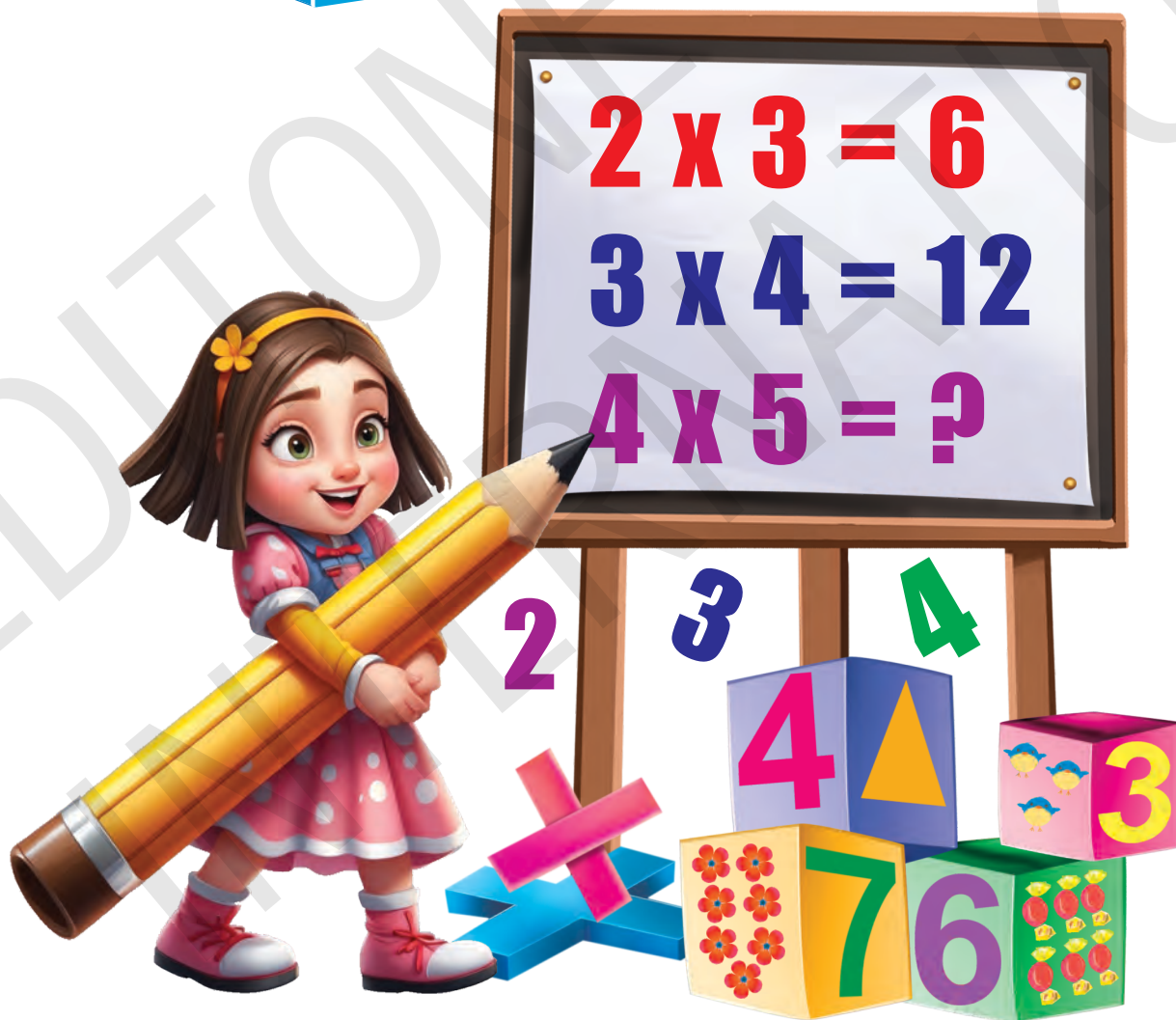
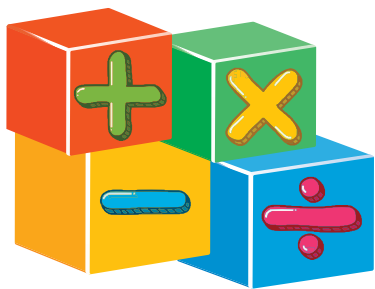


Table

Book



Numbers, Number Names and Roman Numerals



No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman	No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
1	One	एक	I	26	Twenty-six	छब्बीस	XXVI
2	Two	दो	II	27	Twenty-seven	सत्ताईस	XXVII
3	Three	तीन	III	28	Twenty-eight	अट्ठाईस	XXVIII
4	Four	चार	IV	29	Twenty-nine	उनतीस	XXIX
5	Five	पाँच	V	30	Thirty	तीस	XXX
6	Six	छः	VI	31	Thirty-one	इकत्तीस	XXXI
7	Seven	सात	VII	32	Thirty-two	बत्तीस	XXXII
8	Eight	आठ	VIII	33	Thirty-three	तैंतीस	XXXIII
9	Nine	नौ	IX	34	Thirty-four	चौंतीस	XXXIV
10	Ten	दस	X	35	Thirty-five	पैंतीस	XXXV
11	Eleven	ब्यारह	XI	36	Thirty-six	छत्तीस	XXXVI
12	Twelve	बारह	XII	37	Thirty-seven	सैंतीस	XXXVII
13	Thirteen	तेरह	XIII	38	Thirty-eight	अड़तीस	XXXVIII
14	Fourteen	चौदह	XIV	39	Thirty-nine	उनतालीस	XXXIX
15	Fifteen	पंद्रह	XV	40	Forty	चालीस	XL
16	Sixteen	सोलह	XVI	41	Forty-one	इकतालीस	XLI
17	Seventeen	सत्रह	XVII	42	Forty-two	बयालीस	XLII
18	Eighteen	अठ्ठारह	XVIII	43	Forty-three	तैंतालीस	XLIII
19	Nineteen	उन्नीस	XIX	44	Forty-four	चवालीस	XLIV
20	Twenty	बीस	XX	45	Forty-five	पैंतालीस	XLV
21	Twenty-one	इक्कीस	XXI	46	Forty-six	छियालीस	XLVI
22	Twenty-two	बाईस	XXII	47	Forty-seven	सैंतालीस	XLVII
23	Twenty-three	तेईस	XXIII	48	Forty-eight	अड़तालीस	XLVIII
24	Twenty-four	चौबीस	XXIV	49	Forty-nine	उनचास	XLIX
25	Twenty-five	पच्चीस	XXV	50	Fifty	पचास	L



Kid's IQ

- ▶ How do you write 41 in words?
- ▶ What is the number name of 17?
- ▶ How do you say 5 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?

2



Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the roman numerals with their number names.

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman	No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
51	Fifty-one	इक्यावन	LI	76	Seventy-six	छिहत्तर	LXXVI
52	Fifty-two	बावन	LII	77	Seventy-seven	सतहत्तर	LXXVII
53	Fifty-three	तिरेपन	LIII	78	Seventy-eight	अठहत्तर	LXXVIII
54	Fifty-four	चौवन	LIV	79	Seventy-nine	उन्नासी	LXXIX
55	Fifty-five	पचपन	LV	80	Eighty	अस्सी	LXXX
56	Fifty-six	छप्पन	LVI	81	Eighty-one	इक्यासी	LXXXI
57	Fifty-seven	सत्तावन	LVII	82	Eighty-two	बयासी	LXXXII
58	Fifty-eight	अठ्ठावन	LVIII	83	Eighty-three	तिरासी	LXXXIII
59	Fifty-nine	उनसठ	LIX	84	Eighty-four	चौरासी	LXXXIV
60	Sixty	साठ	LX	85	Eighty-five	पचासी	LXXXV
61	Sixty-one	इकसठ	LXI	86	Eighty-six	छियासी	LXXXVI
62	Sixty-two	बासठ	LXII	87	Eighty-seven	सत्तासी	LXXXVII
63	Sixty-three	तिरसठ	LXIII	88	Eighty-eight	अठ्ठासी	LXXXVIII
64	Sixty-four	चौंसठ	LXIV	89	Eighty-nine	नवासी	LXXXIX
65	Sixty-five	पैंसठ	LXV	90	Ninety	नब्बे	XC
66	Sixty-six	छियासठ	LXVI	91	Ninety-one	इक्यानवे	XCI
67	Sixty-seven	सडसठ	LXVII	92	Ninety-two	बानवे	XCII
68	Sixty-eight	अडसठ	LXVIII	93	Ninety-three	तिरानवे	XCIII
69	Sixty-nine	उनहत्तर	LXIX	94	Ninety-four	चौरानवे	XCIV
70	Seventy	सत्तर	LXX	95	Ninety-five	पंचानवे	XCV
71	Seventy-one	इकहत्तर	LXXI	96	Ninety-six	छियानवे	XCVI
72	Seventy-two	बहत्तर	LXXII	97	Ninety-seven	सत्तानवे	XCVII
73	Seventy-three	तिहत्तर	LXXIII	98	Ninety-eight	अठ्ठानवे	XCVIII
74	Seventy-four	चौहत्तर	LXXIV	99	Ninety-nine	निन्यानवे	XCIX
75	Seventy-five	पचहत्तर	LXXV	100	One hundred	एक सौ	C



Teacher's Note

Help students to understand the pattern of roman numbers for the greater numerals.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ How do you write 59 in words?
- ▶ What is the number name of 87?
- ▶ How do you say 99 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?



Multiplying with 0 and 1

"Multiplication is the repeated addition of the same number."

If a number is multiplied by zero, the result will also be zero. Let us read the table of 0 :

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 \times 1 = 0 \\ 0 \times 2 = 0 \\ 0 \times 3 = 0 \\ 0 \times 4 = 0 \\ 0 \times 5 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 0 \times 6 = 0 \\ 0 \times 7 = 0 \\ 0 \times 8 = 0 \\ 0 \times 9 = 0 \\ 0 \times 10 = 0 \end{array}$$

Any number when multiplied by 1, will give the same number. Let us read the table of 1:



$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 1 = 1 \\ 1 \times 2 = 2 \\ 1 \times 3 = 3 \\ 1 \times 4 = 4 \\ 1 \times 5 = 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \times 6 = 6 \\ 1 \times 7 = 7 \\ 1 \times 8 = 8 \\ 1 \times 9 = 9 \\ 1 \times 10 = 10 \end{array}$$

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes :

$1 \times 10 = \square$

$0 \times 8 = \square$

$0 \times 3 = \square$

$1 \times 1 = \square$

$1 \times 9 = \square$

$1 \times 5 = \square$

$1 \times 6 = \square$

$0 \times 7 = \square$

$0 \times 2 = \square$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 4 with 0?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 0 to 0?
- ▶ What is the solution to 1×6 ?

Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the concept of multiplying with the zero and one. Explain them with a fun activity.

Multiplication Table of 2



READING Way

2	Ones	are	2
2	Twos	are	4
2	Threes	are	6
2	Fours	are	8
2	Fives	are	10
2	Sixes	are	12
2	Sevens	are	14
2	Eights	are	16
2	Nines	are	18
2	Tens	are	20

Writing Way

2	×	1	=	2
2	×	2	=	4
2	×	3	=	6
2	×	4	=	8
2	×	5	=	10
2	×	6	=	12
2	×	7	=	14
2	×	8	=	16
2	×	9	=	18
2	×	10	=	20

Time to Practice

A. Fill the answers in the boxes.

$2 \times 10 = \square$

$2 \times 9 = \square$

$2 \times 1 = \square$

$2 \times 6 = \square$

$2 \times 3 = \square$

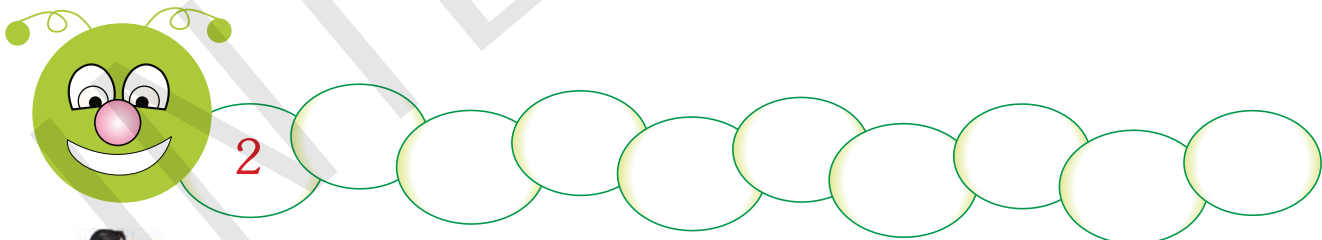
$2 \times 2 = \square$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 2 twice?
- ▶ What is the answer for 2+2?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 2 zero times?

B. Write the table of 2 in ascending order on the caterpillar. One has been done for you.



Teacher's Note

To find the total product of the multiplication table of 2, help students to use 2 fingers on each hand and do the addition.

Learning to tell the time



Time is an indefinite period. Time goes on running endlessly. We measure time in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years.

Look at the picture of the clock. It has two hands.

The **long hand (minute hand)** shows minutes and the **short hand (hour hand)** shows hours.

This clock is showing 5 o' clock.

The **hour hand** is at 5 and the **minute hand** is at 12.

- » When the long hand is on 12, it says **o' clock**.
- » When the long hand is on 3, it says **quarter past**.
- » When the long hand is on 6, it says **half past**.
- » When the long hand is on 9, it says **quarter to**.
- » There are 60 minutes in 1 hour.
- » There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.
- » There are 24 hours in a day.
- » 12 o' clock at night is called mid night.
- » 12 o' clock in the day is called noon or mid day.



Kid's IQ

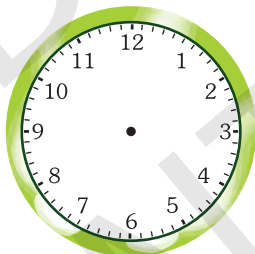
- On which month your birthday comes?
- On which day your favourite cartoon is telecasted?
- How old are you?

In short, we denote seconds as '**s**', minutes as '**m**' and hours as '**h**'.

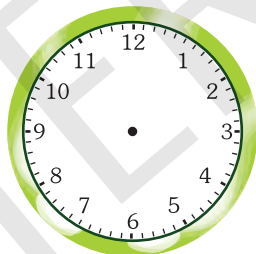


Time to Practice

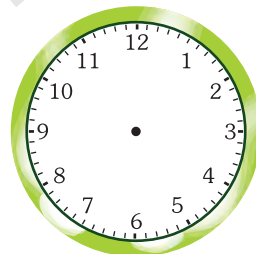
Draw hands on the face of each clock according to the time given below.



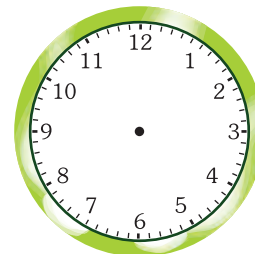
quarter past 12



4 o' clock



half past ten



quarter to 2



Teacher's Note

Allow them to explore more about the different periods of time.

Time

60	Seconds	=	1	Minute
60	Minutes	=	1	Hour
24	Hours	=	1	Day
7	Days	=	1	Week
2	Weeks	=	1	Fortnight
4	Weeks	=	1	Month
12	Months	=	1	Year
365	Days	=	1	Year
366	Days	=	1	Leap year
10	Years	=	1	Decade
100	Years	=	1	Century
1000	Years	=	1	Millennium

Jubilee Table

1	Year	=	Anniversary
10	Years	=	Decade
25	Years	=	Silver Jubilee
50	Years	=	Golden Jubilee
60	Years	=	Diamond Jubilee
75	Years	=	Platinum Jubilee
100	Years	=	Centenary
1000	Years	=	Millennium

Time to Practice

1 minute = seconds

1 hour = minutes

1 day = hours

1 week = days

1 year = months

1 century = years



Teacher's Note

Explain the concept of time to the students.

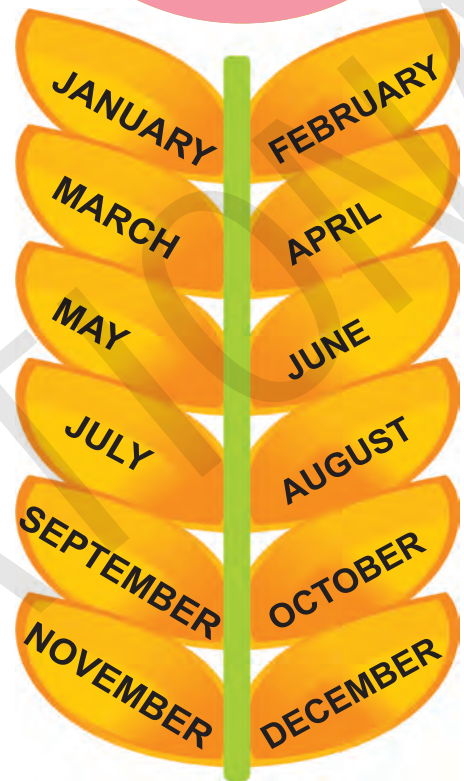


Kid's IQ

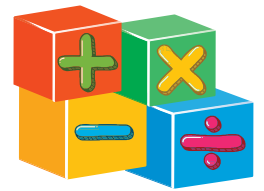
- ▶ What is time right now?
- ▶ How many minutes does he/she take to come to school from home?
- ▶ Which hand runs faster in the clock?



Months of Year



The Indian Currency



The currency in India is called **Rupee and Paisa**. We use coins and notes to buy and sell things. The abbreviated form of rupee is ₹ and paisa is p.

Coins

In India, we used the following coins in old times. 1 paisa, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise and 20 paise are not used today.



Now-a-days, the following coins are used.



25 paise and 50 paise coins are rarely used.

Notes



1 Rupee, 2 Rupees and 5 Rupees are rarely used today.



Teacher's Note

Explain the different denominations of Indian currency.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is the colour of a 10 rupees note?
- ▶ What is the colour of a 50 rupees note?

Currencies of the World

Country

India

Nepal

Myanmar

Bangladesh

China

Denmark

Egypt

Finland

Germany

France

Greece

Iraq

Iran

Indonesia

Japan

Pakistan

Russia

UK

UAE

USA



Currency

Rupee = 100 paise

Rupee Nepali = 100 paise

Kyat = 100 pyays

Taka = 100 paise

Yuan = 100 fens

Krone = 100 ores

Pound = 100 piastres

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Dinar = 100 fils

Rial = 100 dinars

Rupiah = 100 sen

Yen = 100 sen

Rupee = 100 paise

Ruble = 100 kopeks

Pound = 100 pence

Dirham = 100 fils

Dollar = 100 cents

Teacher's Note

Let students explore the world by introducing them to different countries and their currencies.

Kid's IQ

- ▶ How much does your pen cost?
- ▶ If one banana is for 2 rupees, 5 bananas will cost for?
- ▶ You had 50 rupees and you spent 27, how much money is left with you now?