

# MATH



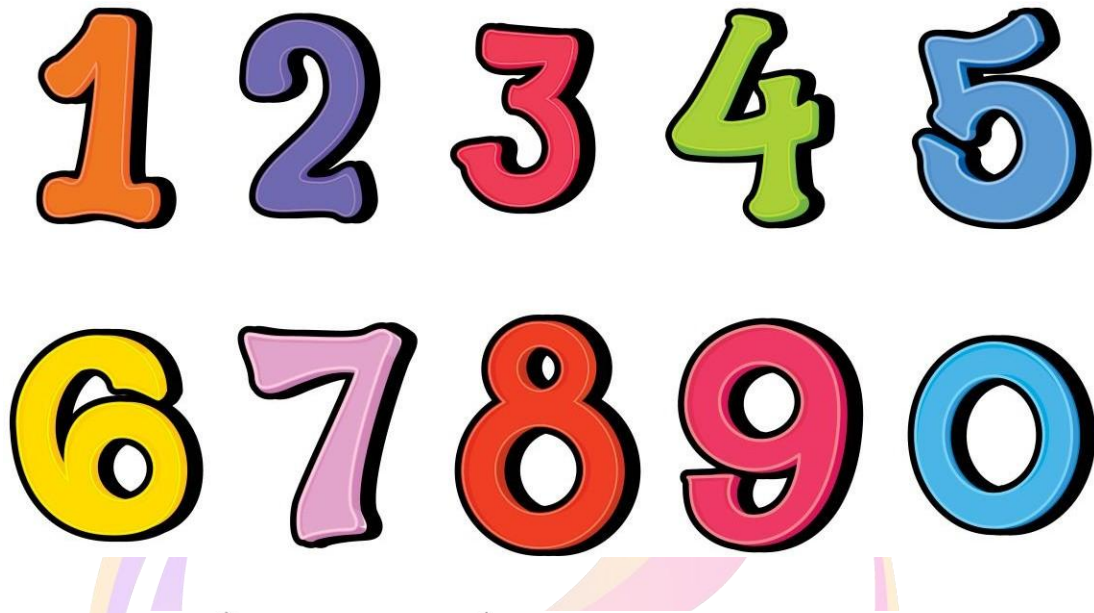
## CHAPTER 2: NUMBERS

NUMBERS

## ➤ NUMBERS UP TO 10

The digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are used to form numbers or numerals.

The numbers 1, 2, 3, .... used to count things are called counting numbers.



**Does not have any value  
on its own, but acts as a  
place holder.**



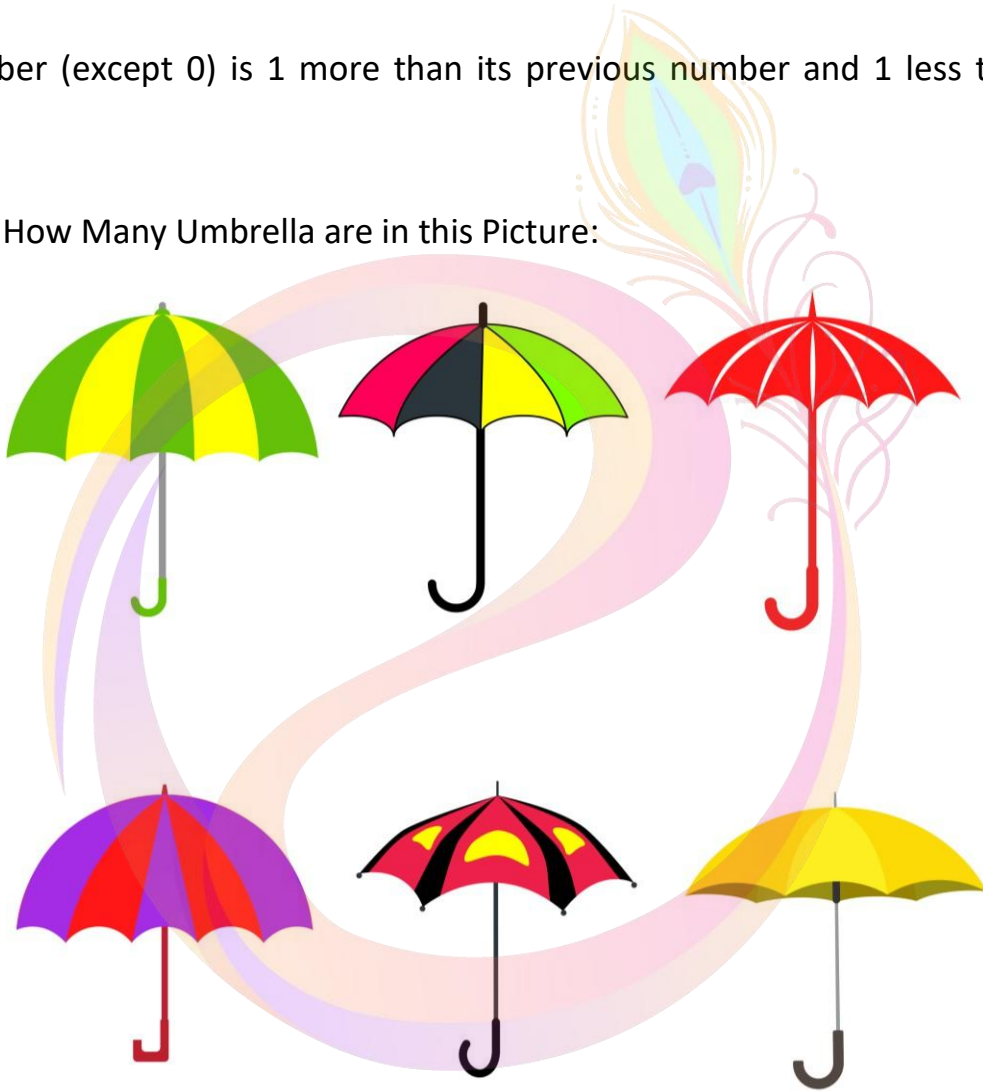
One, two, three .. are called number names 0 1, 2, 3,.....

1 is the smallest and 9 is the greatest one-digit counting numbers. All one digit numbers have only the ones place.

10 is the smallest two digit counting number, written using the digits 0 and 1. Two - digit numbers have two places -The ones place and the tens place.

Every number (except 0) is 1 more than its previous number and 1 less than its next number.

**Example:** How Many Umbrella are in this Picture:



- (a) (4)
- (b) (3)
- (c) (2)
- (d) (6)

**Answer:** (d)

Questions:

1. How Many Umbrella are in this Picture:



- (a) 2
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 4

2. How Many boys in this picture:



- (a) 1  
 (b) 8  
 (c) 2  
 (d) 4

**Answer-**

**1:** (d)

**2:** (c)

## ➤ NUMBERS UP TO 100

### SYNOPSIS

A two-digit number can be written in tens and ones.

**Example,**  $28 = 2 \text{ tens } 8 \text{ ones}$

Numbers upto 20:

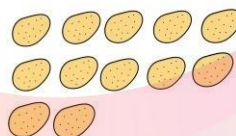
**11**

Eleven



**12**

Twelve



**13**

Thirteen



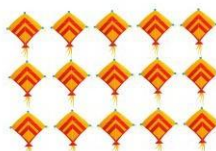
**14**

Fourteen



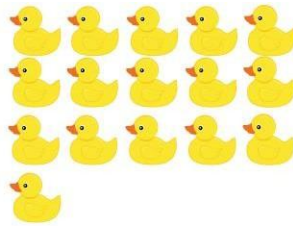
**15**

Fifteen



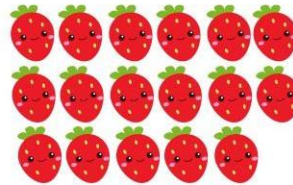
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Sixteen



17

Seventeen



18

Eighteen



19

Nineteen



20

Twenty

