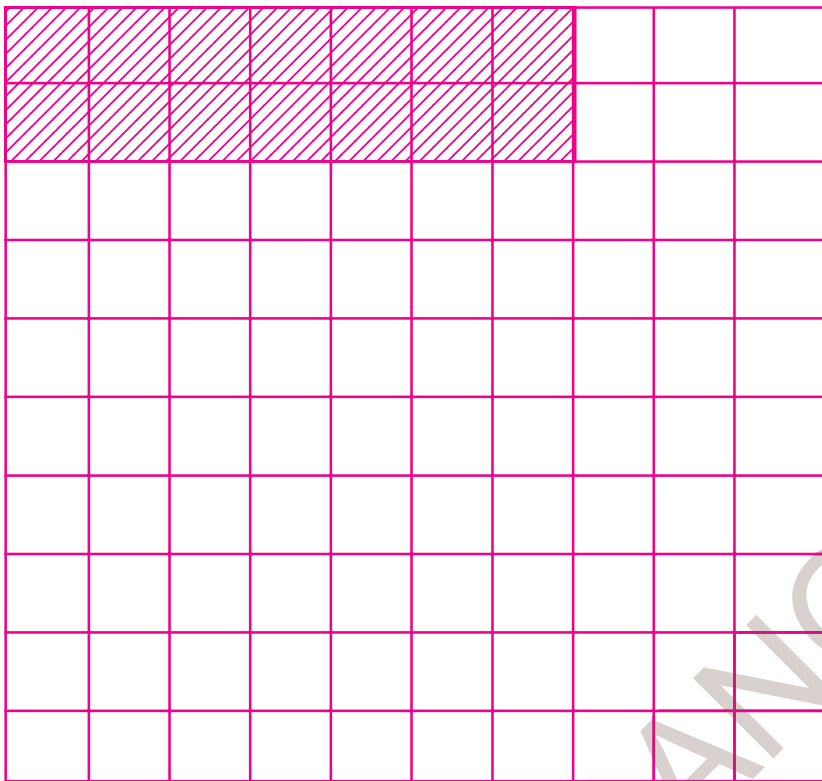
9	1	9							
9	2	18							

$9 \times 1 = 9$

$9 \times 2 = 18$



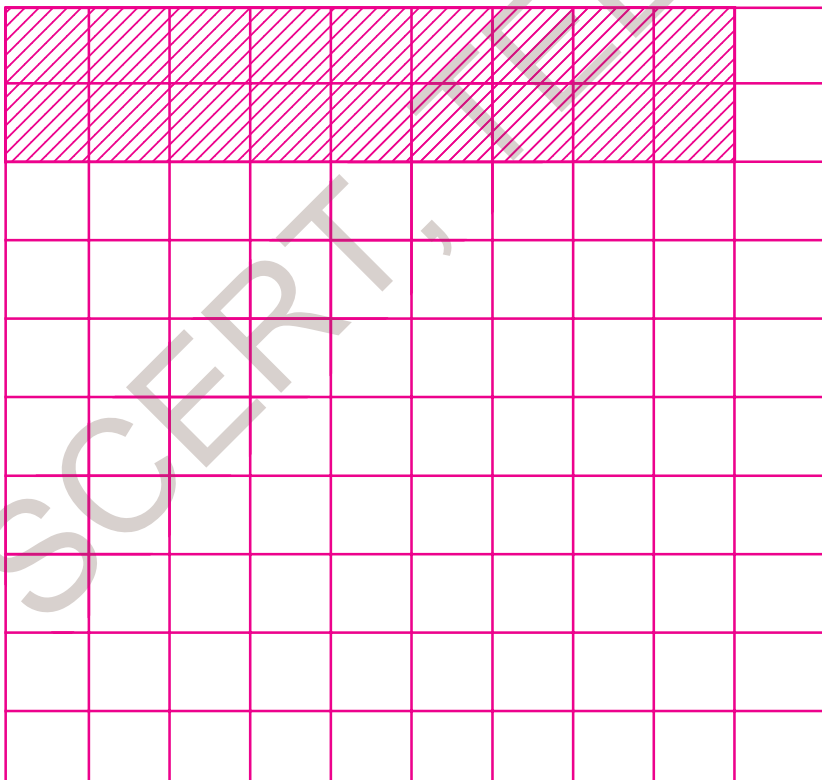
Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each tables. Let them by themselves fill the tables.



$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten sets of three connected loops.



$$9 \times 1 = 9$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

Handwriting practice lines consisting of ten sets of three connected loops.



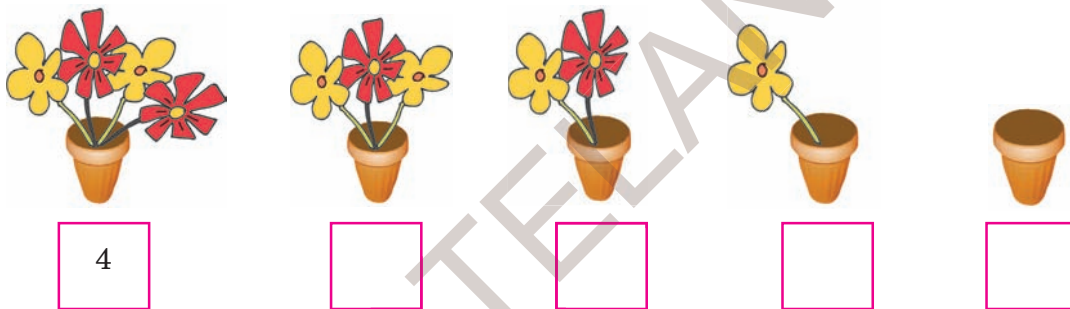
Empty rectangular box for student information.

Look at the following table. Identify how table 3 has been written. In the same manner write Table 6.

Table 2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Table 1 +	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Table 3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30

Table 5	5	10								
Table 1 +	1	2								
Table 6	6	12								

Count the flowers shown below. Write their number under each flower-pot.



Write the Multiplication Table of '0' (zero)

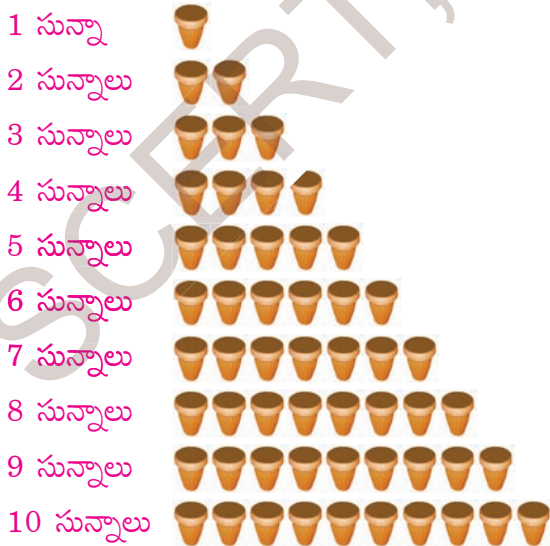
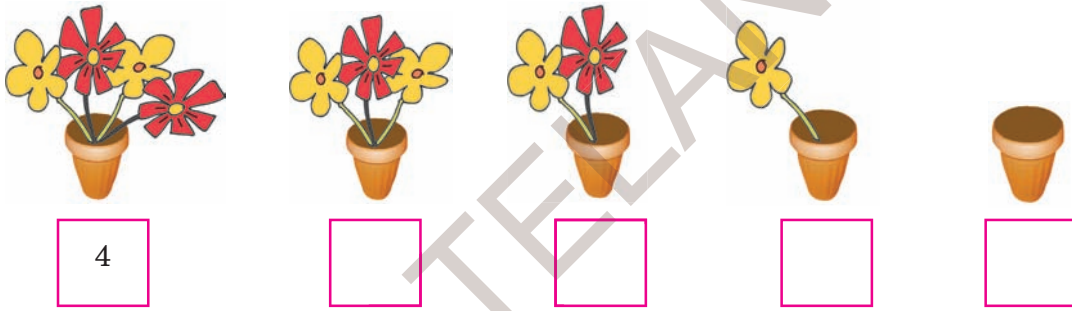
1 zero		$1 \times 0 = 0$
2 zeros		$2 \times 0 = 0$
3 zeros		$3 \times 0 = 0$
4 zeros		.....
5 zeros		.....
6 zeros		.....
7 zeros		.....
8 zeros		.....
9 zeros		.....
10 zeros		.....



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems on their own.

2 వ ఎక్కుం	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
1 వ ఎక్కుం +	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 వ ఎక్కుం	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30

5 వ ఎక్కుం	5	10								
1 వ ఎక్కుం +	1	2								
6 వ ఎక్కుం	6	12								



1 సున్నా

$1 \times 0 = 0$

2 సున్నాలు

$2 \times 0 = 0$

3 సున్నాలు

$3 \times 0 = 0$

4 సున్నాలు

.....

5 సున్నాలు

.....

6 సున్నాలు

.....

7 సున్నాలు

.....

8 సున్నాలు

.....

9 సున్నాలు

.....

10 సున్నాలు

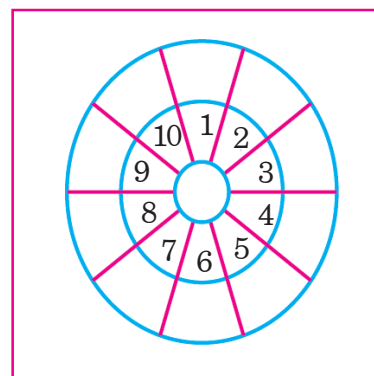
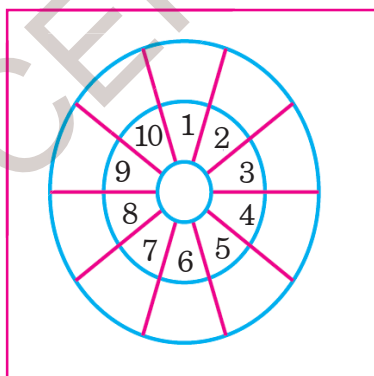
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Complete the Multiplication Grid.

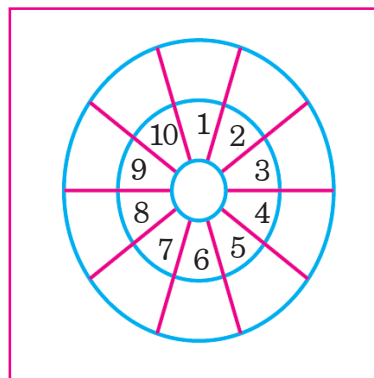
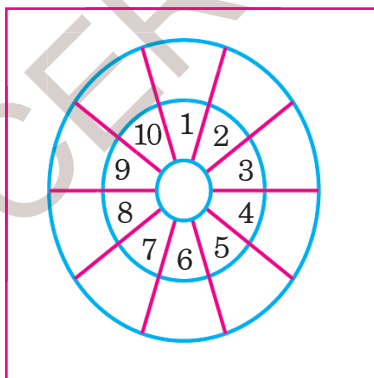
×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1									
2			6							
3										
4							28			
5		10								
6									54	
7				28						
8										80
9					45					
10								80		

Fill the circle by multiplying the numbers.



Get your pupils to understand the instruction for each problem. Let them solve the problems on their own.

×	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1									
2			6							
3										
4							28			
5		10								
6									54	
7				28						
8										80
9					45					
10								80		



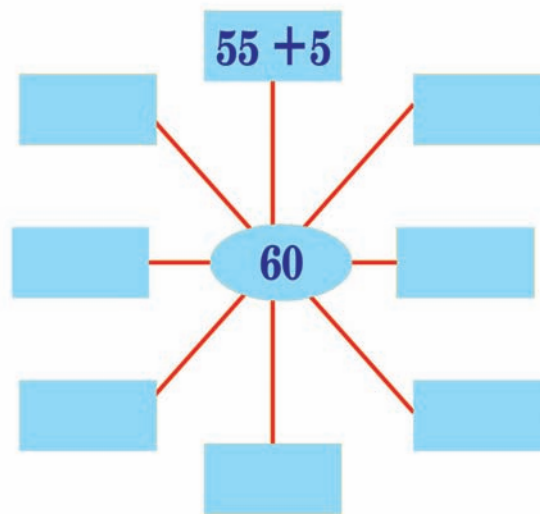
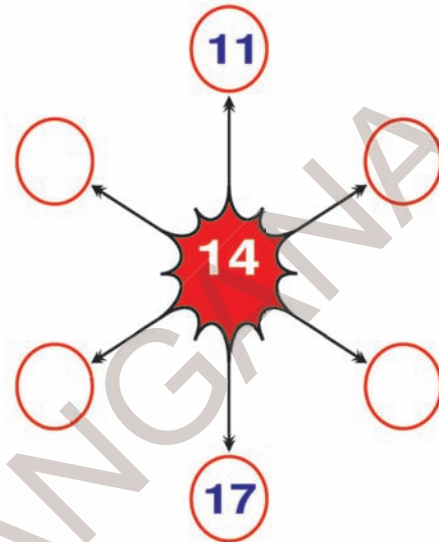
Following grid write numbers whose some of pairs equal to "36" as shown in example

Ex : $19 + 17 = 36$

22	18	4	19
17	15	21	32
12	39	18	33
26	14	3	81

Fill with numbers from 11 to 17.

The some of any three numbers in a row must become 42.

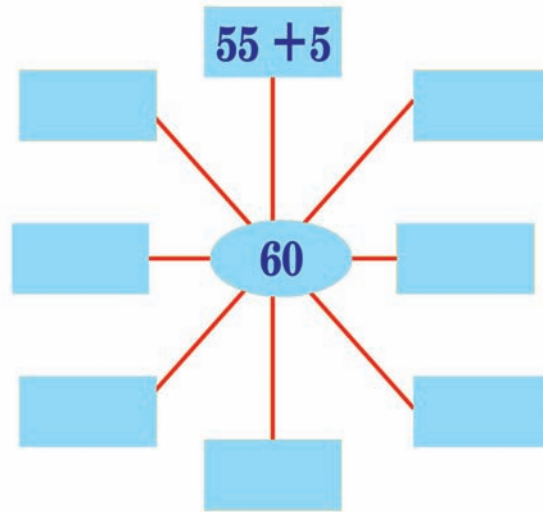
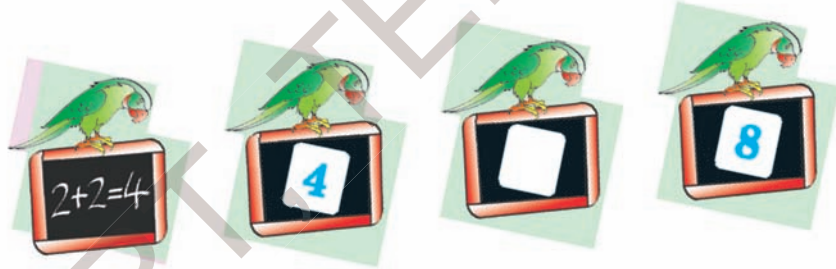
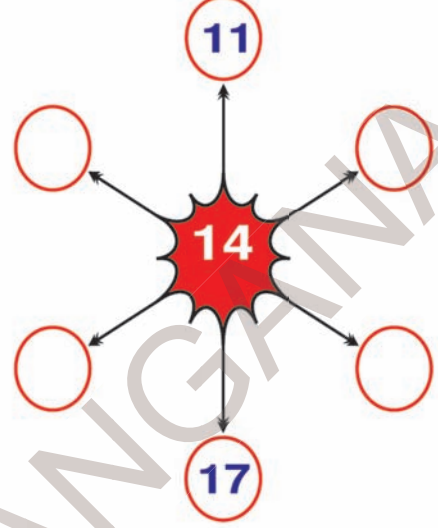


కింది చదరంలో గల ఏ రెండు సంఖ్యల మొత్తం "36" అవుతుందో అలాంటి జతలను ఉదాహరణలలో చూపిన విధంగా రాయండి.

ఉదా : $19 + 17 = 36$

22	18	4	19
17	15	21	32
12	39	18	33
26	14	3	81

11 నుండి 17 వరకు గల సంఖ్యలతో నింపండి.
ఒకే వరుసలో గల ఏ మూడు సంఖ్యలను కూడినా 42 రావాలి.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 2

The learner....



Reads and writes numbers up to 99 using groups of tens and ones

Extends patterns using different objects, shapes and numbers

Solves simple daily life/situation problems/ based on addition and subtraction of two digit numbers with and without regrouping

Estimates and verifies by measuring length/ distances, weight and capacities using non-standard units

Describes basic 3D and 2D shapes with their observable characteristics.

Collects data, represents it in a table and draws inferences



పాఠశాల విద్యా శాఖ,
తెలంగాణ ప్రభుత్వం



एन सी ई आर टी
NCERT