

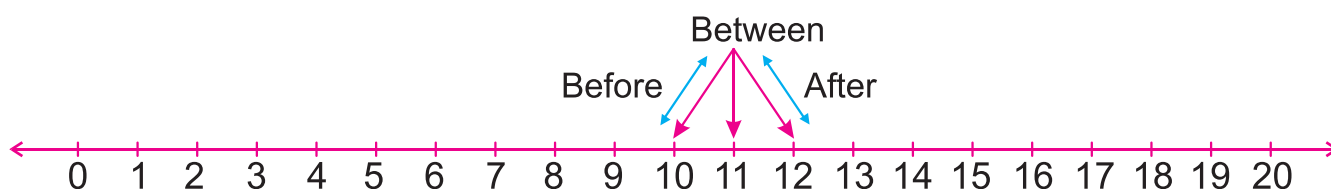


Properties of Numbers

Before, Between and After ●

Children, if the numbers are written in sequence, then there is one number **before** every number and one **after** it.

Look at the given numbers on the number line.



Example :

Children, numbers from 0 to 20 are written on the number line given above. We consider a number, say 11 on it. We observe that :

11 comes just **before** 12.

11 comes **between** 10 and 12.

12 comes just **after** 11.



Exercise 3.1


Write the number that will come :

After		After		Before		Before		Between		
7	<input type="text"/>	14	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5	<input type="text"/>	9	4	<input type="text"/>	6
13	<input type="text"/>	16	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	29	<input type="text"/>	12	28	<input type="text"/>	30
28	<input type="text"/>	51	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	42	<input type="text"/>	20	36	<input type="text"/>	38
30	<input type="text"/>	56	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	46	<input type="text"/>	48	49	<input type="text"/>	51
42	<input type="text"/>	77	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	58	<input type="text"/>	71	70	<input type="text"/>	72
68	<input type="text"/>	89	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	90	<input type="text"/>	88	95	<input type="text"/>	97


Comparison of One-Digit Numbers ●

Greater than

Look and learn :



5 is greater than 3



5 > 3


Diagram illustrating the greater than symbol (>). The symbol is a triangle pointing to the right. The number 5 is placed to the left of the open end, and the number 3 is placed to the right of the closed end.

Hence, 5 is greater than 3, i.e. $5 > 3$


Remember The greater number is always kept towards the open end.

Less than

Look and learn :



6 is lesser than 8



6 < 8


Diagram illustrating the less than symbol (<). The symbol is a triangle pointing to the left. The number 6 is placed to the left of the closed end, and the number 8 is placed to the right of the open end.

Hence, 6 is less than 8, i.e. $6 < 8$


Remember The lesser number is always kept towards the closed end.

Equal to

Look and learn :



Both are equal.
4 is equal to 4.



4 = 4

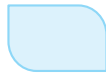
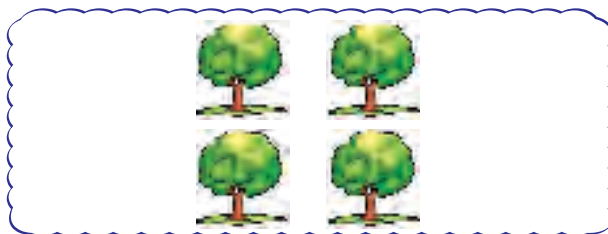
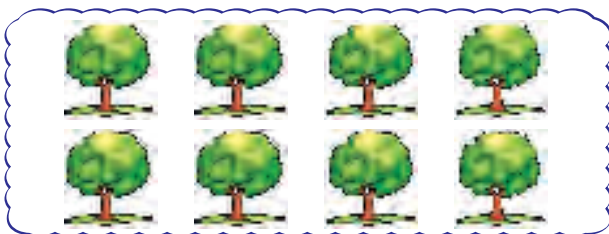
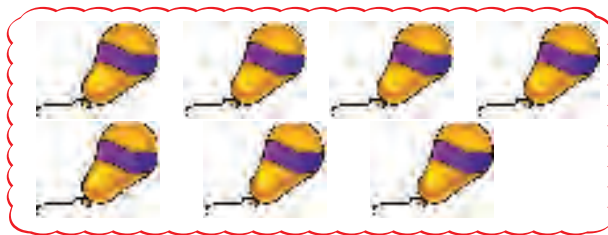
Diagram illustrating the equal to symbol (=). Two vertical lines of four dots each are connected by a horizontal line.

Hence, 4 is equal to 4, i.e. $4 = 4$



Exercise 3.2

1. Count the objects in the given pictures and put $>$, $<$ or $=$ symbols :



2. Put $>$, $<$ or $=$ between the given numbers :

4	○	7
9	○	7
2	○	4
6	○	2
9	○	4
8	○	8

7	○	3
5	○	4
7	○	7
2	○	9
3	○	5
7	○	7

5	○	5
6	○	6
2	○	3
4	○	9
2	○	5
6	○	6

Comparison of Two-Digit Numbers ●

Children, numbers from 10 to 99 are called two-digit numbers. The number on the right is called the **ones** while the number on the left is called the **tens**, such as :



Rule 1 : The number with more digits is greater than the number with lesser digits, for example :

15 and 6 \rightarrow $15 > 6$ or $6 < 15$

Rule 2 : If the digits, at ones place of both the numbers are equal, then the number with the greater digit at tens place will be greater, for example :

45 and 35 \rightarrow $45 > 35$ or $35 < 45$

Rule 3 : If the digits at tens place of both the numbers are equal, then the number with the greater digit at ones place will be greater, for example :

89 and 87 \rightarrow $89 > 87$ or $87 < 89$

Rule 4 : If the digits at tens and ones place of both the numbers are equal, then both the numbers are equal, for example :

53 and 53 \rightarrow $53 = 53$



Exercise 3.3

1. Put $>$, $<$ or $=$ between the given numbers :

24	○	28
37	○	33
14	○	9
23	○	26
33	○	35
40	○	52
60	○	50

23	○	13
33	○	16
81	○	18
19	○	19
51	○	66
89	○	18
46	○	43

29	○	38
13	○	23
42	○	32
49	○	79
15	○	20
53	○	23
90	○	88

2. Encircle the biggest number in the given numbers :

21, 26, 17, 12, 8

51, 99, 77, 95, 80

49, 53, 41, 36, 20

94, 70, 82, 26, 48

10, 18, 15, 13, 12

48, 38, 56, 28, 23

61, 31, 37, 56, 49

46, 20, 26, 46, 9

72, 91, 88, 62, 54

66, 78, 52, 85, 99

3. Encircle the smallest number in the given numbers :

84, 49, 91, 92, 78

78, 92, 93, 48, 59

61, 71, 11, 21, 29

94, 40, 48, 29, 9

28, 44, 26, 14, 84

66, 28, 46, 49, 92

59, 87, 70, 65, 85

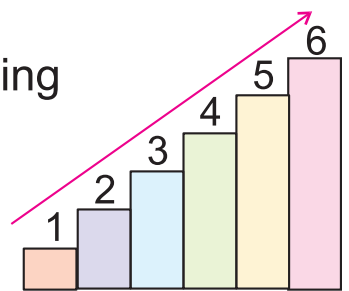
57, 99, 77, 95, 47

77, 85, 90, 98, 46

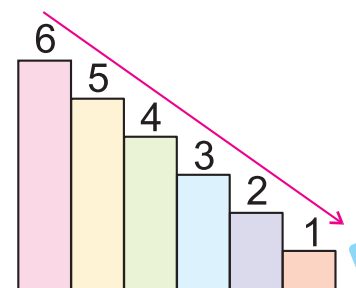
56, 78, 85, 69, 92

Ascending and Descending Order ●

Ascending Order : Putting the numbers in increasing order, starting from the smallest to the biggest number is called **ascending order**, for example : 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, ..., etc.



Descending Order : Putting the numbers in decreasing order, starting from the biggest to the smallest number is called **descending order**, for example : 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, ..., etc.





Exercise 3.4

1. Write the given numbers in ascending order :

69, 45, 68, 53, 74, 13

13 45 53 68 69 74

56, 74, 68, 43, 78, 58

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

69, 28, 53, 35, 16, 61

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

25, 52, 36, 63, 26, 65

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

64, 19, 56, 24, 28, 33

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

78, 23, 63, 16, 53, 44

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

46, 47, 44, 50, 69, 28

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

66, 55, 50, 48, 16, 36

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

2. Write the given numbers in descending order :

24, 16, 76, 67, 25, 52

76 67 52 25 24 16

36, 63, 17, 19, 25, 43

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

34, 45, 35, 53, 45, 54

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

40, 59, 19, 20, 35, 53

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

26, 48, 19, 37, 55, 42

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

36, 78, 24, 55, 19, 63

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

61, 77, 27, 31, 37, 46

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

20, 30, 42, 52, 79, 95

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○