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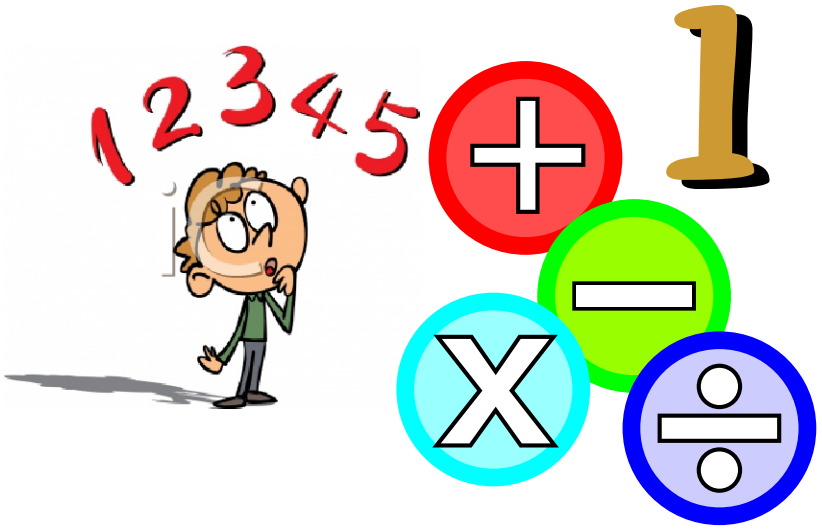
New

MATHEMATICS



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LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 1 to 10 write over the dots.

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

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 11 to 20 write over the dots.

11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 21 to 30 write over the dots.

21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 31 to 40 write over the dots.

31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 41 to 50 write over the dots.

41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 51 to 70 write over the dots.

51	51	51	51	**61**	61	61	61
52	52	52	52	**62**	62	62	62
53	53	53	53	**63**	63	63	63
54	54	54	54	**64**	64	64	64
55	55	55	55	**65**	65	65	65
56	56	56	56	**66**	66	66	66
57	57	57	57	**67**	67	67	67
58	58	58	58	**68**	68	68	68
59	59	59	59	**69**	69	69	69
60	60	60	60	**70**	70	70	70

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 71 to 90 write over the dots.

71	71	71	71	**81**	81	81	81
72	72	72	72	**82**	82	82	82
73	73	73	73	**83**	83	83	83
74	74	74	74	**84**	84	84	84
75	75	75	75	**85**	85	85	85
76	76	76	76	**86**	86	86	86
77	77	77	77	**87**	87	87	87
78	78	78	78	**88**	88	88	88
79	79	79	79	**89**	89	89	89
80	80	80	80	**90**	90	90	90

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 91 to 100 write over the dots.

91	91	91	91	96	96	96	96
92	92	92	92	97	97	97	97
93	93	93	93	98	98	98	98
94	94	94	94	99	99	99	99
95	95	95	95	100	100	100	100

Write 1 to 100

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

LEARN AND PRACTICE

Numbers 101 to 150 write over the dots.

101	101	111	111	121	121	131	131
102	102	112	112	122	122	132	132
103	103	113	113	123	123	133	133
104	104	114	114	124	124	134	134
105	105	115	115	125	125	135	135
106	106	116	116	126	126	136	136
107	107	117	117	127	127	137	137
108	108	118	118	128	128	138	138
109	109	119	119	129	129	139	139
110	110	120	120	130	130	140	140

LEARN AND PRACTICE

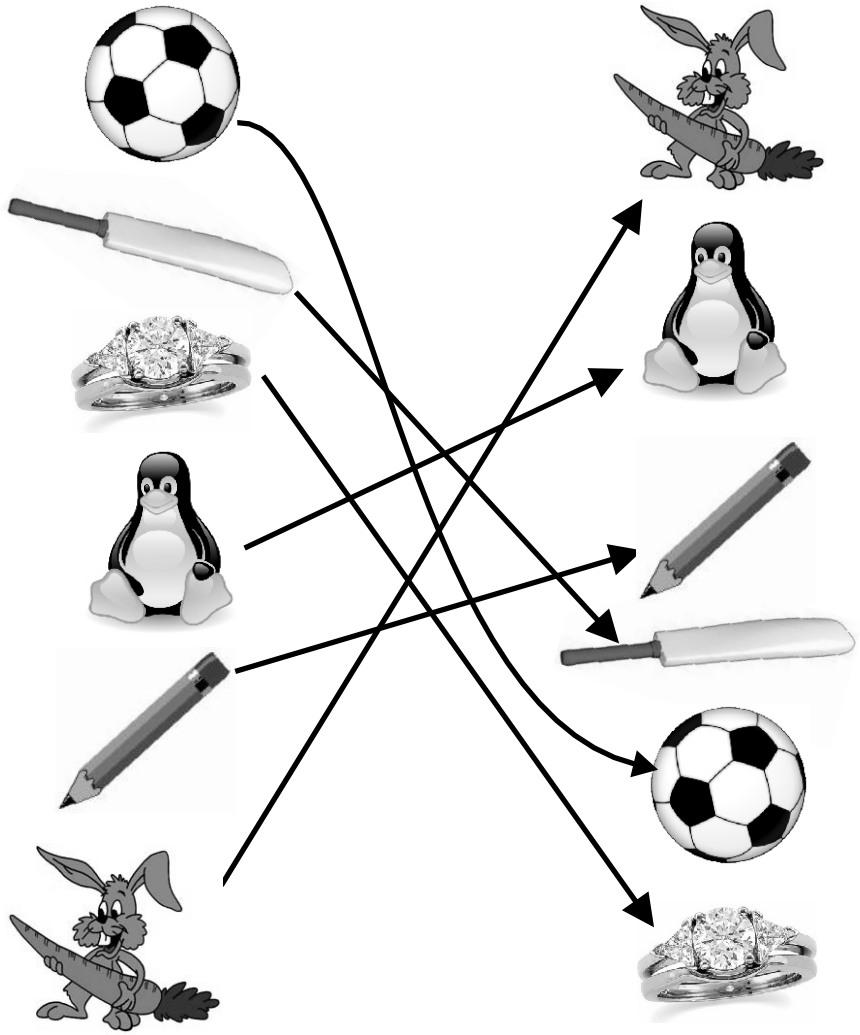
Numbers 151 to 200 write over the dots.

151	151	161	161	171	171	181	181	191	191
152	152	162	162	172	172	182	182	192	192
153	153	163	163	173	173	183	183	193	193
154	154	164	164	174	174	184	184	194	194
155	155	165	165	175	175	185	185	195	195
156	156	166	166	176	176	186	186	196	196
157	157	167	167	177	177	187	187	197	197
158	158	168	168	178	178	188	188	198	198
159	159	169	169	179	179	189	189	199	199
160	160	170	170	180	180	190	190	200	200

1 OBSERVATION OF OBJECTS

See the pictures carefully and Match Column A to Column B

Column A **Column B**

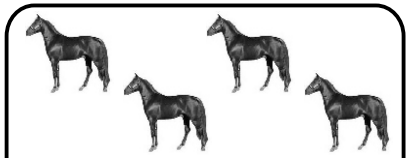


COUNTING OF OBJECTS

1 ONE

2 TWO

3 THREE

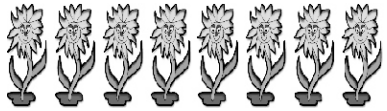


4 FOUR

5 FIVE

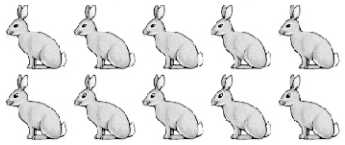
6 SIX

7 SEVEN



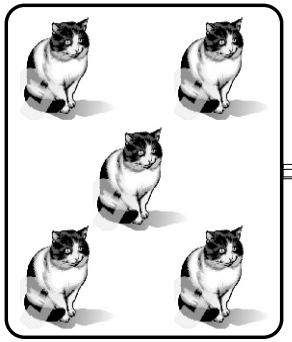
8 EIGHT

9 NINE

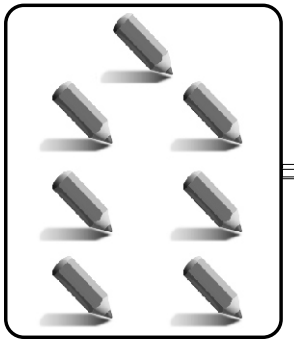


10 TEN

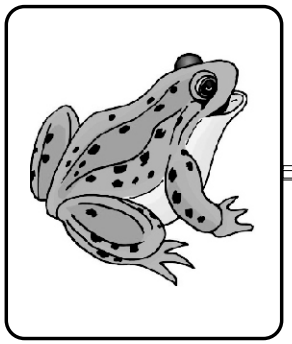
COUNT AND ENCIRCLE THE NUMBER



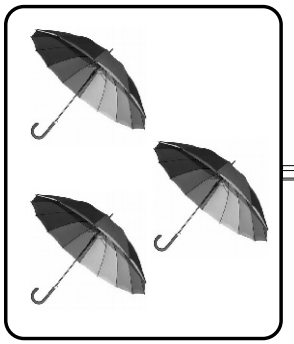
5 (3) 4 ⇨



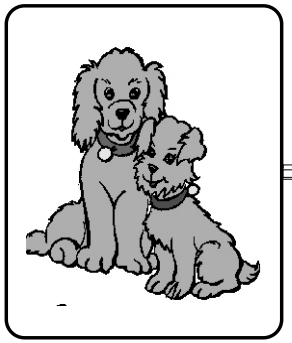
5 (7) 9 ⇨



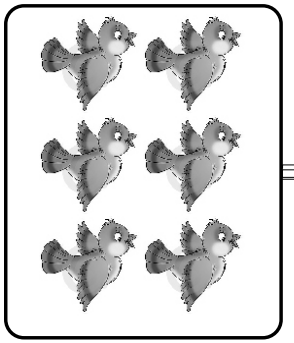
(1) 3 4 ⇨



2 4 (3) ⇨



(2) 4 3 ⇨



4 (6) 5 ⇨

Count and write the numeral and the number name:

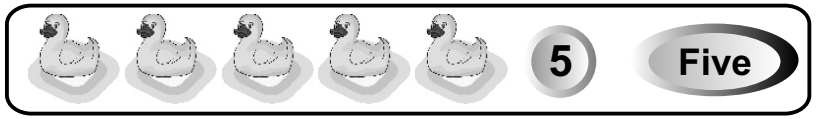
3 Three

9 Nine

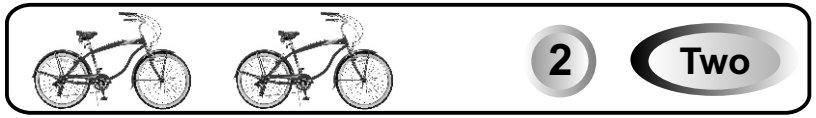
4 Four

6 Six

6 Six



5 Five



2 Two

1 One

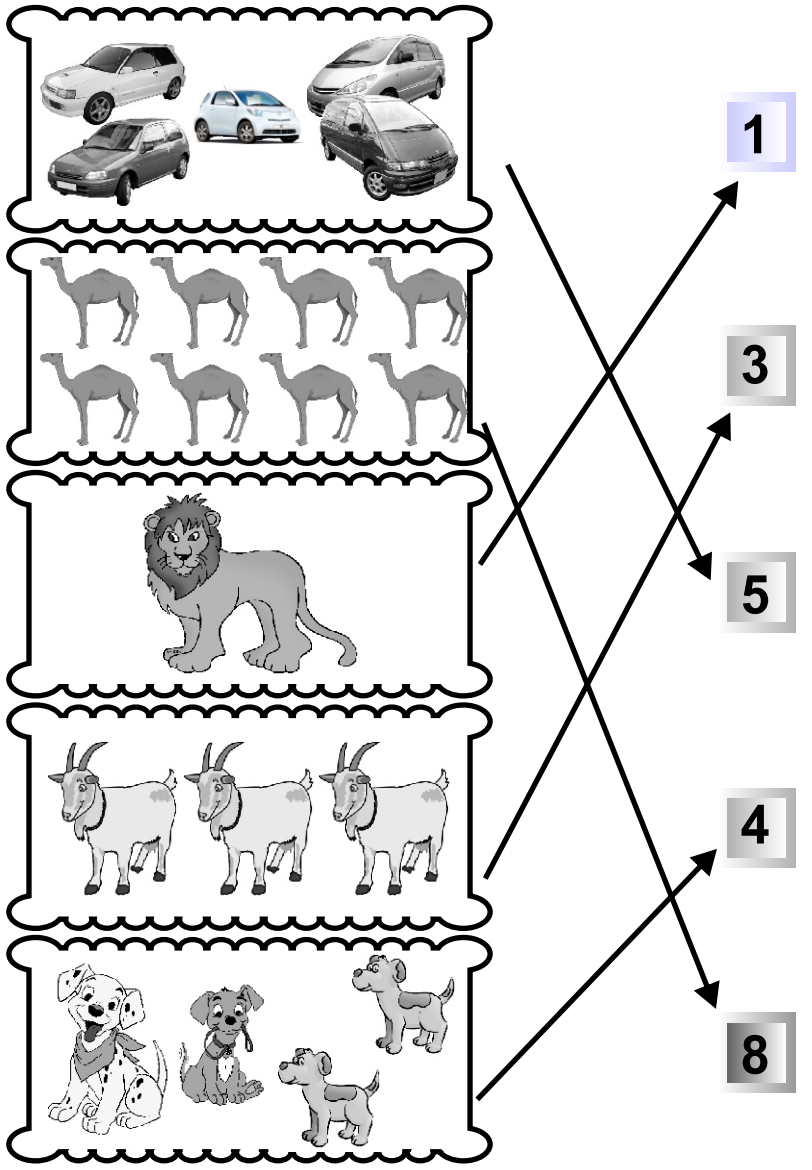
Fill in the blanks:

(i) You have **TWO** eyes.

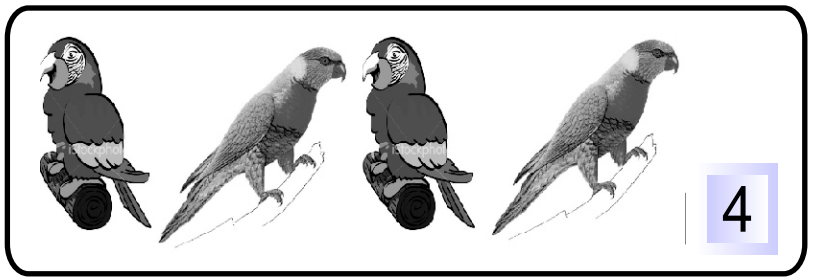
(ii) There is **ONE** blackboard in your classroom.

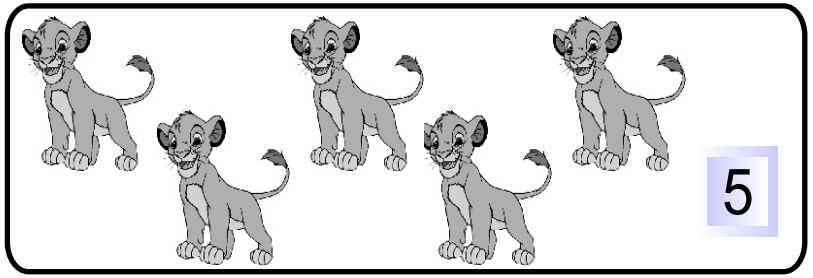
(iii) A scooter has **TWO** wheels.

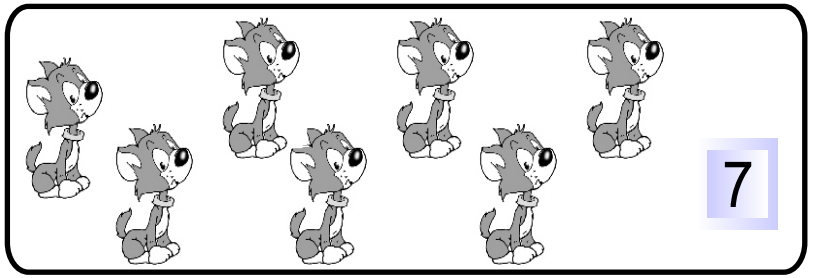
Match the numbers with the correct picture. See the example.



Count and write. See the example.

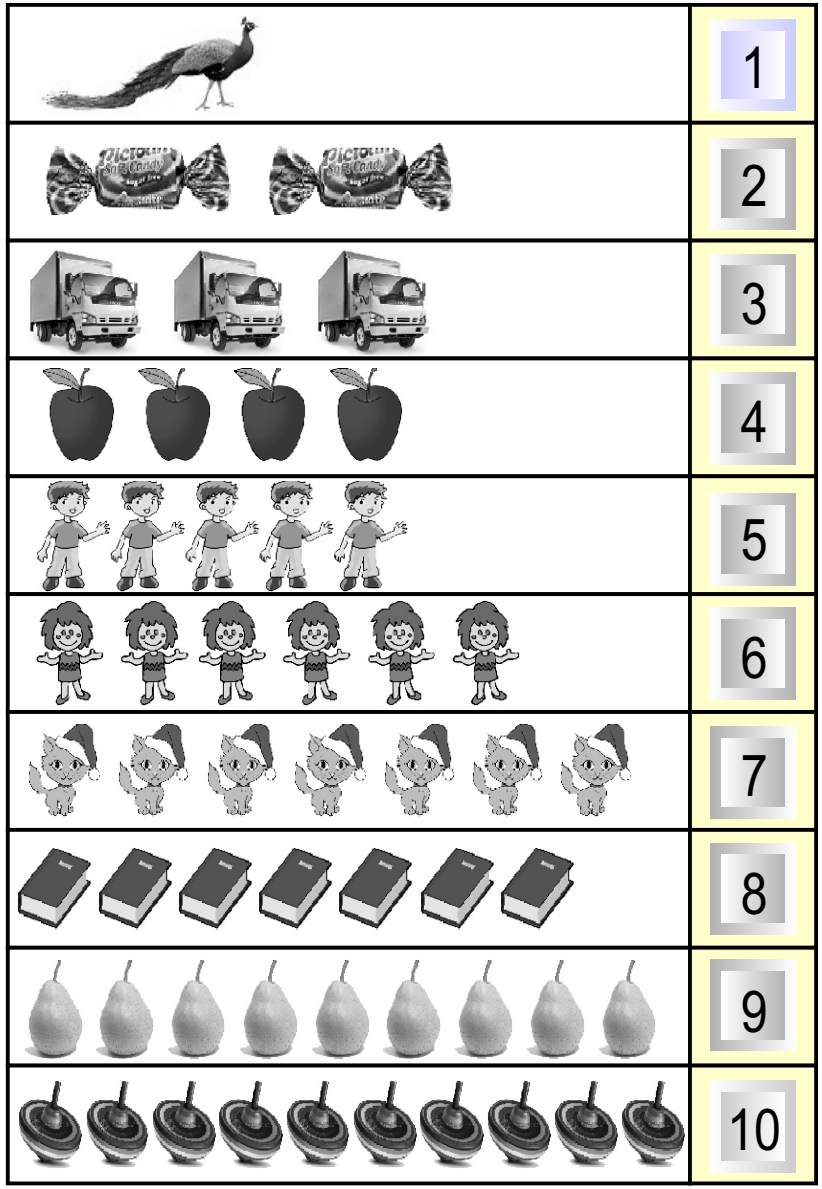






SPEAK OUT THE NUMBER OR NUMERALS

Count the objects and read loudly the numbers:



BEFORE, AFTER AND BETWEEN

Numbers in orders are:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BEFORE	AFTER
1 comes before 2	2 comes after 1
2 comes before 3	3 comes after 2
3 comes before 4	4 comes after 3
4 comes before 5	5 comes after 4
5 comes before 6	6 comes after 5
6 comes before 7	7 comes after 6
7 comes before 8	8 comes after 7
8 comes before 9	9 comes after 8

BETWEEN	
1 **2** 3	2 comes between 1 and 3
2 **3** 4	3 comes between 2 and 4
3 **4** 5	4 comes between 3 and 5
4 **5** 6	5 comes between 4 and 6
5 **6** 7	6 comes between 5 and 7
6 **7** 8	7 comes between 6 and 8
7 **8** 9	8 comes between 7 and 9

Select the correct number.

What comes after?	
4	5
6	7
1	2
3	4
2	3
8	9
5	6
7	8

What comes before?	
2	3
4	5
5	6
3	4
1	2
6	7
8	9
7	8

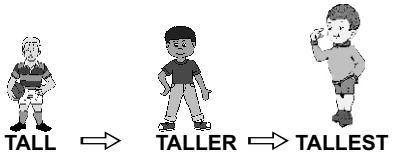
What comes between?		
1	2	3
3	4	5
6	7	8
2	3	4
5	6	7
9	8	7
6	5	4
8	7	6

Supply the missing numbers.

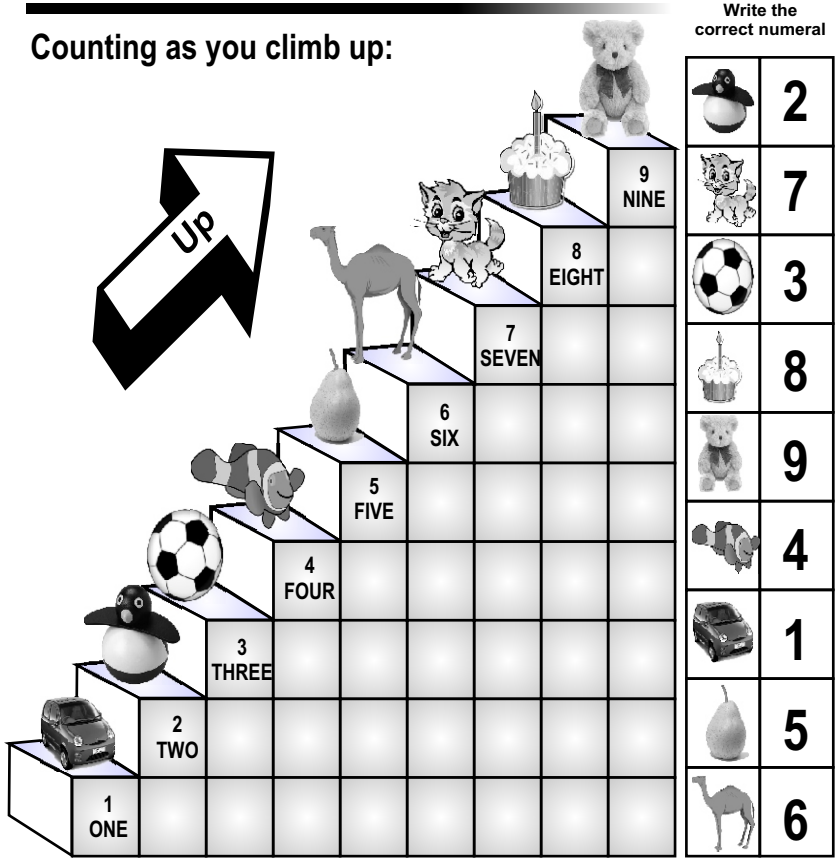
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	7	6	5	4	3
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	8	7	6	5	4

2 ORDERING OF NUMBERS

ASCENDING ORDER



Counting as you climb up:



Write the correct numeral

Ascending order of number 1 to 9.

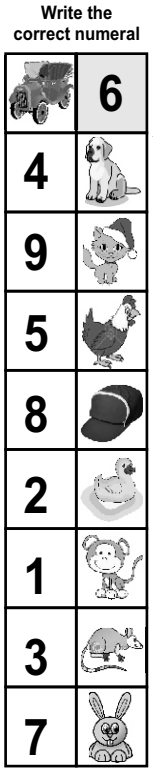
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

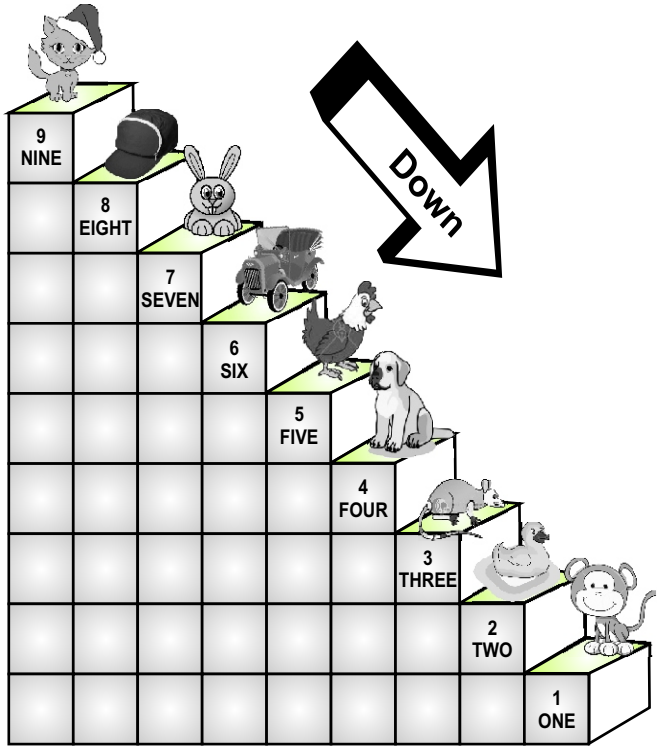
Forward counting (or increasing order).

DESCENDING ORDER

Counting as you climb down:

Write the correct numeral





Descending order of number 1 to 9.

9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1

Backward counting (or decreasing order).

1. Write in ascending order:

10	11	12	13	14	15	
12	13	14	15	16	17	
15	16	17	18	19	20	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

2. Write in descending order:

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	

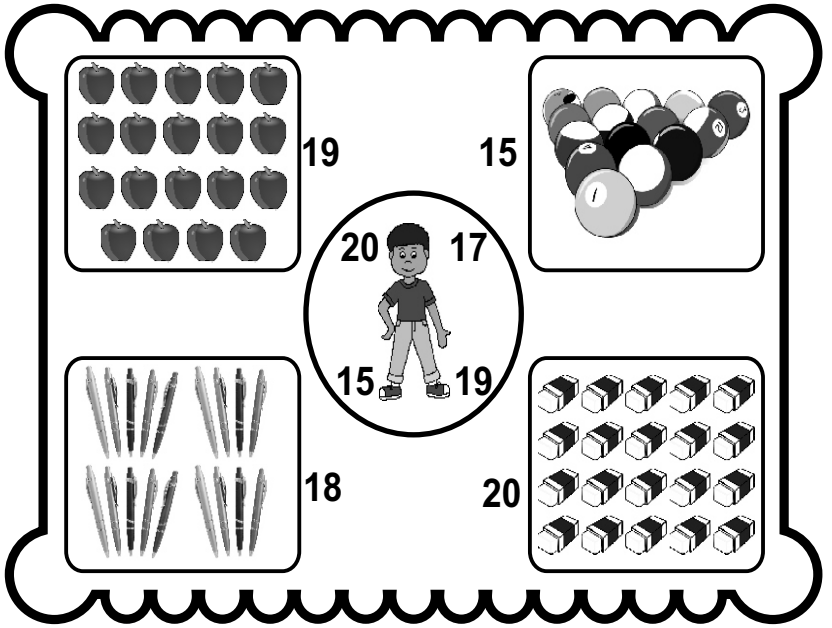
3. Supply the required numbers in ascending order:

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

4. Supply the required numbers in descending order:

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

Match the correct number with the given collection.



1. Write the numbers from 1 to 100.

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

2. Write the number words:

18	Eighteen	20	Twenty
23	Twenty three	27	Twenty seven
29	Twenty nine	31	Thirty one
35	Thirty five	37	Thirty seven
42	Fourty two	45	Fourty five
47	Fourty seven	49	Fourty nine

3. Reverse counting from 50 to 1.

50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31
30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

PLACE VALUE

Read the following two digit number.

23 and 35

Now, In first number **23**,
3 is known as unit digit.
And 2 is known as tens digit.

In second number **35**,
5 is known as unit digit.
And 3 is known as tens digit.

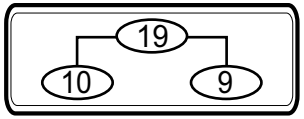
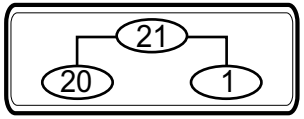
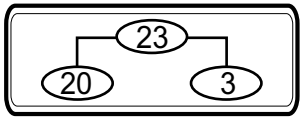
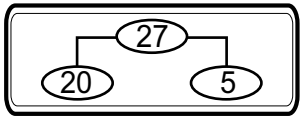
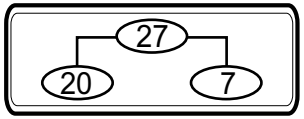
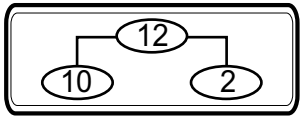
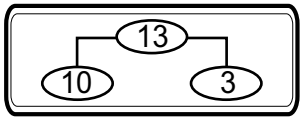
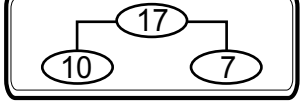
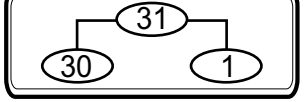
We will known that
23 = 2 tens and 3 unit

- Its means the place value of 3 in 23 is 3 ones, means 3.
- Now, place value of 2 in 23 is 2 tens, means 20.

In 35, now we will do better.
The place value of 5 in 35 is 5 ones means 5.
Similarly, the place value of 3 in 35 is 3 tens means 30.
Remember: The place value of Zero is always zero (0).

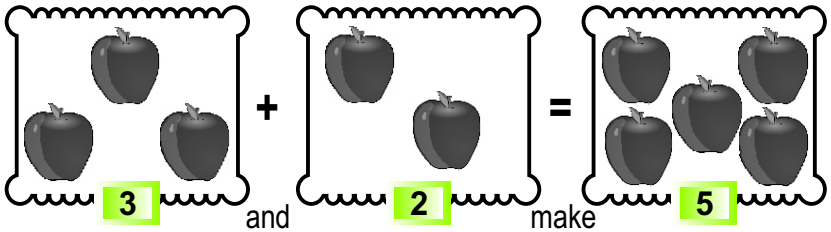
In numeral 31
The place value of 1 is 1.
The place value of 3 is 30.
31 = 30 + 1

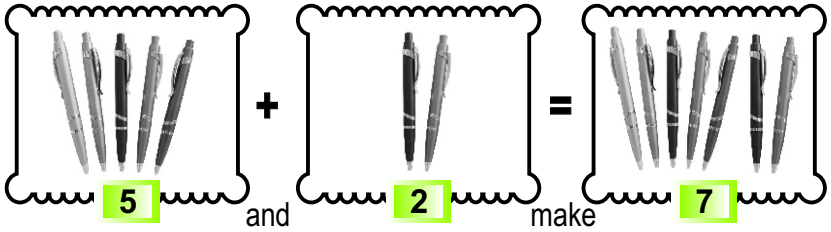
PLACE VALUE

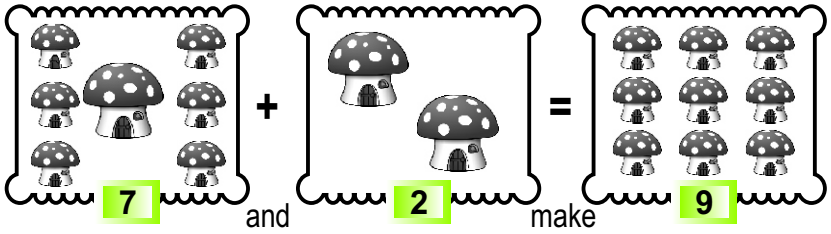
EXERCISE	EXPLANATION
19 place value of 9 = 9 place value of 1 = 10	
21 place value of 1 = 1 place value of 2 = 20	
23 place value of 3 = 3 place value of 2 = 20	
25 place value of 5 = 5 place value of 2 = 20	
27 place value of 7 = 7 place value of 2 = 20	
12 place value of 2 = 2 place value of 1 = 10	
13 place value of 3 = 3 place value of 1 = 10	
17 place value of 7 = 7 place value of 1 = 10	
31 place value of 1 = 1 place value of 3 = 30	

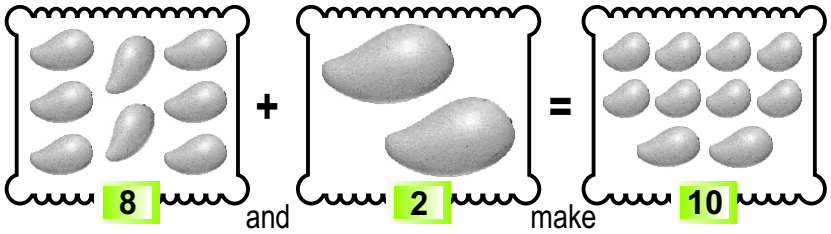
3 ADDITION

ADDING OF NUMBERS





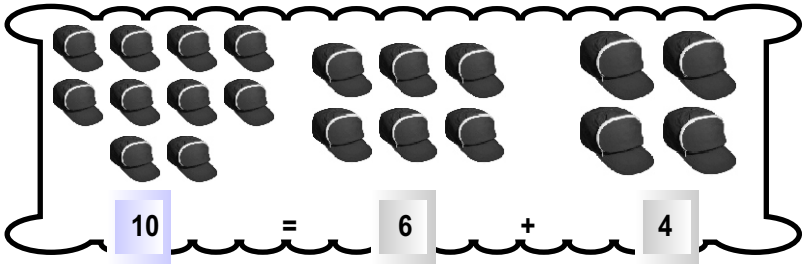




Fill in the blanks:

1 and 2 make	3	4 and 4 make	8
1 and 3 make	4	4 and 5 make	9
1 and 4 make	5	4 and 6 make	10
1 and 5 make	6	5 and 2 make	7
1 and 6 make	7	5 and 5 make	10
1 and 7 make	8	6 and 1 make	7
1 and 8 make	9	6 and 2 make	8
1 and 9 make	10	6 and 3 make	9
1 and 2 make	3	6 and 4 make	10
2 and 2 make	4	7 and 1 make	8
2 and 3 make	5	7 and 2 make	9
2 and 4 make	6	7 and 3 make	10
2 and 5 make	7	8 and 1 make	9
2 and 6 make	8	8 and 2 make	10
2 and 7 make	9	9 and 1 make	10
2 and 8 make	10	9 and 0 make	9
3 and 4 make	7	10 and 0 make	10
3 and 5 make	8	3 and 1 make	4
3 and 6 make	9	3 and 2 make	5
3 and 7 make	10	3 and 3 make	6

DECOMPOSITION OF TWO NUMBERS



Fill in the blanks:

8 is same as 5 and (13) together

6 is same as 3 and (9) together

6 is equal to 1 and (7)

10 is equal to 1 and (11)

6 is equal to 1 and (7)

4 is equal to 3 and (7)

9 is equal to 6 and (15)

7 is same as 1 and (8) together

5 is same as 2 and (7) together

9 is equal to 5 and (14)

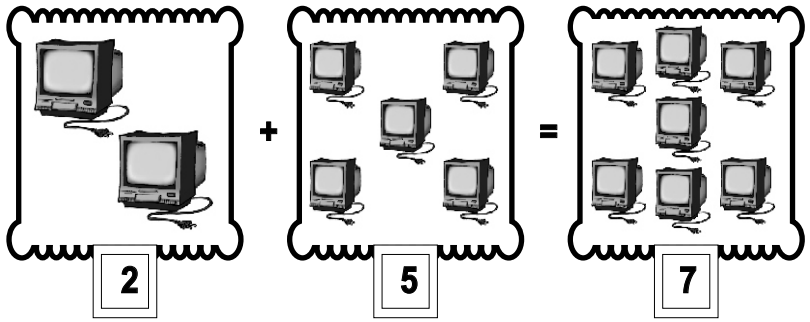
5 is equal to 3 and (8)

1 is equal to 0 and (1)

10 is equal to 7 and (17)

2 is equal to 1 and (3)

ADDITION MEANS COMBINING TWO COLLECTION



There are many ways to add two or there numbers.

First Method

Let us add 2 and 4.

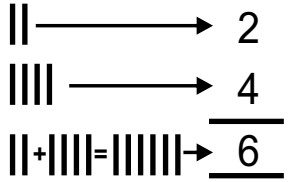
We draw 2 lines as (II).

Now, We draw 4 lines more as (IIII).

We count the lines at together.

Now, we get (IIIIII) 6 lines.

Therefore, 2 + 4 = 6.



Second Method

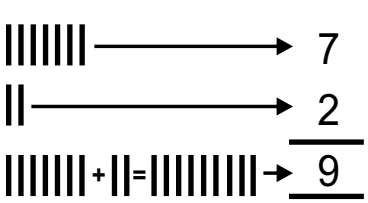
If we add 7 and 2.

We take7 sticks in our hand.

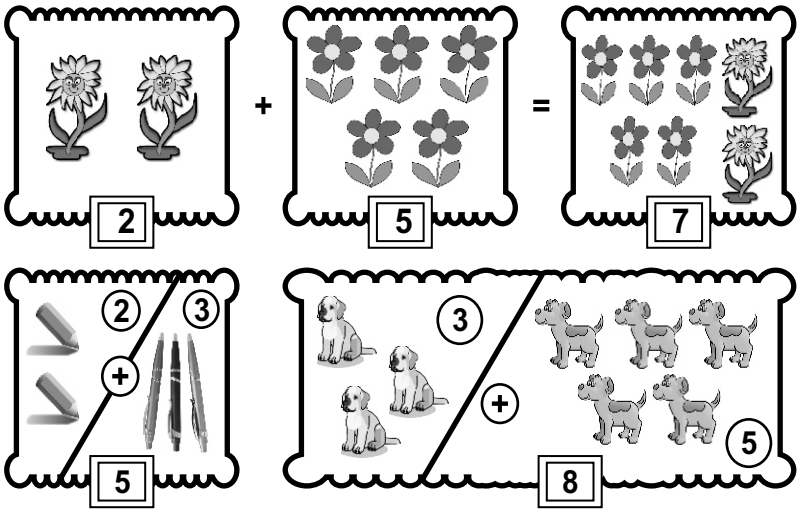
And we take 2 more sticks.

We get 9 sticks.

Therefore, 7 + 2 = 9 sticks.



COUNT ADD AND WRITE



Fill in the blanks:

2 + 7 = 9	1 + 6 = 7	5 + 2 = 7
3 + 4 = 7	1 + 1 = 2	5 + 3 = 8
5 + 1 = 6	2 + 2 = 4	9 + 0 = 9
1 + 9 = 10	2 + 8 = 10	10 + 0 = 10
2 + 6 = 8	2 + 5 = 7	8 + 1 = 9
3 + 6 = 9	3 + 3 = 6	7 + 1 = 8

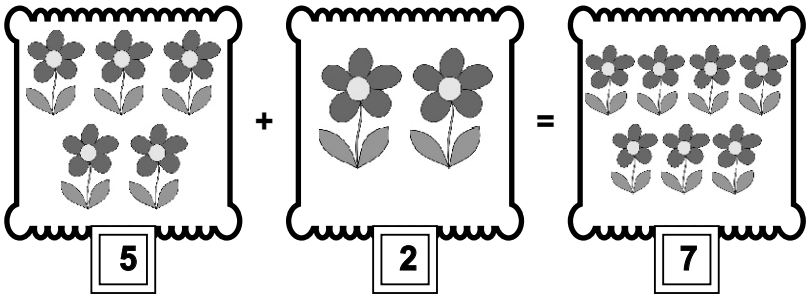
Add the following:

2 + 5 = 7	1 + 2 = 3	2 + 6 = 8	2 + 8 = 10	3 + 3 = 6	4 + 5 = 9
5 + 4 = 9	1 + 8 = 9	1 + 6 = 7	9 + 0 = 9	5 + 5 = 10	6 + 7 = 13

PROPERTIES OF ADDITION

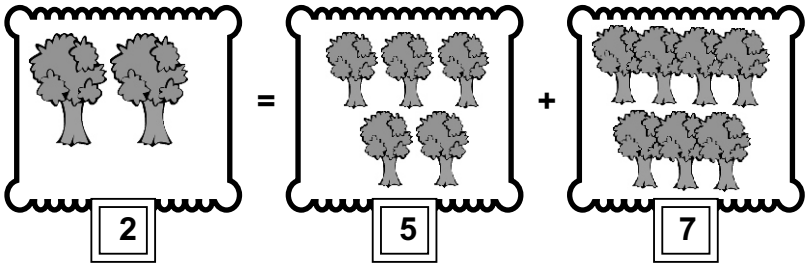
Two and four numbers can be added in either order.

Now, we add 5 **+** 2



The sum is 7.

Again, we add 2 **+** 5.



The sum is **7**:

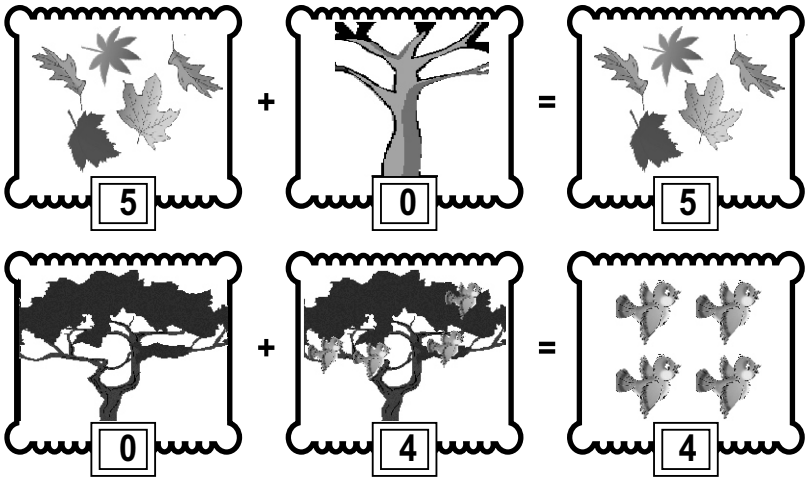
Thus, the addition fact of 7 = 5 + 2 = 7

or 2 + 5 = 7

Fill in the blanks

2 + 3 = 5 3 + 2 = 5	5 + 4 = 9 4 + 5 = 9	2 + 2 = 4 2 + 2 = 4	5 + 2 = 7 2 + 5 = 7
7 + 0 = 7 0 + 7 = 7	6 + 2 = 8 2 + 6 = 8	6 + 3 = 9 3 + 6 = 9	3 + 3 = 6 3 + 3 = 6

ZERO IN ADDITION



Fill in the blanks

5 + [0] = 5	[10] + 0 = 10	9 + 0 = [9]
[9] + 0 = 9	5 + [0] = 5	15 + 0 = [15]
7 + [0] = 7	0 + 6 = [6]	0 + 10 = [10]

ADDITION OF THREE NUMBERS

Let us add 1, 3 and 5.

1. We draw 1 line ⟶ |
2. We draw 3 lines ⟶ |||
3. We draw 5 lines ⟶ |||||

Now, we count all the lines together. |+||| + ||||| = |||||||||

We get 1 + 3 + 5 = 9.

In addition of two or three numbers, we first arrange them in columns.

Suppose, we add 1 + 4 + 3.

We have, ones

```
  1
+ 4
+ 3
---
  8
```

or 1 + 4 + 3 = 8

+	+	=						

Add the following:

6 4 + 3	3 8 + 7	5 5 + 4	2 9 + 7	7 8 + 7
13	18	14	18	22

Add the following:

6 + 1 + 2 = 9	2 + 7 + 8 = 17
3 + 5 + 2 = 10	3 + 6 + 9 = 18
6 + 3 + 3 = 12	6 + 6 + 6 = 18
3 + 7 + 7 = 17	5 + 8 + 8 = 21

ADDITION OF TENS AND ONES

Let us know how to add 2 digit numbers.

Suppose we want to add 14 and 64.

At first we arrange the given numbers in columns of ones and tens.

Addition of ones digit:

4 ones + 4 ones = 8 ones

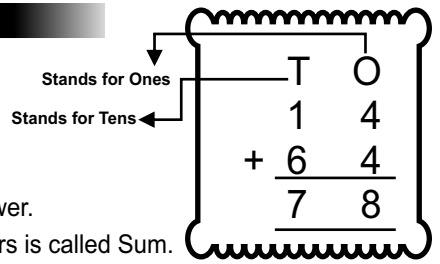
So, we write 8 at ones in answer

Addition of ten digit:

1 ten + 6 tens = 7 tens

So, we write 7 in tens place in answer.

The result of addition of the numbers is called Sum.



Add and give names of numerals of sum:

```
  5 1
+ 2 6
-----
  7 7
```

Seventy-seven

T	O
5	1
+ 2	6
7	7

```
  5 4
+ 3 3
-----
  8 7
```

T	O
6	1
+ 2	6
8	7

```
  2 6
+ 3 3
-----
  5 9
```

T	O
1	8
+ 4	1
5	9

```
  6 3
+ 2 4
-----
  8 7
```

T	O
4	5
+ 4	2
8	7

```
  7 2
+ 1 4
-----
  8 6
```

T	O
3	3
+ 5	3
8	6

```
  3 0
+ 5 6
-----
  8 6
```

T	O
6	3
+ 2	3
8	6

			T	O
	1	7		5	3
+	8	2	+	4	6
	9	9		9	9

			T	O
	7	4		6	2
+	5	0	+	6	2
	12	4		12	4

			T	O
	1	2		6	2
+	3	6	+	6	2
	4	8		12	4

			T	O
	3	4		2	1
+	6	3	+	7	6
	9	7		9	7

Fill in the blanks

30	+	40	=	70	80	+	10	=	90
70	+	10	=	80	50	+	10	=	60
20	+	60	=	80	60	+	20	=	80
10	+	30	=	40	20	+	30	=	50
20	+	20	=	40	70	+	20	=	90

ADDITION

2 2 + 5 2 7	4 4 +1 5 5 9	3 5 +3 4 6 9	8 8 +1 1 9 9
1 2 +2 7 3 9	1 4 +2 2 3 6	3 2 +1 6 4 8	7 2 + 7 7 9	5 5 +4 4 9 9	4 4 +3 3 7 7
6 6 +2 2 8 8	2 2 +2 1 4 3	2 1 +2 8 4 9	3 1 +4 1 7 2	3 2 + 7 3 9	4 2 +3 3 7 5

1 1 1 2 + 1 3 3 6	1 4 2 2 + 3 3 6 9	5 1 1 2 + 1 4 7 7	4 4 2 1 + 3 2 9 7	1 1 2 2 + 3 3 6 6
2 2 3 3 + 4 4 9 9	1 4 1 3 + 1 2 3 9	3 5 3 2 + 2 1 8 8	2 6 2 1 + 3 2 7 9	5 5 1 1 + 2 3 8 9

WORD PROBLEMS

1. A man has 35 envelopes. He buys 23 more. He has .....5 8..... Envelopes in all.

3 5
+2 3
5 8

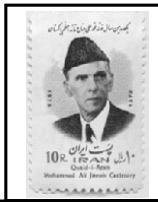
2. There are 43 blue cars. There are 24 red cars. There are .....6 7..... cars altogether.

4 3
+2 4
6 7

3. There are 12 boys and 26 girls in a class. There are ..... Pupils in the class.

1 2
+2 6
3 8

4. Salma collected 23 stamps. Jamila collected 14 stamps and Tariq collected 21 stamps. There are .....5 8..... Stamps in all.



2 3
+1 4
2 1
5 8

5. Huma read 31 pages of a book on Monday. 12 pages on Tuesday and 24 pages on Wednesday.
Huma read .....76.....pages in all.

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ +21 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline 76 \end{array}$$

6. Jamal was given 13 rupees by his father, 20 rupees by his mother and 26 rupees by his aunt.
He has .....59.....rupees.

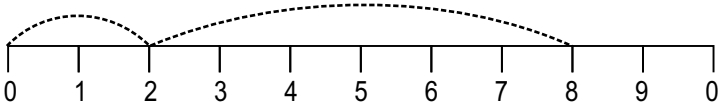
$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ +20 \\ \hline 26 \\ \hline 59 \end{array}$$

7. There are 16 cows in a field. 13 more join them.
There are .....29.....cows in the field in all.

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ +13 \\ \hline 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

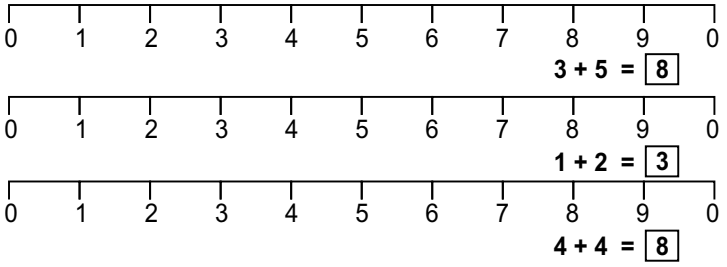
ADDITION ON THE NUMBER LINE

We add 2 and 6 on a number line.
We draw a number line.

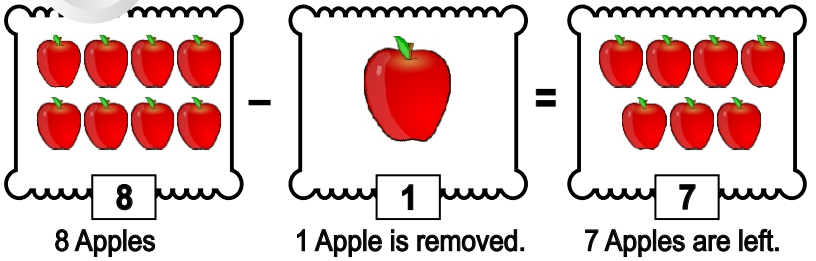


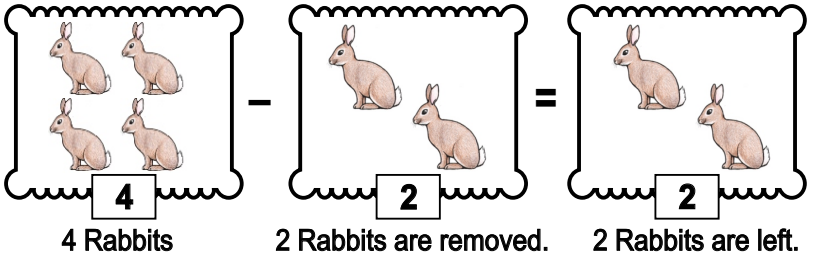
The first digit is 2. So more move from 0 to 1 and 1 to 2.
The second digit is 6. So we more 6 digits forward from 2.
Thus, 2 + 6 = 8

Add the following numbers on number line:



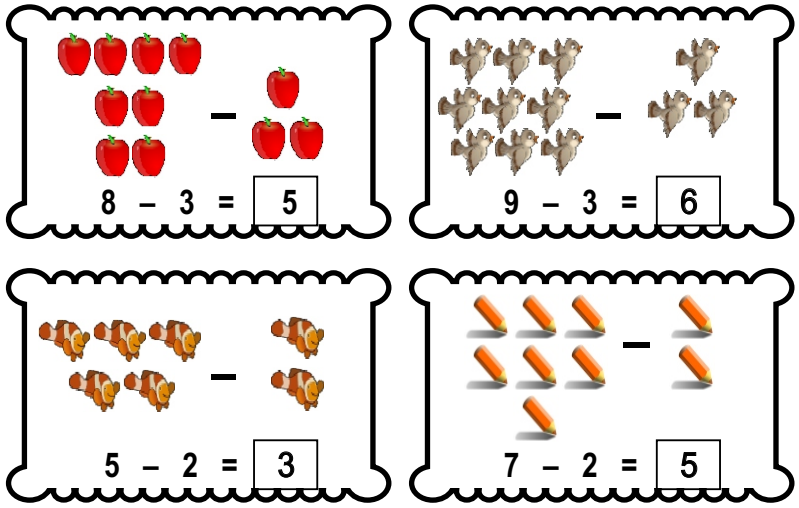
4 SUBTRACTION

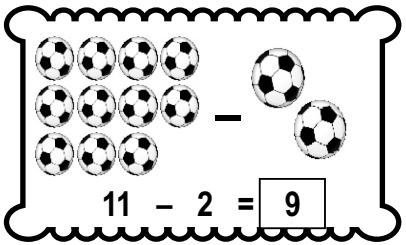


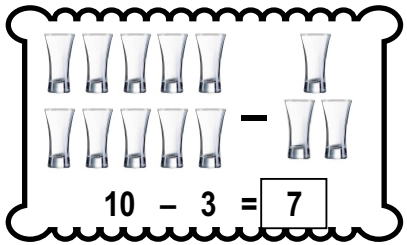


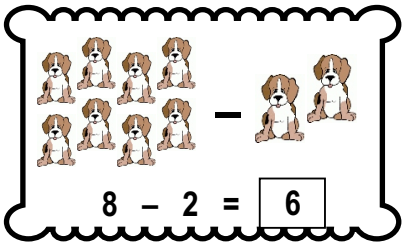
SUBTRACTION IS A PROCESS OF REMOVING

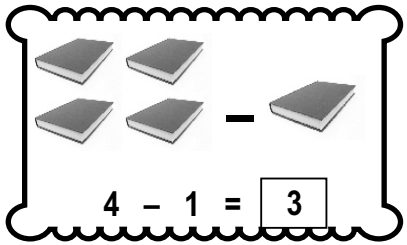
Subtract and fill in the blanks:











METHOD OF SUBTRACTION

There are many ways of subtraction.

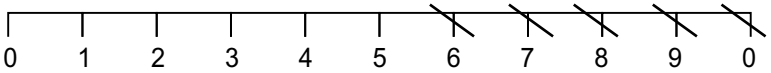
1 Method

If we have to subtract 8 from 10.
We draw 10 lines as

Now, we cut 8 lines by counting.
Therefore, remaining lines are 2.
So, 10 – 8 = 2

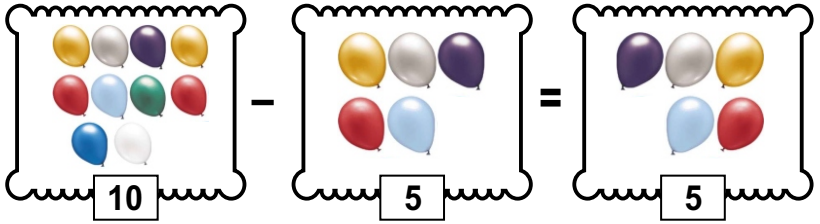
2 Method

Two number can be subtracted on a number ray as below.
If we subtract 5 from 10.
From this we draw a number line representing 1 to 10.



We count back from 10 and cut 5 numbers.
Thus, remaining numbers are 5.
Therefore, 10 – 5 = 5

Example:

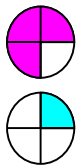


SUBTRACTION FACTS

Fill in the blanks

10 is (2) and (8)	9 is (3) and (6)	8 is (4) and (4)
15 is (5) and (10)	11 is (2) and (9)	7 is (5) and (2)
10 – 4 = (6)	8 – 7 = (1)	6 – 2 = (4)
8 – 3 = (5)	3 – 1 = (2)	8 – 1 = (7)
15 – 11 = (4)	4 – 2 = (2)	5 – 3 = (2)

Subtraction facts of 4.

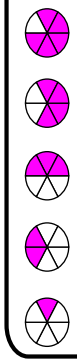


4 – 3 = (1)

4 – 1 = (3)

4 – 2 = (2)

Subtraction fact of 6



6 – 5 = 1

6 – 4 = 2

6 – 3 = 3

6 – 2 = 4

6 – 1 = 5

Subtraction fact of 8

8 – 7 = 1

8 – 6 = 2

8 – 5 = 3

8 – 4 = 4

8 – 3 = 5

8 – 2 = 6

8 – 1 = 7

ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION FACTS

As we know the addition fact of 4 are:

3 + 1 = 4 and 1 + 3 = 4

Similarly, 4 – 1 = 3 is a subtraction fact.

5 – 4 = 1 | 5 – 2 = 3

5 – 1 = 4 | 5 – 3 = 2

Subtraction facts of 5

1 + 4 = 5 | 3 + 2 = 5

4 + 1 = 5 | 2 + 3 = 5

Addition facts of 5

Write the subtraction fact:

6 + 1 = 7	5 + 3 = 8	7 + 2 = 9
7 – 1 = (6)	8 – 3 = (5)	(9) – 9 = 0
7 – 6 = (1)	8 – (5) = 3	9 – (0) = 9

Subtracting by backward counting:

If we have to subtract 4 from 52.
We start backward counting from 52 and count 4 number leaving 52.
as: (48) 49 ◁ 50 ◁ 51 (52)
Therefore, 52 – 5 = 48

SUBTRACTION OF TWO DIGIT NUMBERS

How to subtract two digit numbers ?
We subtract 28 from 99.
At first we arrange the given numbers in columns of ones and tens.

T	O
9	9
– 2	8
7	1

Subtraction of ones digit:
9 ones – 8 unit = 1 unit.
So, we write 1 at unit in answer.
Subtraction of tens digit:
So, we write at 7 at tens place in answer.
Therefore, 99 – 28 = 71.

Find the difference. Use the short form:

T	O
8	5
– 6	4
2	1

T	O
9	4
– 6	3
3	1

T	O
5	5
– 2	4
3	1

T	O
9	2
– 1	1
8	1

T	O
4	5
– 1	3
3	2

T	O
6	2
– 3	1
3	1

T	O
9	4
– 1	3
8	1

T	O
4	1
– 1	0
3	1

T	O
8	1
– 4	0
4	1

T	O
7	2
– 3	1
4	1

T	O
7	1
– 4	0
3	1

T	O
5	5
– 2	2
3	3

T	O
4	4
– 1	3
3	1

T	O
8	0
– 1	0
7	0

T	O
7	3
– 3	2
4	1

T	O
6	6
− 3	5
3	1

T	O
6	2
− 2	1
4	1

T	O
8	7
− 5	6
3	1

T	O
9	7
− 2	6
7	1

T	O
6	9
− 2	5
4	4

T	O
7	0
− 4	0
3	0

T	O
8	2
− 4	1
4	1

T	O
9	7
− 7	6
2	1

T	O
8	1
− 0	0
8	1

T	O
8	6
− 0	5
8	1

T	O
6	1
− 2	1
4	0

T	O
8	5
− 0	4
8	1

T	O
6	2
− 3	1
3	1

T	O
7	5
− 3	4
4	1

T	O
6	7
− 1	6
5	1

T	O
5	2
− 2	1
3	1

T	O
4	1
− 1	0
3	1

T	O
6	2
− 2	1
4	1

T	O
8	3
− 4	2
4	1

T	O
7	7
− 1	3
6	4

T	O
8	2
− 2	1
6	1

T	O
9	2
− 0	1
9	1

T	O
6	0
− 2	0
4	0

T	O
9	2
− 3	1
6	1

T	O
8	3
− 2	2
6	1

T	O
8	5
− 3	3
5	2

T	O
5	8
− 1	7
4	1

T	O
5	1
− 2	0
3	1

T	O
3	5
− 2	4
1	1

T	O
4	5
− 1	4
3	1

T	O
5	7
− 1	6
4	1

T	O
8	1
− 5	0
3	1

T	O
3	3
− 1	2
2	1

T	O
5	1
− 3	0
2	1

T	O
9	1
− 5	1
4	0

Subtract the following:

3 7 − 0 4 3 3	8 6 − 6 8 0	3 9 − 8 3 1	7 5 − 3 0 4 5
5 9 − 2 6 3 3	7 6 − 6 2 1 4	8 3 − 2 0 6 3	5 9 − 3 0 2 9
3 7 − 2 4 1 3	8 2 − 5 1 3 1	8 3 − 8 1 0 2	9 4 − 5 1 4 3

Find out the result by difference.

9 − 5 = [4]	25 − [0] = 25	12 − [0] = 12
9 − 4 = [5]	23 − [01] = 22	24 − 0 = 14
9 − 3 = [6]	[8] − 1 = 7	[10] − 0 = 10
9 − 2 = [7]	8 − [0] = 8	[35] − 0 = 35
9 − 1 = [8]	13 − [0] = 13	15 − 0 = [15]
9 − 0 = [9]	18 − [1] = 17	15 − 1 = [14]
8 − 5 = [3]	36 − [0] = 36	9 − 8 = [1]
8 − 6 = [2]	36 − [36] = 0	11 − 11 = [0]
8 − 7 = [1]	[50] − [25] = 25	40 − 40 = [0]
8 − 8 = [0]	[25] − 10 = 15	9 − 1 = [8]
10 − [0] = 0	[35] − 10 = 25	[23] − 1 = 22
20 − 0 = [20]	[45] − 15 = 30	[25] − 0 = 25
[15] − 0 = 15	38 − 15 = [23]	40 − 1 = [39]

WORD PROBLEMS

1. A box contains 28 chalks. 14 chalks are broken. How many chalks are not broken?

T	O
2	8
– 1	4
1	4

2. There are 99 pages in a book. If Aslam read 25 pages. How many pages are left to read?

T	O
9	9
– 2	5
7	4

3. There are 552 books in a school library. Out of them 249 books are of Mathematics. How many books of other subjects are there in the library?

T	O	
5	5	2
– 2	4	9
3	0	3

4. A cricket team scored 457 runs in two innings. They won the match by 39 runs. How many runs did the other team score?

T	O	
4	5	7
	– 3	9
4	1	8

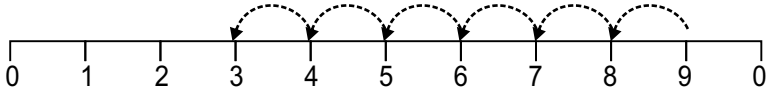
5. A fruit-seller has 375 fruits consisting of apples and oranges. Out of them 188 are apples. How many oranges are there with the fruit-seller?

T	O	
3	7	5
– 1	8	8
1	8	7

SUBTRACTION ON THE NUMBER LINE

We subtract 6 from 9.

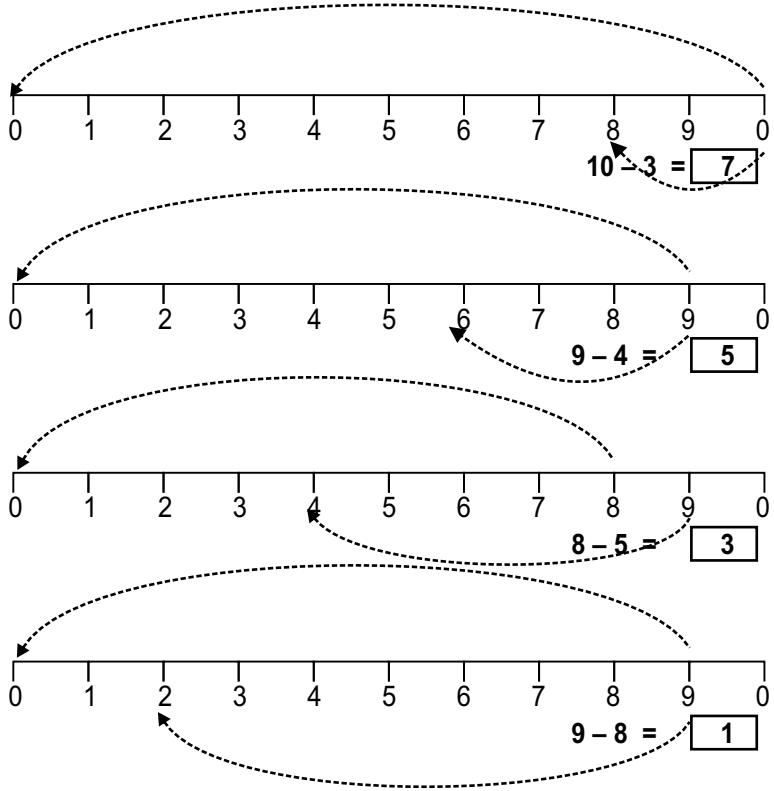
We draw a number line as shown below:



We move back 6 steps from 9 and reach at 3.

Therefore, 9 – 6 = (3)

Draw and fill in the blanks:



5 MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication in a repeated addition. Let us add 2 eight times.

= 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

= 4 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

= 6 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

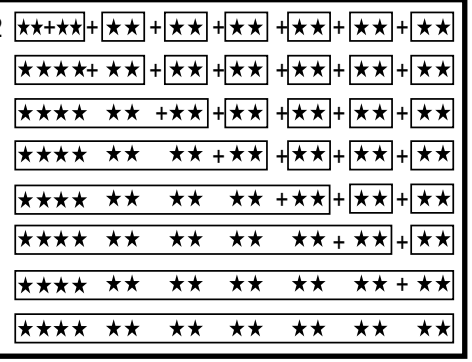
= 8 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2

= 10 + 2 + 2 + 2

= 12 + 2 + 2

= 14 + 2

= 16



'X' is the symbol of multiply.

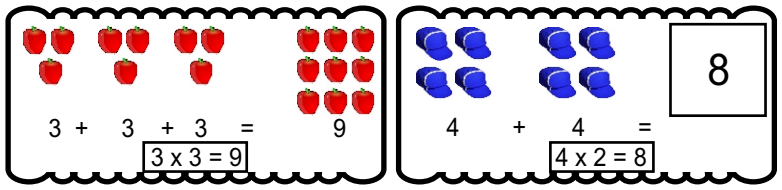
3 + 3 = 6 , we can write it as 3 x 2 = 6 = 3 twos are 6.

3 + 3 + 3 = 9, we can write it as 3 x 3 = 9 = 3 threes are 9.

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12, we can write it as 3 x 4 = 12 = 3 fours are 12.

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 15, we can write it as 3 x 5 = 15 = 3 fives are 15.

3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 18, we can write it as 3 x 6 = 18 = 3 sixes are 18.



Remember: The result of multiplication is called product.

MULTIPLICATION BY 0 AND 1

The multiplication of any number with zero is zero or if a number is multiplied by 0 the result is zero.

Examples:

0 x 2 = 2 x 0 = 0 + 0 = 0

0 x 3 = 3 x 0 = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0

The multiplication of any number with 1 is that number itself.

Examples:

1 x 1 = 1 x 1 = 1 + 1 = 1

1 x 2 = 2 x 1 = 1 = 1 + 1 = 2

1 x 8 = 8 x 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 8

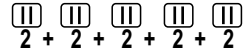
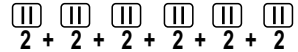
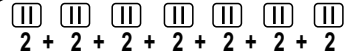
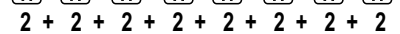
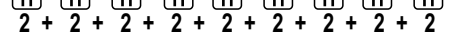
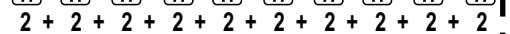
Thus, 1 multiplied by any number is the number itself.

Fill in the blanks:

2 x 0 = 0	12 x 0 = 0	1 x 10 = 10
3 x 1 = 3	3 x 0 = 0	3 x 2 = 6
8 x 0 = 0	1 x 5 = 5	15 x 1 = 15
0 x 7 = 0	1 x 9 = 9	7 x 1 = 7
6 x 0 = 0	1 x 4 = 4	1 x 8 = 8

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 2

Learn the table:

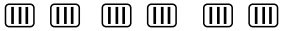
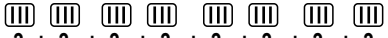
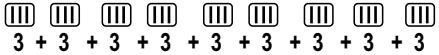
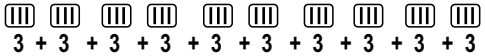
 2	2 ones are 2	2 x 1 = 2
 2 + 2	2 twos are 4	2 x 2 = 4
 2 + 2 + 2	2 threes are 6	2 x 3 = 6
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 fours are 8	2 x 4 = 8
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 fives are 10	2 x 5 = 10
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 sixes are 12	2 x 6 = 12
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 sevens are 14	2 x 7 = 14
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 eights are 16	2 x 8 = 16
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 nines are 18	2 x 9 = 18
 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2	2 tens are 20	2 x 10 = 20

Fill in the blanks

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

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 3

Learn the table:

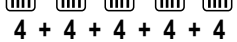
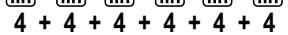
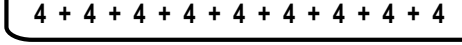
 3	3 ones are 3	3 x 1 = 3
 3 + 3	3 twos are 6	3 x 2 = 6
 3 + 3 + 3	3 threes are 9	3 x 3 = 9
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 fours are 12	3 x 4 = 12
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 fives are 15	3 x 5 = 15
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 sixes are 18	3 x 6 = 18
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 sevens are 21	3 x 7 = 21
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 eights are 24	3 x 8 = 24
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	3 nines are 27	3 x 9 = 27
 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3	2 tens are 30	3 x 10 =30

Fill in the blanks

3 x 3 = 9	3 x 5 = 15	3 x 8 = 24
3 x 2 = 6	3 x 7 = 21	3 x 1 = 3
3 x 4 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	3 x 7 = 21

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 4

Learn the table:

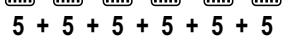
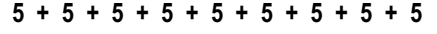
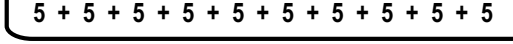
 4	4 ones are 4	4 x 1 = 4
 4 + 4	4 twos are 8	4 x 2 = 8
 4 + 4 + 4	4 threes are 12	4 x 3 = 12
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 fours are 16	4 x 4 = 16
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 fives are 20	4 x 5 = 20
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 sixes are 24	4 x 6 = 24
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 sevens are 28	4 x 7 = 28
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 eights are 32	4 x 8 = 32
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 nines are 36	4 x 9 = 36
 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4	4 tens are 40	4 x 10 =40

Fill in the blanks

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

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 5

Learn the table:

 5	5 ones are 5	5 x 1 = 5
 5 + 5	5 twos are 10	5 x 2 = 10
 5 + 5 + 5	5 threes are 15	5 x 3 = 15
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 fours are 20	5 x 4 = 20
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 fives are 25	5 x 5 = 25
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 sixes are 30	5 x 6 = 30
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 sevens are 35	5 x 7 = 35
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 eights are 40	5 x 8 = 40
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 nines are 45	5 x 9 = 45
 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5	5 tens are 50	5 x 10 =50

Fill in the blanks

5 x 8 = 40	2 x 8 = 16	4 x 9 = 36
4 x 5 = 20	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18
3 x 7 = 21	5 x 4 = 20	3 x 10 = 30

METHOD OF MULTIPLICATION

Multiplication of 2 digits takes place as below:

Example: We multiply 4 by 2 . We arrange the numbers as follow:

```
  4
x 2
---
  8
```

We read / remember the table of 2.
four times as 2 four is 8.

Multiplication of 7 by 5

```
  7
x 5
---
 35
```

The product is obtained by 5 seven's is 35.

Multiply and write the answer in the blanks:

2 x 8 = 16	3 x 9 = 27	3 x 7 = 21
5 x 9 = 45	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 7 = 35
4 x 6 = 24	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 10 = 50
2 x 6 = 12	2 x 6 = 12	5 x 6 = 30
5 x 7 = 35	4 x 7 = 28	3 x 6 = 18
3 x 6 = 18	5 x 8 = 40	4 x 4 = 16
5 x 8 = 40	2 x 7 = 14	1 x 7 = 7
2 x 10 = 20	1 x 9 = 9	1 x 8 = 8

MULTIPLICATION OF 2 DIGIT NUMBERS BY 1 DIGIT NUMBER

Example: We multiply 12 by 3.

T	O
1	2
x	3
3	6

Multiply by ones: 2 ones **x** 3 = 6 ones.
So we write 6 in answer under ones place.
Multiply by tens: 1 ten **x** 3 = 3 tens.
So we write 3 in answer under tens place.

Therefore, 12 **x** 3 = 36

Multiplication of 20 by 8:

T	O
2	0
x	8
1	6 0

Multiply by ones: 0 ones **x** 8 = 0.
So we write 0 under ones place in answer,
Multiply by tens: 2 tens **x** 8 = 16 tens.
So we write 6 under tens place in answer, and carry one to Hundred place.

Therefore, 20 **x** 8 = 160.

Multiply in two steps as shown above:

H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O
9 5	6 9	4 2	7 8	4 7
x 4	x 8	x 3	x 8	x 8
380	552	126	624	336
H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O
5 6	6 7	8 4	7 5	7 6
x 7	x 9	x 6	x 4	x 5
392	603	504	300	380
H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O
4 8	5 7	8 3	4 5	5 3
x 7	x 9	x 7	x 7	x 6
336	513	581	315	318
H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O	H T O
9 4	8 9	7 7	6 5	7 5
x 7	x 5	x 5	x 4	x 3
658	445	385	260	225

PROPERTIES OF ADDITION

Skip counting: It is called as fixed gap of numbers or numerals. Counting by 2's means there is fixed gap of 2 in the number.

Encircle the numbers counting by 2's.

1	(2)	3	(4)	5	(6)	7	(8)	9	(10)
11	(12)	13	(14)	15	(16)	17	(18)	19	(20)
21	(22)	23	(24)	25	(26)	27	(28)	29	(30)
31	(32)	33	(34)	35	(36)	37	(38)	39	(40)
41	(42)	43	(44)	45	(46)	47	(48)	49	(50)

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7	8	(9)	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

WORD PROBLEMS

1. A pair of shoes means 2 shoes. How many shoes are there in 6 pairs?

6 x 2 = (12)

2. Every bicycle has two wheels. How many wheels are there in 7 bicycles?

7 x 2 = 14

3. A car has 4 wheels. How many wheels are there in 8 cars?

4 x 8 = 32

4. A triangle has three corners. How many corners are there in 9 triangles?

3 x 9 = 27

5. One boy has two eyes. How many eyes do five boys have?

2 x 5 = 10

6. A hand has 5 fingers. How many finger are there in 9 hands?

5 x 9 = 45

7. A chair has 4 legs. How many legs do 10 chairs have?

4 x 10 = 40

8. A tricycle has 3 wheels. How many Wheels do 5 tricycles have?

3 x 5 = 15

6 MEASURES OF LENGTH

The length of small objects are measured with the help of a scale.

Length of this scale is 15 centimeter.
Centimeter is written as 'cm' in short form. So we can write the length of this scale is 15 cm. There are 15 equal division on the scale. Each one division is of 1 cm.
In every textile shop, the shopkeeper uses a steel rod 1 meter or 100 centimeter for measuring the cloth.

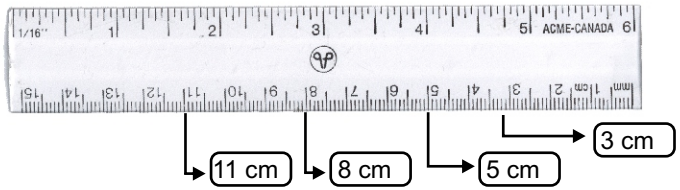
This rod is divided into 100 equal division. Each one division is called 1 cm.
Therefore, 1 meter = 100 centimeter.

1 M = 100 cm

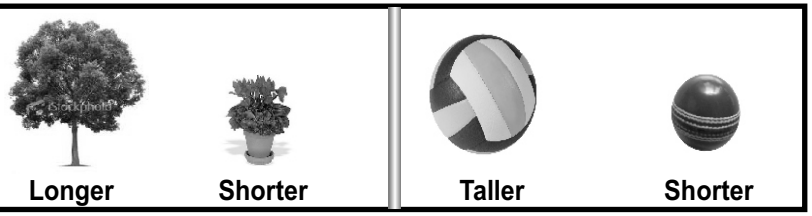
A tailor uses a measuring tape to take measurement in centimeter.

Exercise: Measure the length of your body with a meter tape.

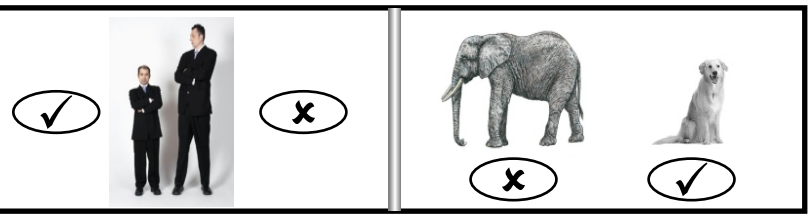
Measure the length of the following.

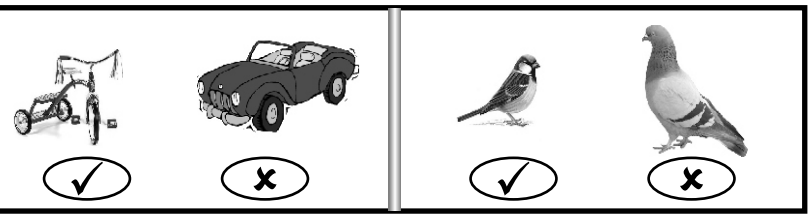


Comparing the object by their size:

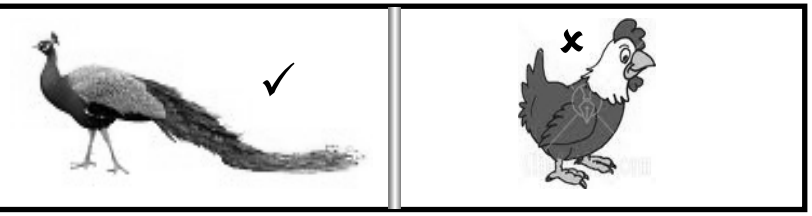


Tick (✓) the shorter:

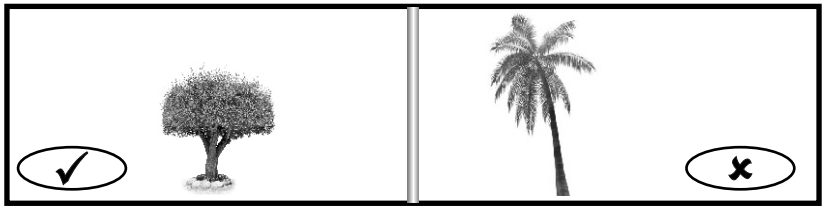




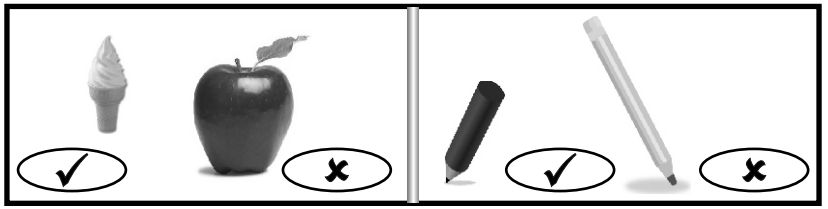
Tick (✓) the taller one (✘) the shorter one.



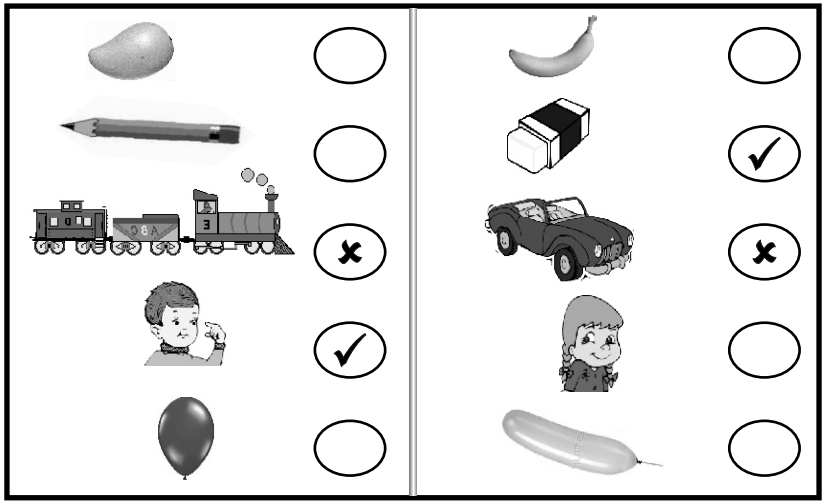
Tick (✓) the taller one (✘) the shorter one.



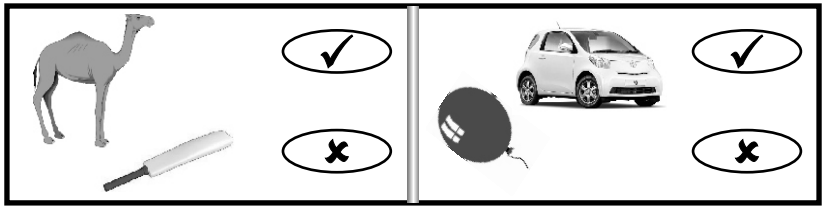
Tick (✓) the shorter one and (✘) the taller one.



Tick (✓) the shorter one and (✘) the taller one.



Tick (✓) the taller and (✘) the shorter one.



Among three girls:

Jamila

Shahzadi

Uzma

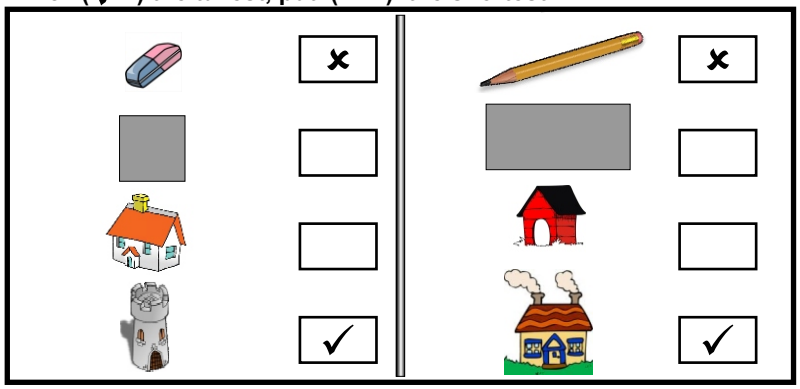
Fill in the blanks

1. Uzma is .....**taller**.....than Shahzadi.
2. Shahzadi is .....**taller**.....than Jamila.
3. Jamila is .....**smaller**.....than Shahzadi.
4. Uzma is taller than .....**Shahzadi**.....and Jamila.
5. .....**Jamila**.....is the shortest.
6. .....**Uzma**.....is the tallest.
7. Jamila is .....**smaller**.....than Uzma and Shahzadi.

Answer the following:

1. Who is tallest ? ..... **Uzma** .....
2. Who is shorter than Shahzadi? ..... **Jamila** .....
3. Who is the shortest? ..... **Jamila** .....

Tick (✓) the tallest, put (✗) the shortest:



7 MEASURE OF MASS

At a market shopkeeper has a balance and weights. He measures the weight of goods with a balance. You have seen many weights 1kg, 2kg, 5 kg and 10 kg etc.

A small quantity is measured in grams while large quantity is measured in Kilograms.

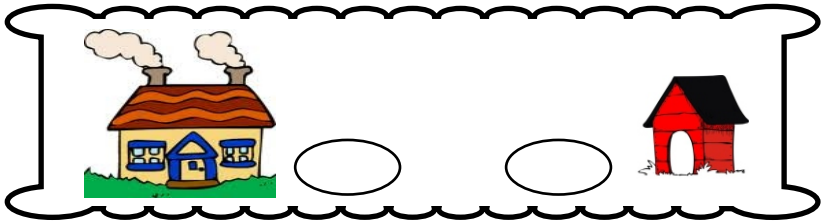
1 Kg contains 1000 grams. It means 1 kg = 1000 gram.
Kilogram is written '**kg**'. Gram is written as '**g**'.

Apples are lighter.

Apples are heavier.

Heavier and Lighter Comparison of Mass

Comparison of objects with their mass:



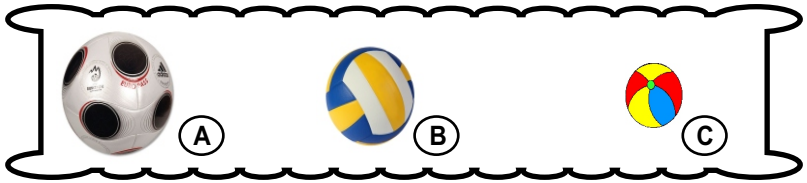
Fill in the blanks

1. The leaf is lighter than ..lighter chair.... (heavier / lighter)
2. The knife is ....lighter..... than hammer. (heavier / lighter)
3. One grape is ...lighter.....than mango. (heavier / lighter)
4. The tub is ...heavier.....than cup. (heavier / lighter)
5. The can is .....lighter.....than cycle. (heavier / lighter)

An elephant is heavier than a cat.

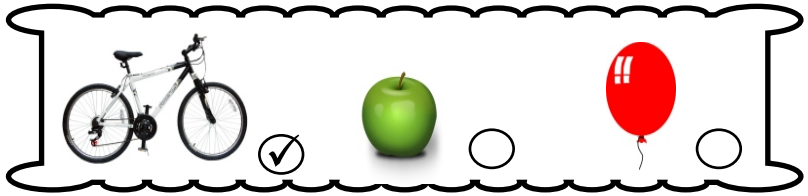
A cat is lighter than an elephant.

HEAVIEST AND LIGHTEST



Ball 'C' is the lightest. Ball 'A' is heaviest. Ball 'B' is the lighter than Ball 'A'

Tick (✓) the heaviest object:

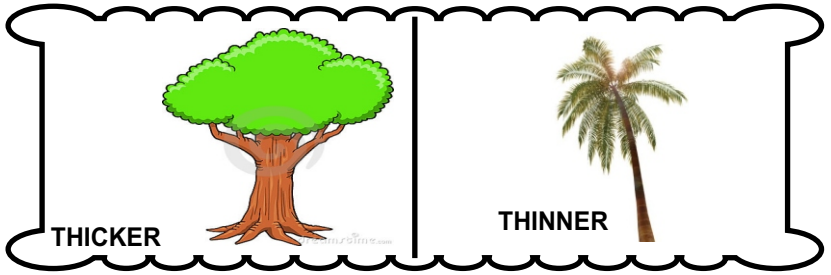


Tick (✓) the lightest object:

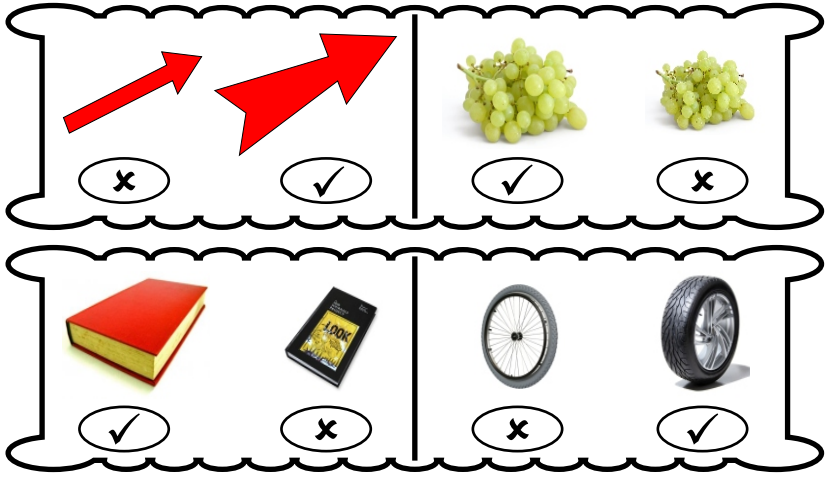
Fill in the blanks

1. Bus is ..heavier..... than a car. (heavier / lighter)
2. Book is ..lighter..... than a bag. (heavier / lighter)

THICKER AND THINNER



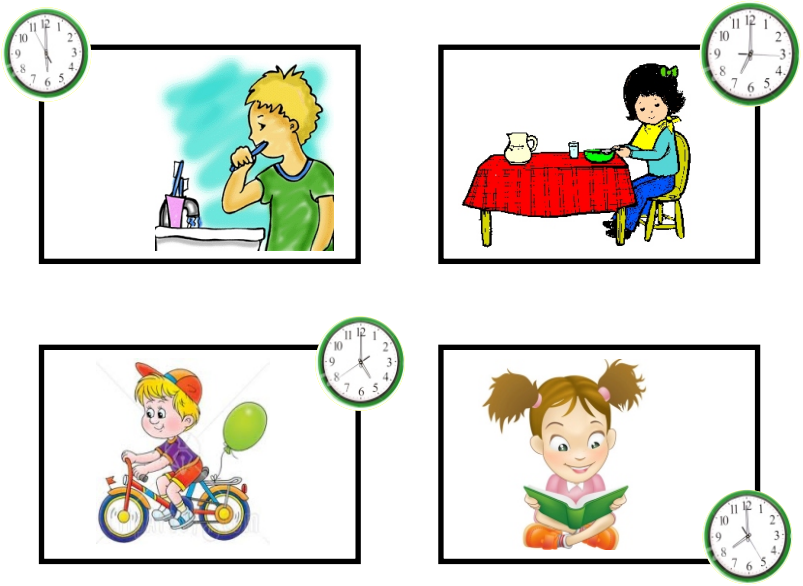
Tick (✓) the thicker, and put (✗) the thinner.



8 TIME

TIME

This is a watch.
It shows us time.
It has two hands.
The short hand is hour hand.
The long hand is minute hand.



Fill in the blanks

1. I get up at 6 o'clock.
2. I go to play at .....5..... o'clock.
3. I read the book at .....8..... o'clock.
4. I have breakfast at .....7..... O'clock.

Draw the hour hand to show the time:

1 o'clock | 3 o'clock | 9 o'clock

12 o'clock | 4 o'clock | 6 o'clock

7 o'clock | 10 o'clock | 11 o'clock

SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday	Wednesday
Tuesday	Thursday
Friday	Saturday
Sunday	

A week has seven days.

- First day is Monday.
- Second day is Tuesday.
- Third day is Wednesday.
- Fourth day is Thursday.
- Fifth day is Friday.
- Sixth day is Saturday.
- Seventh day is Sunday.

TIME TABLE OF THE WEEK

DAYS \ PERIOD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MONDAY								
TUESDAY								
WEDNESDAY								
THURSDAY								
FRIDAY								
SATURDAY								

SUNDAY IS A HOLIDAY

Fill in the blanks

1. .....**Monday**.....is the first day of the week.
2. .....**Sunday**.....is the last day of the week.
3. The days just before.....**Monday**..... Tuesday is
4. The day just after .....**Wednesday**.....is Tuesday is
5. Our holiday Sunday is next to .....**Saturday**.....
6. .....**Sunday**.....is the day when I have games.
7. .....**Friday**.....is the day when I go to library.
8. We do not go to school on .....**Sunday**.....
9. .....**Wednesday**.....is between Tuesday and Thursday.
10. .....**7**.....days make one week.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

There are 12 months in a year. January is the first month of the year and December is the last month of the year.

1.	JANUARY	**5.**	MAY	**9.**	SEPTEMBER
2.	FEBRUARY	**6**	JUNE	**10.**	OCTOBER
3.	MARCH	**7.**	JULY	**11.**	NOVEMBER
4.	APRIL	**8.**	AUGUST	**12.**	DECEMBER

Fill in the blanks

1. The last month of the year is .....**December**.....
2. The first month of the year is.....**January**.....
3. The second month of the year is.....**February**.....
4. The seventh month of the year is.....**July**.....
5. .....**October**.....comes after September.
6. **November**.....Month comes between October and December.

9 MONEY

Coins and notes:

Money is in the form of Coins and Notes. Both forms of money is called our currency.

Coin



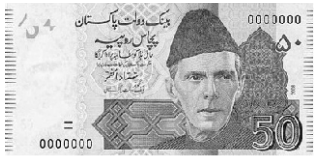
1 Rs 2 Rs 5 Rs

Note

10 rupees

20 rupees

50 rupees



100 rupees

500 rupees

1000 rupees

5000 rupees

ADDITION OF RUPEES AND PAISE

1 Rupee is written in short from Rs 1.

More than one Rupee's written in short form as 'Rs'.

Rs 1

2 Rs

5 Rs

1. How much amount of money in each box?

4 Rs.

3 Rs.

7 Rs.

6 Rs.

10 Rs.

6 Rs.

Perform the addition.

Rs 10 + Rs 2 = Rs 12

Rs 5 + Rs 3 = Rs 8

Rs 8 + Rs 7 = Rs 15

Rs 2 + Rs 4 = Rs 6

Rs 4 + Rs 5 = Rs 9

Rs 8 + Rs 2 = Rs 10

Rs 11 + Rs 12 = Rs 23

Rs 1 + Rs 2 = Rs 3

Rs 5 + Rs 6 = Rs 11

Rs 8 + Rs 2 = Rs 10

Rs 10 + 2 = Rs 12

Rs 5 + 4 = Rs 9

Rs 8 + 4 = Rs 12

Rs 10 + Rs 4 = Rs 14

Rs 9 + Rs 5 = Rs 16

Rs 8 + Rs 5 = Rs 12

Rs 11 + 4 = Rs15

Rs 18 + Rs 2 = Rs 20

Rs 1 + Rs 6 = Rs 7

Rs 4+ Rs 2 = Rs 6