

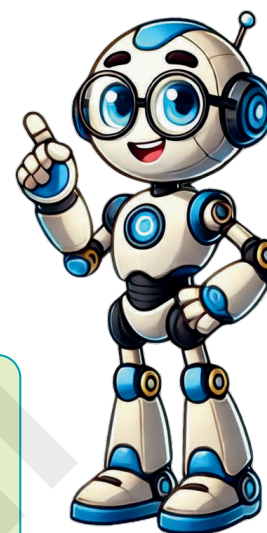
We'll cover the following key points:

- Exchange of Money
- Addition and Subtraction of Rupees and Paise

Do you Remember fundamental concept in previous class:

In class 1st we learnt

- Our Coins
- Our Currency Notes
- Conversion
- Make up the Amount



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Learning Outcomes

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

- Understand the value of different coins and notes (e.g., 1 rupee, 5 rupees, 10 rupees).
- Learn how to exchange money for goods or services (e.g., buying something with coins and notes).
- Add rupees and paise to find the total amount of money (e.g., 5 rupees + 50 paise).
- Subtract rupees and paise to find how much money is left after a purchase (e.g., 10 rupees - 3 rupees).
- Understand that 100 paise equals 1 rupee.
- Make different amounts of money using coins and notes (e.g., 2 rupees using 1-rupee coins).
- Practice solving word problems that involve adding and subtracting money (e.g., buying a toy and calculating the change).
- Compare different amounts of money to understand which is more or less (e.g., 10 rupees vs. 5 rupees).



Warm Up

Tick the money needed for each purchase.

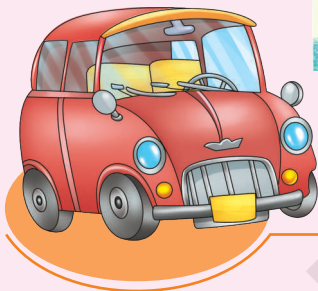
₹27



₹24



₹72



₹13





Indian money is in **rupees** and **paise**.

Rupees and paise are in the form of **coins** or **notes**.

We write ₹ for rupee or rupees and we write P for paise.

Coins are available in the following denominations:



₹1



₹2



₹5



₹10



₹20



1P



2P



3P



5P



10P



20P



25P



50P

Note

The coins 1P, 2P, 3P, 5P, 10P, 20P, 25P and 50P are not in circulation at present. These coins given here are just for the children to identify and know them.

The notes we use:



₹1



₹2



₹5



₹10



₹20



₹50



₹100



₹200



₹500



₹2000



Exercise 10.1

1. Write the value of each note in the box. One has been done for you.



₹100





2. Write the value of each note of Indian currency.



















3. Add the currency coins. One has been done for you.

(a)  +  +  +  = ₹6

(b)  +  +  = ₹

(c)  +  +  +  = ₹

(d)  +  +  +  = ₹

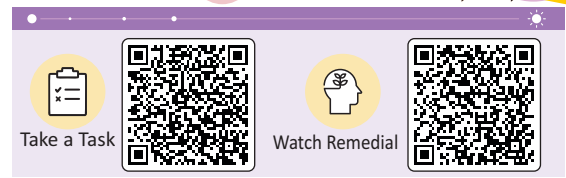
(e)  +  +  = ₹

REMEMBER

100 paise make 1 rupee.

100 p = ₹1

Exchange of Money



We can exchange :

- 50-rupee note for 5 10-rupee notes.
- 50-rupee note for 10 5-rupee notes.
- 100-rupee note for 2 50-rupee notes.
- 100-rupee note for 20-rupee notes.
- 500-rupee note for 50-rupee notes.
- 500-rupee note for 100-rupee notes.

A 10-rupee note has the same value as 10 one-rupee notes, 5 two-rupee notes, 2 five-rupee notes.



Exercise 10.2

- Which box has more money? Count the money in each. Remember to start from the biggest amount. One has been done for you.



₹35



₹



₹

- Circle the notes and coins needed to buy.

<p>(a)</p> <p>₹30</p>	
<p>(b)</p> <p>₹23</p>	

Write in figures

Twenty rupees and fifty paise.	= ₹20.50
Two hundred rupees and twenty five paise.	= ₹200.25
Thirty six rupees and seventy five paise.	= ₹36.75
Eighty rupees and fifty paise.	= ₹80.50
Ten rupees and seventy five paise.	= ₹10.75

Write in words

₹7.30	= Seven rupees and thirty paise.
₹10.45	= Ten rupees and forty five paise.
₹20.00	= Twenty rupees
₹250.50	= Two hundred fifty rupees and fifty paise.
₹100.75	= One hundred rupees and seventy five paise.



Addition and Subtraction of Rupees and Paise

Example: Add ₹25.20 and ₹48.30

Solution:

₹	P
25	20
+ 48	30
73	50

Step 1: Add the numbers in the paise column.
i.e. $20 + 30 = 50$

Step 2: Add the numbers in the rupees column.
i.e. $25 + 48 = 73$
Thus, ₹25.20 + ₹48.30 = ₹73.50

Addition of Rupees and Paise



Example: Subtract ₹18.50 from ₹40.75.

Solution:

₹	P
40	75
- 18	50
22	25

Step 1: Subtract the numbers in the paise column.
i.e. $75 - 50 = 25$

Step 2: Subtract the numbers in the rupee column.
8 cannot be subtracted from 0. Borrow from 4.
 $10 - 8 = 2$ and $3 - 1 = 2$
 $40 - 18 = 22$
Thus, ₹40.75 - ₹18.50 = ₹22.25

Subtraction of Rupees and paise.





Exercise 10.3

1. Add the money. One has been done for you.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 9 \quad 50 \\ + 8 \quad 00 \\ \hline 17 \quad 50 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 25 \quad 75 \\ + 4 \quad 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 30 \quad 60 \\ + 20 \quad 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 35 \quad 50 \\ + 42 \quad 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 68 \quad 75 \\ + 15 \quad 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 80 \quad 50 \\ + 90 \quad 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Subtract the money. One has been done for you.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 30 \quad 50 \\ - 10 \quad 50 \\ \hline 20 \quad 00 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 75 \quad 75 \\ - 15 \quad 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 36 \quad 25 \\ - 12 \quad 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 97 \quad 50 \\ - 64 \quad 00 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 35 \quad 50 \\ - 10 \quad 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{₹} \quad \text{P} \\ 55 \quad 75 \\ - 20 \quad 50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Exercise 10.4

1. Addition of money.

(a) Mummy gave me ₹35.00, Daddy gave ₹50.75. How much money do I have?

(b) I bought bread for ₹15.75, toffees for ₹20.50 and chocolates for ₹20.00. How much money did I spend?

(c) Ravi bought a story book for ₹35.00 and a football for ₹42.00. How much money did he spend?

2. Subtraction of money.

(a) I gave ₹50 to the shopkeeper. I bought biscuits for ₹25. How much money will I get back?



Problem Solving

- (b) Sita had ₹35 in her piggy bank. Out of that she spent ₹15. How much money is left with her?
- (c) My father gave me ₹150 for the picnic. I spent ₹100. How much money will I return to my father?



Think Tank



Gap Analyzer™



1. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

(a) This is _____ rupees note.



(i) ₹500

☐

(ii) ₹200

☐

(iii) ₹2000

☐

(b) How much?



(i) 67

☐

(ii) 77

☐

(iii) 65

☐

(c) ₹50.25 + ₹30.50 = _____.

(i) ₹80.25

☐

(ii) ₹80.75

☐

(iii) ₹80.50

☐

(d) ₹50.50 - ₹10.50 = _____.

(i) ₹40

☐

(ii) ₹40.50

☐

(iii) ₹30.50

☐

2. Fill in the blanks.

(a) How many  make 20? _____.

(b) How many  make 40? _____.

(c) How many  make 25? _____.

(d) How many  make 5? _____.

Custom Learning Path

Scan to Create
Your Own
Learning Path



3. Match the following:

(a)    

(i) ₹116

(b)    

(ii) ₹2207

(c)    

(iii) ₹37

(d)    

(iv) ₹810

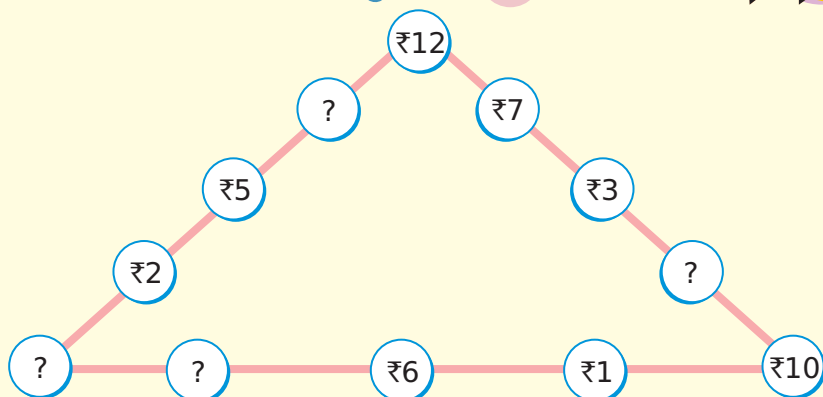
Math-2

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Math Puzzle



Some of the each side is 36.



Mental Math

Supriya used 3 notes to buy a book costing ₹50. Which notes did she use?



Critical Thinking



Maths Lab Activity



Collaboration

You will need

Some things that children bring to school (schoolbag, water bottle, pencil, textbooks), a chart paper, scissors, ruler, coloured pens.

Steps

1. Cut the chart paper into rectangular shapes, roughly of the same size as the different currency notes. Mark them as ₹2, ₹5, ₹10, ₹20, ₹50, etc.
2. Keep the objects on the table. Cut small squares from the chart paper. Write down the cost of various objects. Stick these price tags on the objects.
3. Distribute the paper money among some students, who will act as customers.
4. Some children will be the shopkeepers. Give some paper money to them also.
5. Now the customers will come with the money to buy the object of their choice.
6. The shopkeepers will take money from the customers and will return the change.



Mars Patnaik, Class Teacher of 2C, has asked the children to buy pencils and crayons for children who cannot buy them. The class collects 20 pencils. Each pencil costs ₹5. How much would 20 pencils cost? The class collects 15 crayons also. They cost ₹90. Which would cost more — the crayons or the pencils?



Critical Thinking