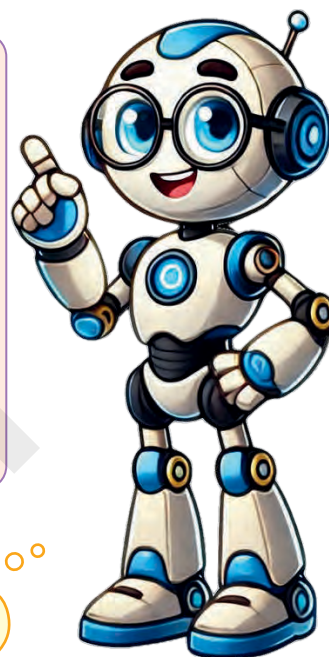# 2 Numbers From One to Ten

We'll cover the following key points:

→ Number Names

→ Concept of Zero

→ Making Ten

→ Numbers and number names From 11-20

→ Trace and Practice the Numbers from 11-20

→ Greater Than / Less Than / Equal To

→ Before, After and Between

→ Use the Number Strip to Compare Numbers

→ Smallest to Biggest (Ascending Order)

→ Biggest to Smallest (Descending Order)

Still curious? Talk to me by scanning the QR code.

Hi, I'm EeeBee

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this chapter, students will be able to:

- Recognize and write number names from 1 to 10.
- Understand and identify the concept of zero (0) in counting.
- Count from 1 to 10 in order, both forward and backward.
- Identify numbers that come before, after, and between two given numbers from 1 to 10.
- Compare numbers from 1 to 10 using the symbols ">", "<", and "=."
- Recognize and represent numbers from 1 to 10 using objects or pictures.
- Order numbers from smallest to biggest (ascending order) and biggest to smallest (descending order).

Guidelines for Teachers

Start by teaching number names from 1 to 10 and help students recognize and write them. Introduce the concept of zero by showing how it means "none" using simple objects. Use activities to show how to make ten by combining smaller numbers, like 4 + 6. Move on to numbers from 11 to 20, guiding students to trace and write these numbers. Teach comparison concepts like greater than, less than, and equal to, and help students arrange numbers in both ascending and descending order using a number strip.

1. **Ojas's mother bought ice-creams for his birthday party.**

   Colour the box green which shows the correct number of ice-creams. One has been done for you.
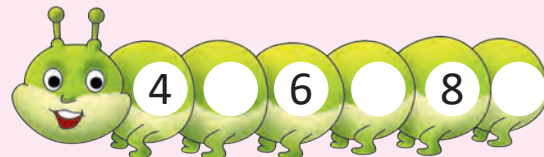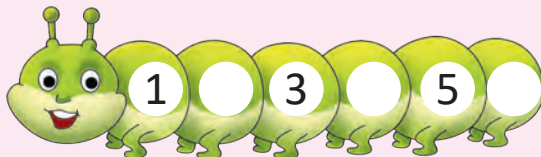
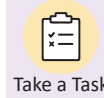|	3
	5
	9

	3
	4
	8

	7
	5
	6

	5
	9
	2

2. **Fill in the missing numbers.**

1 ◯ 3 ◯ 5 ◯

4 ◯ 6 ◯ 8 ◯

Number Names

Numbers from 1 to 9.

1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
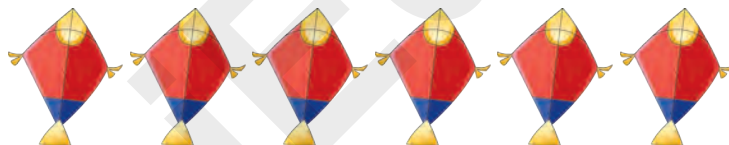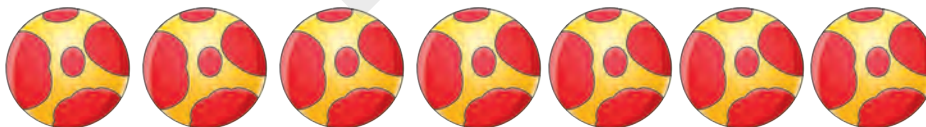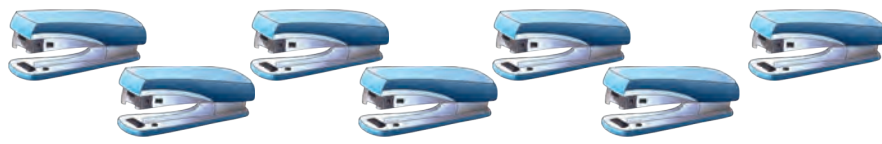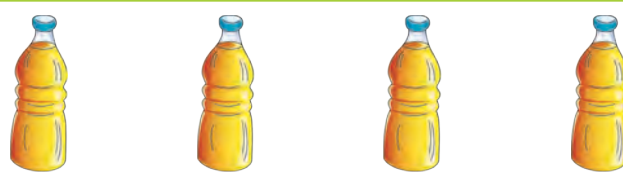
Count and write. One has been done for you.
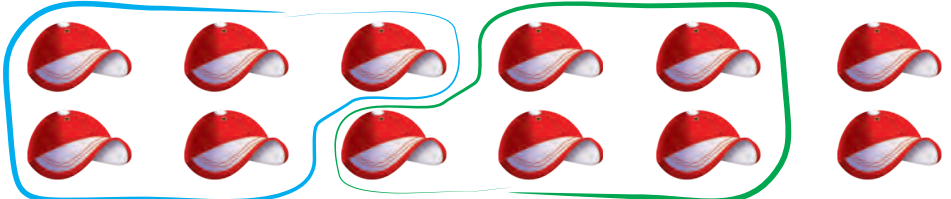
	3	Three
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Grouping

Make a group of the following:

Experiential Learning

As Per NEP 2020

5 caps	
3 toys	

Math-1

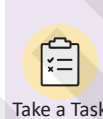|	
6 toffees	
4 cups	
2 bags	

Concept of Zero

Here are 4 apples.

Here are 3 apples.

Here are 2 apples.

Here is 1 apple.

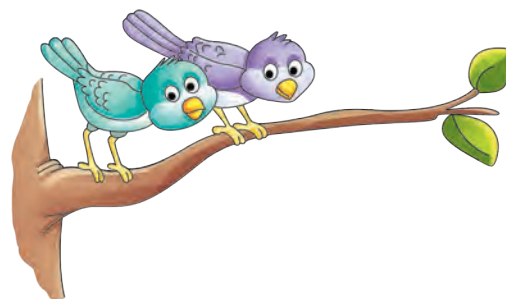Now, there is no apple or, the basket has zero apple.

Now, we can write **Zero** by the symbol 0.
0 is also a number.

Exercise 2.2

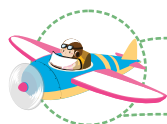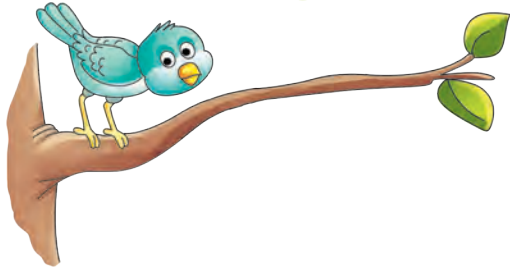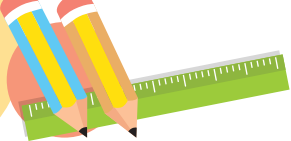**Count and write the number of birds sitting on the branch.**

Fun Time Activity

Problem Solving

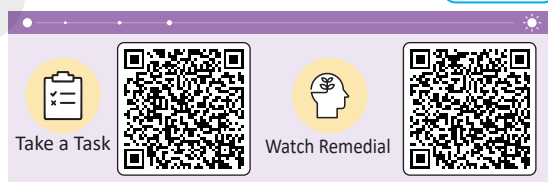**Look at the given fruit basket. Count and write the number of fruits in it.**

1. How may oranges are there in the basket?

2. How many mangoes are there in the basket?

3. How many apples are there in the basket?

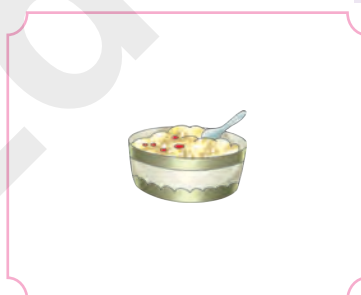4. How many bananas are there in the basket?
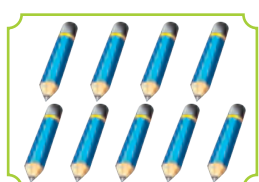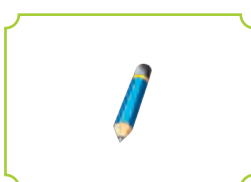
Making Ten

Tens and Ones

Take a Task   Watch Remedial

Nine	and	One	make	Ten
9	+	1	=	10

Or,

Tens	Ones
1	0

In the number 10, 0 means 0 one and 1 means 1 ten.

and   make

Tens	Ones
1	0

12

Math-1
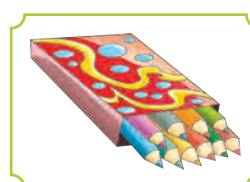
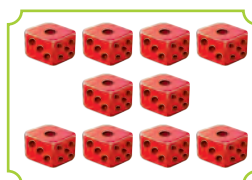| Tens	Ones
1	0

and ... make ...

10 ones = 1 ten

10 is the smallest 2-digit number.

We write 0 in the ones place and 1 in the tens place.
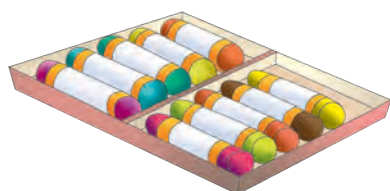
Take a Task   Watch Remedial
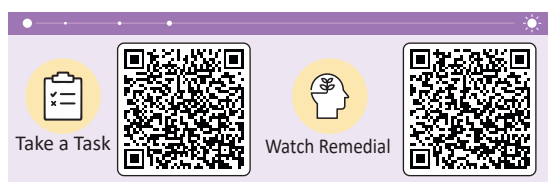
Numbers and number names from 11-20

Building Numbers

Trace the Number — **Number Names**
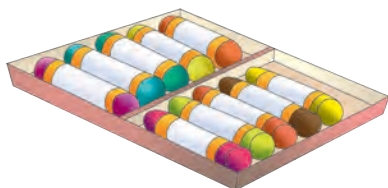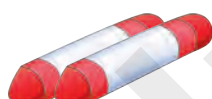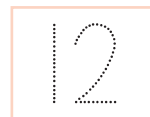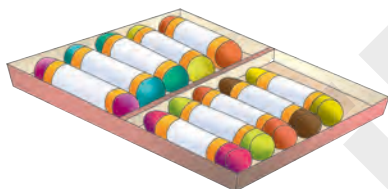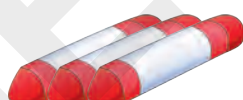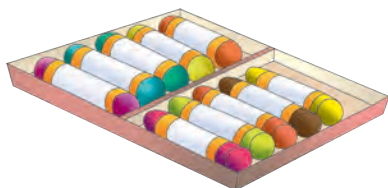
Tens	Ones
1	1

11 — Eleven

10   1

Tens	Ones
1	2

12 — Twelve

10   2

Tens	Ones
1	3

13 — Thirteen

10   3

Tens	Ones
1	4

14 — Fourteen

10   4

Tens	Ones
1	5

15 — Fifteen

10   5

Math-1

13

Tens	Ones
1	6

16   Sixteen

10   6
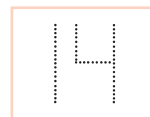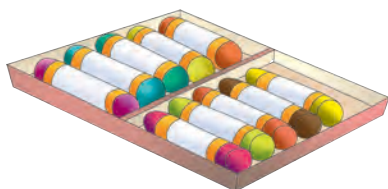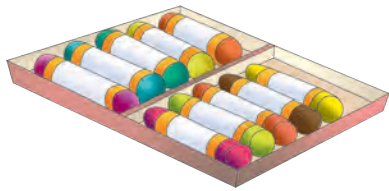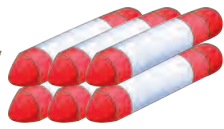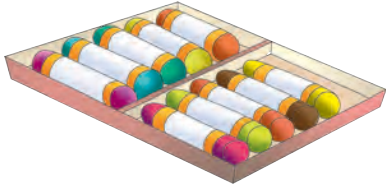
Tens	Ones
1	7

17   Seventeen

10   7
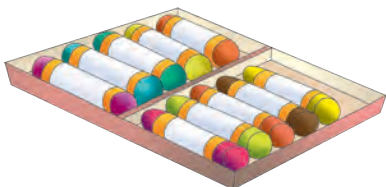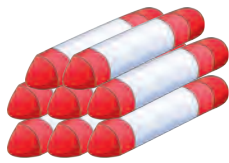
Tens	Ones
1	8

18   Eighteen

10   8
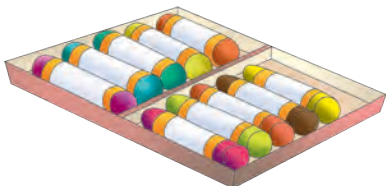
Tens	Ones
1	9

19   Nineteen

10   9
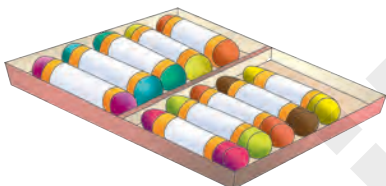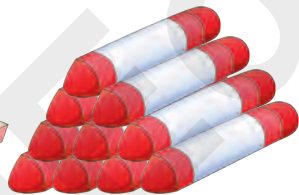
Tens	Ones
2	0

20   Twenty

10   10

Say the numbers 11 to 20.

Numeral	Number Name	Numeral	Number Name
11	Eleven	16	Sixteen
12	Twelve	17	Seventeen
13	Thirteen	18	Eighteen
14	Fourteen	19	Nineteen
15	Fifteen	20	Twenty

Math-1

Trace and Practice the Numbers from 11-20

Take a Task   Watch Remedial

11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					

Greater Than

Take a Task   Watch Remedial
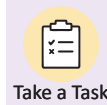
Match the girls with burgers one-to-one.

?
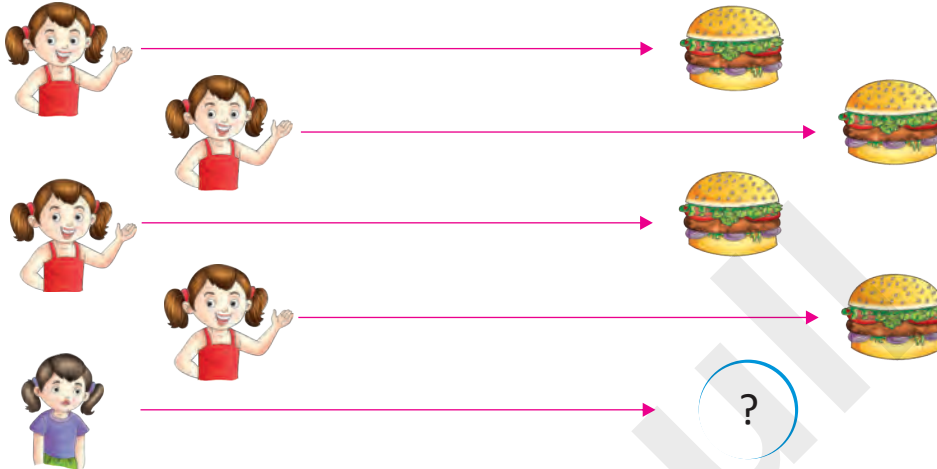
We see that one girl is left having no burger. Thus, the number of girls is **greater than** the number of burgers.

That is, 5 is greater than 4.
We write it as 5 > 4.
'>' is the symbol of '**is greater than**'.

Less Than

Match the apples with boys one-to-one.

?

Math-1
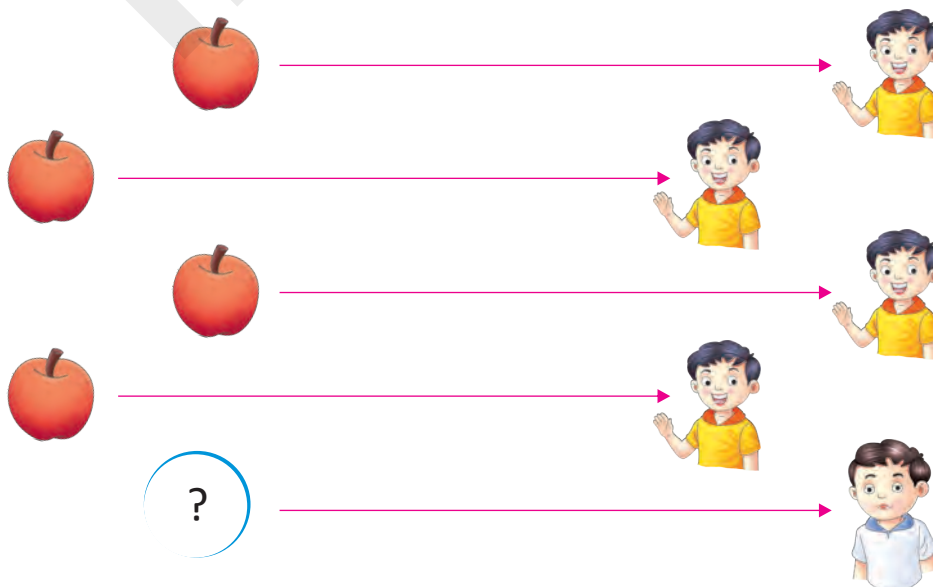
We see that one boy is left having no apple. Thus, the number of apples is **less than** the number of boys.

That is, 4 is less than 5.
We write it as 4 < 5.
'<' is the symbol of '**is less than**'.

Equal To

Match the girls with toys one-to-one.
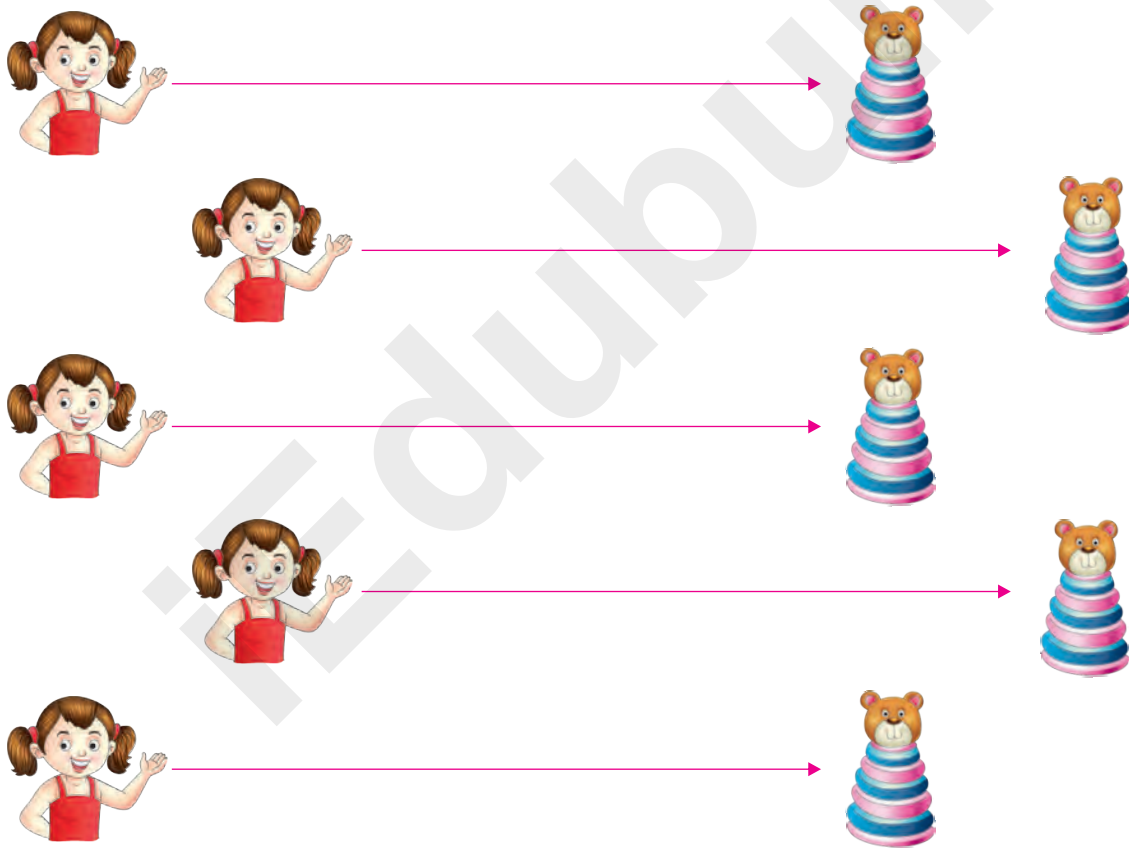
We see that each girl is having her own toy. Thus, the number of toys is equal to the number of girls.

That is, 5 is equal to 5.
We write it as 5 **=** 5.
'=' is the symbol of '**is equal to**'.
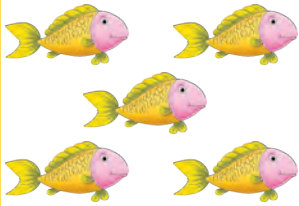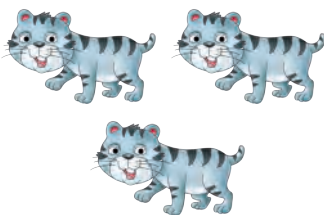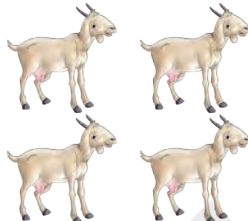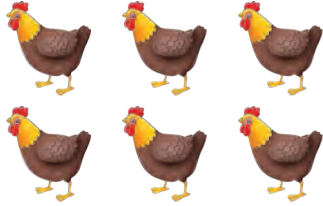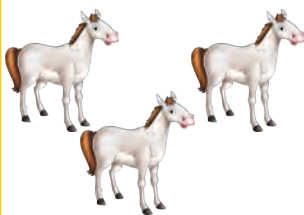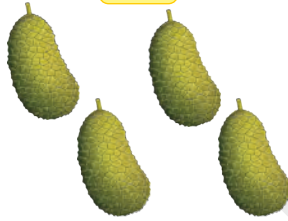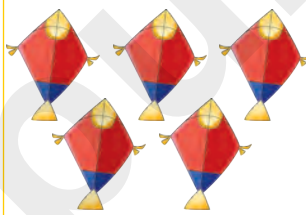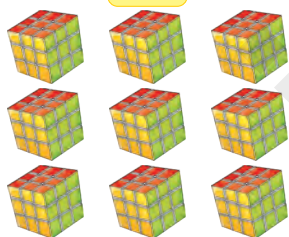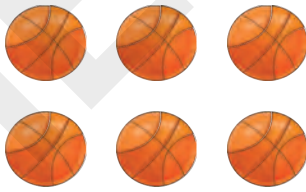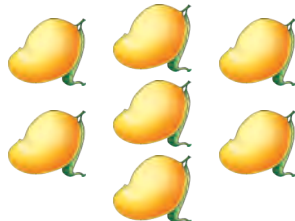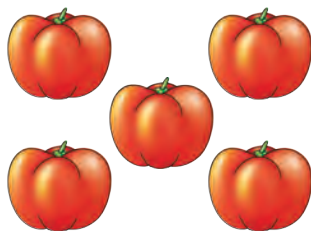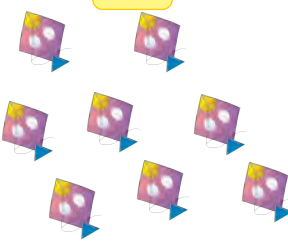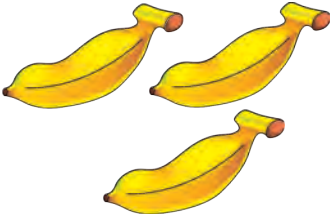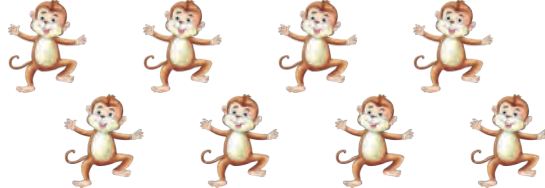
1. Tick (✔) the group which has more objects. One has been done for you.

A.

5	3
✔	

B.

4	6

C.

3	4

D.

5	8
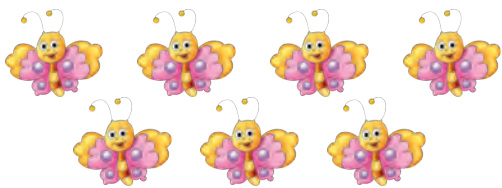
2. Tick (✔) the group which has less objects.

A.

9	6
	✔

B.

4	7

C.

5	8

D.

7	3

Math-1
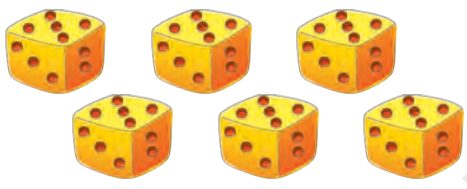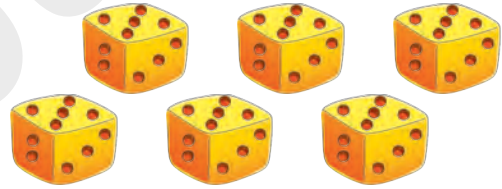
3. Fill in the boxes with >, < or =. One has been done for you.

5 [<] 8

9 [ ] 4

7 [ ] 3

6 [ ] 6

Before, After and Between

Take a Task   Watch Remedial

Ojas   Susmita   Ranjan

Ojas is before Susmita.

Ranjan is a. er Susmita.

Susmita is between Ojas and Ranjan.

Observe

Number line: 0 1 2 3 **4** ⇐ **5** 6 7 8 **9** ⇒ **10** 11 12
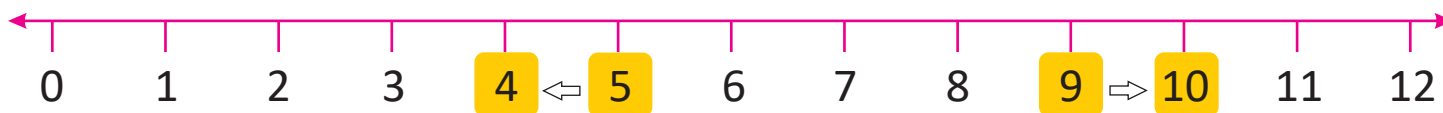
4 is to the left of 5.
or
4 comes before 5.

10 is to the right of 9.
or
10 comes after 9.

12 13 14

12 13 14

12 13 14

Before
12 is **before** 13.

Between
13 is **between** 12 and 14.

A er
14 is **a. er** 13.

Exercise 2.5

1. What comes before?

Problem Solving

	17
	12

	4
	6

	13
	18

2. What comes after?

12	
13	

19	
3	

11	
18	

3. What comes in between?

6		8
5		7

15		17
9		11

1		3
14		16

Math-1
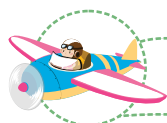
Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. Which number comes just before 8?

   (a) 7 ☐   (b) 8 ☐   (c) 9 ☐   (d) 10 ☐

2. Which number comes just before 11?

   (a) 8 ☐   (b) 9 ☐   (c) 10 ☐   (d) 12 ☐

3. Which number comes just after 19?

   (a) 10 ☐   (b) 14 ☐   (c) 16 ☐   (d) 20 ☐

4. Which number comes just after 13?

   (a) 14 ☐   (b) 12 ☐   (c) 10 ☐   (d) 20 ☐

Write the greatest number in ☐ and the smallest number in ◯.
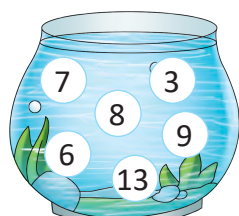
As Per NEP 2020 **Problem Solving**

Use the Number Strip to Compare Numbers

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11	12	13	14

15	16	17	18	19	20

Take a Task   Watch Remedial

The number which is nearer to zero is smaller number.

Math-1

21
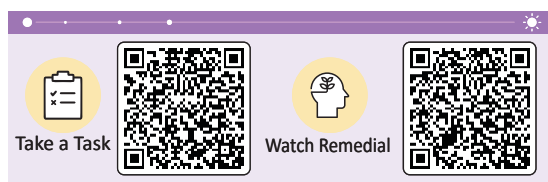
Exercise 2.6

1. Circle (○) the smaller number. One has been done for you.

(15) 18	13 9	20 12	17 3
8 12	16 5	19 9	12 17

2. Cross (✗) out the smallest number. One has been done for you.

14 7 ✗3	6 19 7	12 14 17
19 12 8	20 5 15	2 14 19

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

> The number which is away from zero is the bigger number.

Exercise 2.7

1. Circle (○) the bigger number. One has been done for you.

9 (15)	20 15	8 11	12 18
20 16	17 15	3 14	8 19

Math-1

2. **Cross (✗) out the biggest number. One has been done for you.**

18	16	~~19~~

13	5	18

12	15	19

8	3	9

4	6	19

16	8	6

Smallest to Biggest (Ascending Order)

The animals below are shown from the smallest to the biggest.

Take a Task

Watch Remedial

The ordering of numbers from the smallest to greatest is called ascending order or increasing of numbers.

Ascending order

19

17

15

14

12

5

3
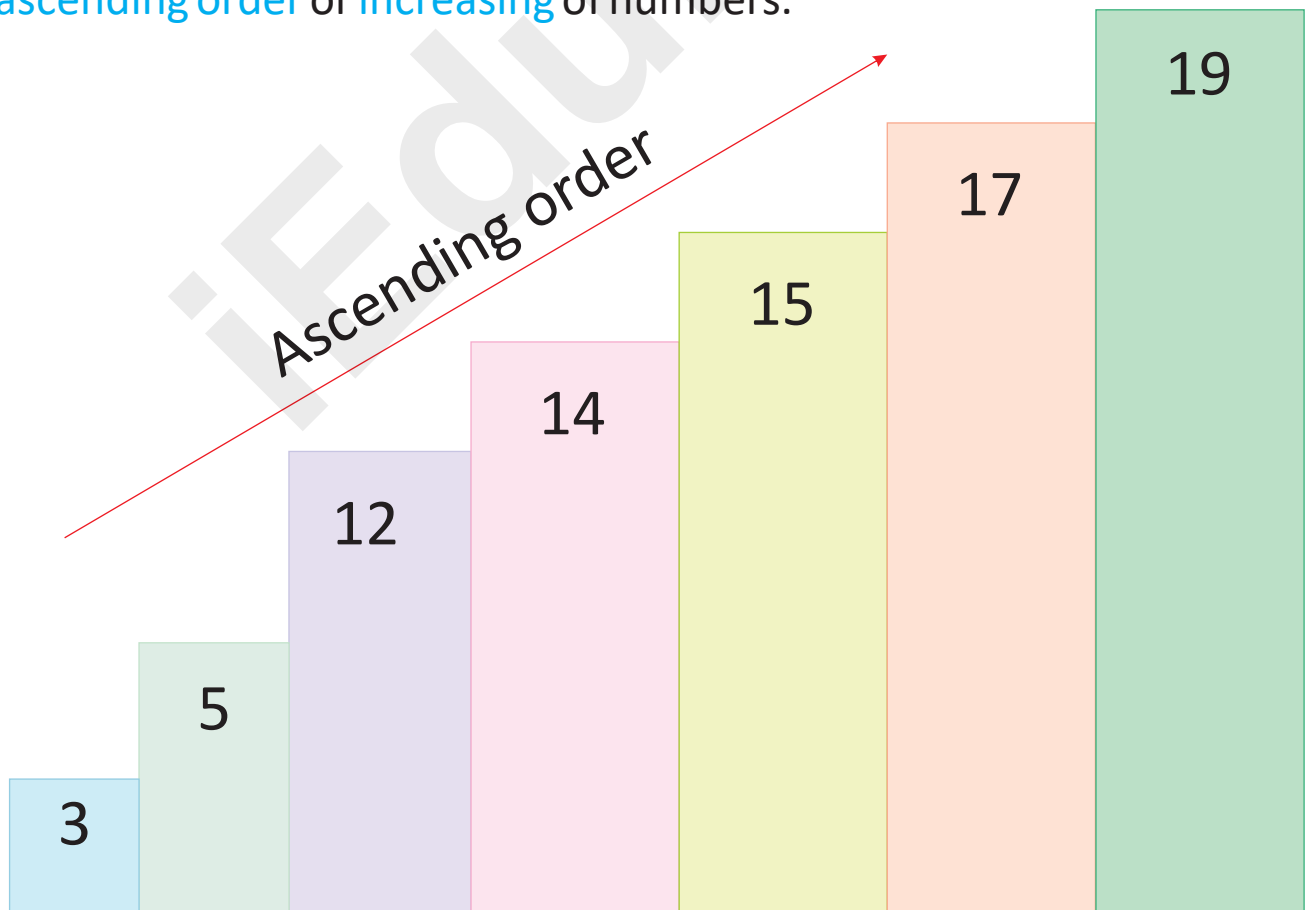
Biggest to Smallest (Descending Order)

The animals below are shown from the biggest to the smallest.
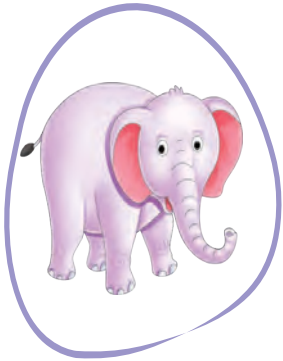
The ordering of numbers from the greatest to smallest is called descending order or decreasing of numbers.

20

18

16

15

8

3

1
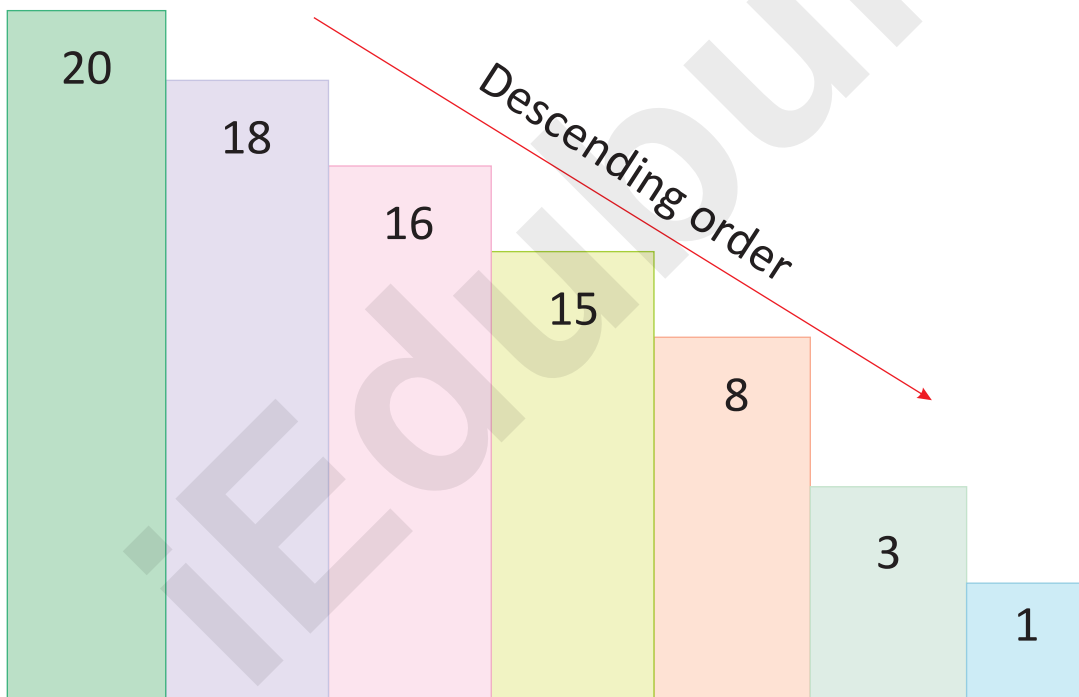
Descending order

Exercise 2.8

1. **Arrange the numbers in ascending order. One has been done for you.**

7	4	15	6	12	19	13	9
4	6	7	9	12	13	15	19

Math-1

2	15	12	18	10	13	16	7
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

12	7	17	3	6	5	1	8
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

2. Arrange the numbers in descending order. One has been done for you.

15	8	7	19	12	13	4	17
19	17	15	13	12	8	7	4

3	8	15	12	18	11	19	4
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

12	18	5	17	19	6	2	3
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Think Tank

Gap Analyzer™

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(a) Find the smallest number.

(i) 12 ☐   (ii) 17 ☐   (iii) 19 ☐

(b) The number name of 11 is:

(i) Ten + one ☐   (ii) One + ten ☐   (iii) Eleven ☐

(c) How many birds are there?

(i) 7 ☐   (ii) 6 ☐   (iii) 8 ☐

(d) What comes between 12 and 14?

(i) 15 ☐   (ii) 11 ☐   (iii) 13 ☐

2. Fill in the blanks.

(a) What comes before 13? _____ .

(b) What comes after 16? _____ .

(c) 15 =

F			T			N

(d) The symbol of zero is _____ .

Experienal Learning

Custom Learning Path

Scan to Create Your Own Learning Path

Math Puzzle

Cric al Thinking

Fill in the missing numbers in the following:

5	___	___	8
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
17	___	___	20

4	___	___	7
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	___
___	___	___	19

Mental Math

Problem Solving

1. One dozen eggs mean _____ eggs.
2. The Indian flag is called the tricolour. It has _____ colours.
3. A year has _____ months.
4. My family has _____ members.

Fun Time Activity
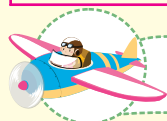
Creavity and Inno vaon

Find and circle the number names from 1 to 10 in the following table. The arrows show how the words can be found. One has been done for you.

F	I	V	E	T	V	A
X	W	T	H	R	E	E
O	N	E	N	I	N	E
E	D	N	B	C	F	S
F	G	H	T	W	O	I
S	E	V	E	N	U	X
E	I	G	H	T	R	I

Learning objective: Counting the beads on a string.

Materials required: String and beads of five different colours.

Procedure:

1. String the beads to make a necklace. Make sure that a bead of each colour is there in your necklace.

2. The number of beads per colour should be different, so that no colour has the same number of beads.

   Note: You may use the beads in any combination, for example, the pattern could be like 10, 6, 5, 7, and 3.

3. After making the necklace fill in the following:

My necklace

Colour

Number of beads used

4. Exchange your necklace with your partner and fill in the following:

My partner's necklace

Colour

Number of beads used

HOTS Suppose you see one cat and two dogs outside your house. How many legs did you see?