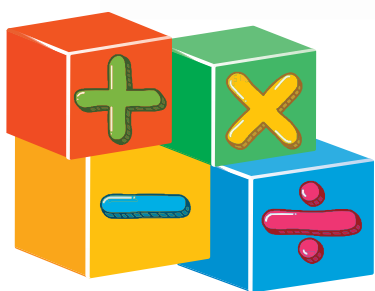


Table

Book



Numbers, Number Names and Roman Numerals



No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman	No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
1	One	एक	I	26	Twenty-six	छब्बीस	XXVI
2	Two	दो	II	27	Twenty-seven	सत्ताईस	XXVII
3	Three	तीन	III	28	Twenty-eight	अट्ठाईस	XXVIII
4	Four	चार	IV	29	Twenty-nine	उनतीस	XXIX
5	Five	पाँच	V	30	Thirty	तीस	XXX
6	Six	छः	VI	31	Thirty-one	इकत्तीस	XXXI
7	Seven	सात	VII	32	Thirty-two	बत्तीस	XXXII
8	Eight	आठ	VIII	33	Thirty-three	तैंतीस	XXXIII
9	Nine	नौ	IX	34	Thirty-four	चौंतीस	XXXIV
10	Ten	दश	X	35	Thirty-five	पैंतीस	XXXV
11	Eleven	ग्यारह	XI	36	Thirty-six	छत्तीस	XXXVI
12	Twelve	बारह	XII	37	Thirty-seven	सैंतीस	XXXVII
13	Thirteen	तेरह	XIII	38	Thirty-eight	अड़तीस	XXXVIII
14	Fourteen	चौदह	XIV	39	Thirty-nine	उनतालीस	XXXIX
15	Fifteen	पंद्रह	XV	40	Forty	चालीस	XL
16	Sixteen	सोलह	XVI	41	Forty-one	इकतालीस	XLI
17	Seventeen	सत्रह	XVII	42	Forty-two	बयालीस	XLII
18	Eighteen	अठ्ठासह	XVIII	43	Forty-three	तैंतालीस	XLIII
19	Nineteen	उन्नीस	XIX	44	Forty-four	चवालीस	XLIV
20	Twenty	बीस	XX	45	Forty-five	पैंतालीस	XLV
21	Twenty-one	इक्कीस	XXI	46	Forty-six	छियालीस	XLVI
22	Twenty-two	बाईस	XXII	47	Forty-seven	सैंतालीस	XLVII
23	Twenty-three	तेईस	XXIII	48	Forty-eight	अड़तालीस	XLVIII
24	Twenty-four	चौबीस	XXIV	49	Forty-nine	उनचास	XLIX
25	Twenty-five	पच्चीस	XXV	50	Fifty	पचास	L



Kid's IQ

- ▶ How do you write 41 in words?
- ▶ What is the number name of 17?
- ▶ How do you say 5 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?

2



Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the roman numerals with their number names.

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
51	Fifty-one	इक्यावन	LI
52	Fifty-two	बावन	LII
53	Fifty-three	तिरेपन	LIII
54	Fifty-four	चौवन	LIV
55	Fifty-five	पचपन	LV
56	Fifty-six	छप्पन	LVI
57	Fifty-seven	सत्तावन	LVII
58	Fifty-eight	अठ्ठावन	LVIII
59	Fifty-nine	उनसठ	LIX
60	Sixty	साठ	LX
61	Sixty-one	इकसठ	LXI
62	Sixty-two	बासठ	LXII
63	Sixty-three	तिरसठ	LXIII
64	Sixty-four	चौंसठ	LXIV
65	Sixty-five	पैंसठ	LXV
66	Sixty-six	छियासठ	LXVI
67	Sixty-seven	सड़सठ	LXVII
68	Sixty-eight	अड़सठ	LXVIII
69	Sixty-nine	उनहत्तर	LXIX
70	Seventy	सत्तर	LXX
71	Seventy-one	इकहत्तर	LXXI
72	Seventy-two	बहत्तर	LXXII
73	Seventy-three	तिहत्तर	LXXIII
74	Seventy-four	चौहत्तर	LXXIV
75	Seventy-five	पचहत्तर	LXXV

No.	Number Names	Hindi	Roman
76	Seventy-six	छिहत्तर	LXXVI
77	Seventy-seven	सतहत्तर	LXXVII
78	Seventy-eight	अठहत्तर	LXXVIII
79	Seventy-nine	उन्नासी	LXXIX
80	Eighty	अस्सी	LXXX
81	Eighty-one	इक्यासी	LXXXI
82	Eighty-two	बयासी	LXXXII
83	Eighty-three	तिरासी	LXXXIII
84	Eighty-four	चौरासी	LXXXIV
85	Eighty-five	पचासी	LXXXV
86	Eighty-six	छियासी	LXXXVI
87	Eighty-seven	सत्तासी	LXXXVII
88	Eighty-eight	अठ्ठासी	LXXXVIII
89	Eighty-nine	नवासी	LXXXIX
90	Ninety	नब्बे	XC
91	Ninety-one	इक्यानवे	XCI
92	Ninety-two	बानवे	XCII
93	Ninety-three	तिरानवे	XCIII
94	Ninety-four	चौरानवे	XCIV
95	Ninety-five	पंचानवे	XCV
96	Ninety-six	छियानवे	XCVI
97	Ninety-seven	सत्तानवे	XCVII
98	Ninety-eight	अठ्ठानवे	XCVIII
99	Ninety-nine	निन्यानवे	XCIX
100	One hundred	एक सौ	C



Teacher's Note

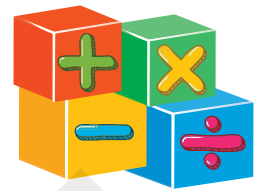
Help students to understand the pattern of roman numbers for the greater numerals.



Kid's IQ

- How do you write 59 in words?
- What is the number name of 87?
- How do you say 99 in Hindi or your mother-tongue?

Multiplying with 0 and 1



"Multiplication is the repeated addition of the same number."

If a number is multiplied by zero, the result will also be zero. Let us read the table of 0 :

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0 \times 1 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 2 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 3 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 4 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 5 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0 \times 6 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 7 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 8 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 9 & = & 0 \\ 0 \times 10 & = & 0 \end{array}$$

Any number when multiplied by 1, will give the same number. Let us read the table of 1:



$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \times 1 & = & 1 \\ 1 \times 2 & = & 2 \\ 1 \times 3 & = & 3 \\ 1 \times 4 & = & 4 \\ 1 \times 5 & = & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \times 6 & = & 6 \\ 1 \times 7 & = & 7 \\ 1 \times 8 & = & 8 \\ 1 \times 9 & = & 9 \\ 1 \times 10 & = & 10 \end{array}$$

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes :

$1 \times 10 = \boxed{}$

$0 \times 8 = \boxed{}$

$0 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

$1 \times 1 = \boxed{}$

$1 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

$1 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

$1 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

$0 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

$0 \times 2 = \boxed{}$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 4 with 0?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 0 to 0?
- ▶ What is the solution to 1×6 ?

Teacher's Note

Introduce students to the concept of multiplying with the zero and one. Explain them with a fun activity.

Multiplication Table of 2



READING Way

2	Ones	are	2
2	Twos	are	4
2	Threes	are	6
2	Fours	are	8
2	Fives	are	10
2	Sixes	are	12
2	Sevens	are	14
2	Eights	are	16
2	Nines	are	18
2	Tens	are	20

Writing Way

2	×	1	=	2
2	×	2	=	4
2	×	3	=	6
2	×	4	=	8
2	×	5	=	10
2	×	6	=	12
2	×	7	=	14
2	×	8	=	16
2	×	9	=	18
2	×	10	=	20

Time to Practice

A. Fill the answers in the boxes.

$2 \times 10 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 9 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 1 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 3 = \boxed{}$

$2 \times 2 = \boxed{}$



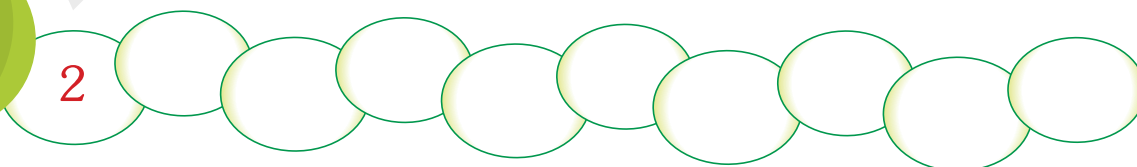
Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 2 twice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $2+2$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 2 zero times?

B. Write the table of 2 in ascending order on the caterpillar. One has been done for you.



2



Teacher's Note

To find the total product of the multiplication table of 2, help students to use 2 fingers on each hand and do the addition.

Multiplication Table of 3



READING Way

3	Ones	are	3
3	Twos	are	6
3	Threes	are	9
3	Fours	are	12
3	Fives	are	15
3	Sixes	are	18
3	Sevens	are	21
3	Eights	are	24
3	Nines	are	27
3	Tens	are	30

Writing Way

3	×	1	=	3
3	×	2	=	6
3	×	3	=	9
3	×	4	=	12
3	×	5	=	15
3	×	6	=	18
3	×	7	=	21
3	×	8	=	24
3	×	9	=	27
3	×	10	=	30

Time to Practice

A. Fill the answers in the boxes.

$3 \times 6 = \boxed{}$

$3 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

$3 \times 1 = \boxed{}$

$3 \times 8 = \boxed{}$

$3 \times 4 = \boxed{}$

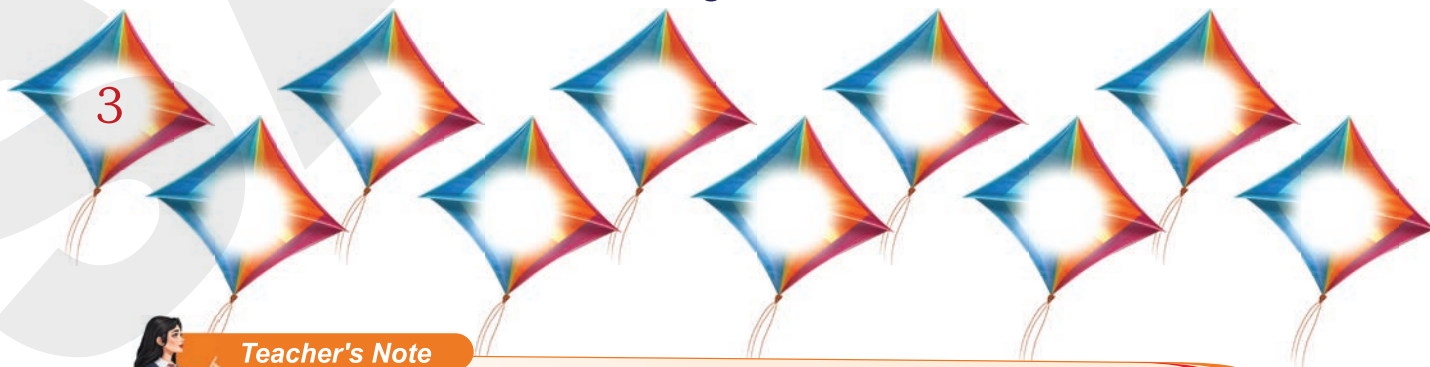
$3 \times 2 = \boxed{}$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 3 twice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $3+3+3$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 3 zero times?

B. Write the table of 3 in ascending order on the kites.



Teacher's Note

To find the total product of the multiplication table of 3, ask students to use 3 fingers on each hand and do the addition.

Multiplication Table of 4 and 5



READING Way

4	Ones	are	4
4	Twos	are	8
4	Threes	are	12
4	Fours	are	16
4	Fives	are	20
4	Sixes	are	24
4	Sevens	are	28
4	Eights	are	32
4	Nines	are	36
4	Tens	are	40

Writing Way

4	×	1	=	4
4	×	2	=	8
4	×	3	=	12
4	×	4	=	16
4	×	5	=	20
4	×	6	=	24
4	×	7	=	28
4	×	8	=	32
4	×	9	=	36
4	×	10	=	40



READING Way

5	Ones	are	5
5	Twos	are	10
5	Threes	are	15
5	Fours	are	20
5	Fives	are	25
5	Sixes	are	30
5	Sevens	are	35
5	Eights	are	40
5	Nines	are	45
5	Tens	are	50

Writing Way

5	×	1	=	5
5	×	2	=	10
5	×	3	=	15
5	×	4	=	20
5	×	5	=	25
5	×	6	=	30
5	×	7	=	35
5	×	8	=	40
5	×	9	=	45
5	×	10	=	50



Teacher's Note

Encourage students to participate in group activities and games that involve counting by fours.



Multiplication Table of 6

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of six.

6	×	1	=
6	×	2	=
6	×	3	=
6	×	4	=
6	×	5	=
6	×	6	=
6	×	7	=
6	×	8	=
6	×	9	=
6	×	10	=

3	⑥	9
13	17	12
18	20	21
23	24	19
25	49	30
36	20	17
77	42	79
48	80	91
55	54	87
92	72	60

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

$6 \times 8 = \square$

$6 \times 10 = \square$

$6 \times 5 = \square$

$6 \times 2 = \square$

$6 \times 7 = \square$

$6 \times 7 = \square$



Teacher's Note

Let students explore more and help them to multiply greater numbers on fingers and draw lines on their sheets.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 6 twice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $6+6+6+6$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 6 six times?

Multiplication Table of 7 and 8

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

B. Write the table of 7 in ascending order on the apples.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 7 thrice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $7+7$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 7 six times?



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 8 thrice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $8+8$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 8 seven times?



Multiplication Table of 9

9	×	1	=	09
9	×	2	=	18
9	×	3	=	27
9	×	4	=	36
9	×	5	=	45
9	×	6	=	54
9	×	7	=	63
9	×	8	=	72
9	×	9	=	81
9	×	10	=	90

Time to Practice

A. Fill answers in the boxes.

$$9 \times 3 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 9 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 6 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 8 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 10 = \boxed{}$$

$$9 \times 2 = \boxed{}$$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 9 twice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $9+9+9$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 9 eight times?

B. Write the table of 9 in ascending order on the jugs.



Teacher's Note

Help children to connect and recognise the relationship between numbers; such as, $9+9=18$ but $3+3+3+3+3+3=18$ too, and explain the reason.

Multiplication Table of 10

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of ten.

$10 \times 1 =$

$10 \times 2 =$

$10 \times 3 =$

$10 \times 4 =$

$10 \times 5 =$

$10 \times 6 =$

$10 \times 7 =$

$10 \times 8 =$

$10 \times 9 =$

$10 \times 10 =$

$18 \quad 10 \quad 21$

$20 \quad 98 \quad 16$

$48 \quad 69 \quad 30$

$70 \quad 40 \quad 79$

$50 \quad 19 \quad 88$

$26 \quad 23 \quad 60$

$97 \quad 70 \quad 99$

$77 \quad 61 \quad 80$

$85 \quad 90 \quad 99$

$100 \quad 105 \quad 111$

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

$10 \times 8 = \boxed{}$

$10 \times 10 = \boxed{}$

$10 \times 1 = \boxed{}$

$10 \times 7 = \boxed{}$

$10 \times 5 = \boxed{}$

$10 \times 2 = \boxed{}$

Teacher's Note

Make students practice more by using illustrations, Such as using balls or pens or any small object.

Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is the answer for $10+10$?
- ▶ What comes up if you add 10 nine times?

Multiplication Table of 11 & 12



$$11 \times 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$11 \times 3 = 33$$

$$11 \times 4 = 44$$

$$11 \times 5 = 55$$

$$11 \times 6 = 66$$

$$11 \times 7 = 77$$

$$11 \times 8 = 88$$

$$11 \times 9 = 99$$

$$11 \times 10 = 110$$

$$12 \times 1 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 8 = 96$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

$$12 \times 10 = 120$$

B. Write the table of 11 in ascending order on the papaya.



Multiplication Table of 13

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of thirteen.

13	×	1	=
13	×	2	=
13	×	3	=
13	×	4	=
13	×	5	=
13	×	6	=
13	×	7	=
13	×	8	=
13	×	9	=
13	×	10	=

18	13	14
25	29	26
39	72	91
97	52	68
99	52	65
78	18	79
29	91	21
104	198	28
106	117	192
153	168	130

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

$13 \times 8 = \square$

$13 \times 9 = \square$

$13 \times 2 = \square$

$13 \times 10 = \square$

$13 \times 5 = \square$

$13 \times 7 = \square$



Teacher's Note

Let children practice more by scheduling formatives.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 13 thrice?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 13 with zero?



Multiplication Table of 14

Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of fourteen.

$14 \times 1 =$

$14 \times 2 =$

$14 \times 3 =$

$14 \times 4 =$

$14 \times 5 =$

$14 \times 6 =$

$14 \times 7 =$

$14 \times 8 =$

$14 \times 9 =$

$14 \times 10 =$

$97 \quad 14 \quad 19$

$28 \quad 32 \quad 49$

$26 \quad 41 \quad 42$

$19 \quad 56 \quad 59$

$70 \quad 68 \quad 92$

$21 \quad 27 \quad 84$

$12 \quad 98 \quad 18$

$108 \quad 121 \quad 112$

$129 \quad 126 \quad 142$

$140 \quad 118 \quad 135$

Time to Practice

$14 \times 5 = \square$

$14 \times 10 = \square$

$14 \times 3 = \square$

$14 \times 1 = \square$

$14 \times 9 = \square$

$14 \times 6 = \square$



Teacher's Note

For different activities, ask children to prepare a rhyme on numbers.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is the answer for $10+4$?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 14 with zero?

Multiplication Table of < 15 & 16

$$15 \times 1 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 = 30$$

$$15 \times 3 = 45$$

$$15 \times 4 = 60$$

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$15 \times 6 = 90$$

$$15 \times 7 = 105$$

$$15 \times 8 = 120$$

$$15 \times 9 = 135$$

$$15 \times 10 = 150$$

$$16 \times 1 = 16$$

$$16 \times 2 = 32$$

$$16 \times 3 = 48$$

$$16 \times 4 = 64$$

$$16 \times 5 = 80$$

$$16 \times 6 = 96$$

$$16 \times 7 = 112$$

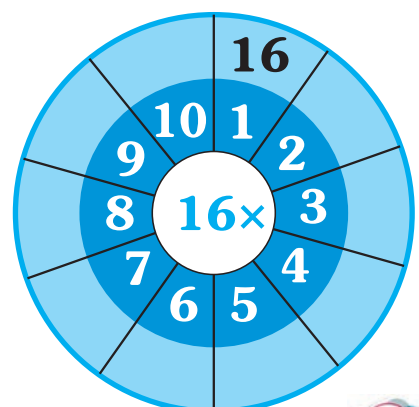
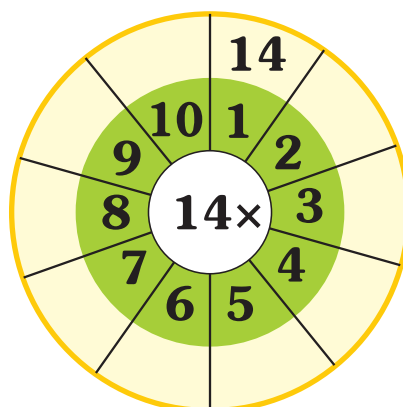
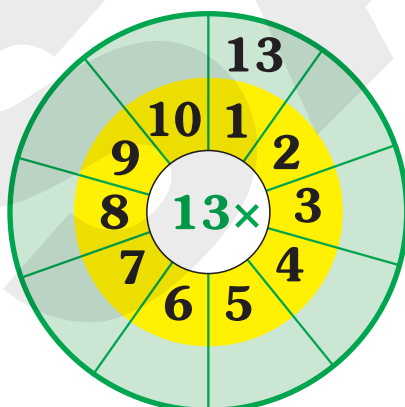
$$16 \times 8 = 128$$

$$16 \times 9 = 144$$

$$16 \times 10 = 160$$

Activity Time

Multiply the numbers by center number.



Multiplication Table of <17 and 18



Match the answer decoder to the box and check your answers to the multiplication table of seventeen .

$17 \times 1 =$	6	(17)	9
$17 \times 2 =$	34	26	31
$17 \times 3 =$	33	98	51
$17 \times 4 =$	72	68	85
$17 \times 5 =$	85	108	67
$17 \times 6 =$	97	120	102
$17 \times 7 =$	107	119	190
$17 \times 8 =$	129	168	136
$17 \times 9 =$	171	153	192
$17 \times 10 =$	170	200	199

$18 \times 1 =$	19	(18)	15
$18 \times 2 =$	22	39	36
$18 \times 3 =$	54	22	88
$18 \times 4 =$	118	72	180
$18 \times 5 =$	70	65	90
$18 \times 6 =$	108	159	163
$18 \times 7 =$	185	126	102
$18 \times 8 =$	144	142	129
$18 \times 9 =$	177	162	192
$18 \times 10 =$	173	155	180

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

$17 \times 2 = \square$

$17 \times 9 = \square$

$17 \times 1 = \square$

$17 \times 10 = \square$

$17 \times 7 = \square$

$17 \times 5 = \square$



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 17 thrice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $10+7$?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 17 with seven?



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What comes up if we add 18 thrice?
- ▶ What is the answer for $10+8$?
- ▶ What comes up if you multiply 18 with six?

Multiplication Table of 19 & 20

$$19 \times 1 = 19$$

$$19 \times 2 = 38$$

$$19 \times 3 = 57$$

$$19 \times 4 = 76$$

$$19 \times 5 = 95$$

$$19 \times 6 = 114$$

$$19 \times 7 = 133$$

$$19 \times 8 = 152$$

$$19 \times 9 = 171$$

$$19 \times 10 = 190$$

$$20 \times 1 = 20$$

$$20 \times 2 = 40$$

$$20 \times 3 = 60$$

$$20 \times 4 = 80$$

$$20 \times 5 = 100$$

$$20 \times 6 = 120$$

$$20 \times 7 = 140$$

$$20 \times 8 = 160$$

$$20 \times 9 = 180$$

$$20 \times 10 = 200$$

Time to Practice

Fill answers in the boxes.

$$19 \times 5 = \boxed{}$$

$$19 \times 10 = \boxed{}$$

$$19 \times 2 = \boxed{}$$

$$20 \times 8 = \boxed{}$$

$$20 \times 9 = \boxed{}$$

$$20 \times 6 = \boxed{}$$



Teacher's Note

Show them the relation between 2, 4, 5, and 10.



Kid's IQ

- What comes up if we add 19 thrice?
- What is the answer for $10+9$?
- What comes up if you multiply 19 with 1?

The Number System

Even Numbers

Any number which is divisible by two is known as an '**even number**'. Given below are even numbers from 1 to 100.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98 and 100.

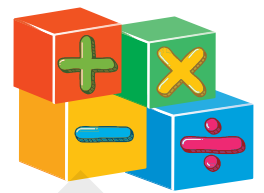
Prime Numbers

Prime numbers are the numbers that are only divisible by itself or by 1. Given below are prime numbers from 1 to 100.

2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83 and 97.

Teacher's Note

Explain the concept of even, odd and prime numbers in the number system.



Odd Numbers

The number which is not divisible by 2, is called an '**odd number**'. Given below are odd numbers from 1 to 100.

1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97 and 99.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ Which number is your favourite from 0 to 9?
- ▶ On which date your birthday falls?

Place Value Chart

Two systems of numeration are followed, one is the Indian System followed in our country and the other is the International System followed worldwide.



One
Tens
One Hundred
One Thousand
Ten Thousand
One Lakh
Ten Lakh
One Crore
Ten Crore
One Arab
Ten Arab
One Kharab
Ten Kharab

Indian

1
10
100
1,000
10,000
1,00,000
10,00,000
1,00,00,000
10,00,00,000
1,00,00,00,000
10,00,00,00,000
1,00,00,00,00,000
10,00,00,00,00,000

One
Tens
One Hundred
One Thousand
Ten Thousand
Hundred Thousand
One Million
Ten Million
Hundred Million
One Billion
Ten Billion
Hundred Billion
One Trillion

International

1
10
100
1,000
10,000
100,000
1,000,000
10,000,000
100,000,000
1,000,000,000
10,000,000,000
100,000,000,000
1,000,000,000,000



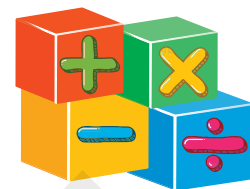
Teacher's Note

Introduce the Indian as well as International system of place value.

Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is at the tens place in 23?
- ▶ What is at the tens place in 563?
- ▶ What is at the ones place in 276?

Learning to tell the time



Time is an indefinite period. Time goes on running endlessly. We measure time in seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and years.

Look at the picture of the clock. It has two hands.

The **long hand** (**minute hand**) shows minutes and the **short hand** (**hour hand**) shows hours.

This clock is showing 5 o' clock.

The **hour hand** is at 5 and the **minute hand** is at 12.



- » When the long hand is on 12, it says **o' clock**.
- » When the long hand is on 3, it says **quarter past**.
- » When the long hand is on 6, it says **half past**.
- » When the long hand is on 9, it says **quarter to**.
- » There are 60 minutes in 1 hour.
- » There are 60 seconds in 1 minute.
- » There are 24 hours in a day.
- » 12 o' clock at night is called mid night.
- » 12 o' clock in the day is called noon or mid day.



Kid's IQ

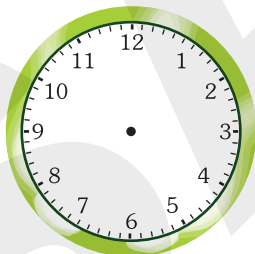
- On which month your birthday comes?
- On which day your favourite cartoon is telecasted?
- How old are you?

In short, we denote seconds as '**s**', minutes as '**m**' and hours as '**h**'.

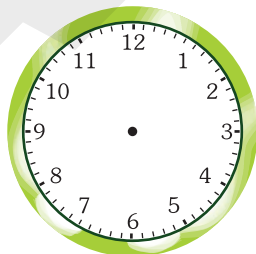


Time to Practice

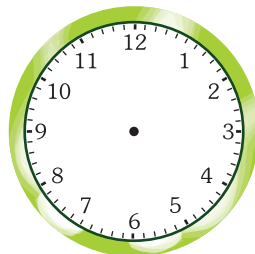
Draw hands on the face of each clock according to the time given below.



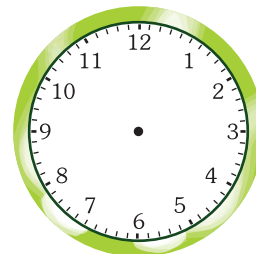
quarter past 12



4 o' clock



half past ten



quarter to 2



Teacher's Note

Allow them to explore more about the different periods of time.

Time

60	Seconds	=	1	Minute
60	Minutes	=	1	Hour
24	Hours	=	1	Day
7	Days	=	1	Week
2	Weeks	=	1	Fortnight
4	Weeks	=	1	Month
12	Months	=	1	Year
365	Days	=	1	Year
366	Days	=	1	Leap year
10	Years	=	1	Decade
100	Years	=	1	Century
1000	Years	=	1	Millennium

Jubilee Table

1	Year	=	Anniversary
10	Years	=	Decade
25	Years	=	Silver Jubilee
50	Years	=	Golden Jubilee
60	Years	=	Diamond Jubilee
75	Years	=	Platinum Jubilee
100	Years	=	Centenary
1000	Years	=	Millennium

Time to Practice

1 minute = seconds

1 hour = minutes

1 day = hours

1 week = days

1 year = months

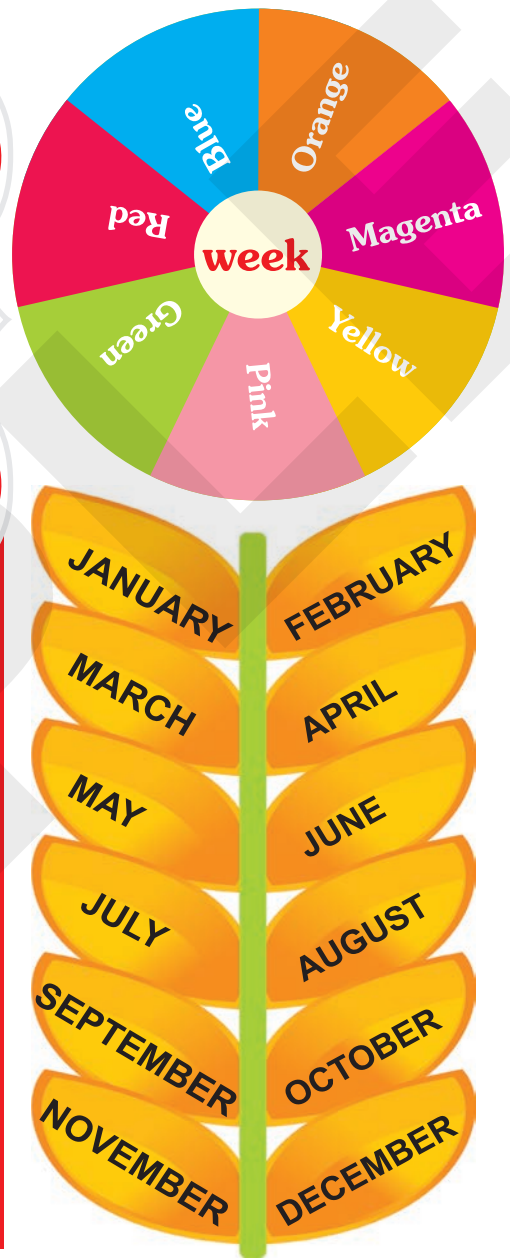
1 century = years

Teacher's Note

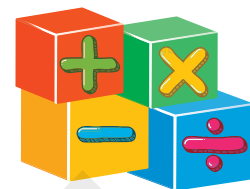
Explain the concept of time to the students.

Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is time right now?
- ▶ How many minutes does he/she take to come to school from home?
- ▶ Which hand runs faster in the clock?



The Indian Currency



The currency in India is called **Rupee and Paisa**. We use coins and notes to buy and sell things. The abbreviated form of rupee is ₹ and paisa is p.

Coins

In India, we used the following coins in old times. 1 paisa, 2 paise, 3 paise, 5 paise, 10 paise and 20 paise are not used today.



Now-a-days, the following coins are used.



25 paise and 50 paise coins are rarely used.

Notes



1 Rupee, 2 Rupees and 5 Rupees are rarely used today.



Teacher's Note

Explain the different denominations of Indian currency.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is the colour of a 10 rupees note?
- ▶ What is the colour of a 50 rupees note?

Currencies of the World

Country

India

Nepal

Myanmar

Bangladesh

China

Denmark

Egypt

Finland

Germany

France

Greece

Iraq

Iran

Indonesia

Japan

Pakistan

Russia

UK

UAE

USA



Currency

Rupee = 100 paise

Rupee Nepali = 100 paise

Kyat = 100 pyays

Taka = 100 paise

Yuan = 100 fens

Krone = 100 ores

Pound = 100 piastres

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Euro = 100 cents

Dinar = 100 fils

Rial = 100 dinars

Rupiah = 100 sen

Yen = 100 sen

Rupee = 100 paise

Ruble = 100 kopeks

Pound = 100 pencei

Dirham = 100 fils

Dollar = 100 cents

Teacher's Note

Let students explore the world by introducing them to different countries and their currencies.

Kid's IQ

- ▶ How much does your pen cost?
- ▶ If one banana is for 2 rupees, 5 bananas will cost for?
- ▶ You had 50 rupees and you spent 27, how much money is left with you now?

Divisibility Tests



Divisibility by 2

A number which is divisible by 2 is an even number. Numbers which end in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 are even numbers.

Example: 2, 4, 8, 38, 68, 360, 1468, 2890, 8772 etc.

$$4 + 8 + 9 = 21$$



Divisibility by 3

A number is divisible by 3 if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3.

Example: 987 is divisible by 3 because $9 + 8 + 7 = 24$ which is divisible by 3.



Kid's IQ

- ▶ What is the relation between the numbers 2, 3 and 6?
- ▶ What is the relationship between 3, 6, and 9?

Divisibility by 4

A number is divisible by 4 if the number formed by the sum of tens and units is divisible by 4 or if the tens and units digits are both zeroes.

Example: 124, 528, 900, 1460 etc.



60 120
465
35 1585
4200

128 432
1100 500
700



Divisibility by 5

A number is divisible by 5 if the last digit of it is 0 or 5.

Example: 25, 80, 120, 565, 2585, 4200 etc.

Divisibility by 6

A number is divisible by 6 if it is divisible by 2 and 3.

Example : Consider the number 528. It is divisible by 2 because it has even number in the units' place.

$5 + 2 + 8 = 15$ which is divisible by 3. So, 528 is divisible by 6.

Divisibility by 9

A number is divisible by 9 if the sum of its digit is divisible by 9.

Example : 3897, is divisible by 9 because $3 + 8 + 9 + 7 = 27$ which is divisible by 9.

Divisibility by 10

A number is divisible by 10 if it ends in one or more zeroes.

Example: 80, 360, 5800 etc.



Teacher's Note

Introduce students with the concept of divisibility rules with the help of tables.