## Hundreds, Tens and Ones on the Abacus

Understanding the Topic

- An **abacus** is a tool that helps us count and learn numbers

- It has **rods** (or wires) with **beads** on them

- Each rod shows a **place value**

- The **right rod** is for **Ones**

- The **middle rod** is for **Tens**

- The **left rod** is for **Hundreds**

- Each **bead** stands for **1**

- We count the beads on each rod to know the number

- We always read the number starting from **Hundreds → Tens → Ones**

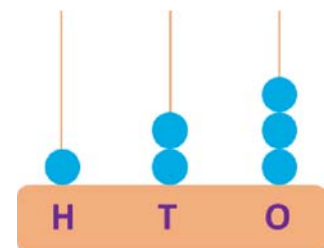- This helps us break big numbers into small, easy parts
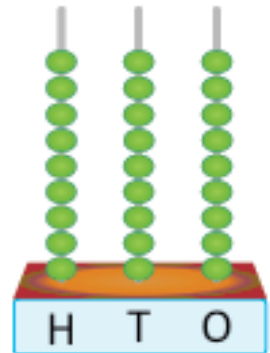
5 Examples with Solutions

Example 1

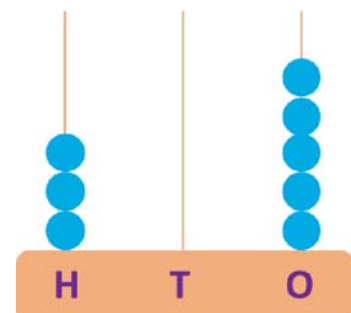**Number:** 123

- Hundreds = 1 → 1 bead on Hundreds rod

- Tens = 2 → 2 beads on Tens rod

- Ones = 3 → 3 beads on Ones rod
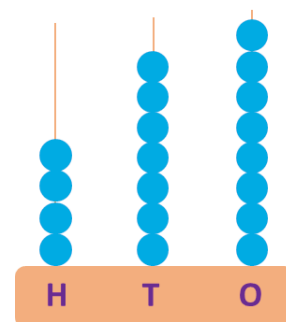 **So, 123 = 100 + 20 + 3**

Example 2

Number: 305

- Hundreds = 3 → 3 beads on Hundreds rod

- Tens = 0 → 0 beads on Tens rod

- Ones = 5 → 5 beads on Ones rod
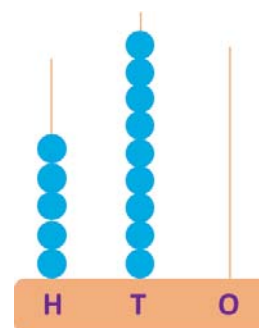 **So, 305 = 300 + 0 + 5**

Example 3

Number: 478

- Hundreds = 4 → 4 beads on Hundreds rod

- Tens = 7 → 7 beads on Tens rod

- Ones = 8 → 8 beads on Ones rod
  So, 478 = 400 + 70 + 8

Example 4

Number: 590
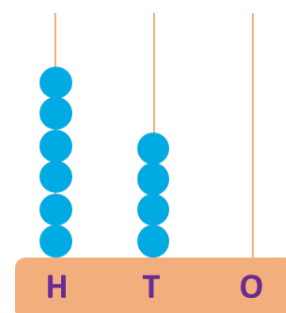
- Hundreds = 5 → 5 beads on Hundreds rod

- Tens = 9 → 9 beads on Tens rod

- Ones = 0 → 0 beads on Ones rod
  So, 590 = 500 + 90 + 0

Example 5

Number: 640

- Hundreds = 6 → 6 beads on Hundreds rod

- Tens = 4 → 4 beads on Tens rod

- Ones = 0 → 0 beads on Ones rod
  So, 640 = 600 + 40 + 0

Summary Points

- Abacus helps us understand how numbers are made

- Numbers have three parts: Hundreds, Tens and Ones

- Each part has its own place on the abacus

- Each bead means 1

- We add the values of each part to get the full number