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Numbers and Numeration



Learning Objectives





At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Read and write the numbers up to 1000.
- Write the numbers in expanded and short form.
- Compare and arrange the numbers in ascending and descending order.



Warm Up

Count and fill in the blanks. One is done for you.

Objects	Tens	Ones	Number
	2	3	23
			
			
			



Smallest 1-digit number is 1
 Greatest 1-digit number is 9
 Smallest 2-digit number is 10
 Greatest 2-digit number is 99



Numbers 100 to 1000

Let us read:

Numbers	Number Names
100	One hundred
200	Two hundred
300	Three hundred
400	Four hundred
500	Five hundred
600	Six hundred
700	Seven hundred
800	Eight hundred
900	Nine hundred
1000	Ten hundred or One thousand



Smallest 3-digits number is 100.
 Greatest 3-digits number is 999



Teacher's Note:

Show the students a number of real objects such as pencils, chairs, tables, etc and ask them to count and write down the place value of the number counted.





3-Digit Numbers

As we know,

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
H	T	O



3- digit numbers start from 100 to 999.

Complete the following number grids:

(a)

101									
	112								
		123							
			134						
				145					
					156				
						167			
							178		
								189	
									200





(b)

201									
		213							
			224						
				235					
					246				
				255					
			264						
		273							
	282								
291									

(c)

301									
					316				
			324						
							338		
					346				
	352								
			364						
						377			
		383							
									400





(d)

401									
		413							
			424						
				435					
					446				
				455					
			464						
		473							
	482								
									500

(e)

501									
					516				
			524						
						538			
					546				
	552								
			564						
						577			
		583							
									600





Numerals and Numeral Names

Write the numeral name for each of the following numerals. One has been done for you.

926

Nine hundred twenty-six



298

642

804

209

129

800

555

241

764

169





Write the numeral for each of the following numeral names:

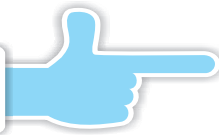
One hundred seventy-two



Seven hundred seventy-six



Four hundred



Two hundred fifty



Five hundred fifty-two



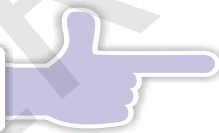
Six hundred thirty-four



One hundred eleven



Nine hundred ninety-nine



Eight hundred fifty-six



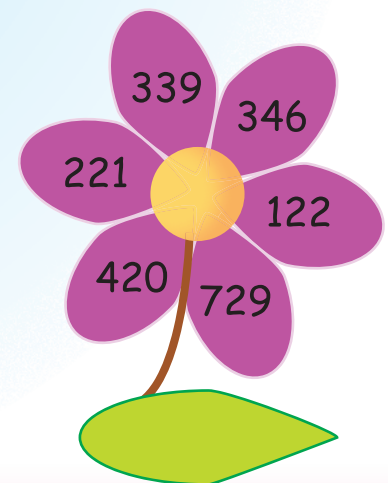
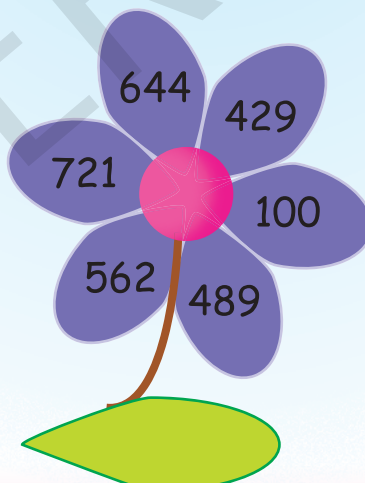
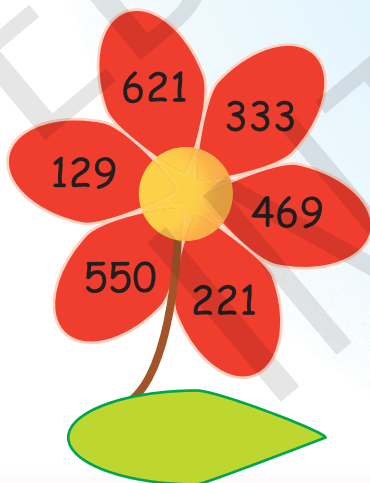
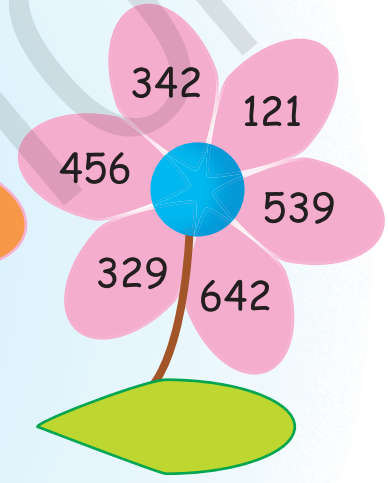
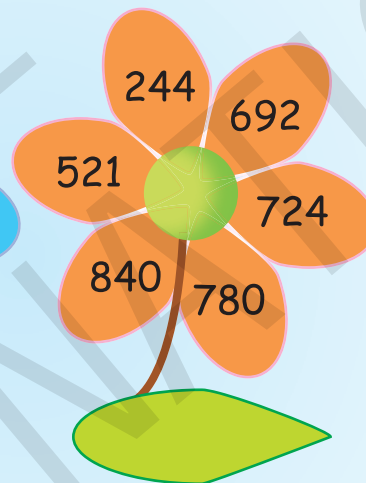
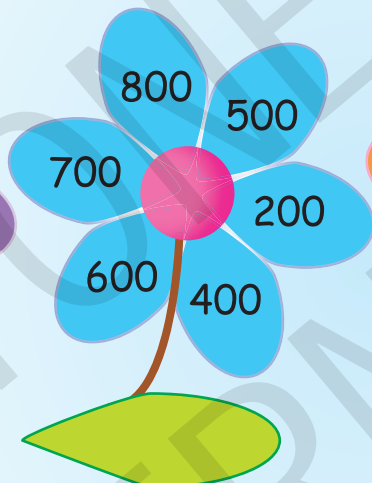
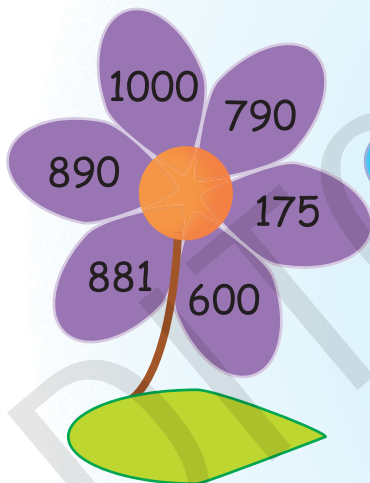
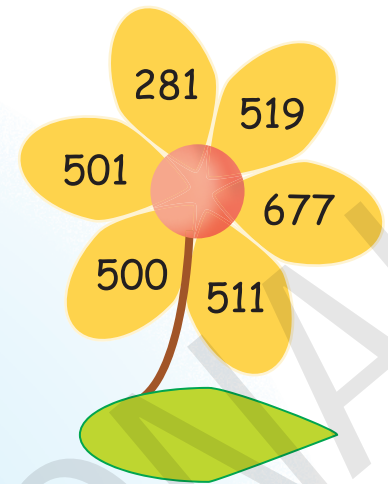
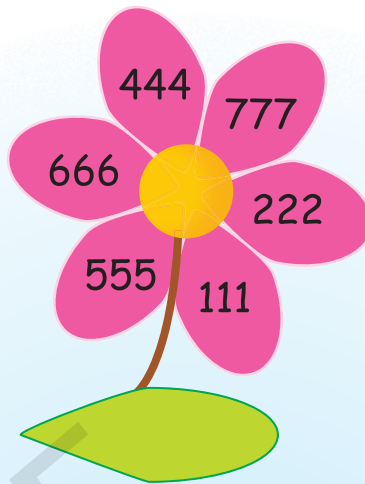
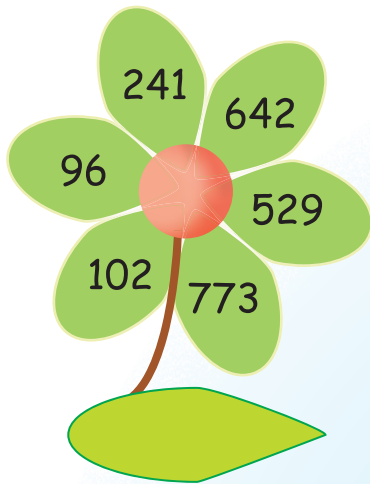
Two hundred twelve





Comparison

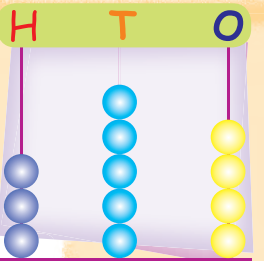
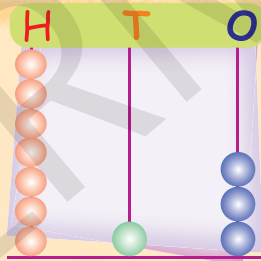
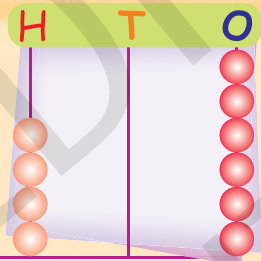
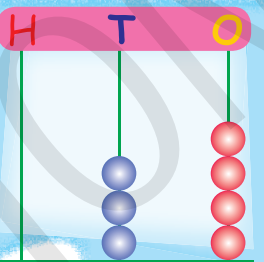
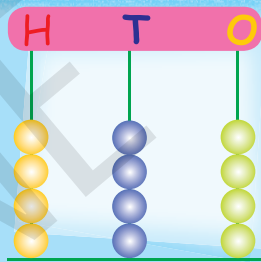
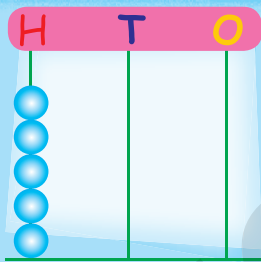
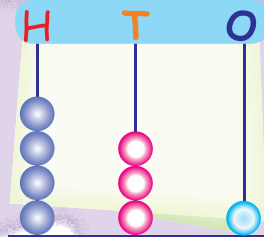
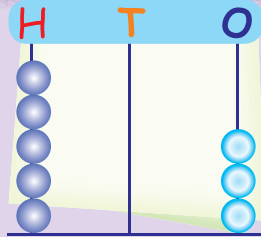
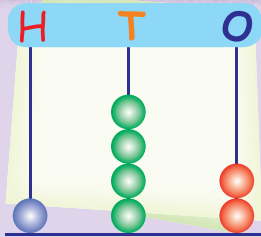
Write the smallest number in the centre of the flower and the largest number in the leaf of the flower:





Abacus

Read the numbers shown on the Abacus and write the numeral and numeral names:



Facts to Know

The person who uses the abacus is called an abacist.





Expanded Form

Write the following numbers in the expanded form:

241 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

562 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

429 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

777 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

890 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

600 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

102 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

211 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

342 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones

529 =  Hundreds +  Tens +  Ones





Short Form

Write the short form of each of the following numbers:

3 Hundreds + 2 Tens + 5 Ones =

5 Hundreds + 0 Tens + 2 Ones =

2 Hundreds + 0 Tens + 0 Ones =

8 Hundreds + 9 Tens + 7 Ones =

4 Hundreds + 4 Tens + 4 Ones =

1 Hundreds + 0 Tens + 5 Ones =

7 Hundreds + 2 Tens + 3 Ones =

3 Hundreds + 7 Tens + 0 Ones =

4 Hundreds + 0 Tens + 0 Ones =

2 Hundreds + 2 Tens + 2 Ones =





Ordering Numbers

Arranging the numerals in either ascending (increasing) order or descending (decreasing) order is called ordering of numbers.



Ascending Order

Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:



Quick Tip

If the numbers have the same numbers (three) of digits, then the digits on the extreme left are compared in order to arrange it in ascending or descending order.

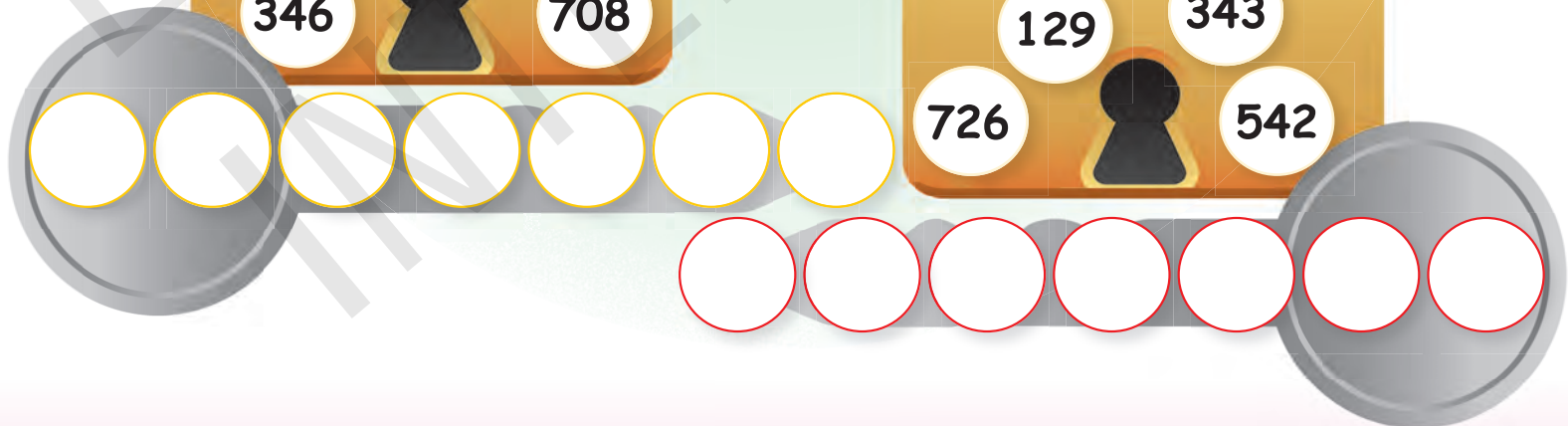
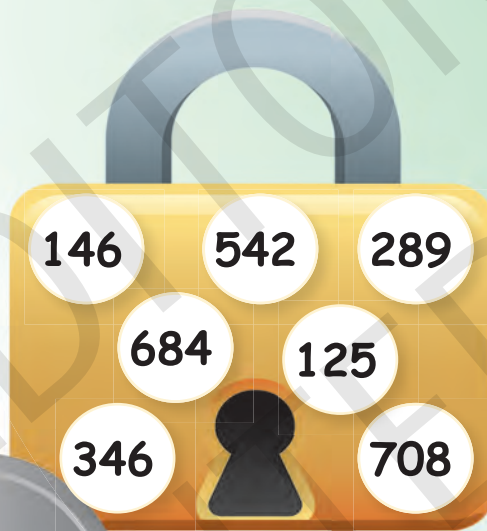


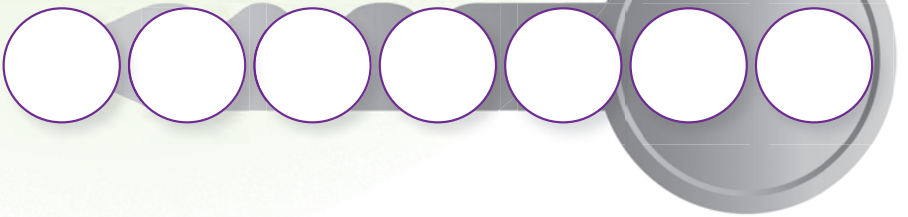
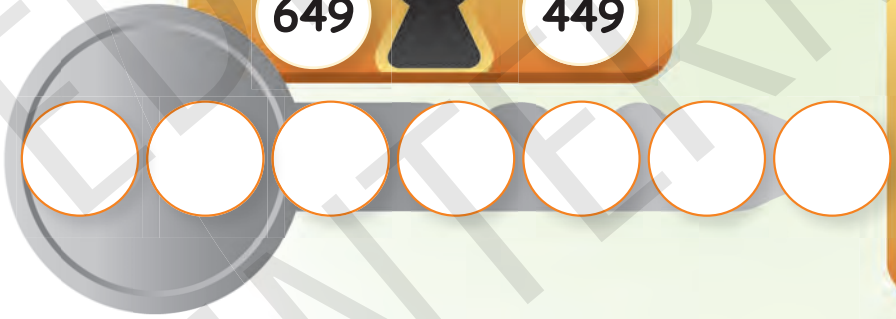
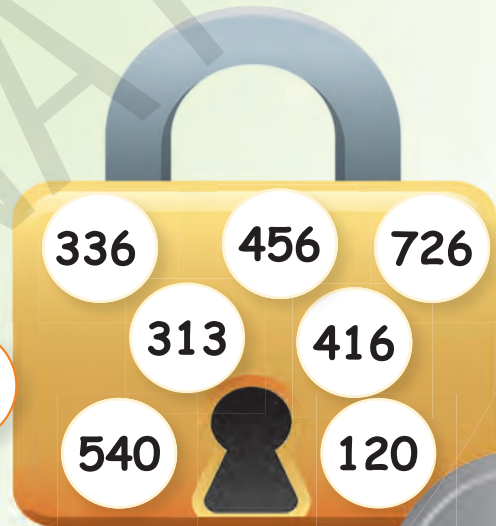
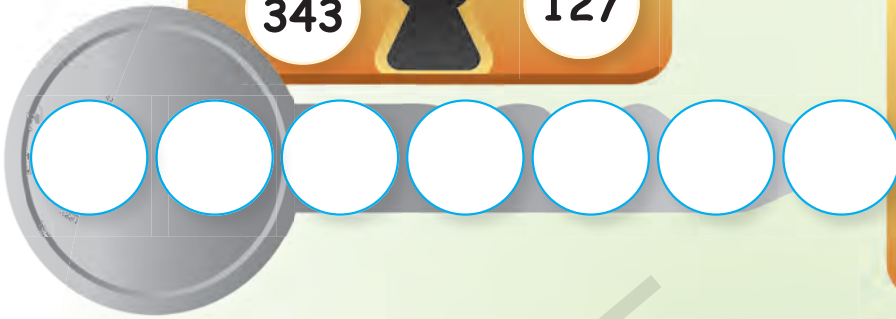
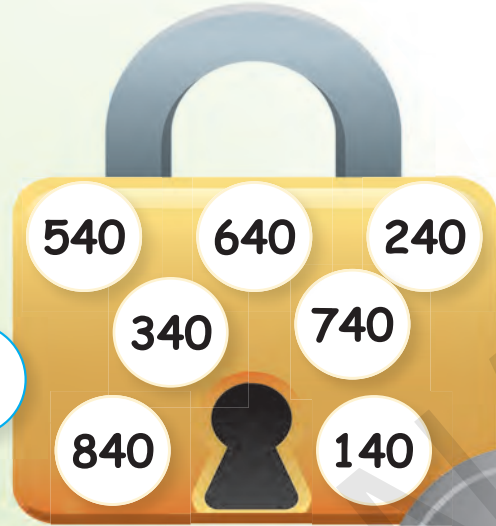




Descending Order

Arrange the following numbers in descending order:







Think Wisely

The letters represent the following numbers. Make the numbers from it.

R = 4

U = 5

N = 2

S = 7

A = 8

B = 3

T = 6

I = 1



RUN



ANT



TUB



SIR



SUN



BAT



Mental Maths

A. Give the place value of the underlined digit:

a. 764 = _____

b. 507 = _____

c. 558 = _____

d. 846 = _____

e. 569 = _____

f. 933 = _____

B. Write the short form of each of the following numbers:

a. 700 + 5 = _____

c. 6 tens + 3 ones = _____

b. 500 + 10 + 1 = _____

d. 4 hundreds + 1 tens + 7 ones = _____





Maths Lab Activity

Materials required:

3 dice.

Steps:

1. Take three dice. Throw them together. Form the largest and the smallest numbers that appear on dice.

Example :



5



6



1

Number on dice:

Largest number - 651

Smallest Number - 156

2. Ask your two friends to do the same. Find out who got the greatest or the highest number and the least or the smallest number.



2



Even and Odd Numbers



Learning Objectives

At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:

- Identify even and odd numbers.
- Write even and odd numbers.
- Make the number grid.



Warm Up

Sing the song along!

Even numbers, even numbers,
Even numbers, shout them out!
2, 4, 6, 8, 10!

Line them up by twos and then,
All the evens have a friend!
2, 4, 6, 8, 10!

All the evens have a friend.

Odd numbers, odd numbers,
Odd numbers, shout them out!
1, 3, 5, 7, 9!

When you try to group by twos,
There's an extra you can't use.
1, 3, 5, 7, 9!

Odd man out, no friend in line.





2



4



6



8

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

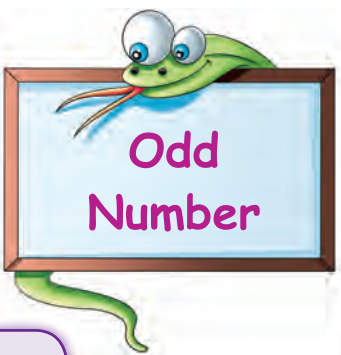
All the numbers that have 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 at the ONES place are called **even** numbers.



Teacher's Note:

Ask the students to stand in a circle and sing the song together. Tell them to pair up the nearest person every time the word 'pair' or 'two by two' comes up, otherwise stand alone. Explain the meaning of odd and even numbers to students with the help of the song.



**Odd
Number**



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

All the numbers that have 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 at the ONES place are called **odd** numbers.





After every odd number, there is an even number.

Before every even number, there is an odd number.



Count And Write

Count the number of objects and make the pairs to find whether the number is EVEN or ODD:

OBJECTS	ODD	EVEN
		4



Facts to Know

Even numbers when multiplied by any number always result in an even number.





Number Grid

Write the even numbers:



42	44						
28	30						
52	54						
90	92						
112	114						
102	104						
542	544						



Quick Tip

In a two digit number or three digit number or four digit number, to check whether it is even or odd, look at the digit at the ones place. If the digit at the ones place is 0 or 2 or 4 or 6 or 8, then the number is even. If the digit at the ones place is 1 or 3 or 5 or 7 or 9, then the number is odd.





Write the odd numbers:

29	31						
53	55						
69	71						
11	13						
93	95						
113	115						
145	147						
671	673						
929	931						
555	557						





Think Wisely

Find the sum of the:

(i) first 7 odd numbers -

(ii) first 10 even numbers -



Mental Maths

A. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements:

1. 8 is the last odd number before 10.
2. Even numbers can be made into 2 equal groups.
3. A pair of shoes is even.
4. When you add 2 odd numbers, the answer will also be an odd number.

B. Answer in one word:

1. Which number is even, 2 or 3? _____
2. How many odd numbers are there before 10? _____
3. How many letters are there in your name?
Is it odd or even? _____
4. Which is the biggest even number before 10? _____





Maths Lab Activity

Materials required:

A sheet of paper, pencils and crayons.

Steps:

1. Ask the students to take a white sheet of paper and draw a big house in the centre of the sheet.
2. Draw an odd number of trees in a garden around the house.
3. Fill in the sky with an even number of birds and an odd number of clouds.
4. Draw an even number of plants but an odd number of flowers on the plants.
5. Draw an odd number of children playing in the garden.

Now, ask the students to colour the picture. Display the picture in the classroom.

