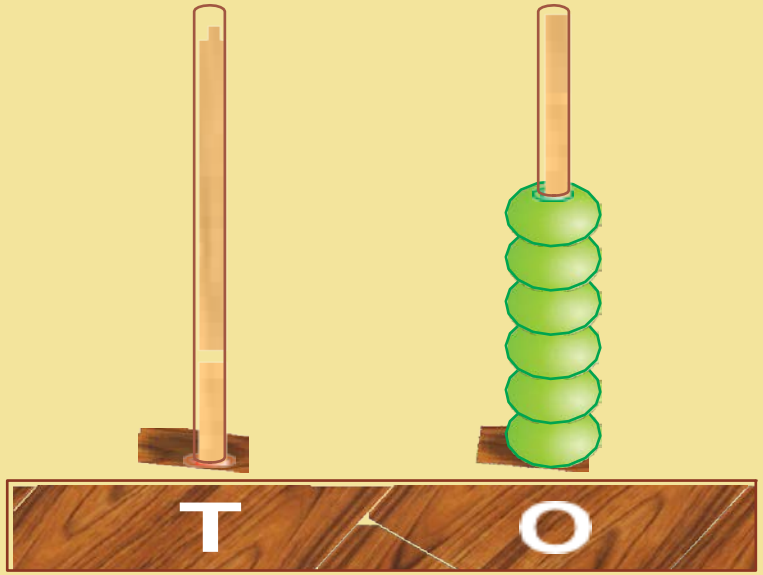
CLASS – 2
MATHEMATICS

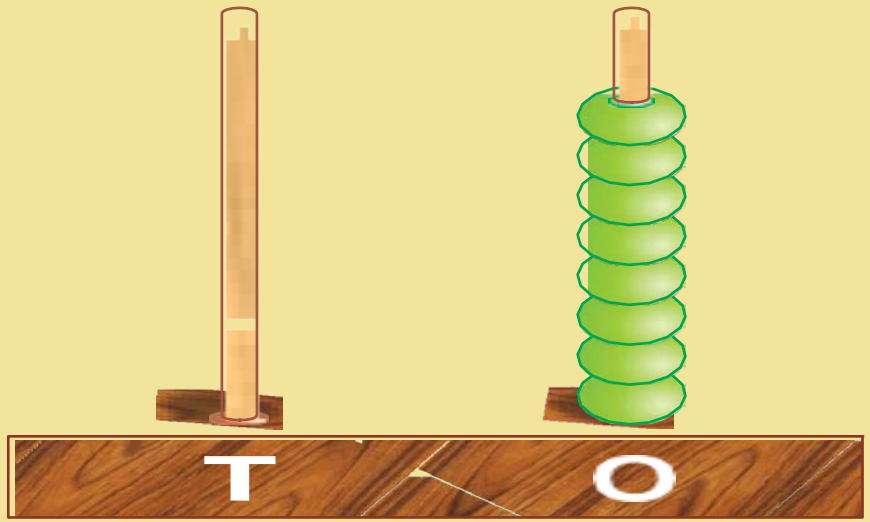
Number Upto One Thousand

REPRESENTING NUMBERS ON THE ABACUS



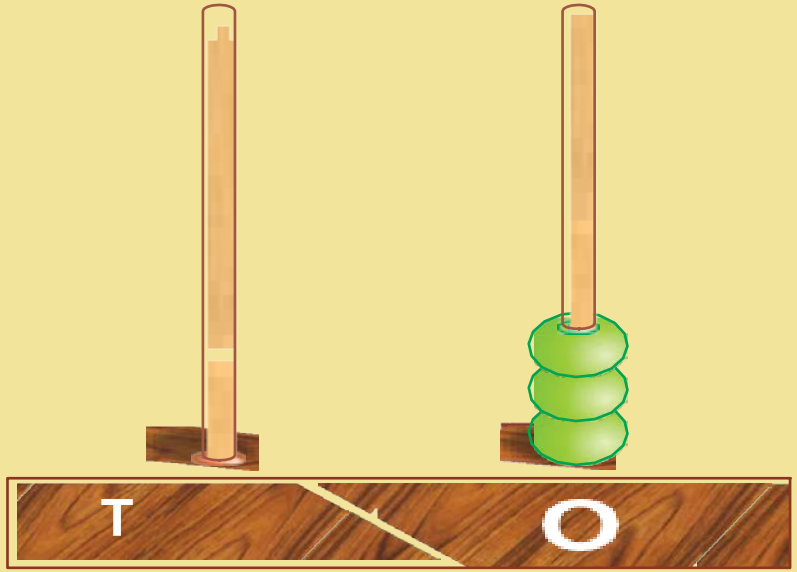
6 ONE 6

REPRESENTING NUMBERS ON THE ABACUS

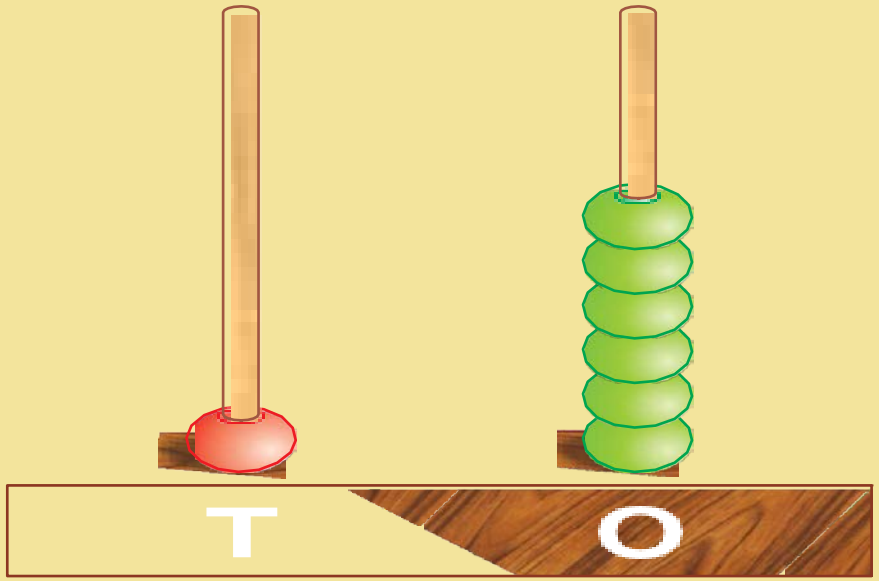


8 ONE 8

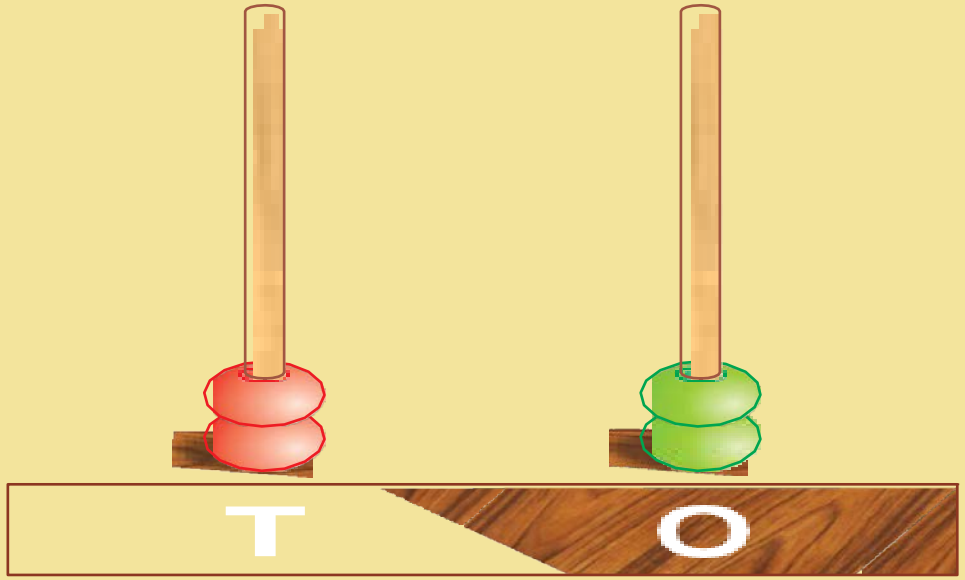
REPRESENTING NUMBERS ON THE ABACUS



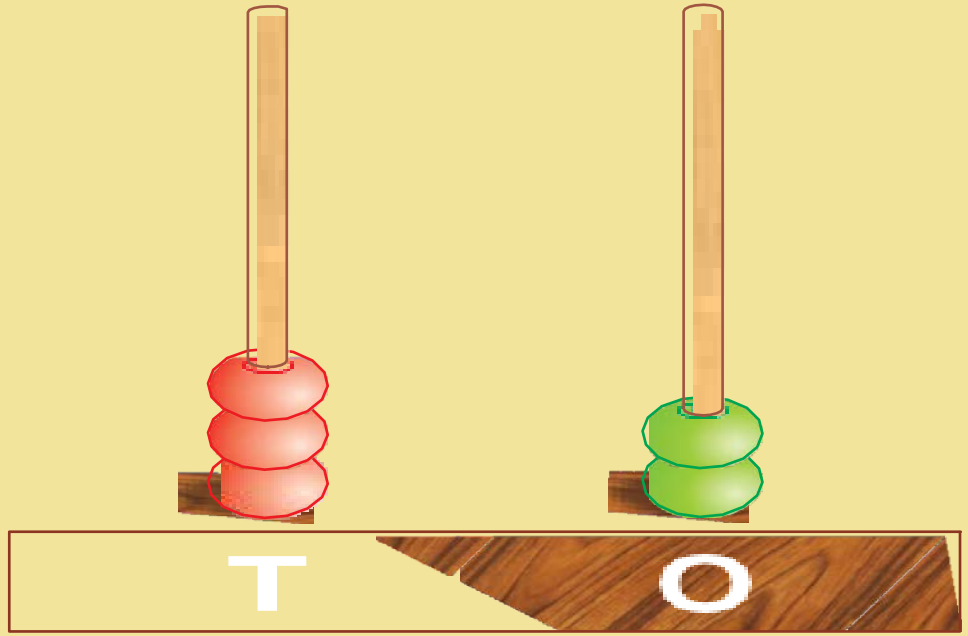
3 ONE 3



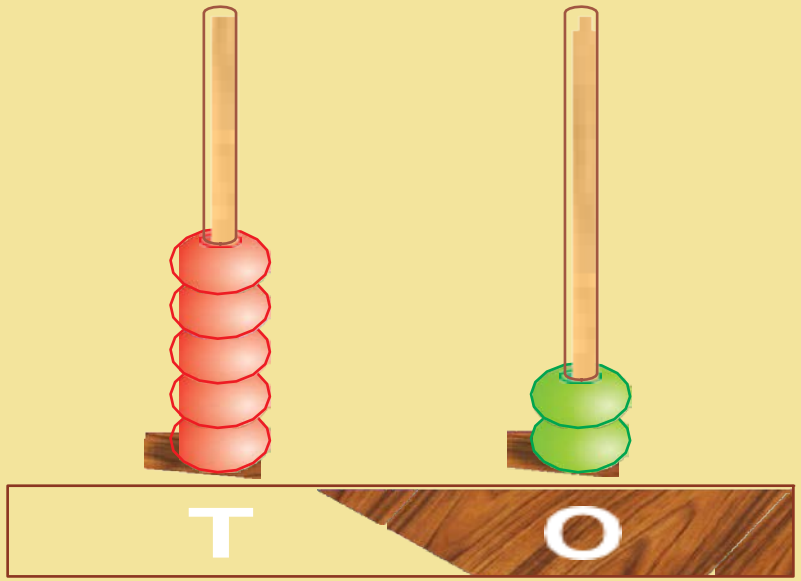
1 ten,6 ONE =16



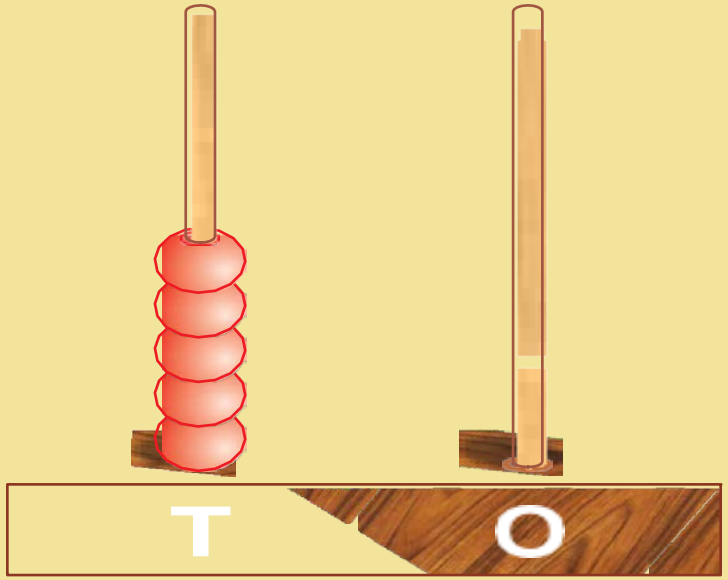
2 ten, 2 ONE = 22 .



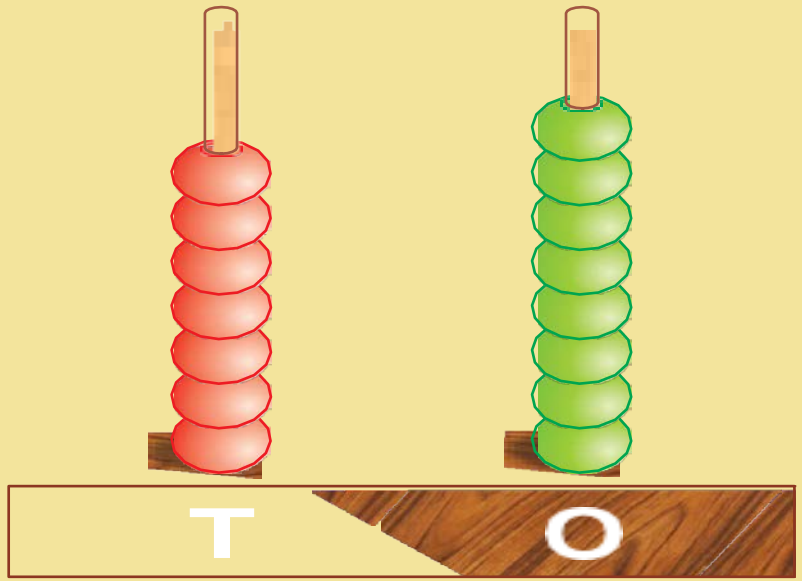
3 ten, 2 ONE = 32



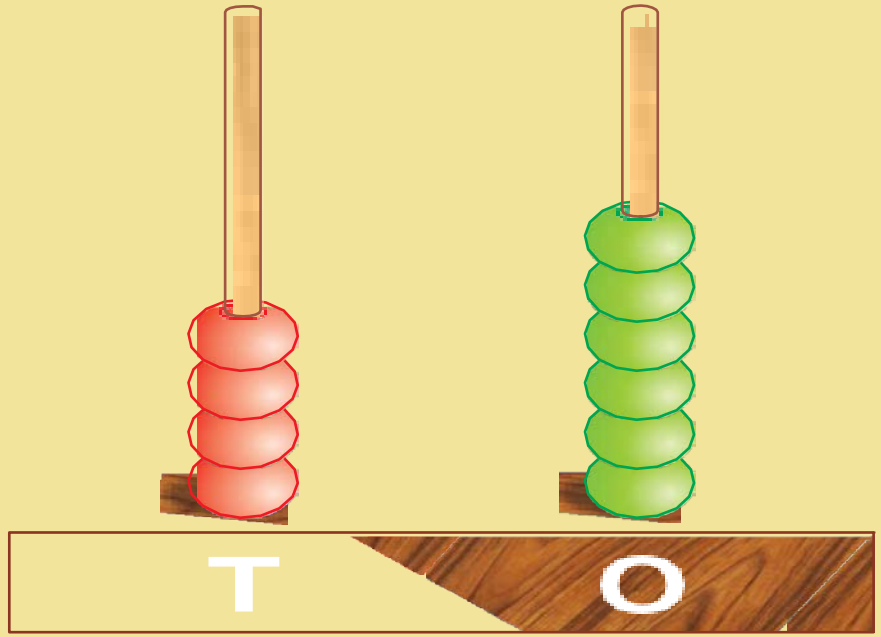
5 tens, 2 one = 52



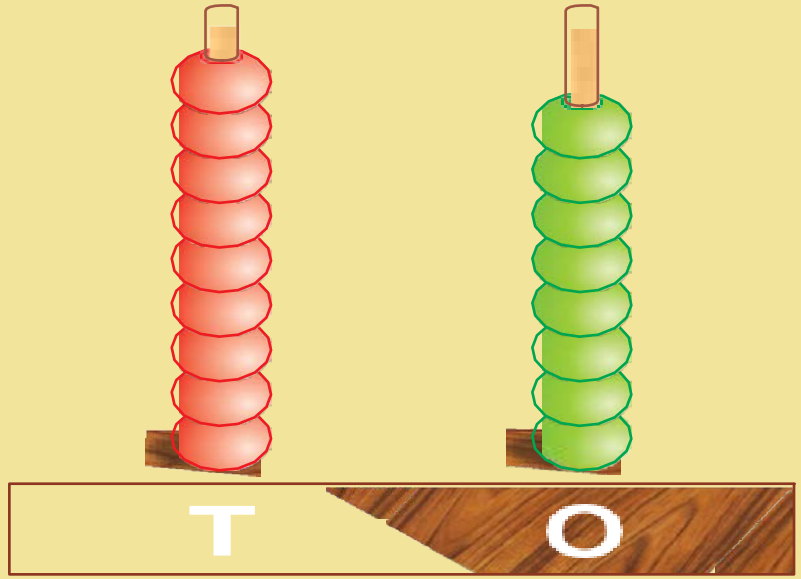
5 tens, 0 one =50



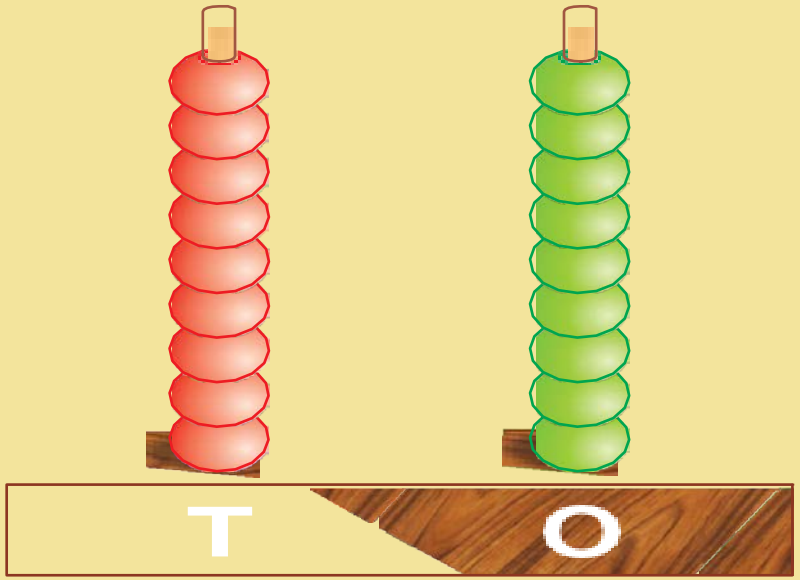
7 tens, 8 one = 78



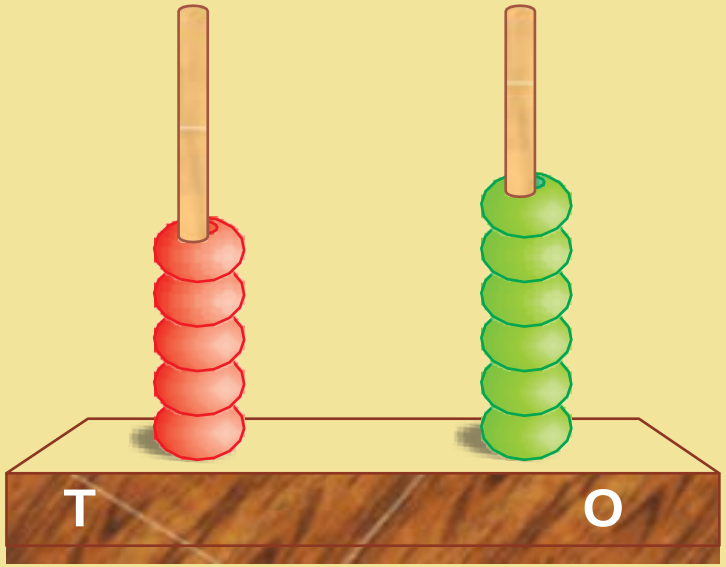
4 ten, 6 one = 46



9 ten,8 one = 98



9 ten, 9 one = 99

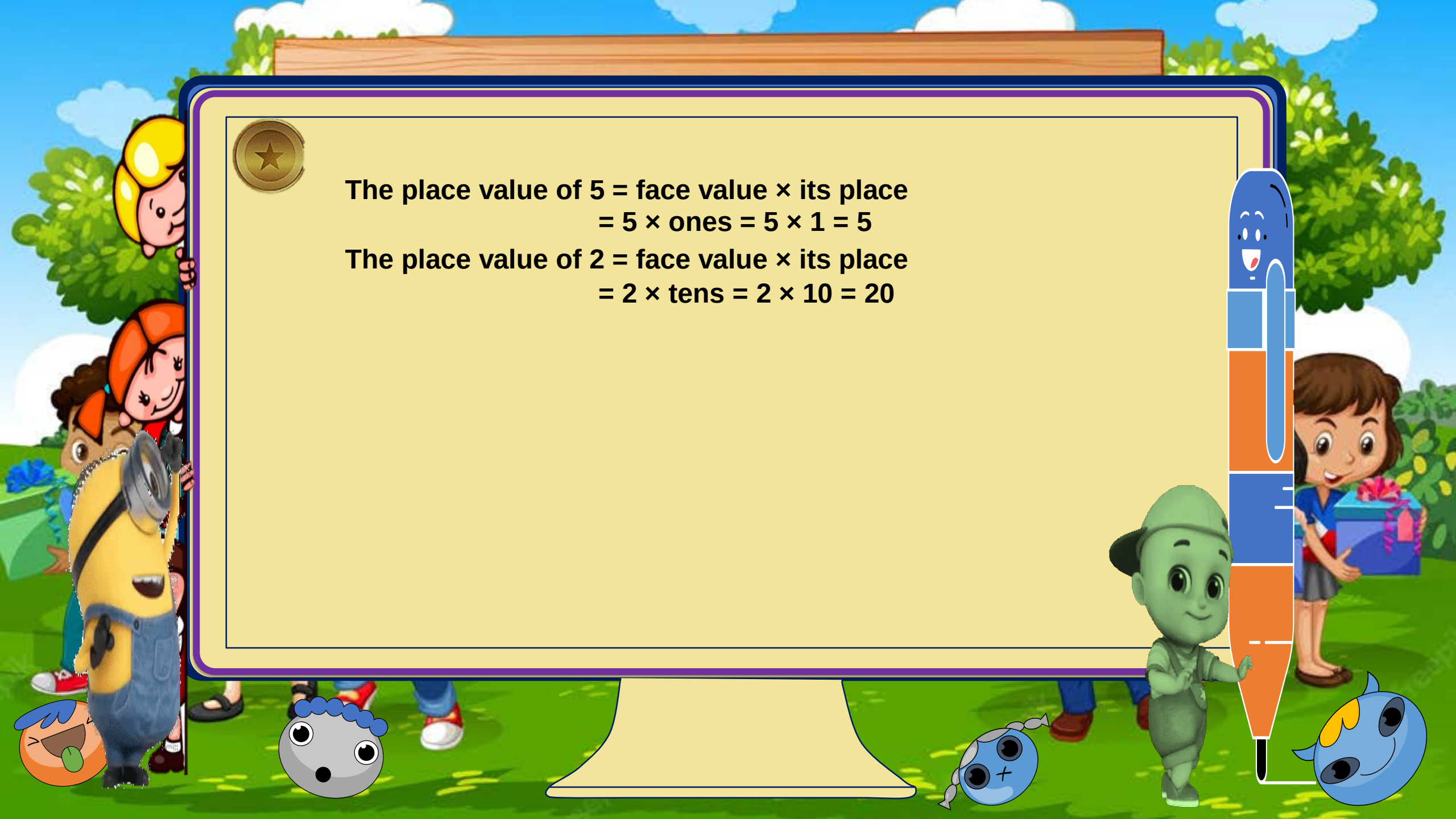


5	Ten and	6	One	=	56

PLACE VALUE

Let us consider the number 25.
In the numeral 25, 2 and 5 are called digits.

stands for → 5 ones
stands for → 2 tens

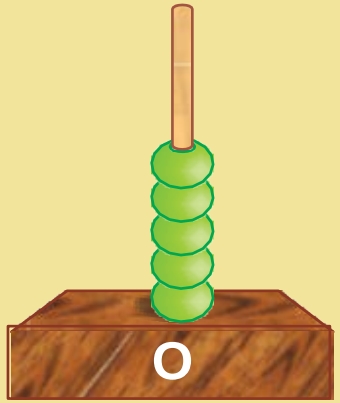

The place value of 5 = face value × its place
= 5 × ones = 5 × 1 = 5
The place value of 2 = face value × its place
= 2 × tens = 2 × 10 = 20

REPRESENTING 1 - DIGIT NUMBERS:

Consider the number 5.

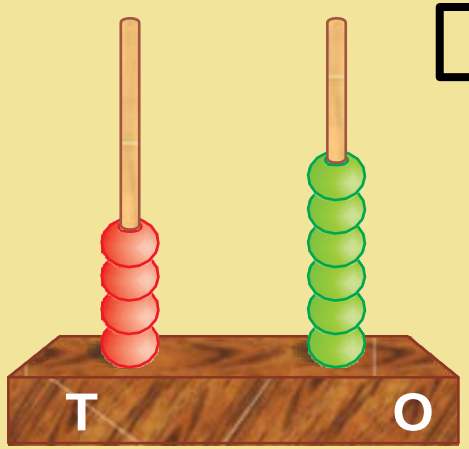
In the numeral 5 , 5 is called a digit.

5 → **stands for** ⇒ **5 ones**



REPRESENTING 2-DIGIT NUMBERS:

Consider the number 46



4	6

stands for ➡6 ones

stands for ➡4 tens

46 = 4 tens and 6 ones

= 4 tens + 6 ones

= 4 × 10 + 6 × 1

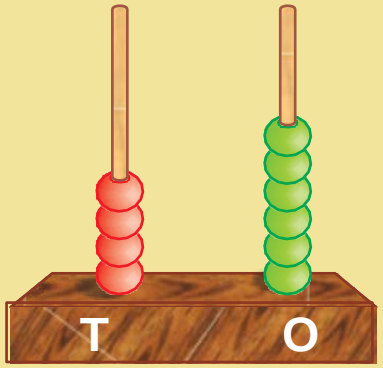
= 40 + 6 = 46

Expanded Form

In the numeral 46, 4 6

place value of 6 = 6 ones or 6

place value of 4 = 4 tens or 40



46 can be written as

4 tens + 6 ones or 40 + 6

To express a number as a sum of place values of its digits is called expanded form

Place-Value Chart

Read the following place-value chart :

	Place-value Chart	
	Tens (T)	Ones (O)
64 ➡	6	4
78 ➡	7	8
92 ➡	9	2

ONE HUNDERD

How many ones are there in 1 ten ?

□□□□□□□□□□ are same as

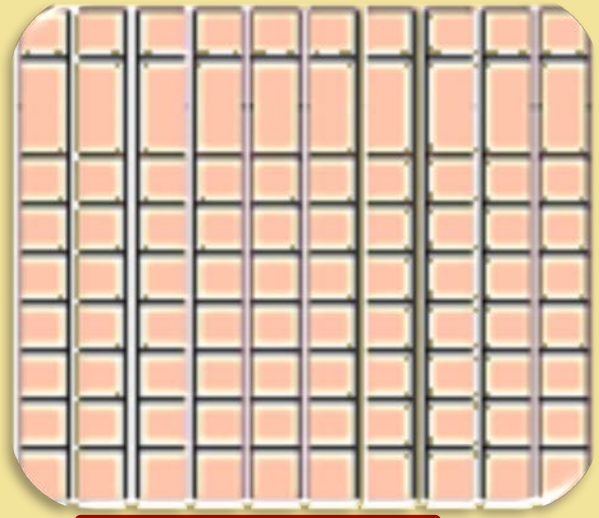
10 ones are same as

1 ten

Hence, there are 10 ones in 1 ten.

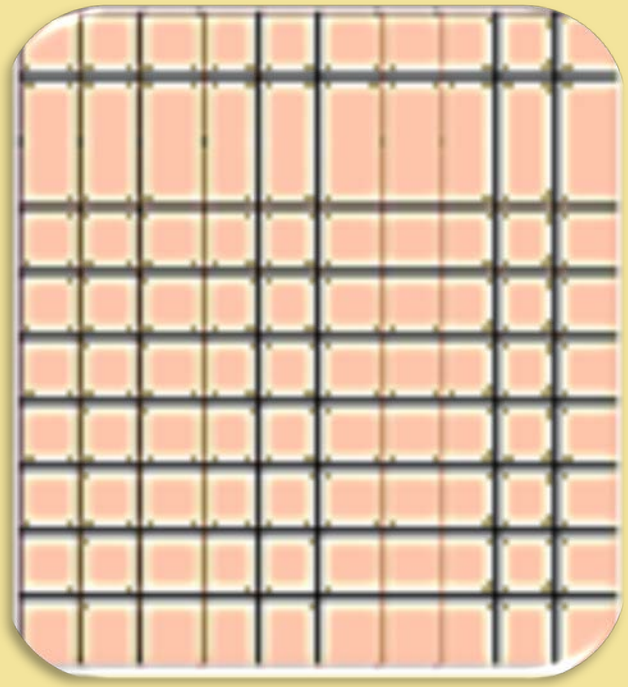
10 ones = 1 ten

How many tens are there in 1 hundred ?



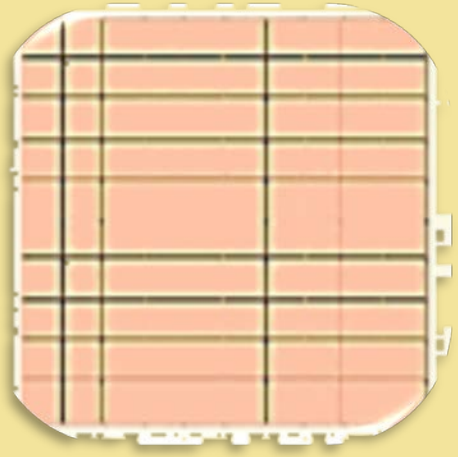
10 tens

are same as



1 hundred

Hence, there are 10 tens in 1 hundred.



1 hundred

100

10 tens = 1 hundred

Tens

Hundreds

Ones

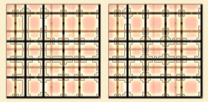
1 0 0

The smallest 3-digit number is 100.

Counting of Hundreds

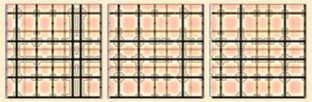
One hundred

1	0	0



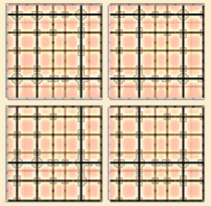
Two hundred

2	0	0



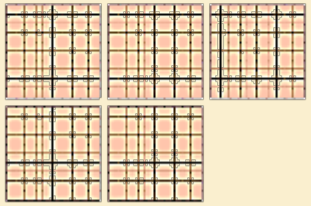
Three hundred

3	0	0



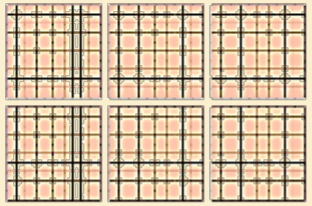
Four hundred

4	0	0



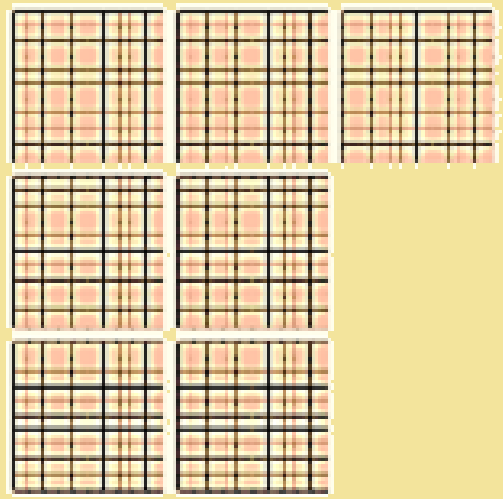
Five hundred

5	0	0



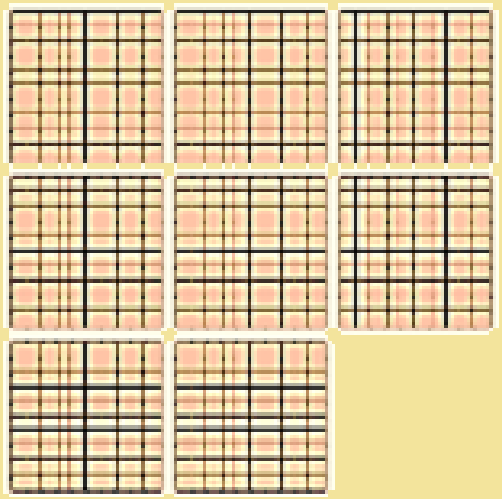
Six hundred

6	0	0



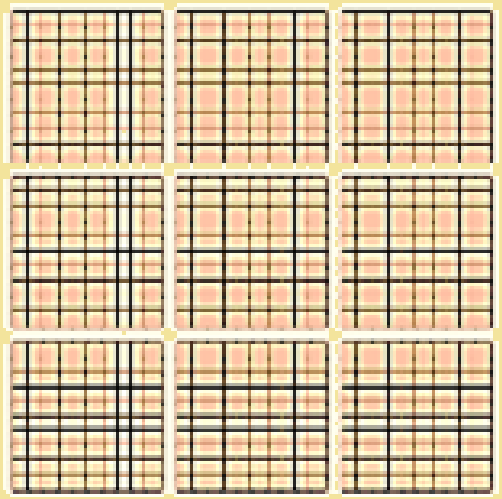
Seven hundred

7	0	0



Eight hundred

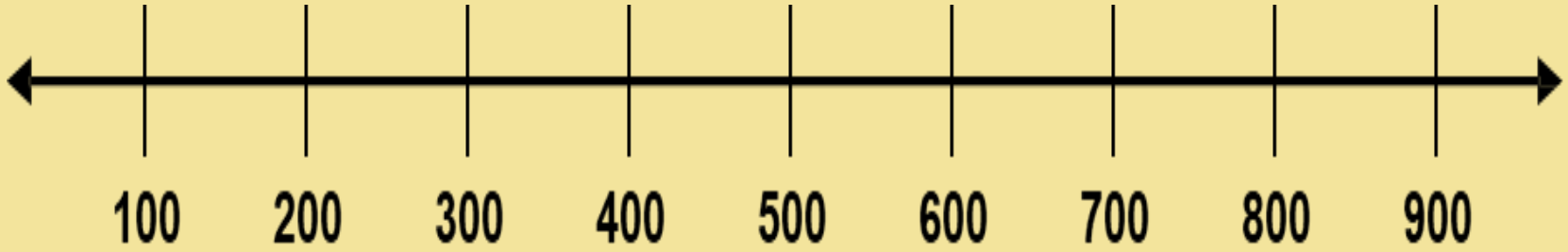
8	0	0

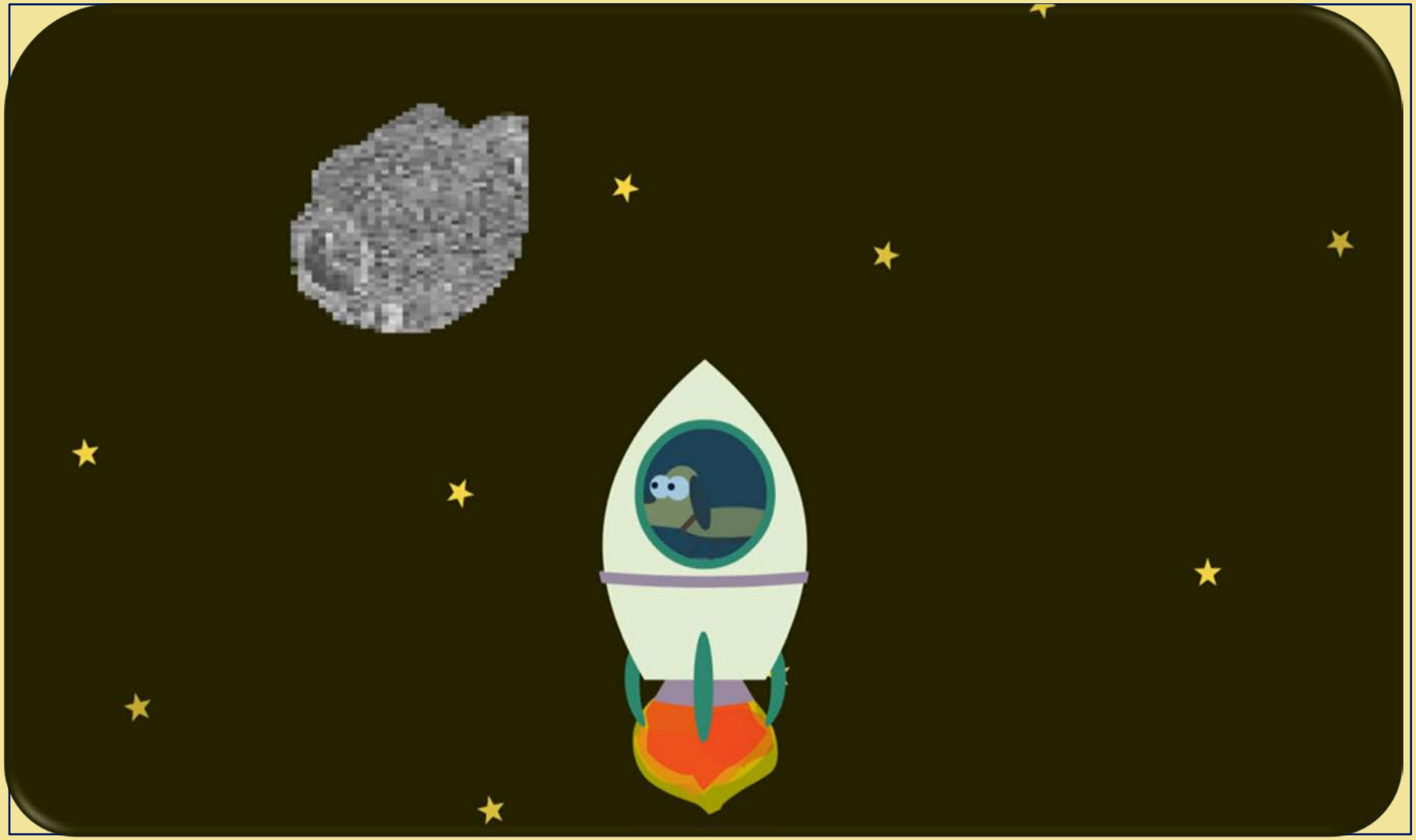


Nine hundred

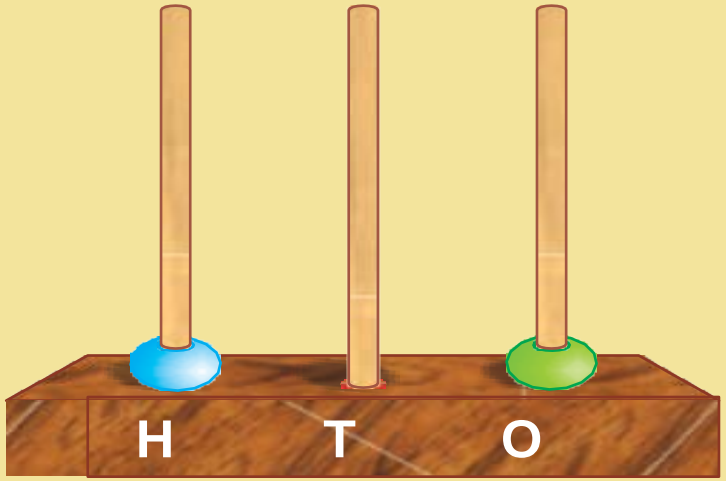
9	0	0

Now, count the hundreds on number line.



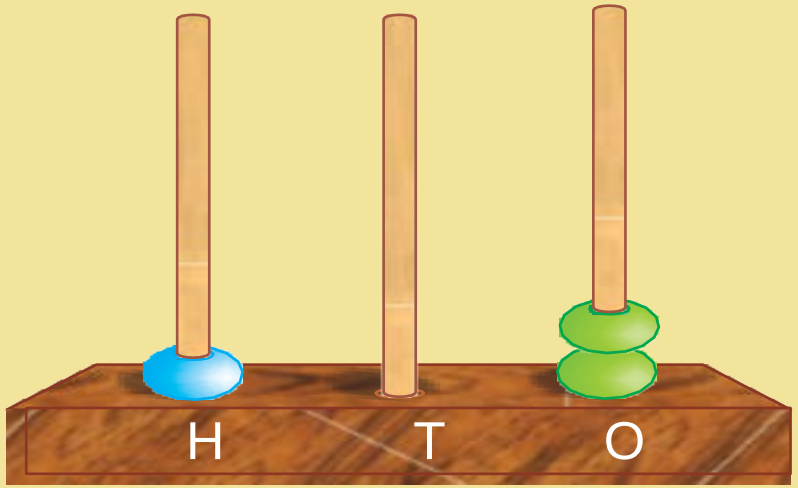


Numbers upto Two Hundreds



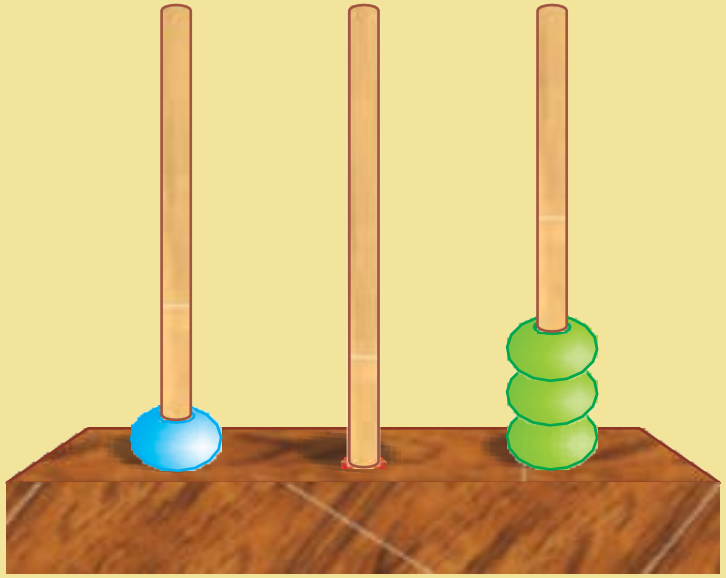
1 hundred, 0 ten and 1 one One hundred one

101



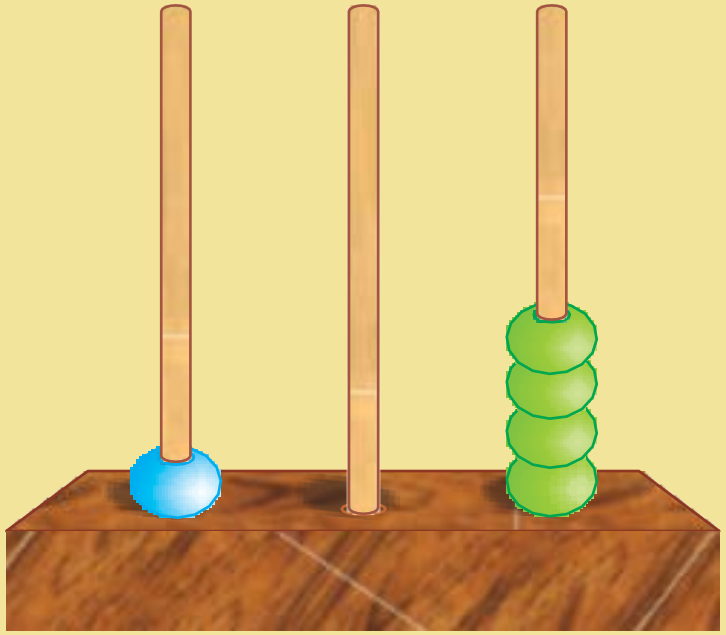
1 hundred, 0 ten, and 2 ones One hundred two

102



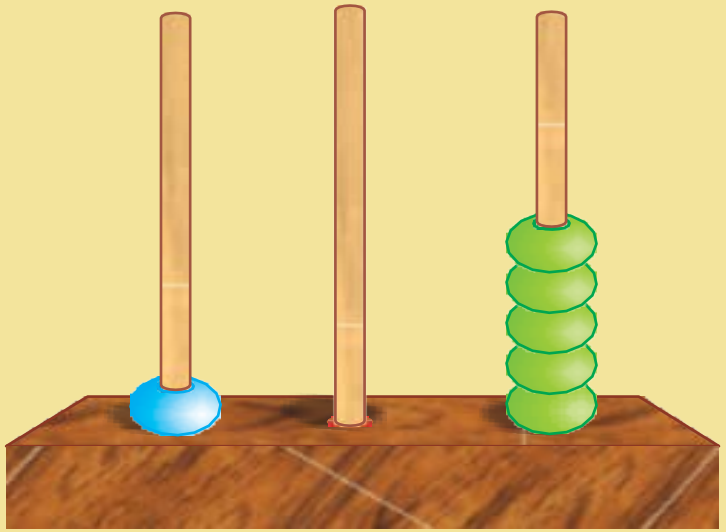
1 hundred, 0 ten and 3 one One hundred three

103



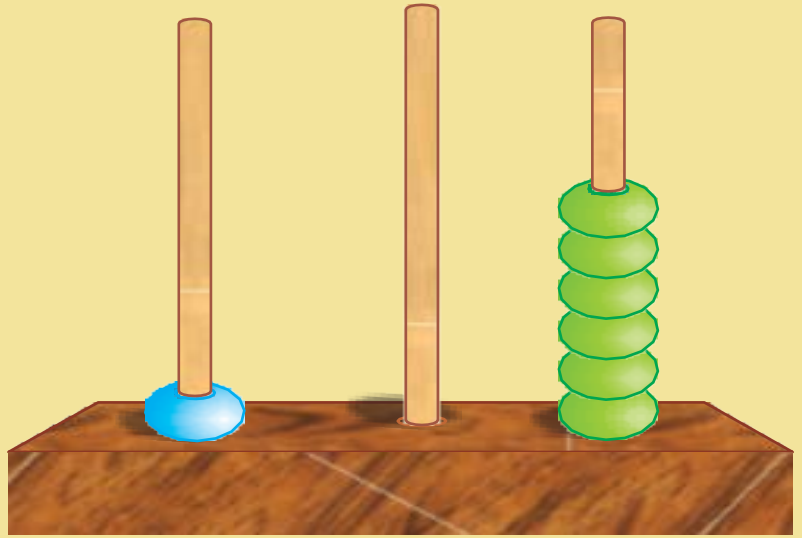
1 hundred, 0 ten, and 4 ones One hundred four

104



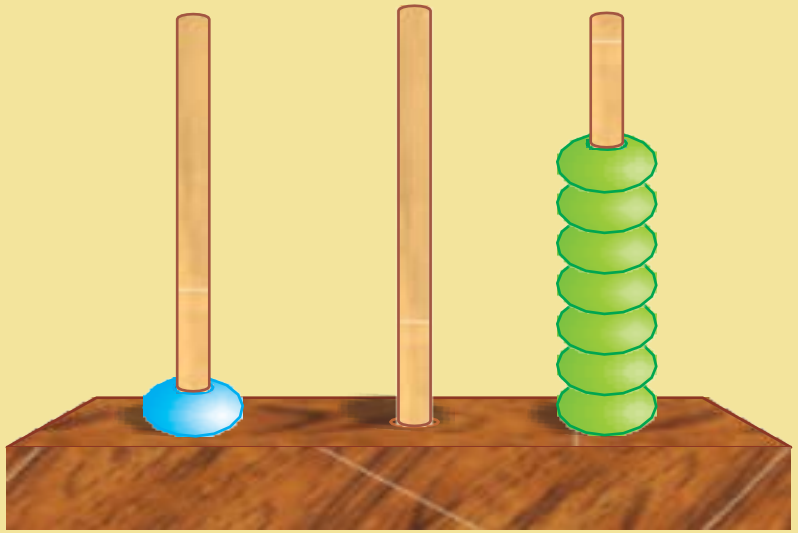
1 hundred, 0 ten and 5 one One hundred five

105



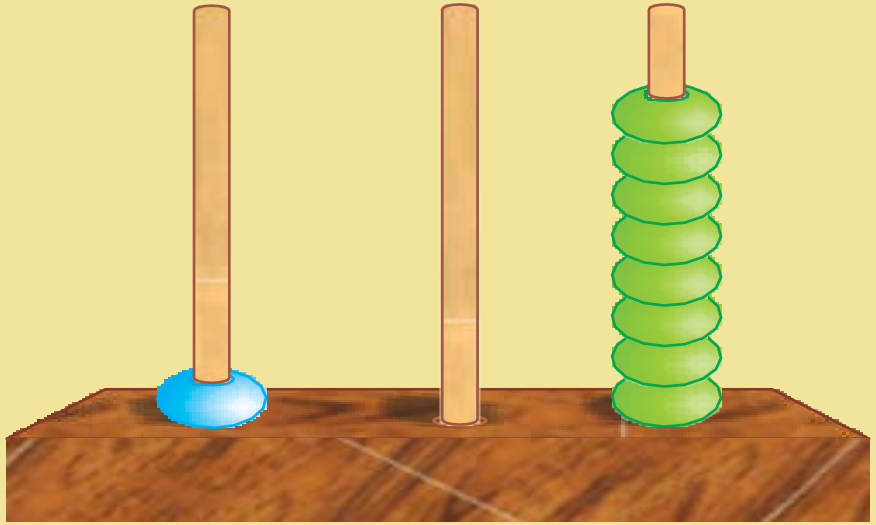
1 hundred, 0 ten, and 6 ones One hundred six

106



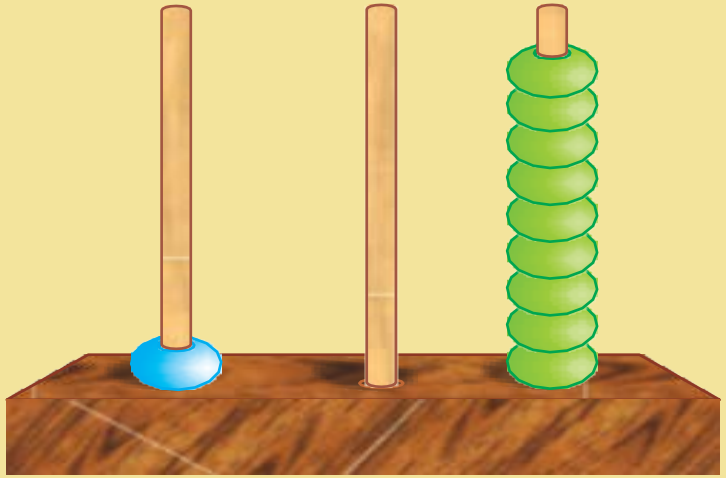
1 hundred, 0 ten and 7 one One hundred Seven

107



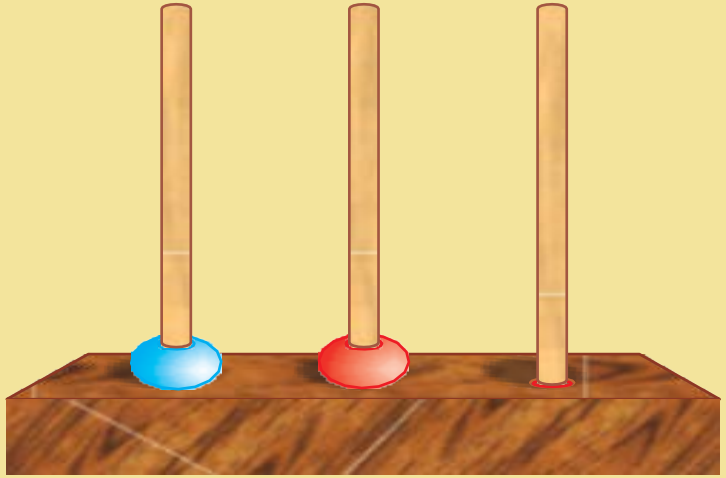
1 hundred, 0 ten, and 8 ones One hundred eight

108



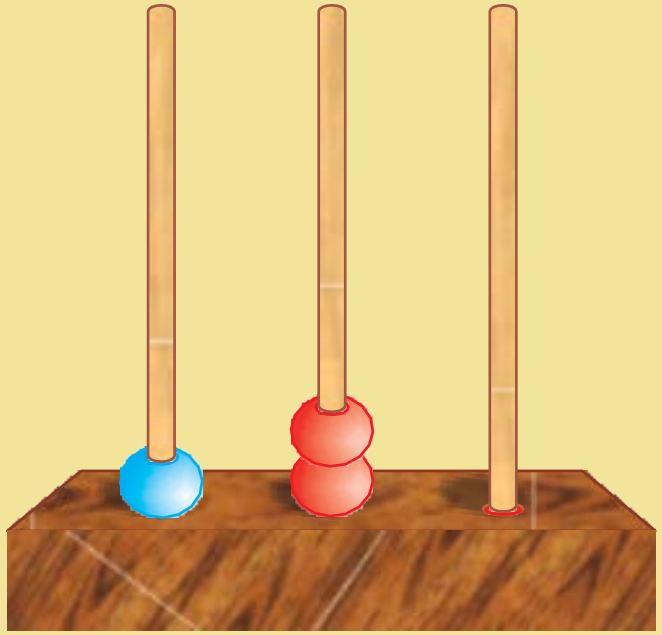
1 hundred, 0 ten and 9 one One hundred nine

109



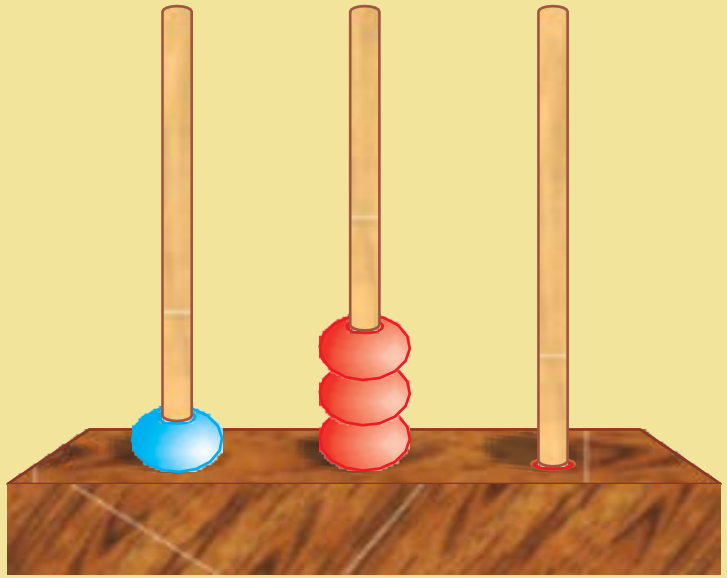
1 hundred, 1 ten, and 0 ones One hundred ten

110



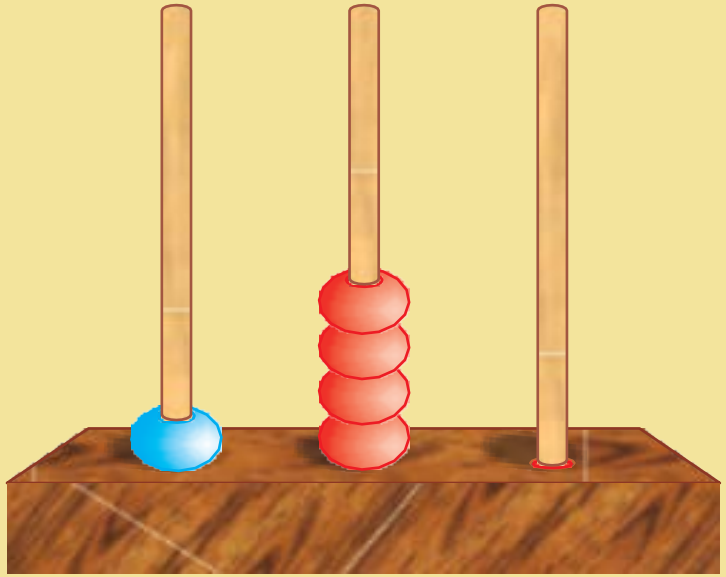
1 hundred, 2 ten and 0
one One hundred twenty

120



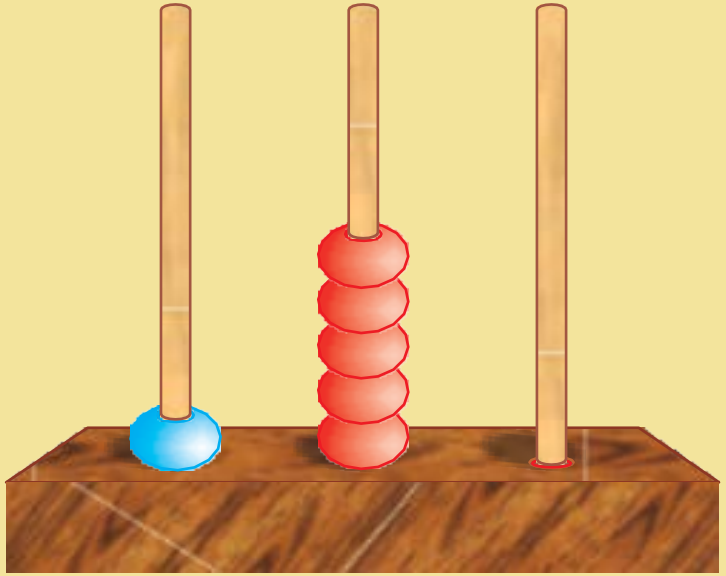
1 hundred, 3 ten, and 0
ones One hundred thirty

130



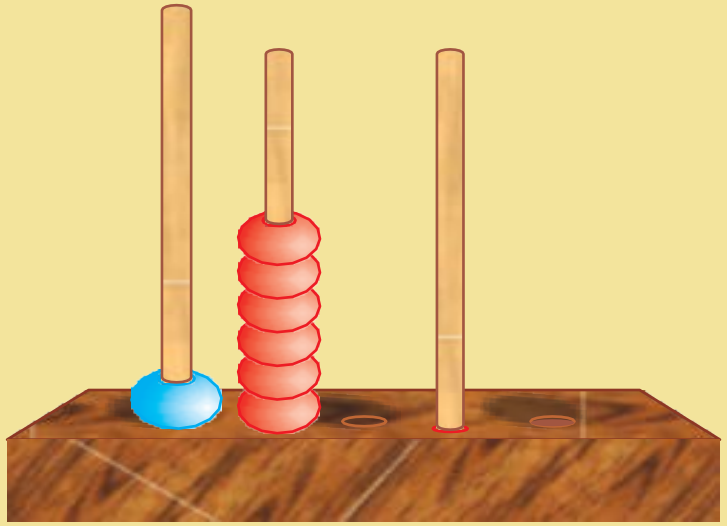
1 hundred, 4 ten and 0 one One hundred forty

140



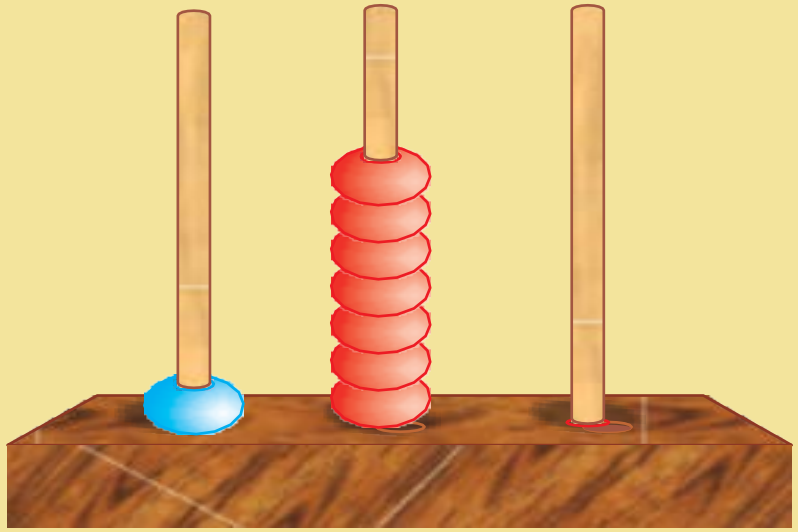
1 hundred, 5 ten, and 0 ones One hundred fifty

150



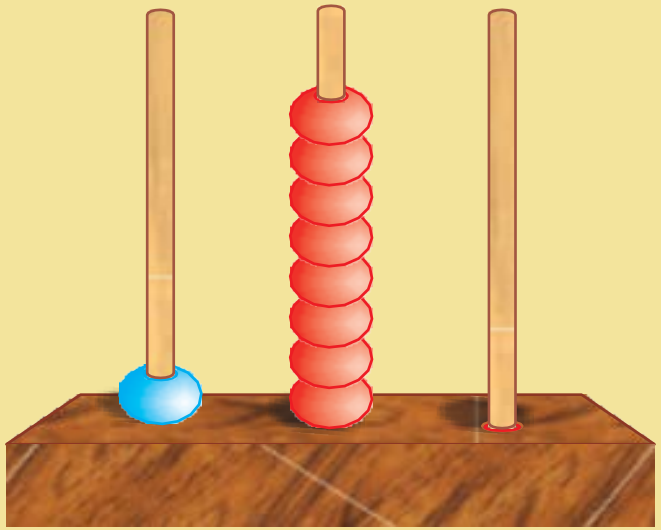
1 hundred, 6 ten and 0 one One hundred Sixty

160



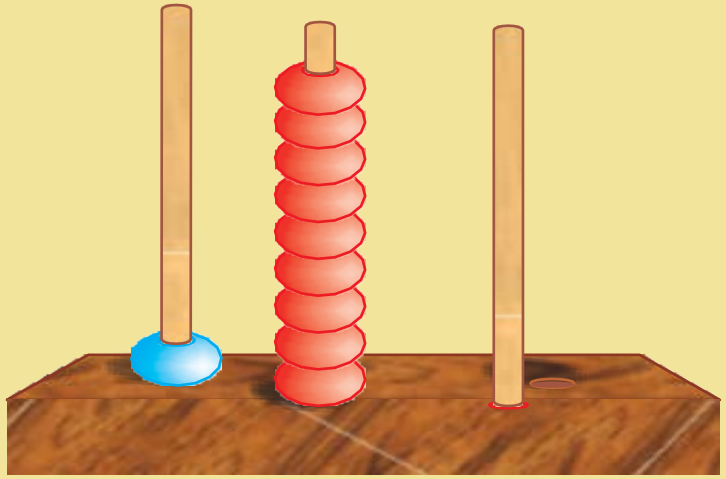
1 hundred, 7 ten, and 0 ones One hundred Seventy

170



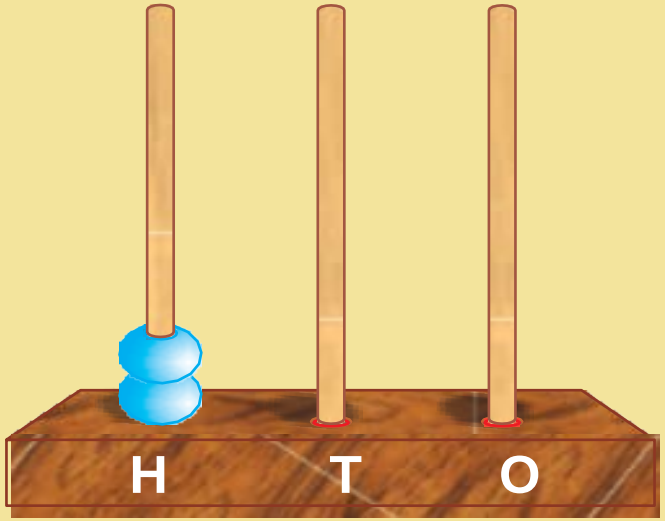
1 hundred, 8 ten and 0 one One hundred eighty

180



1 hundred, 9 ten, and 0 ones One hundred ninety

190



2 hundred, 0 ten and 0 one

Two hundred

200

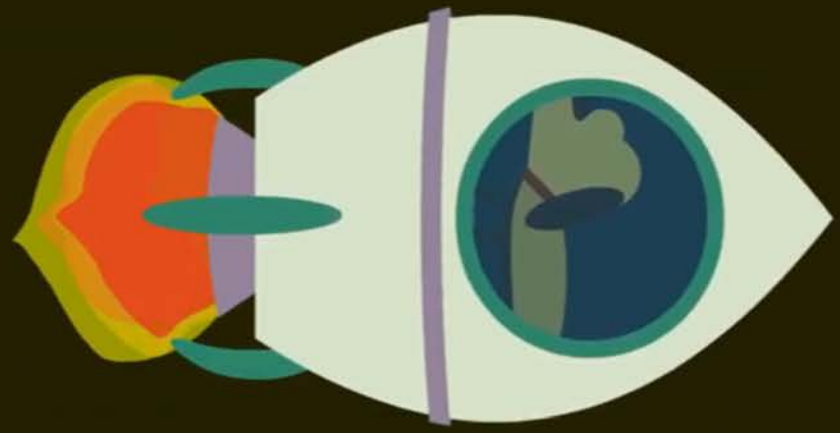
Read the numerals from 101 to 200.

101	111	121	131	141	151	161	171	181	191
102	112	122	132	142	152	162	172	182	192
103	113	123	133	143	153	163	173	183	193
104	114	124	134	144	154	164	174	184	194
105	115	125	135	145	155	165	175	185	195
106	116	126	136	146	156	166	176	186	196
107	117	127	137	147	157	167	177	187	197
108	118	128	138	148	158	168	178	188	198
109	119	129	139	149	159	169	179	189	199
110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200


1 Hundred = 10 Tens = 100
2 Hundred = 20 Ten = 200
3 Hundred = 30 Ten = 300
4 Hundred = 40 Ten = 400
5 Hundred = 50 Ten = 500
6 Hundred = 60 Ten = 600
7 Hundred = 70 Ten = 700
8 Hundred = 80 Ten = 800
9 Hundred = 90 Ten = 900
10 Hundred = 100 Ten = 1000


1

100



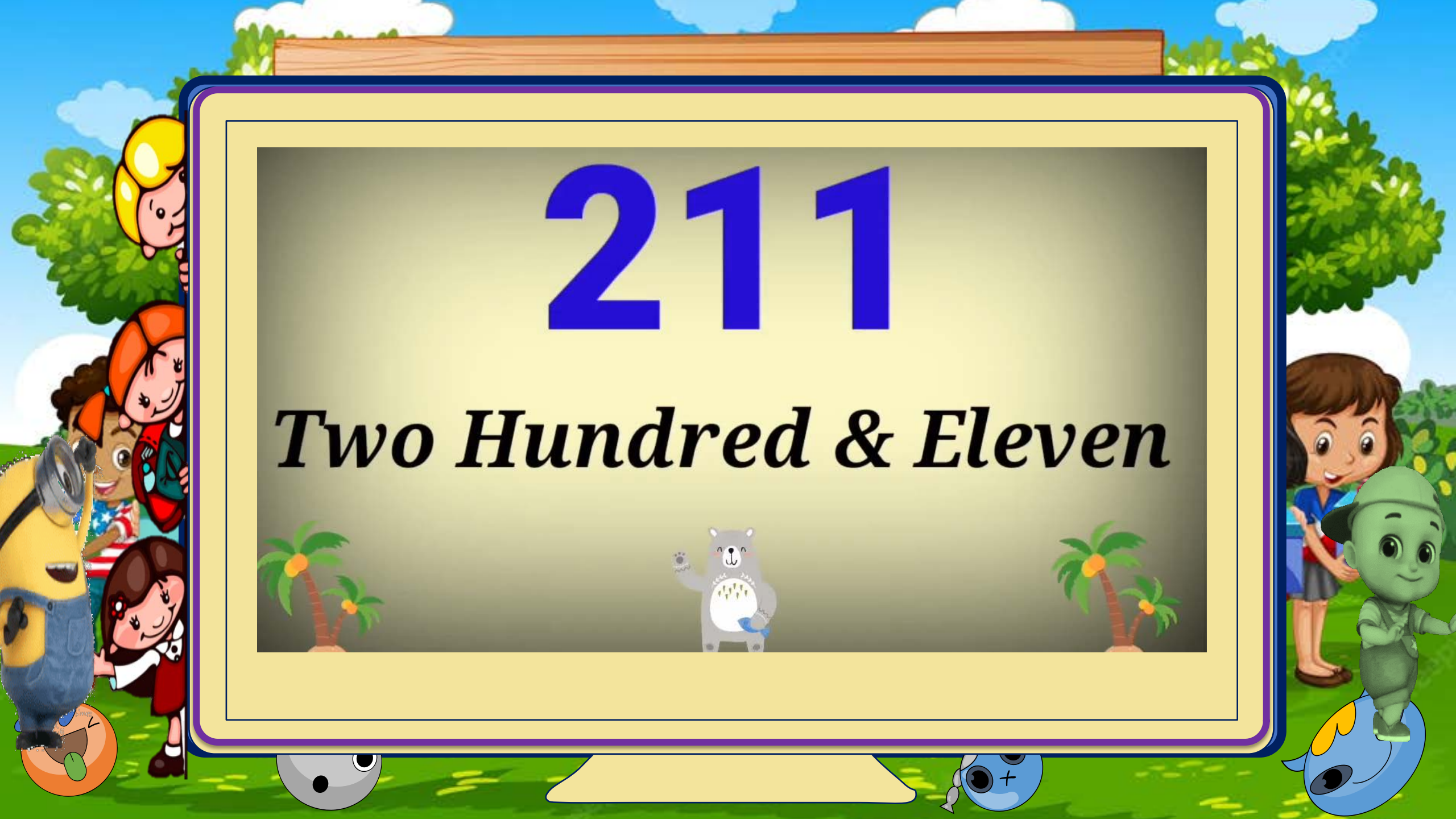
one hundred

Read the numerals from 201 to 300.

201	211	221	231	241	251	261	271	281	291
202	212	222	232	242	252	262	272	282	292
203	213	223	233	243	253	263	273	283	293
204	214	224	234	244	254	264	274	284	294
205	215	225	235	245	255	265	275	285	295
206	216	226	236	246	256	266	276	286	296
207	217	227	237	247	257	267	277	287	297
208	218	228	238	248	258	268	278	288	298
209	219	229	239	249	259	269	279	289	299
210	220	230	240	250	260	270	280	290	300

201 to 300

Numbers With Spellings


211
Two Hundred & Eleven

231

Two Hundred & Thirty One


241
Two Hundred & Forty One


251
Two Hundred & Fifty One

Thus, we have read the numbers up to 300. The process of reading the numbers up to one thousand goes on as follows :

- Numbers from301 to 400
- Numbers from 401 to 500
- Numbers from 501 to 600
- Numbers from601 to 700
- Numbers from701 to 800
- Numbers from801 to 900
- Numbers from 901 to 1000

Read the numerals from 301 to 400.

301	311	321	331	341	351	361	371	381	391
302	312	322	332	342	352	362	372	382	392
303	313	323	333	343	353	363	373	383	393
304	314	324	334	344	354	364	374	384	394
305	315	325	335	345	355	365	375	385	395
306	316	326	336	346	356	366	376	386	396
307	317	327	337	347	357	367	377	387	397
308	318	328	338	348	358	368	378	388	398
309	319	329	339	349	359	369	379	389	399
310	320	330	340	350	360	370	380	390	400

One Thousand

9 hundreds, 9 tens and 9 ones

900 + 90 + 9

999

Nine hundred ninety-nine

1 thousand, 0 hundred, 0 ten and 0 one

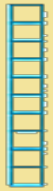
1000 + 0 + 0 + 0

1000

One Thousand

999 and 1 more make One Thousand.

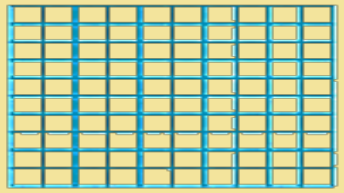
999 + 1 = 1000



10 ones

One ten

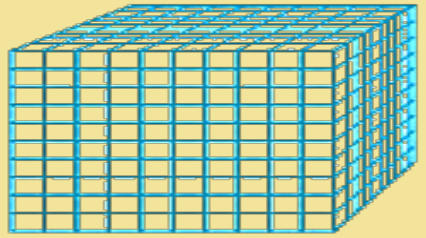
10



10 tens

One hundred

100



10 hundreds

One thousand

1000

Comparison of Numbers

GREATER THAN (>) / LESS THAN (<)

Which is greater, 16 or 9 ?

16 > 9 or 9 < 16

16 has two digits

9 has one digit

So, 16 is **greater than** 9 or 9 is **less than** 16.


1
A number containing more digits will be greater number.
A number containing less digits will be smaller number.
Examples :
It has two digits
29
>
9
It has one digit
It has three digits
112
>
99
It has two digits
It has three digits
999
<
1000
It has four digits

2 If two numbers have same number of digits, we compare them by their left-most digits.

EXAMPLE : Which is greater, **318** or **224** ?

SOLUTION : 318 and 224 have three digits each.

But, their left-most digits are 3 and 2.

It shows that **318 > 224.**

Hence, **318** is the greater one.

Also, we can say that 224 is the smaller number, i.e. 224 < 318.

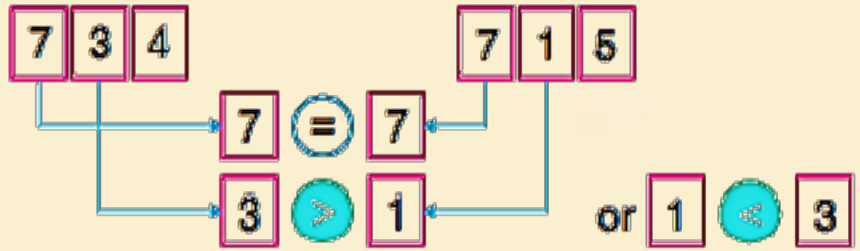
3 If two numbers with same number of digits have their left-most digits same, we compare them by their next digits from left and so on.

EXAMPLE 1 : Which is smaller, **734** or **715** ?

SOLUTION : 734 and 715 have three digits each.

Also, their left-most digits are 7 and 7.

But, next digits from the left-most digits are 3 and 1.



It shows that 734 > 715 or 715 < 734.

Hence, **715** is the smaller number.

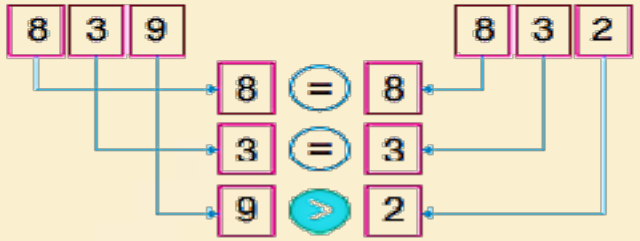
EXAMPLE 2 : Which is greater, **839** or **832** ?

Solution : 839 and 832 have three digits each.

Their left-most digits are 8 and 8.

Also, next digits from the left-most are 3 and 3.

But, next digits from left are 9 and 2.



It shows that **839 > 832.**

Hence, **839** is the greater number.

Ordering of Numbers

INCREASING ORDER (ASCENDING ORDER)

Let us rearrange the following numbers in the increasing order, *i.e.*, smallest to greatest numbers.

316, 370, 210, 300, 251, 269, 327

In the above numbers, the smallest number is 210 and the greatest number is 370.

Increasing order is :

210, 251, 269, 300, 316, 327, 370

210 < 251 < 269 < 300 < 316 < 327 < 370.

DECREASING ORDER (DESCENDING ORDER)

Let us rearrange the following numbers in the decreasing order, *i.e.*, greatest to smallest numbers.

417, 824, 539, 627, 650, 790, 802

In the above numbers, the greatest number is 824 and the smallest number is 417.

Decreasing order is given by,

824, 802, 790, 650, 627, 539, 417.

Or

824 > 802 > 790 > 650 > 627 > 539 > 417.

Comparison of Numbers

GREATER THAN (>) / LESS THAN (<)

Which is greater, 16 or 9 ?

16 > 9 or 9 < 16

16 has **two** digits

9 has **one** digit

So, 16 is greater than 9 or 9 is less than 16.

1. A number containing more digits will be greater number.
   A number containing less digits will be smaller number.

Examples :

It has **two** digits ⇦ 29 > 9 ⇨ It has **one** digit

It has **three** digits ⇦ 112 > 99 ⇨ It has **two** digits

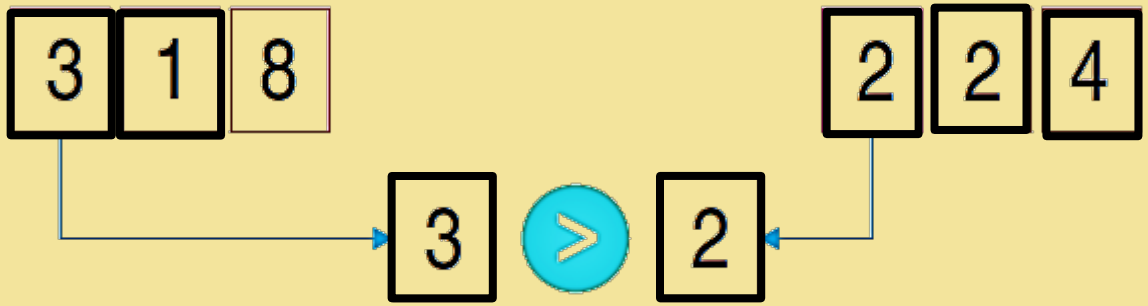
It has **three** digits ⇦ 999 < 1000 ⇨ It has **four** digits

2. If two numbers have same number of digits, we compare them by their left-most digits.

EXAMPLE : Which is greater, 318 or 224 ?

SOLUTION : 318 and 224 have three digits each.

But, their left-most digits are 3 and 2



It shows that 318 > 224.

Hence, 318 is the greater one.

Also, we can say that 224 is the smaller number,

i.e. 224 < 318.

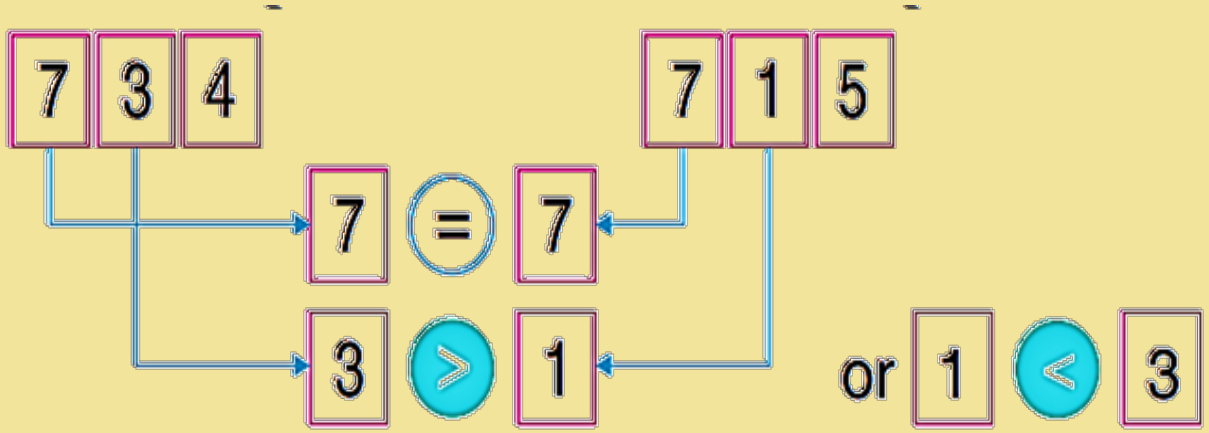
3. If two numbers with same number of digits have their left-most digits same, we compare them by their next digits from left and so on. 3

EXAMPLE 1 : Which is smaller, 734 or 715 ?

SOLUTION : 734 and 715 have three digits each.

Also, their left-most digits are 7 and 7.

But, next digits from the left-most digits are 3 and 1.



It shows that 734 > 715 or 715 < 734.

Hence, 715 is the smaller number.

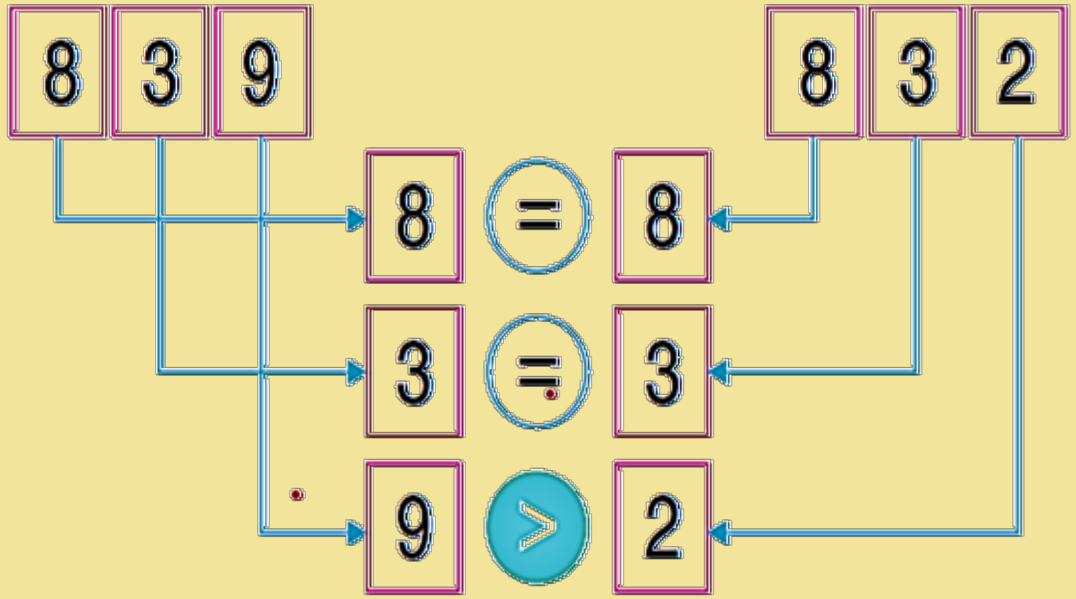
EXAMPLE 2 : Which is greater, 839 or 832 ?

Solution : 839 and 832 have three digits each.

Their left-most digits are 8 and 8.

Also, next digits from the left-most are 3 and 3.

But, next digits from left are 9 and 2



It shows that **839 > 832.**

Hence, **839** is the greater number.

ORDERING OF NUMBERS

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Let us rearrange the following numbers in the increasing order, i.e., smallest to greatest numbers.

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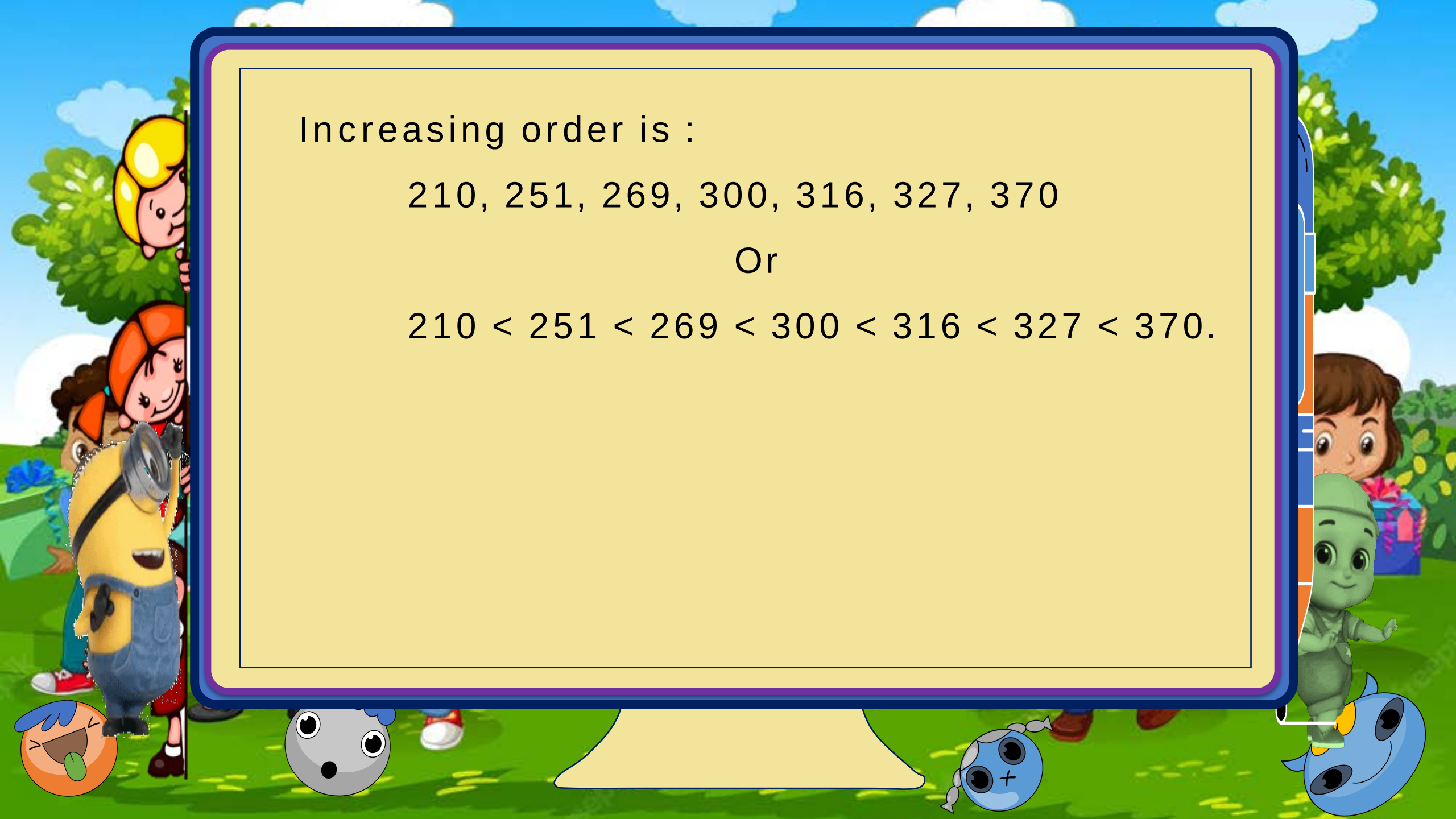
In the above numbers, the smallest number is 210 and the greatest number is 370.


Increasing order is :
210, 251, 269, 300, 316, 327, 370
Or
210 < 251 < 269 < 300 < 316 < 327 < 370.

DECREASING ORDER (DESCENDING ORDER)

Let us rearrange the following numbers in the decreasing order, i.e., greatest to smallest numbers.

417, 824, 539, 627, 650, 790, 802

In the above numbers, the greatest number is 824 and the smallest number is 417.

DECREASING ORDER (DESCENDING ORDER)

Increasing order is :

210, 251, 269, 300, 316, 327, 370

Or

210 < 251 < 269 < 300 < 316 < 327 < 370.

Decreasing order is given by,

824, 802, 790, 650, 627, 539, 417.

Or

824 > 802 > 790 > 650 > 627 > 539 > 417.


Thank
you