



NUMBER POWER



TIMELY PUBLICATION



TIMELY PUBLICATION



NUMBER POWER

A Math's Pre - Primer Book

A



PASTE YOUR PHOTO

My name is

I am years old.

I am in standard

My school name is.....

.....

By Mrs. Vaishnavi S. Giri

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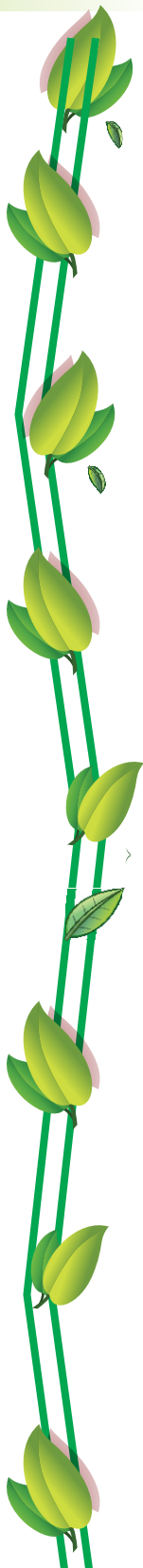


1

Numbers

Read and write the numbers.

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		



11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		

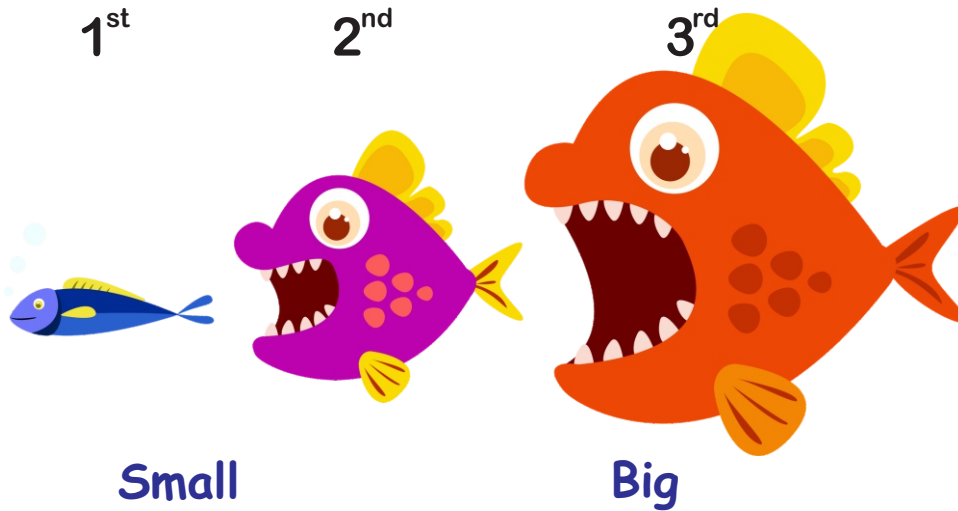
Date : / /

Teacher's Sign :



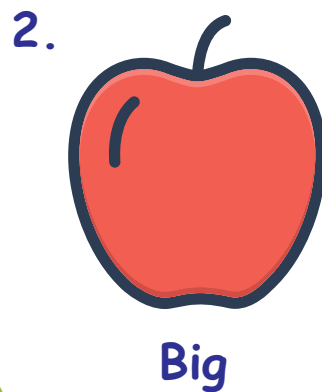
2 Big and Small

Big and Small refer to the overall size of the objects.



The 1st and 2nd fish is **SMALL** in the size and the 3rd fish is **BIG** in the size.

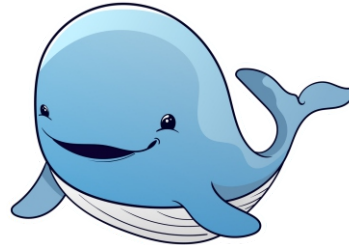
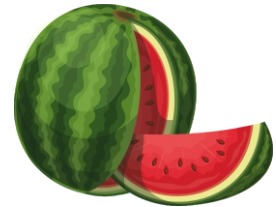
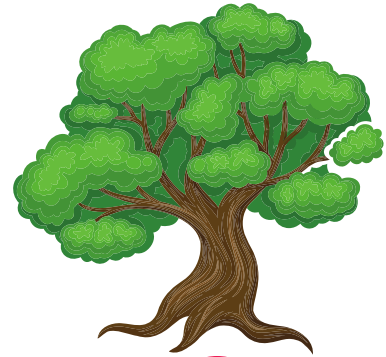
Here are some other examples of Big and Small.



Teach the children the idea of size by showing some big and small-sized objects. **Ex.** The bag is big but the tiffin is small.

?Activity :

Tick (✓) the big object and cross (x) the small objects.



Color the big in Red and Small in Yellow.

BIG

SMALL

Date : .../.../....

Teacher's Sign :



3

Long and Short

Long and Short refer to the length of objects.

1.



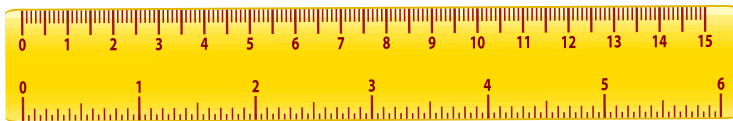
2.



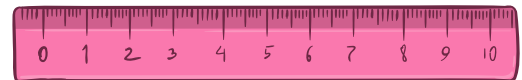
The 1st arrow is SHORT and the 2nd arrow is LONG in the size.

Here are some other examples of Short and Long.

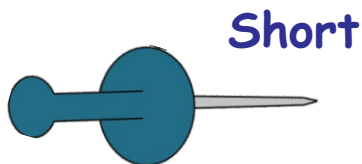
1.



Short



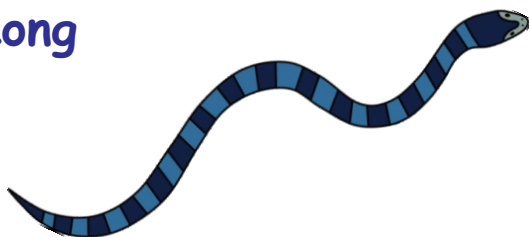
2.



Long



3. Long



Short

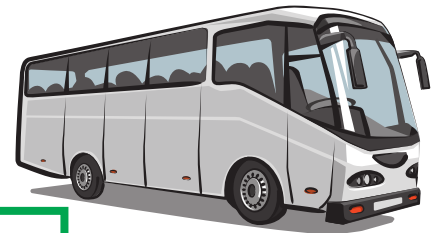
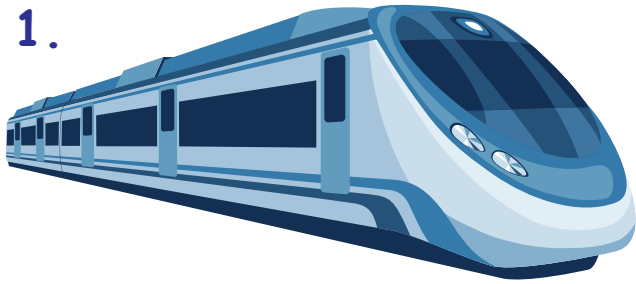


Teach the children the idea of length by showing long and short some objects Ex. The pencil is long but the eraser is short.

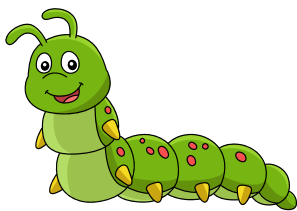
?Activity :

Write (L) for the LONG objects and (S) for the SHORT objects.

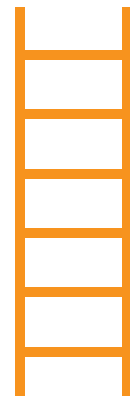
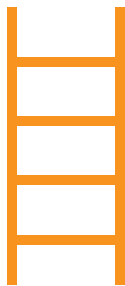
1.



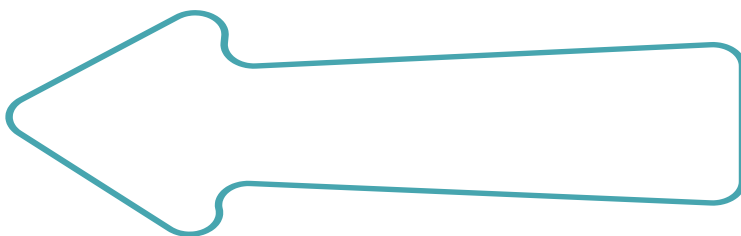
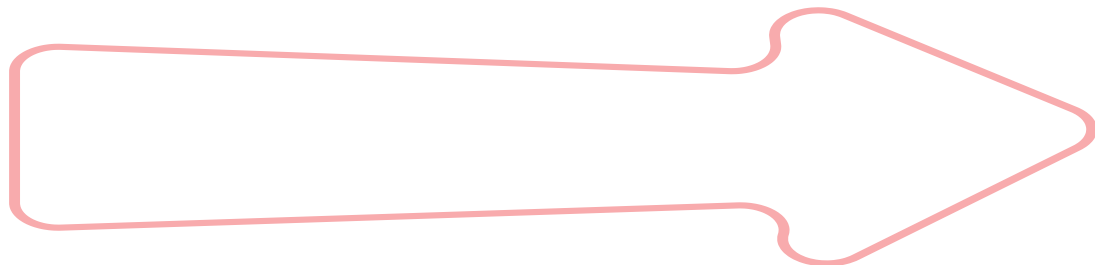
2.



3.



Color the longer arrow in Blue and shorter in Green.





4 Heavy and Light

Heavy and Light refer to weight of objects.

1.



Heavy

2.



Light

In the 1st picture the stone is Heavy and the 2nd picture the gift box is Light.

Here are some other examples of Heavy and Light.

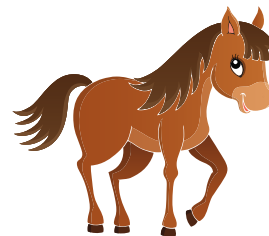
1.



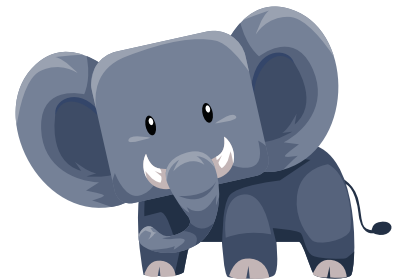
Heavy

Light

2.

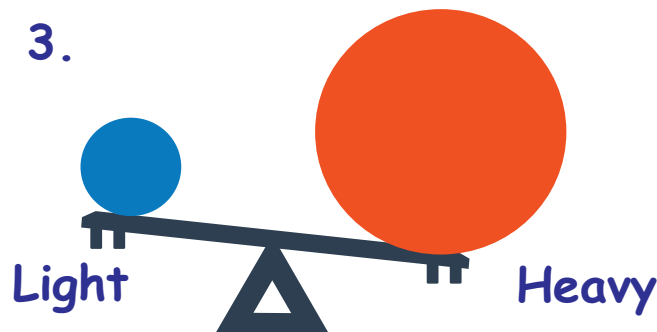


Light



Heavy

3.

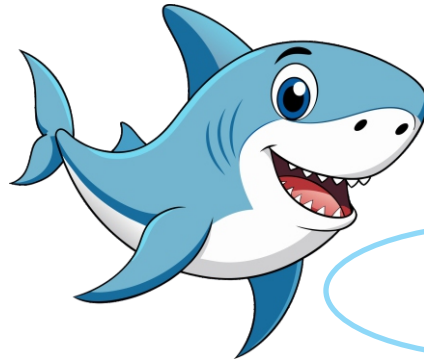
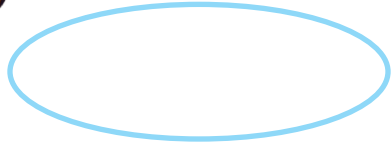


Explain the concept of weight between heavy and light things to the children. Ex. A book is light but the a whole bag of book is heavy.

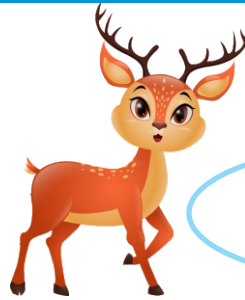
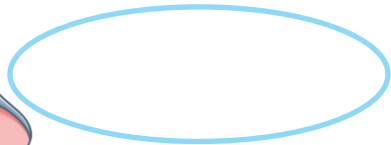
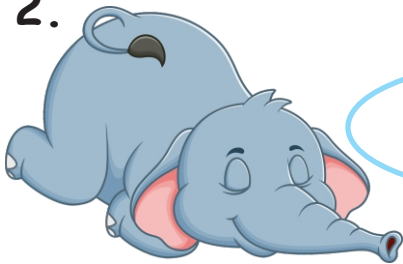
?Activity :

Observe the pictures and identify **HEAVY** and **LIGHT** pictures.

1.



2.



3.



Color the heavy object in Brown and light in Black.

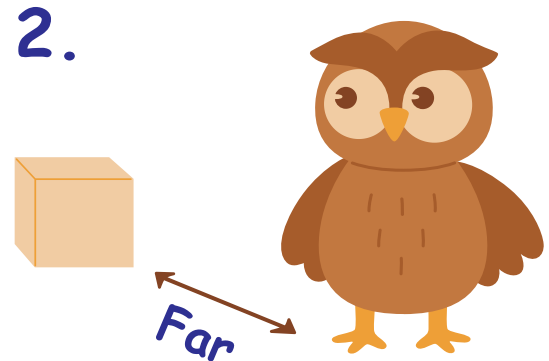
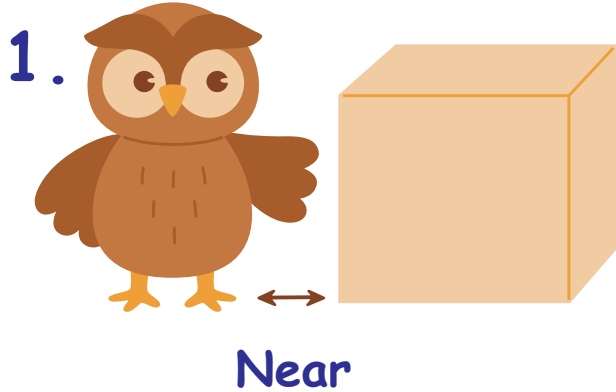




5

Near and Far

Near and **Far** refer to distance of objects.



In the 1st picture the distance between the owl and the box is **Near** and in the 2nd picture the distance between owl and the box is **Far**.

Here are some other examples of Near and Far.



Here the dog is sit **FAR** from the house.

Here the dog is sit **NEAR** the house.



The child learns to draw by comparing and classifying objects based on distance. Ex. Place the different object in a distance and told children to take them back them by telling **Far** and **Near**.

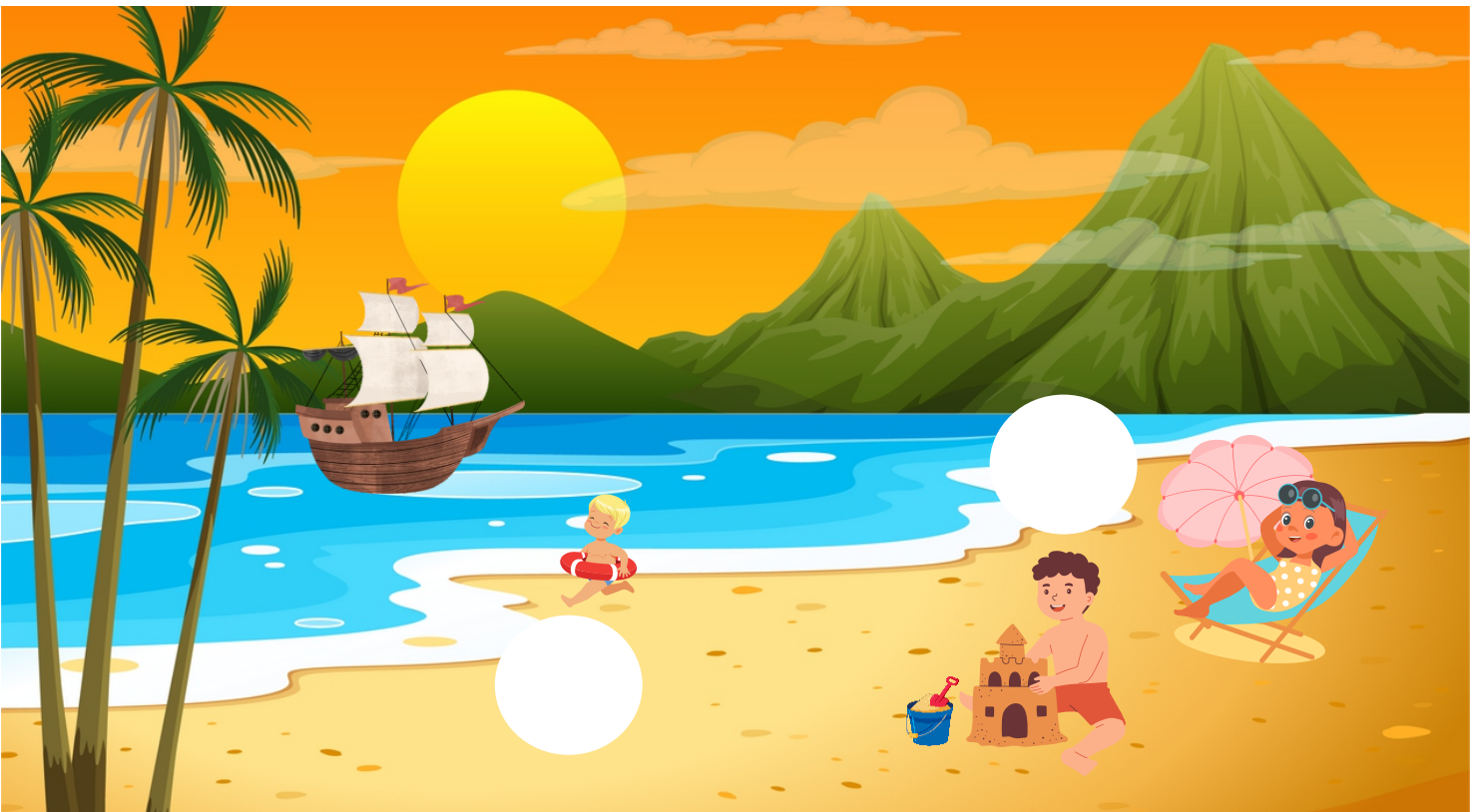
?Activity :

Write (F) for the animal which is far from the elephant & write (N) for the animal which is near from the elephant.



Tick (✓) for the boy which is far from the sea.

Cross (X) for the boy which is near from the sea.

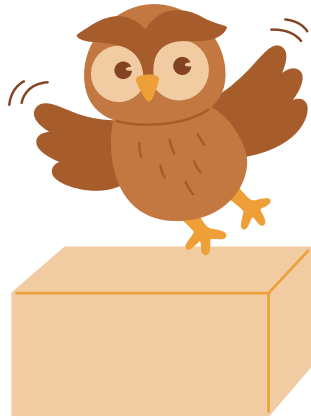




6 Above and Below

1. Above indicates something that is **Higher** in position.
2. While below indicates something that is **Lower** position.

1.



Above

2.



Below



In the 1st picture the owl is **ABOVE** the box. And in the 2nd picture the owl is **BELOW** the box.

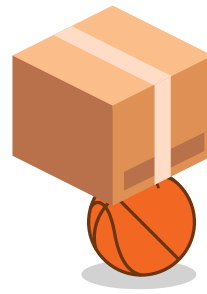
Here are some other examples of Above and Below.

Above



Below

Above



Below

Below



Above

Teach the children the concept of higher and longer by showing them the position of objects. Ex. Take one children above the table and one below the table and ask others children who is above and below.

?Activity :

Look at the pictures and write choose the correct option between “Above and Below”.



1. The birds are.....the Flag.
(Above / Below)

The cat is.....the Flag.
(Above / Below)



2. The cow is.....the tree.
(Above / Below)

The parrot is.....the tree.
(Above / Below)



3. The fox is.....the log.
(Above / Below)

The nuts are.....the log.
(Above / Below)

4. The dog is.....the house.
(Above / Below)

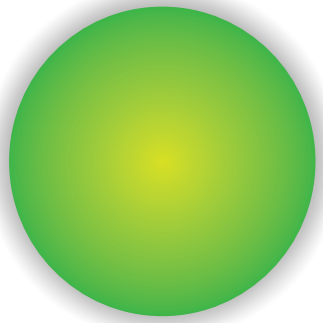
The bird is.....the house.
(Above / Below)



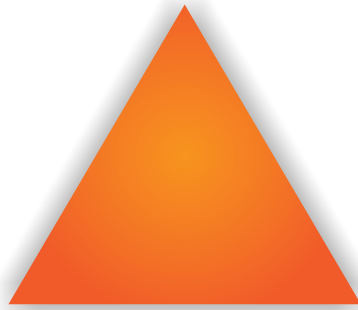


7

Shapes



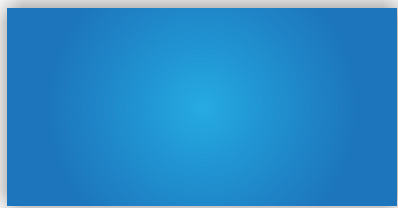
CIRCLE



TRIANGLE



SQUARE



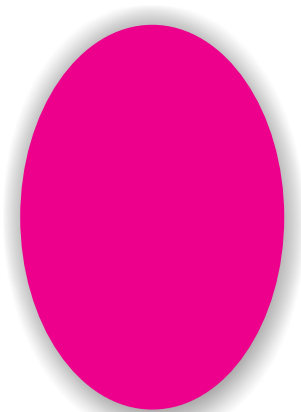
RECTANGLE



STAR



CYLINDER



OVAL



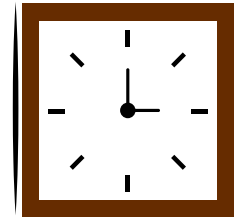
CONE

?Activity :

Identify and match the pair of objects with their shapes.



OVAL



STAR



CIRCLE



SQUARE



CYLENDER

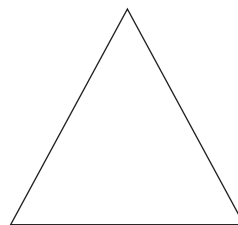
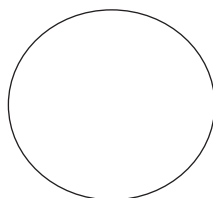
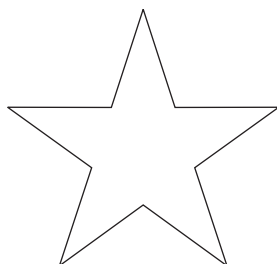
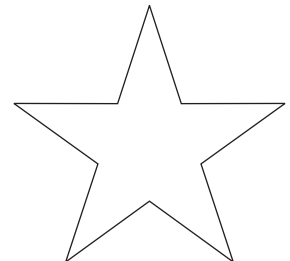
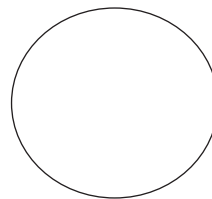
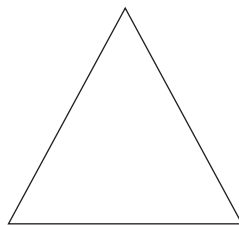
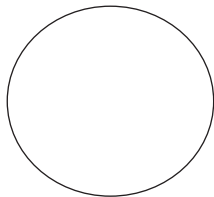
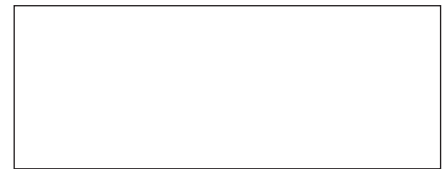
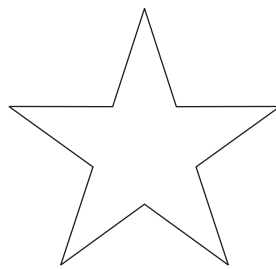


RECTANGLE



Identify the shape and color them as mentio0ned below.

Orange - , Red - , Blue - , Green - 



Date :/..../....

Teacher's Sign :



8

Concept Of ZERO (0)

Look and Learn :



I have four gift's.

I gave them to four kid's.



Now I have no gift's remaining.



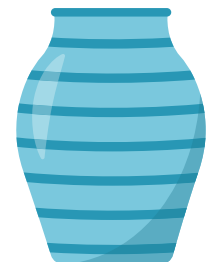
This means nothing left or absence of something.
We read this as a **ZERO (0)**

Concept Of Zero (0)



1. There are flowers in the Vase.

There is **NO** flower in the Vase.
It means we can say there is **ZERO** flowers in the vase.





2. There are four chocolates in the Dish.

There is **NO** chocolate in the Dish.

It means we can say there is **ZERO** chocolate in the Dish.



3. There are fruits in the Basket.

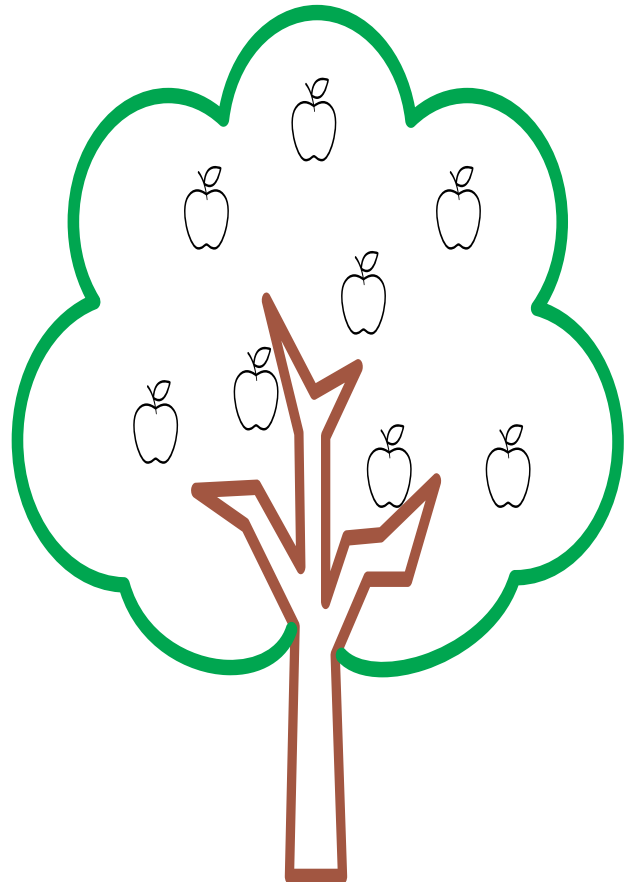
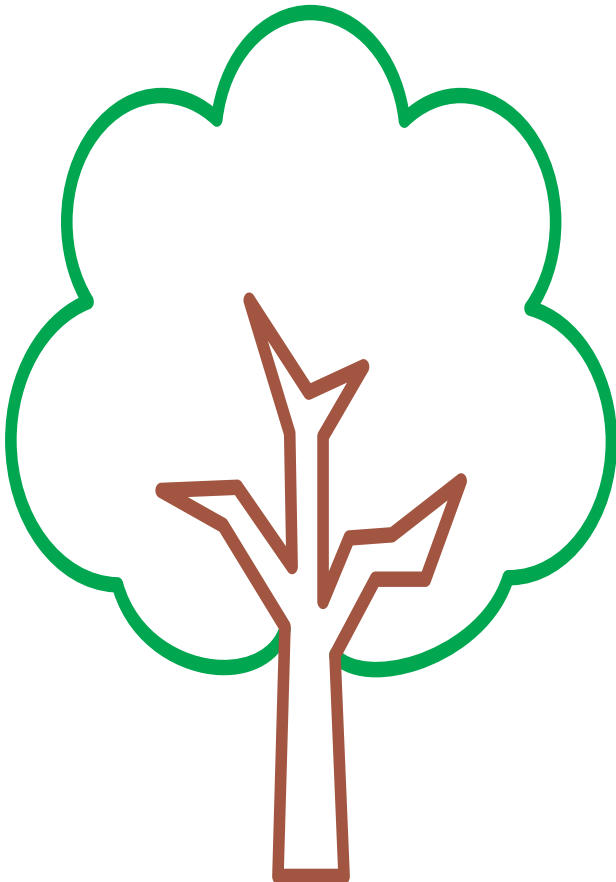
There is **NO** fruits in the Basket.

It means we can say there is **ZERO** fruits in the Basket.



?Activity

1. Colour the picture with **Zero** object.





9

Numbers Names 1 To 10

Write the number and number name.

1	ONE
1	ONE
1	ONE
1	ONE
1	ONE
1	ONE
1	ONE

2	TWO
2	TWO
2	TWO
2	TWO
2	TWO
2	TWO
2	TWO

3	THREE
3	THREE
3	THREE
3	THREE
3	THREE
3	THREE
3	THREE

4	FOUR
4	FOUR
4	FOUR
4	FOUR
4	FOUR
4	FOUR
4	FOUR

5	FIVE
5	FIVE
5	FIVE
5	FIVE
5	FIVE
5	FIVE
5	FIVE

6	SIX
6	SIX
6	SIX
6	SIX
6	SIX
6	SIX
6	SIX

7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN
7	SEVEN

8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT
8	EIGHT

9	NINE
9	NINE
9	NINE
9	NINE
9	NINE
9	NINE
9	NINE

10	TEN	10	TEN	10	TEN
10	TEN	10	TEN	10	TEN

?Activity :

Match the pair of numbers with their number names.

Three

Six

Ten

Four

Two

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Five

Seven

Eight

One

Nine

Date : / /

Teacher's Sign :



Draw the lines to connect each numbers to its words and also colour the numbers in same colour.

2

ONE

4

TWO

7

THREE

6

FOUR

8

FIVE

3

SIX

1

SEVEN

9

EIGHT

10

NINE

5

TEN

Date :/..../....

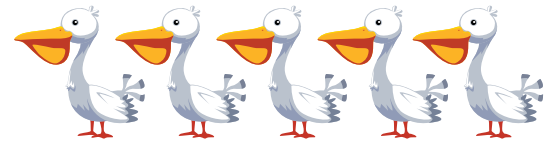
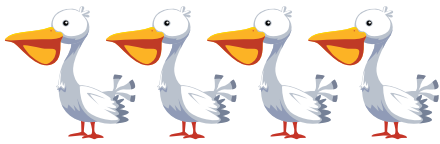
Teacher's Sign :



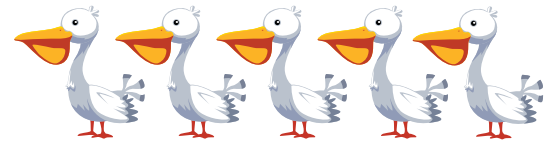
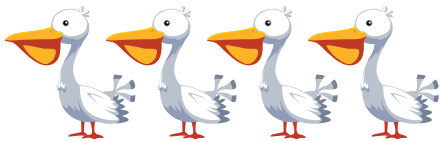
10

Concept of 10

Let us look at the picture and understand concept of TEN.



and is equal to TEN



9 and 1 more make TEN.

Here are some other examples of Big and Small.

1.

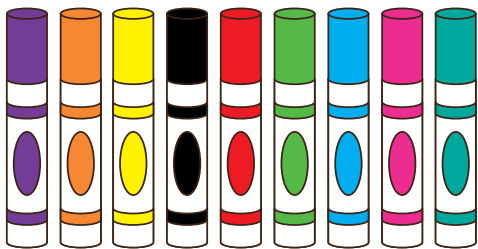


and is equal to

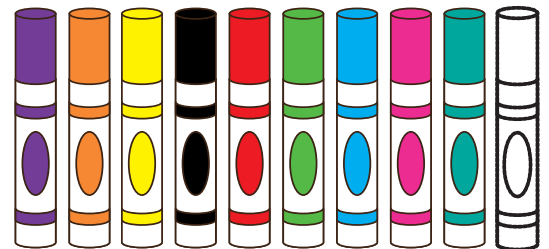


9 and 1 more make TEN.

2.



and is equal to



9 and 1 more make TEN.

?Activity :

Say, trace and write.

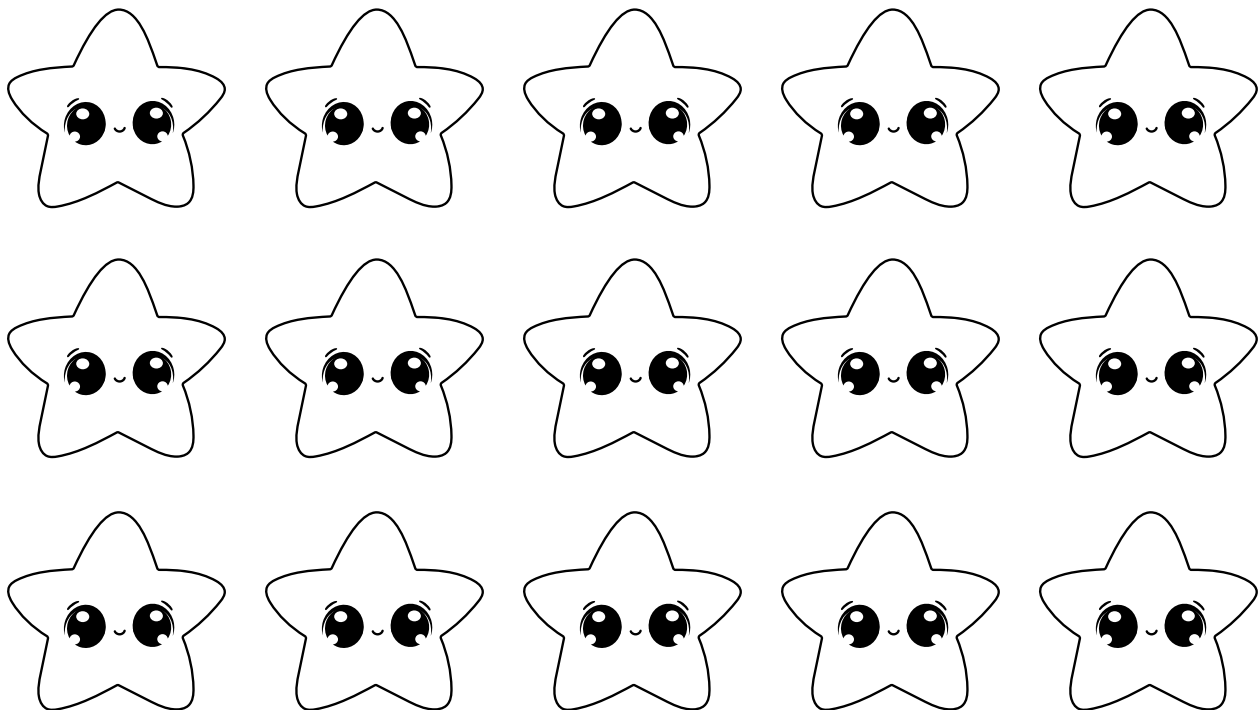
10

Ten

10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10								
10								
10	10	10						
10	10	10						
10	10	10						
10	10	10						



Count and color the 10 stars.



Date : / /

Teacher's Sign :



11

Numbers Names 11 To 20

Write the number and number name.

11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN
11	ELEVEN

12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE
12	TWELVE

13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN
13	THIRTEEN

14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN
14	FOURTEEN

15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN
15	FIFTEEN

16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN
16	SIXTEEN

17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN
17	SEVENTEEN

18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN
18	EIGHTEEN

19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN
19	NINETEEN

20	TWENTY	20	TWENTY	20	TWENTY
20	TWENTY	20	TWENTY	20	TWENTY



Identify the number name and colour the words according to it. (11-Blue, 12-Green, 13-Orange, 18-Brown)

ELEVEN

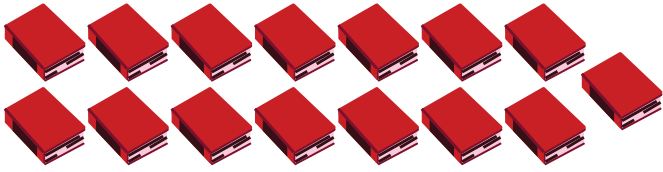
TWELVE

FIFTEEN

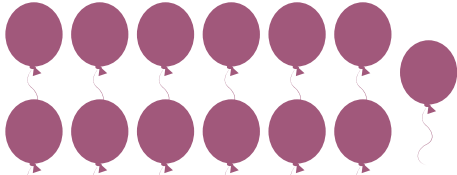
EIGHTEEN



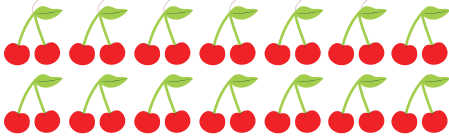
Count the objects and write the number and match them with their number name.



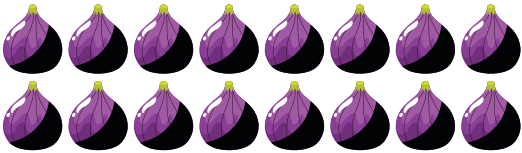
Thirteen



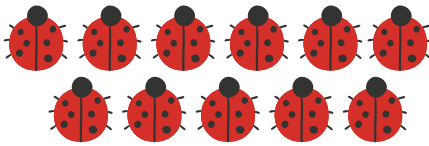
Fifteen



Eleven



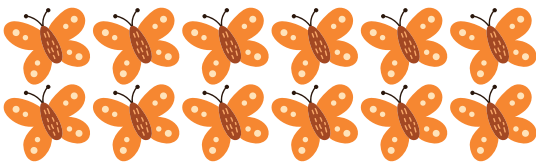
Eighteen



Nineteen



Twelve



Fourteen



Sixteen



Twenty



Seventeen



Activity :

Count the objects and write How many are they ?



	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>
---	----------------------	---	----------------------	---	----------------------	--	----------------------	---	----------------------

Date : / /

Teacher's Sign :

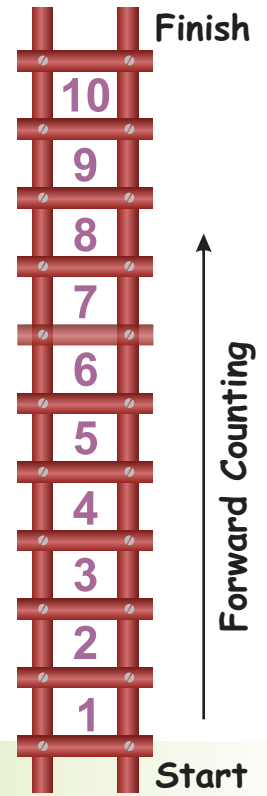
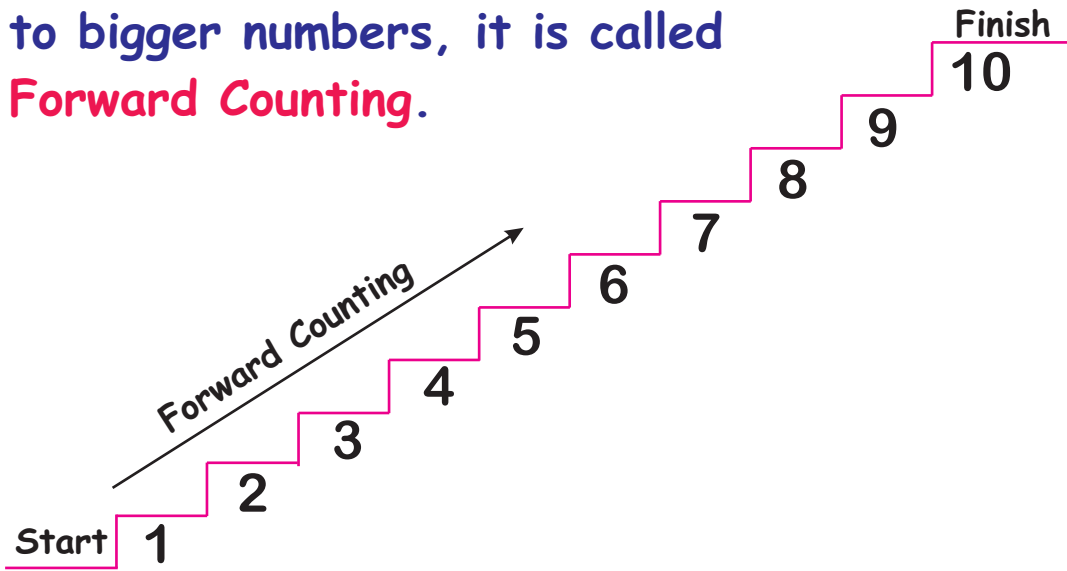


12

Forward and Backward Counting

Forward Counting :

When we count from smaller numbers to bigger numbers, it is called **Forward Counting**.



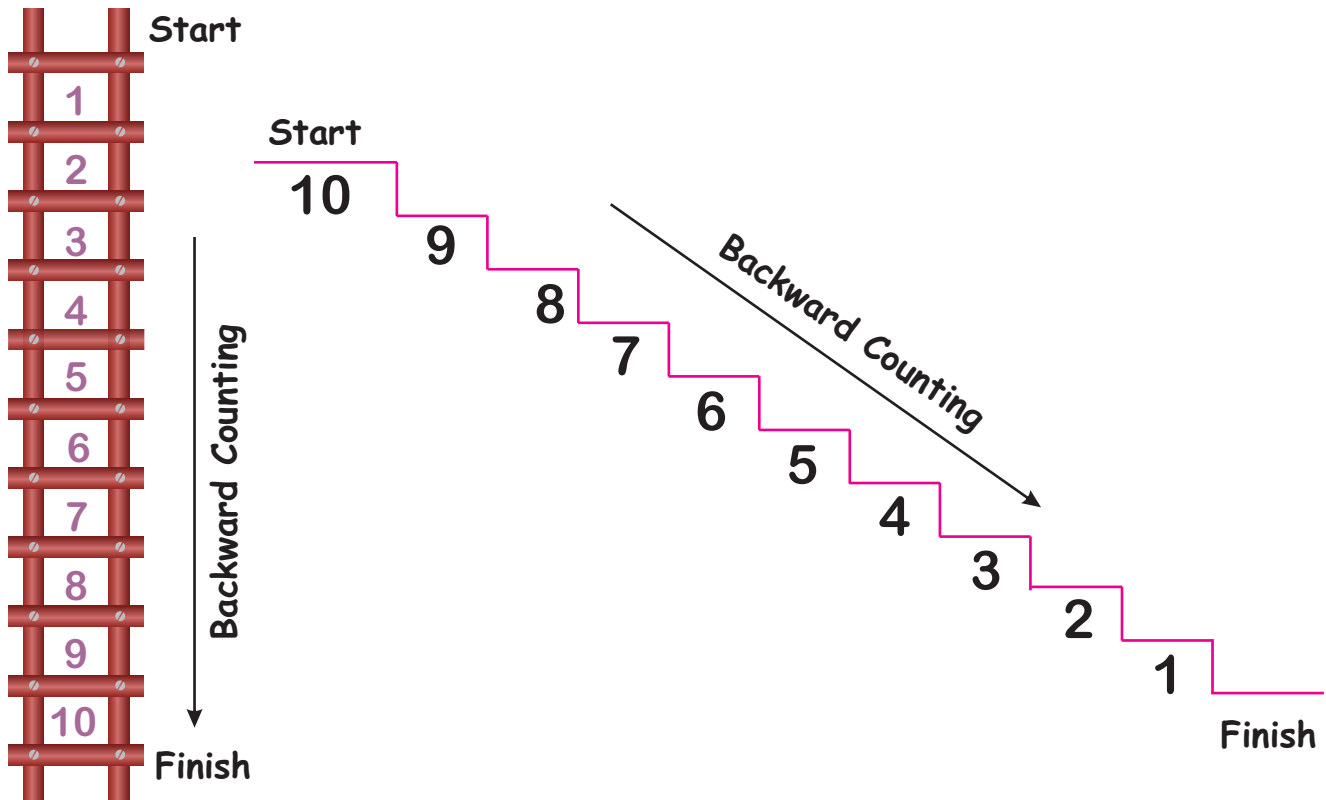
?Activity :

Write the Forward numbers from **1 To 10**.

Date :/..../....

Teacher's Sign :

Backward Counting : When we count from bigger numbers to smaller numbers, it is called **Backward Counting**.



Write the Backward numbers.

Date : .../.../....

Teacher's Sign :



Write these number in forward order.

1.

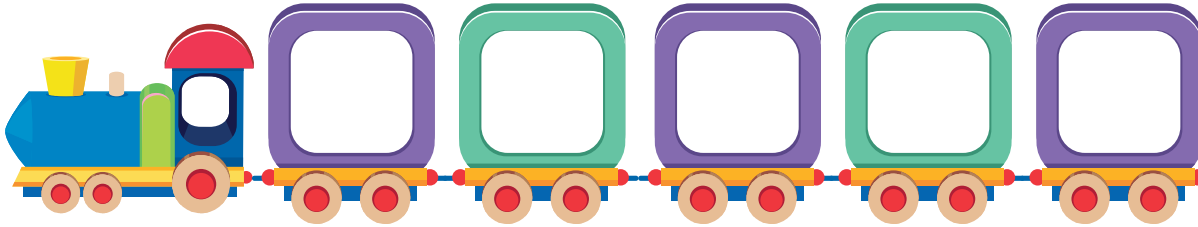
5

8

7

9

6



2.

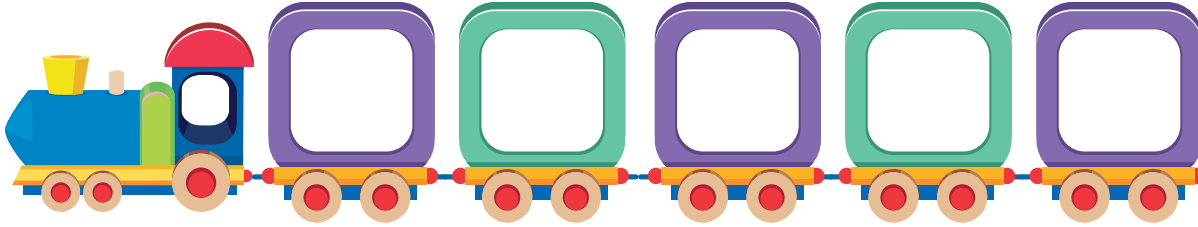
37

24

19

11

30



3.

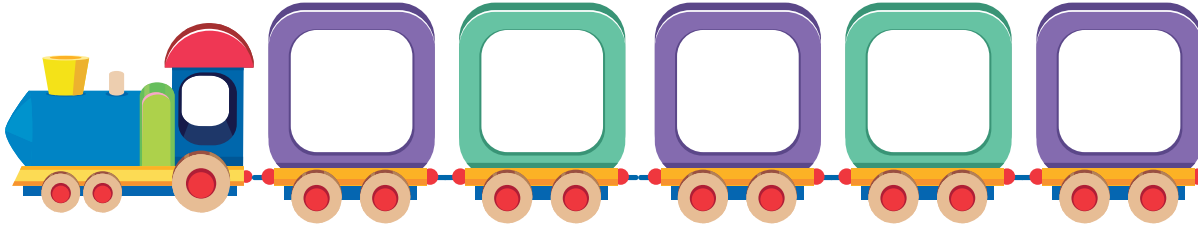
27

18

12

31

23



Write these number in backward order.

1.

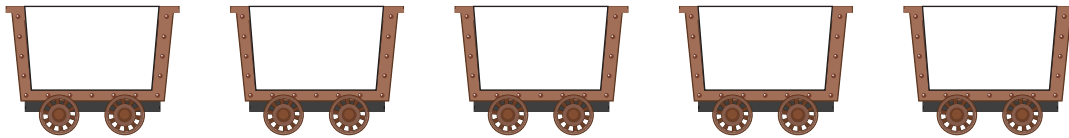
30

24

38

42

50



2.

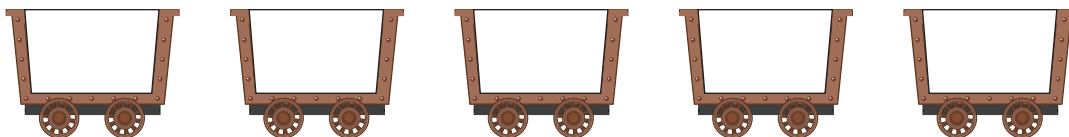
42

35

15

22

48



3.

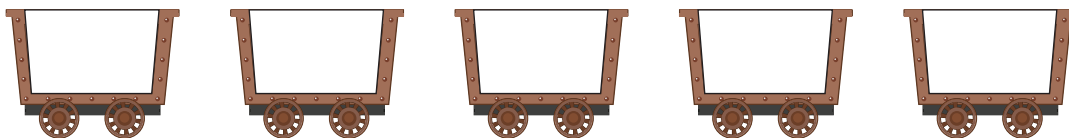
41

39

26

13

9





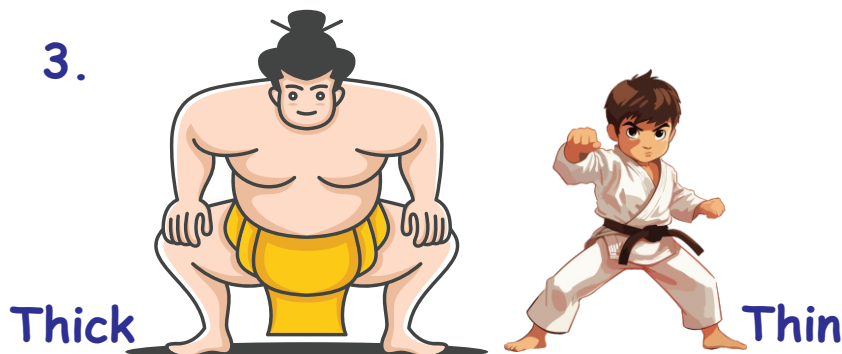
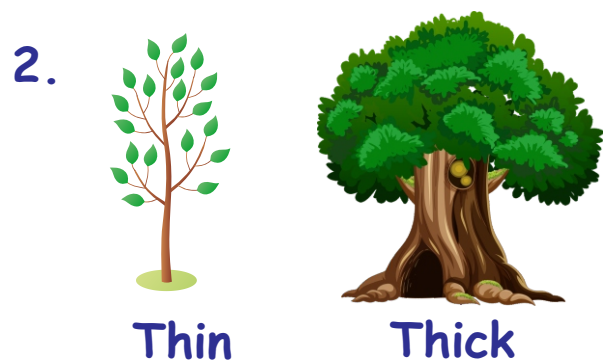
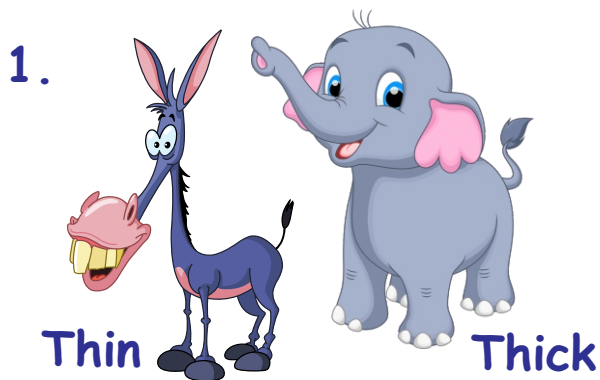
13 Thick and Thin

Thick and Thin refer to the wideness of objects.



The 1st line is looks **Thin** and the 2nd line looks **Thick** than the 1st line.

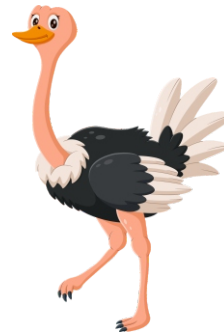
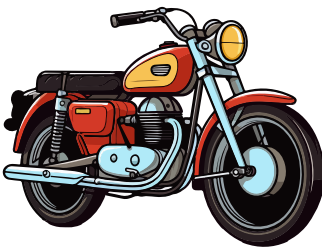
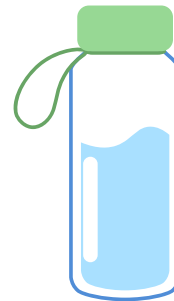
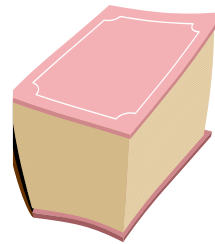
Here are some other examples of Thick and Thin.



Explain the children about thick and thin concept by giving them some examples of such things. Ex. The duster is **Thick** but the pencil is **Thin**.

?Activity :

Look at the picture and identify Thick and Thin objects.





14 Same and Different

Look & Learn :



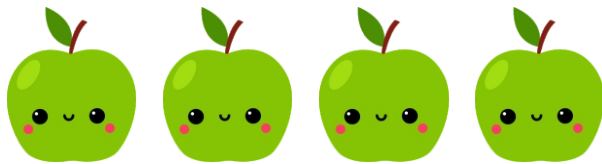
These animals are **SAME**.



These animals are **DIFFERENT**.

Here are some other examples of Same and Different.

1. These fruits are **SAME**.



These fruits are **DIFFERENT**.



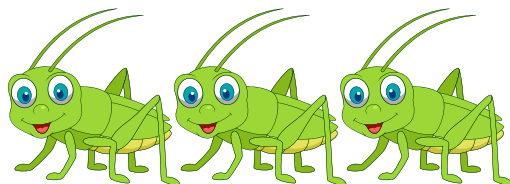
2. These Balls are **SAME**.



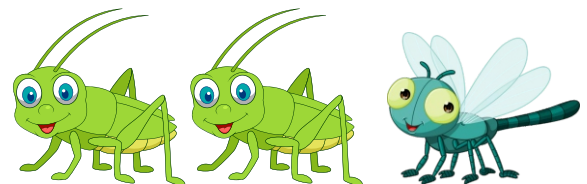
These balls are **DIFFERENT**.



3. These Insects are **SAME**.



These Insects are **DIFFERENT**.



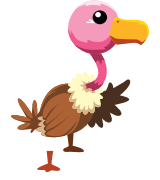
Explain the children about same and different concept by showing them objects in the day. Ex. Make Two groups of children and told one group to bring color things and other groups to bring different colours things.

Activity



Circle the different object in each group.

1.



2.



3.



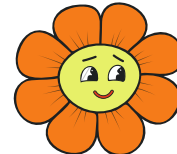
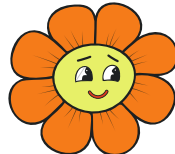
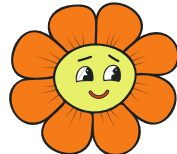
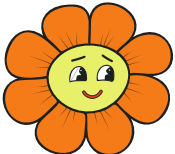
4.



5.



6.



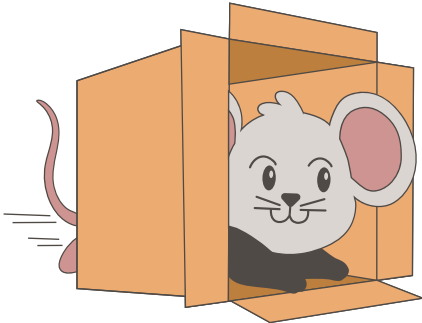
7.



15 Inside and Outside

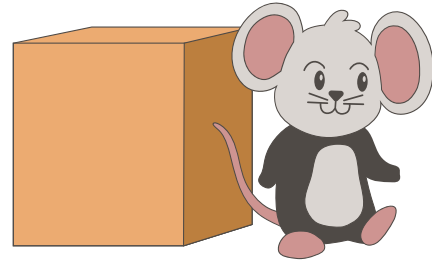
Look & Learn :

1.



Inside

2.



Outside

In the 1st picture the mouse is **INSIDE** the box. And in the 2nd picture the mouse is **OUTSIDE** the box.

Here are some other examples of Big and Small.

1.



Inside



Outside

2.



Inside



Outside

3.



Outside



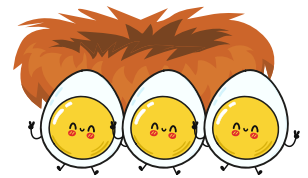
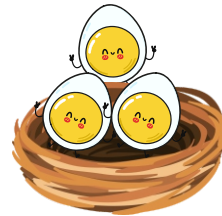
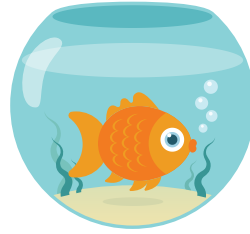
Inside

Ex. Take some objects inside and some objects outside the box and ask the childrens to classify the objects which are inside and outside.

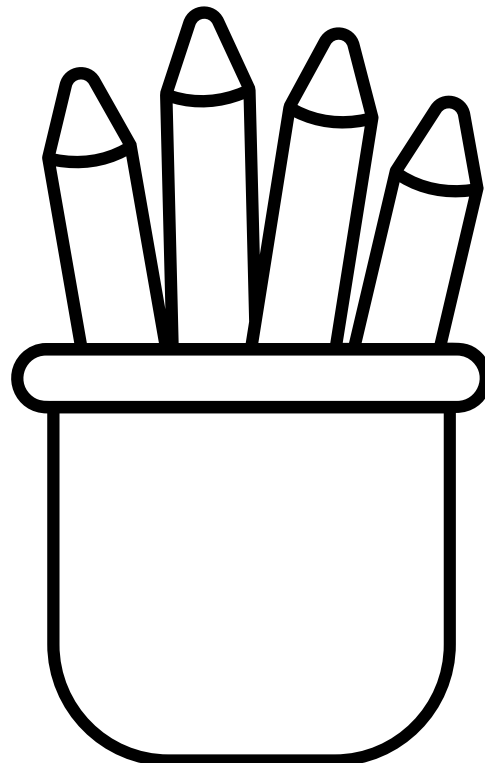
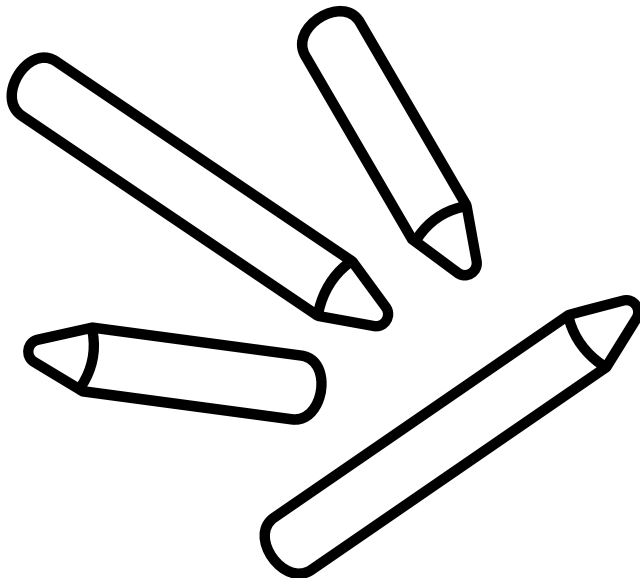
Activity :



Observe the picture and write **IN** for inside and **OUT** for outside.



Colour the crayons in **Yellow** which are **INSIDE** and **Blue** which are **OUTSIDE**.





16 Many and Few

Many and Few refer to the numbers of objects.

1. Few



2. Many



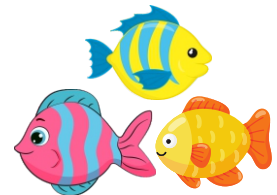
The total number of animals in first picture are 3 so that we called them **FEW** and the total number of animals in the second picture are 8 or more than 3 so that we called them **MANY**.

Here are some other examples of Many and Few.

1. Many



Few



2. Many



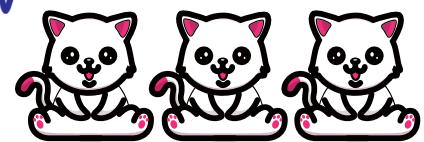
Few



3. Many



Few

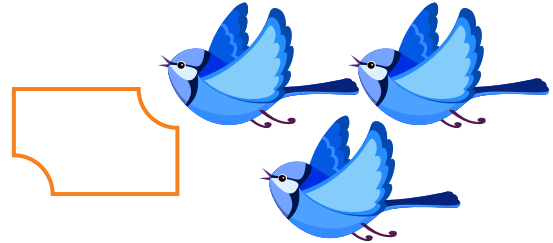
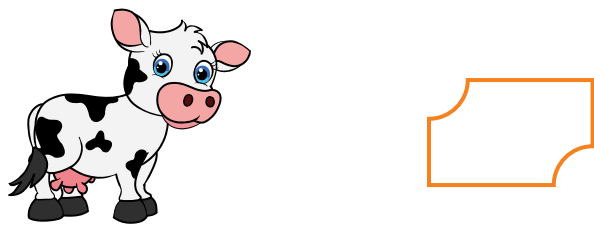
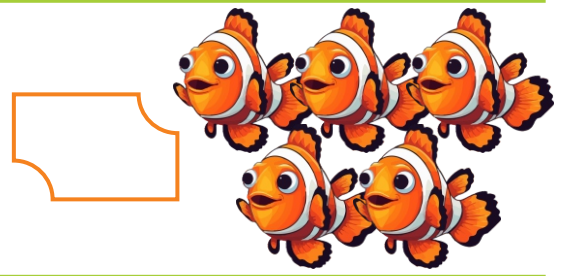
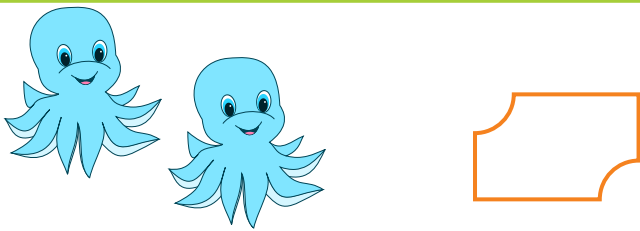
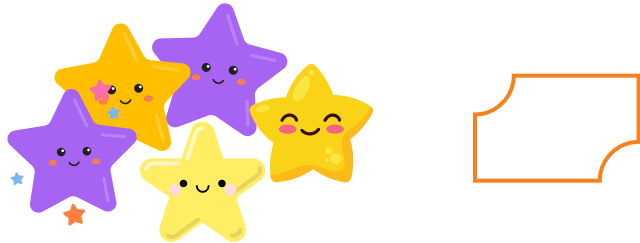
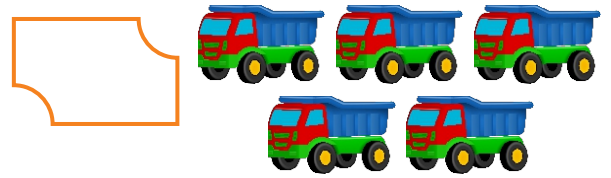


The child learns to identify, compare and discriminate objects based on numbers. Ex. Make two groups of childrens one with few and other with many.

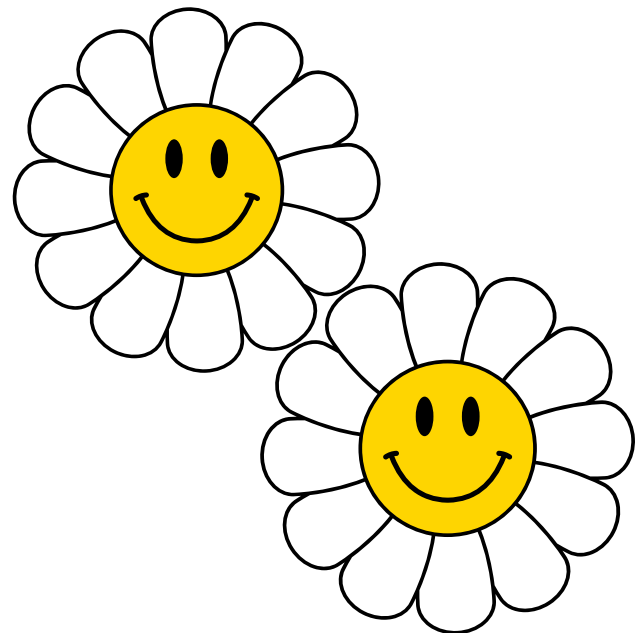
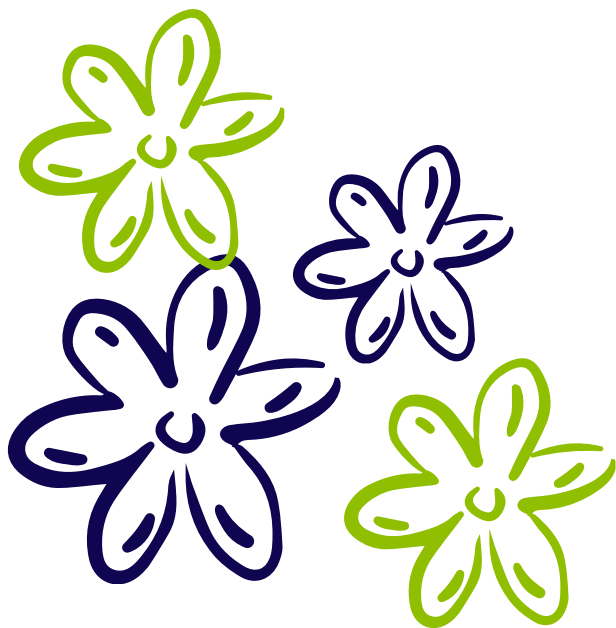
Activity :



Write **M** for the many objects and **F** for the Few objects.



Color the collection which are few number of objects.





17

Numbers Names 21 To 50

21

Twenty - One

31

Thirty - One

41

Forty - One

22

Twenty - Two

32

Thirty - Two

42

Forty - Two

23

Twenty - Three

33

Thirty - Three

43

Forty - Three

24

Twenty - Four

34

Thirty - Four

44

Forty - Four

25

Twenty - Five

35

Thirty - Five

45

Forty - Five

26

Twenty - Six

36

Thirty - Six

46

Forty - Six

27

Twenty - Seven

37

Thirty - Seven

47

Forty - Seven

28

Twenty - Eight

38

Thirty - Eight

48

Forty - Eight

29

Twenty - Nine

39

Thirty - Nine

49

Forty - Nine

30

Thirty

40

Forty

50

Fifty



Drag letters to complete the spell words of numbers.

21 T__en__y - O__e

n

w

t

33 Th__rt__ - Thr__e

y

l

e

45 F__rt__ - F__ve

o

l

y

39 T__ir__y - Nin__

t

h

e

26 T__e__ty - Si__

n

w

x

44 F__r__y - Fo__r

o

u

t

31 Th__rt__ - On__

y

l

e

29 Tw__nt__ - N__ne

l

y

e

25 T__e__ty - Fi__e

w

n

v

48 F__r t__ - E i__ht

y

o

g



18 Numbers Names 51 To 100

51 Fifty - One 61 Sixty - One 71 Seventy - One

52 Fifty - Two 62 Sixty - Two 72 Seventy - Two

53 Fifty - Three 63 Sixty - Three 73 Seventy - Three

54 Fifty - Four 64 Sixty - Four 74 Seventy - Four

55 Fifty - Five 65 Sixty - Five 75 Seventy - Five

56 Fifty - Six 66 Sixty - Six 76 Seventy - Six

57 Fifty - Seven 67 Sixty - Seven 77 Seventy - Seven

58 Fifty - Eight 68 Sixty - Eight 78 Seventy - Eight

59 Fifty - Nine 69 Sixty - Nine 79 Seventy - Nine

60 Sixty 70 Seventy 80 Eighty

81

Eighty - One

82

Eighty - Two

83

Eighty - Three

84

Eighty - Four

85

Eighty - Five

86

Eighty - Six

87

Eighty - Seven

88

Eighty - Eight

89

Eighty - nine

90

Ninety

91

Ninety - One

92

Ninety - Two

93

Ninety - Three

94

Ninety - Four

95

Ninety - Five

96

Ninety - Six

97

Ninety - Seven

98

Ninety - Eight

99

Ninety - Nine

100

Hundred

Date :/..../....

Teacher's Sign :

Activity :



Identify the number names and write it's numbers.

Seventy One

Eighty Two

Fifty Nine

Sixty Five

Ninety Four

Seventy Three

Hundred

Fifty Six



Write the names of given numbers.

55

=

78

=

88

=

91

=

77

=

69

=

99

=



19

Before, After and Between

Look and Understand :



- * The **Aadi** is **BEFORE** **Siya**.
- * The **Rohan** is **AFTER** **Siya**.
- * The **Siya** is in **BETWEEN** the **Rohan** and the **Aadi**.



Look and Understand again :

Before



1 is before 2

In Between



2 is between 1 and 3

After



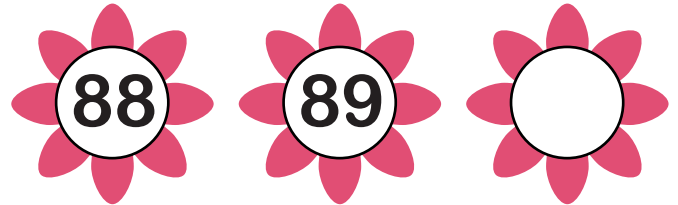
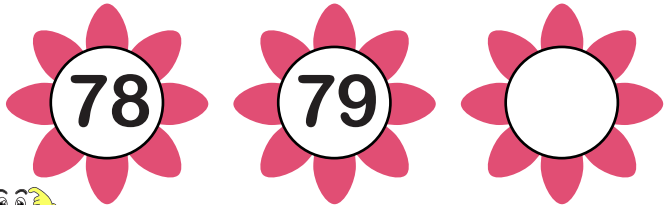
3 is after 2

? Activity :

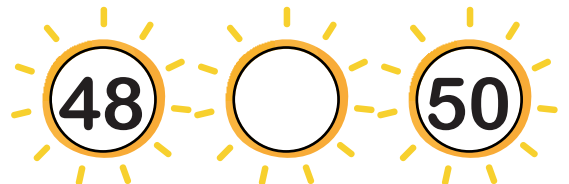
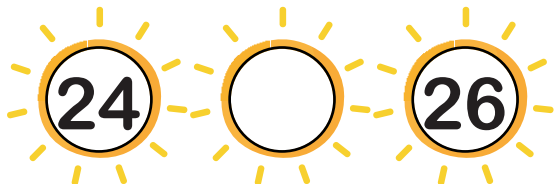
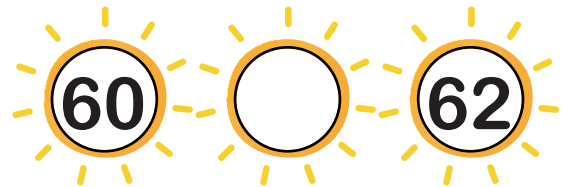
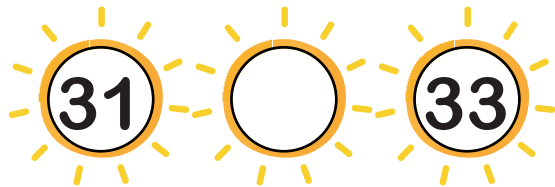
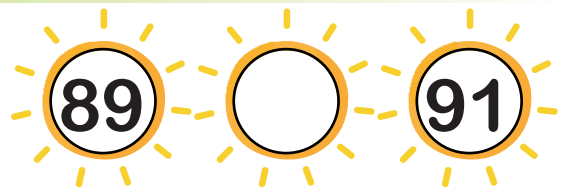
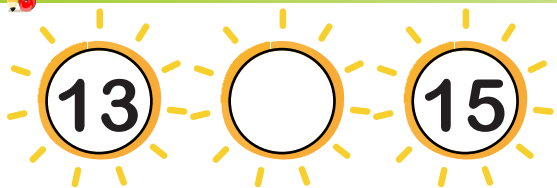
Which number comes just before :



Which number comes just after :



What comes in between these numbers.





20

Greater Than & Less Than

Greater Than

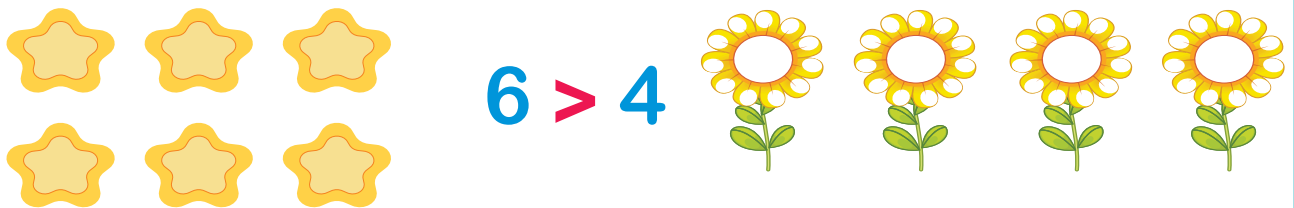
To show a greater number from the smaller number, we use the sign '>' (greater than).



Here 7 Pineapple are greater than 5 Capsicum.

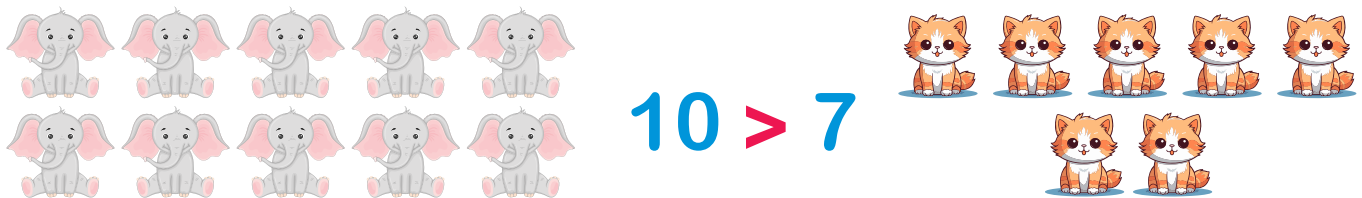
Here are some other examples of Greater than.

1.



Here 6 Stars are greater than 4 Flowers.

2.



Here 10 Elephant are greater than 7 Cats.





3.







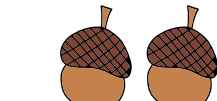

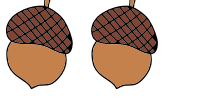

Here 3 Flowers are greater than 1 Water can.





?Activity :





Count and compare the numbers of objects and write the greater than (>) sign in the given boxes.





	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

	
	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

? Compare the numbers and write the greater than (>), sign in the given boxes :

14	<input type="text"/>	10
----	----------------------	----

17	<input type="text"/>	9
----	----------------------	---

67	<input type="text"/>	53
----	----------------------	----

50	<input type="text"/>	44
----	----------------------	----

61	<input type="text"/>	56
----	----------------------	----

36	<input type="text"/>	25
----	----------------------	----

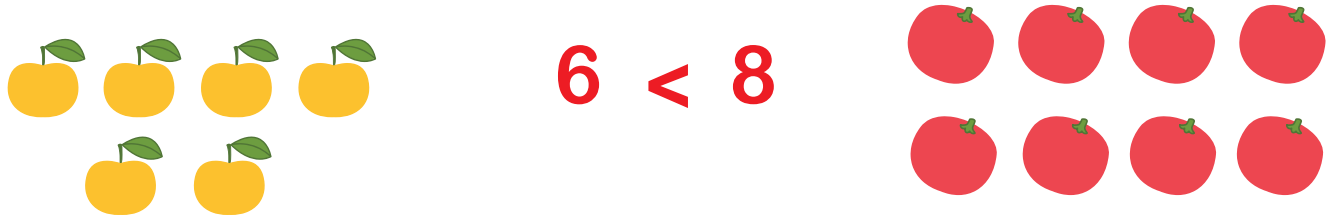
80	<input type="text"/>	31
----	----------------------	----

91	<input type="text"/>	76
----	----------------------	----

65	<input type="text"/>	60
----	----------------------	----

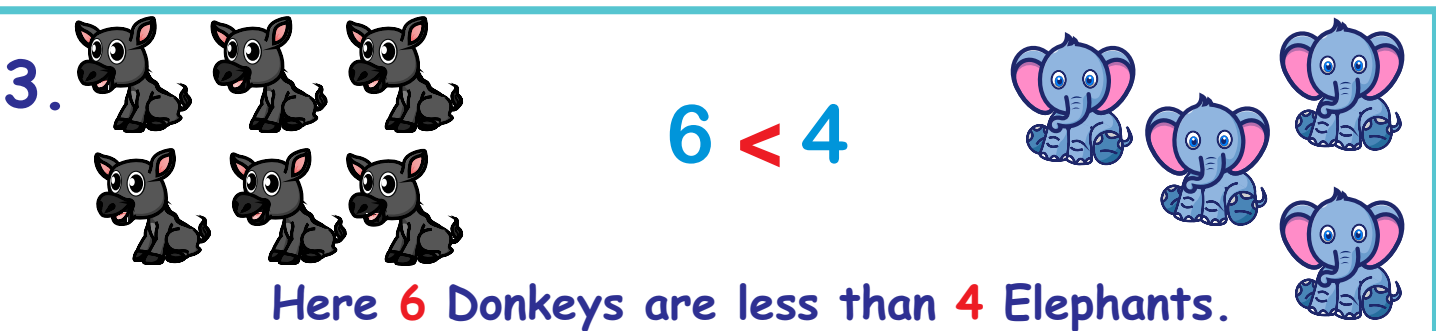
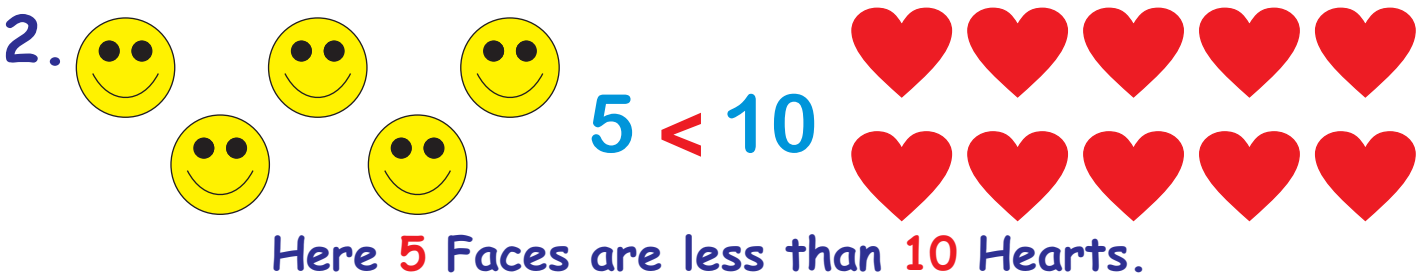
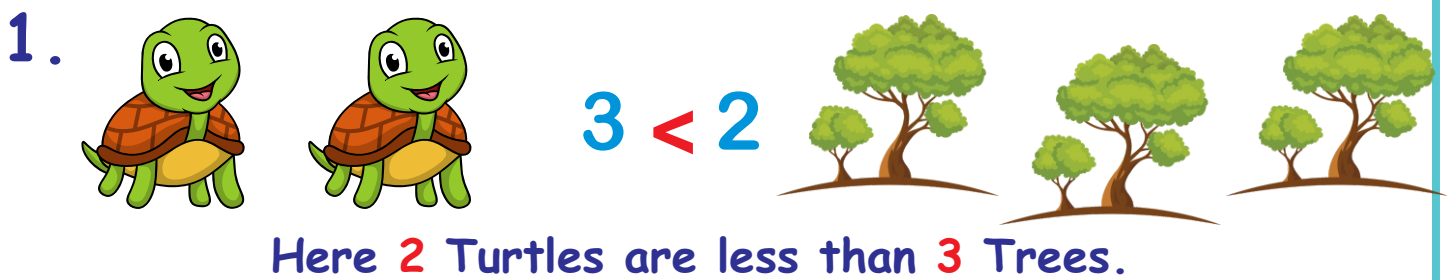
Less Than

To show a smaller number from the greater number, we use the sign '<' (Less than).



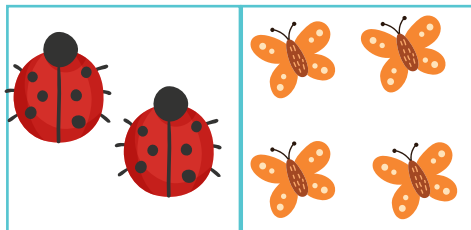
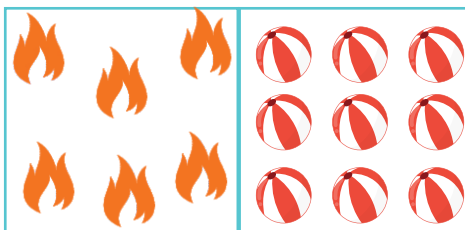
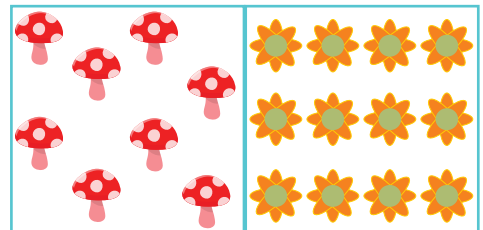
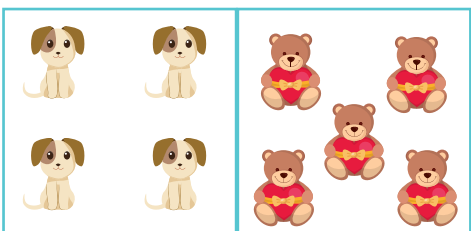
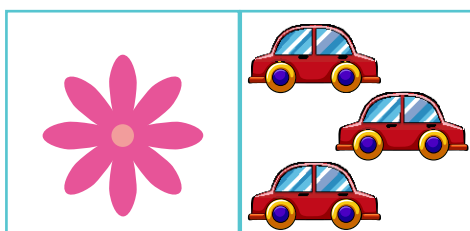
Here 6 Oranges are less than 8 Tomatoes.

Here are some other examples of Less than.

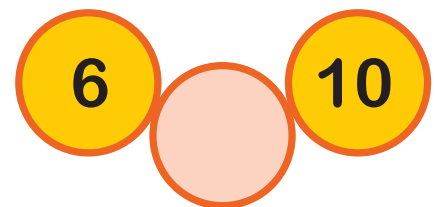
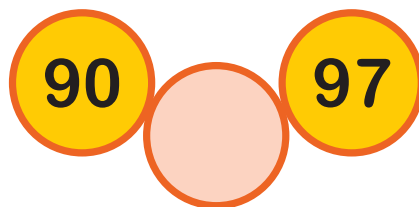
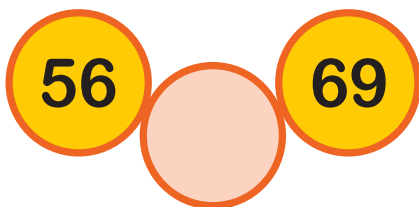
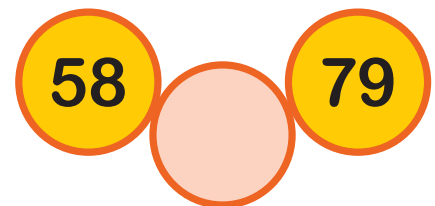
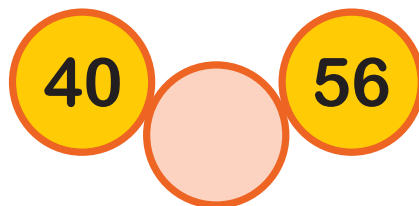
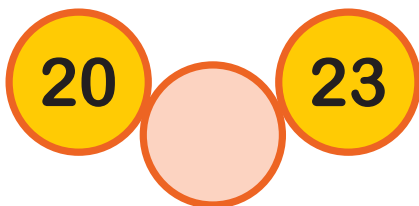
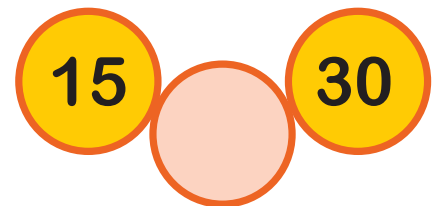
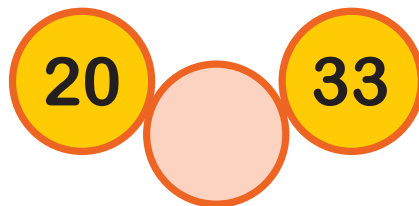
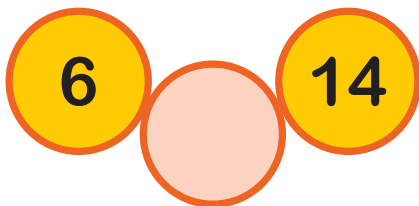


?Activity :

Count and compare the numbers of objects and write the greater than (>) sign in the given boxes.

Compare the numbers and write the less than (<), sign in the given boxes :



Equals To

The symbol equals to '=' shows that whatever is on the left of the sign is exactly the same value as whatever is on the right of the sign.



$$8 = 8$$



Here 8 Cats are equals to Cats.

Here are some other examples of Equals too.



$$3 = 3$$



Here 3 Pancakes are equals to 3 Cherryies.



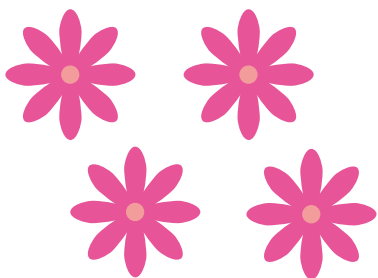
$$9 = 9$$



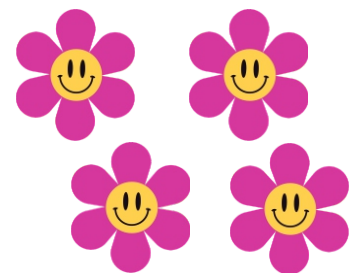
Here 9 Vase are equals to 9 Gifts.


? Activity :

Count and compare the numbers of objects and write the Equals to (=) sign in the given boxes.



--	--	--



 Compare the numbers and write the greater than (>), less than (<), or equals to (=) sign in the given boxes :

22 22

36 16

27 77

87 97

14 54

19 19

90 90

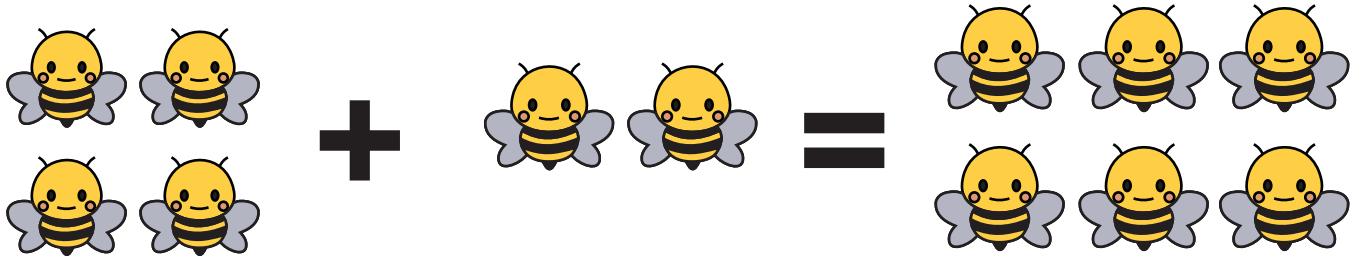
78 48

11 30



21 Addition

Addition mean's 'to add more'. Plus (+) sign is used for addition of numbers or objects.



There are **4** honey bees.

More **2** honey bees are came.

There are altogether **6** honey bees.

Mathematically, we write it as : horizontally, **4 + 2 = 6**

or vertically,

It is read as, **four** plus **two** is equal to **six**.

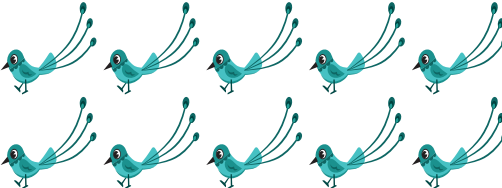
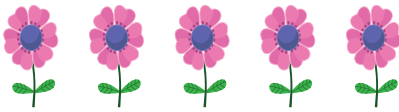
(+) is the sign of **Addition**.

(=) is the sign of **equal** to.

	4
+	2
<hr/>	
	6

Here are some other examples of additions.

	+		=	9
5		4		

	+		=	14
10		4		



Activity : Count, write and **ADD** the number in the boxes.

1.

2.

3.

4.



Vertical Addition by Drawing Lines (Two numbers) :

Step 1 : Write the numbers in vertical column.

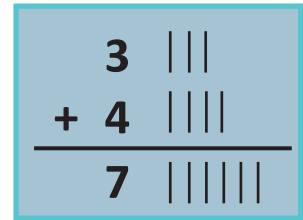
Step 2 : Draw 3 standing lines.



Step 3 : Draw 4 more standing lines.



OR



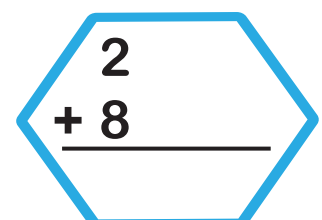
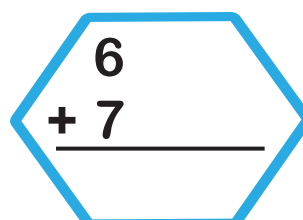
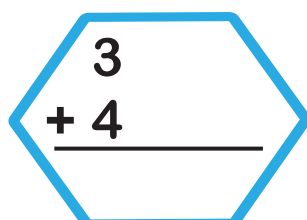
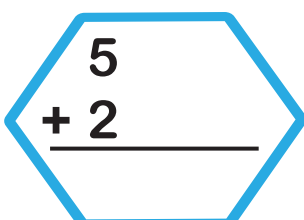
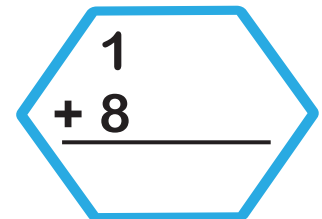
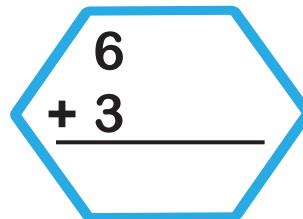
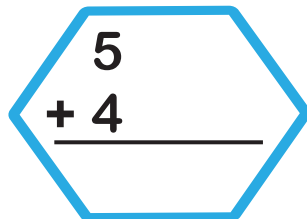
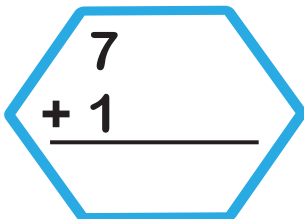
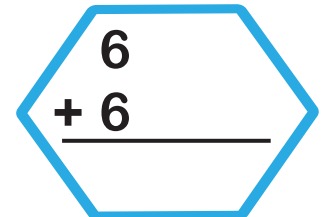
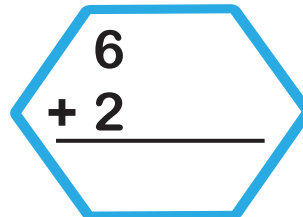
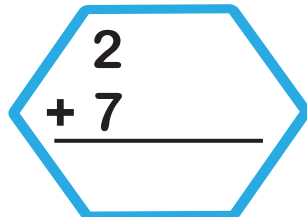
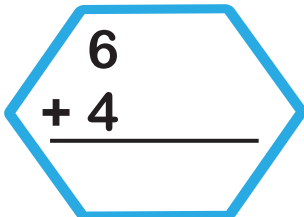
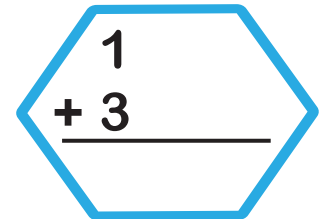
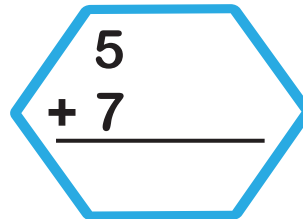
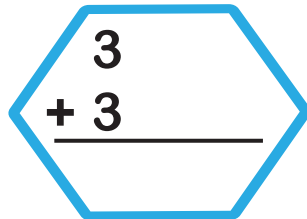
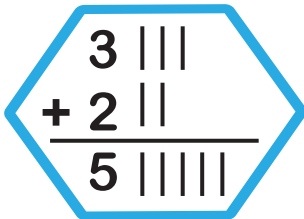
Step 4 : Now count the total number of lines.

There are 7 lines in all.

So, 3 and 4 together makes 7.



Add the following numbers by drawing lines, one has been done for you.





22 Substraction

Substraction mean's 'to take away'. minus (-) sign is used for subtraction of numbers or objects.

Substraction by cutting things :

There are 6 Donuts. I ate 2 Donuts. Now I have 4 Donuts left.

Mathematically , we write it as : Horizontally, $4 - 1 = 3$

or vertically,

It is read as, **four** minus **one** is equal to **three**.

(-) is the sign of subtraction.

(=) is the sign of **equal** to.

4
- 1

3

Here are some other examples of Less than.

5 - 2 = 3

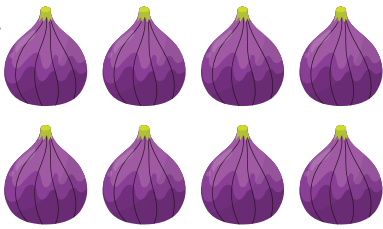
4 - 2 = 1



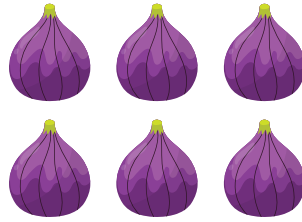
Activity :

Count, write and Subtract the number in the boxes.

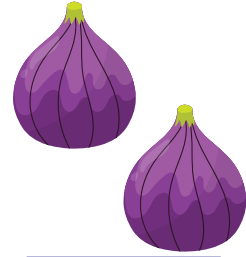
1.



-



=



2.



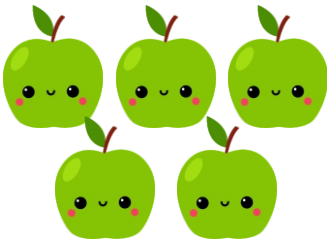
-



=



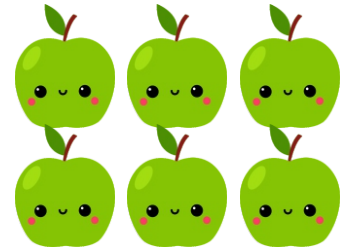
3.



-



=



4.



-



=



Date : .../.../...

Teacher's Sign :



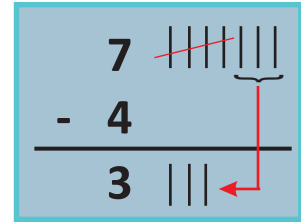
Vertical Subtraction by Drawing Lines (Two numbers) :

Step 1 : Write the numbers in vertical column.

Step 2 : Draw 7 standing lines.



OR



Step 3 : Now cut 4 lines out of 7 lines.



Step 4 : Now count the remaining number of lines.

There are 3 lines.

So, When we subtract 4 lines from 7 lines we get 3 lines.



Subtract the following numbers by drawing lines, one has been done for you.

$4 - 1 = 3$

$7 - 2 = \square$

$6 - 2 = \square$

$5 - 1 = \square$

$9 - 4 = \square$

$8 - 4 = \square$

$5 - 3 = \square$

$2 - 1 = \square$

$10 - 5 = \square$

$7 - 3 = \square$



23

Days and Months

Read and Say : There are 7 DAYS in a Week.

M **O** **N** **D** **A** **Y**
T **U** **E** **S** **D** **A** **Y**
W **E** **D** **N** **E** **S** **D** **A** **Y**
T **H** **U** **R** **S** **D** **A** **Y**
F **R** **I** **D** **A** **Y**
S **A** **T** **U** **R** **D** **A** **Y**

Read and Say : There are 12 MONTHS in One Year.

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



Activity :

Uncramble the names of the Days In a Week.

1. A D N M O Y

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

2. Y A D I R F

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

3. U E S D Y A T

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

4. N U S Y A D

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

5. A T U Y A D R S

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○



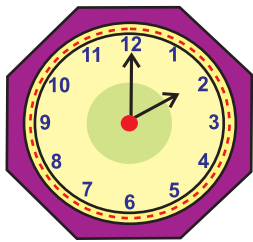
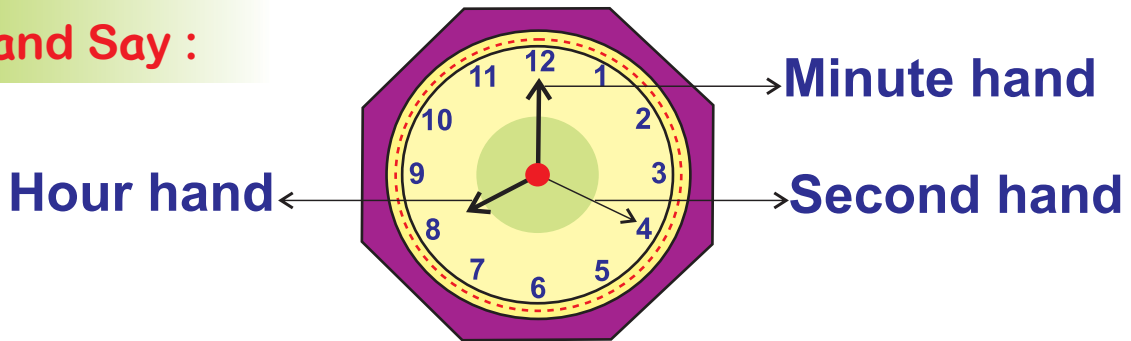
What is your Birthday month ?

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

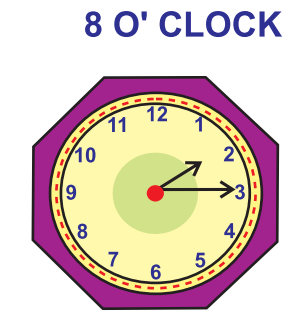


24 Time

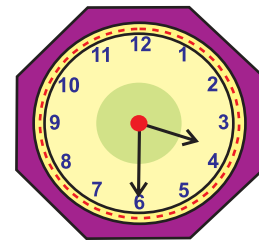
Read and Say :



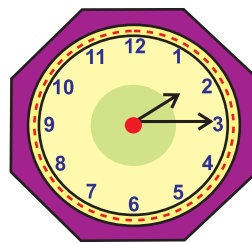
2 O' CLOCK



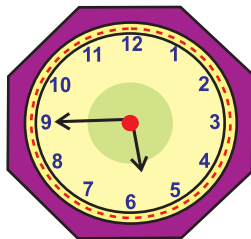
8 O' CLOCK



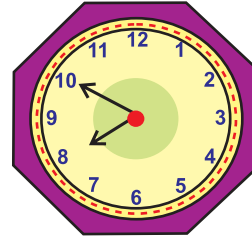
HALF PAST THREE



QUARTER PAST TWO

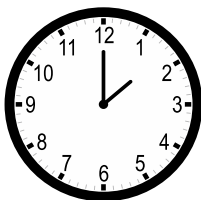


QUARTER TO SIX

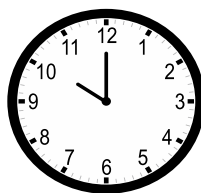


TEN MINUTES TO EIGHT

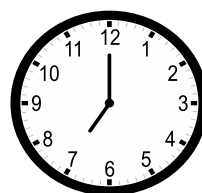
? Activity : What time is it :



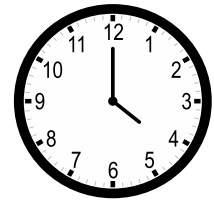
O' Clock



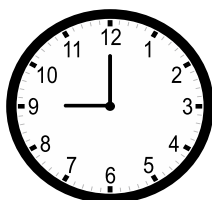
O' Clock



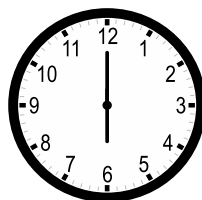
O' Clock



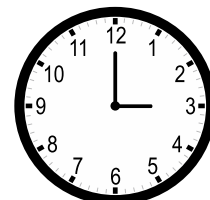
O' Clock



O' Clock



O' Clock



O' Clock

Date :/..../....

Remark :



25 Money

Our currency help us to buy anything.





बेटी बचाओ



बेटी पढ़ाओ

KEEP YOUR CITY



CLEAN & GREEN



Google Play



TIMELY PUBLICATIONS

**Near Naik Wada, Naik Road,
Mahal, Nagpur. 440032**

E-mail : timelypublications@gmail.com

www.timelypublication.com

- **Book Design By** : Shivali A. Puri
- **Printed by** : Sanjay Offset, New Shukrawari, Nagpur.
- **Revised Edition** : 2026

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All Books are Available at :

• Mumbai • Ahmadabad • Hyderabad • Delhi • Bhopal.

ISBN 978-93-87379-17-6



9 789387 379176

₹ 199.00