Lesson 2

Three-Digit Numbers

Reading and Writing of Three-Digit Numbers

Children, you have read about ones and tens in the previous class. You know that :

- Smallest one-digit number = 1.
- Smallest two-digit number = 10.
- Biggest one-digit number = 9.
- Biggest two-digit number = 99.

In this way, there are ten one-digit numbers : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The numbers which follow from 10, 11, 12, ... up to 99 are two-digit numbers.

Observe, read and consider :

10 ones

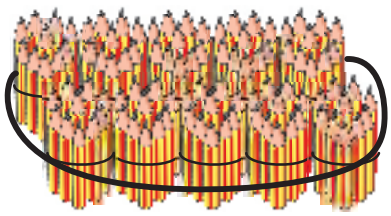
or

1 ten

i.e. ten ones make 1 ten.

10 tens

or



1 hundred

i.e. ten tens make 1 hundred.

So,

- 1 hundred = 10 tens = 100 ones

- Smallest three-digit number = 100
- Biggest three-digit number = 999

Let us Know

- In a three-digit number, the first digit from the right is the ones, the second is the tens and the third digit is the hundreds, such as —

375 → 3 hundreds + 7 tens + 5 ones

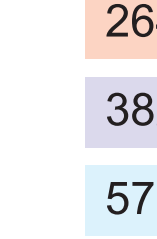
(3 : third digit, 7 : second digit, 5 : first digit)

❖ To read a three-digit number, the digit at hundreds place is read alone, along with the word hundred. Rest two digits are read as two-digit numbers, such as —

478 — (4) hundreds + (7) tens + (8) ones — read as — Four hundred seventy eight

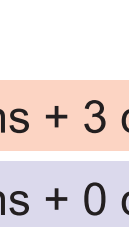
Now, read the following numbers :

185 = One hundred eighty five = 1 hundreds + 8 tens + 5 ones	595 = Five hundred ninety five = 5 hundreds + 9 tens + 5 ones
201 = Two hundred one = 2 hundreds + 0 tens + 1 ones	726 = Seven hundred twenty six = 7 hundreds + 2 tens + 6 ones



Teacher's Corner

Let the students practise the numbers from 101 to 999 in the same manner.



Exercise 2.1

1. Fill in the blanks :

264 = ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

382 = ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

576 = ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

789 = ☐ hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ ones

2. Write in figures :

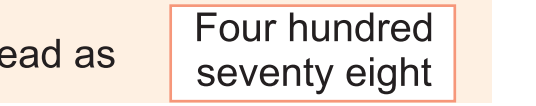
1 hundreds + 4 tens + 3 ones = ☐

3 hundreds + 7 tens + 0 ones = ☐

4 hundreds + 3 tens + 8 ones = ☐

2 hundreds + 4 tens + 6 ones = ☐

8 hundreds + 0 tens + 9 ones = ☐



3. Read aloud and write the numbers from 101 to 300 :

101									110
	112							119	
		123					128		
			134			137			
				145	146				
				155	156				
			164			167			
		173					178		
	182							189	
191									200
201									210
	212							219	
		223					228		
			234			237			
				245	246				
				255	256				
			264			267			
		273					278		
	282							289	
291									300

4. Write the figures :

Two hundred twenty six =		Three hundred sixty nine =	
Four hundred ninety two =		Six hundred seventy nine =	
Seven hundred ninety nine =		Eight hundred eighty nine =	
Nine hundred seventeen =		Nine hundred seventy three =	

Five hundred fifty one =

5. Write the words :

119	_____	207	_____	332	_____
389	_____	439	_____	596	_____
794	_____	811	_____	999	_____

6. Write reverse counting from 400 to 301 :

400									391
	389							382	
		378					373		
			367			364			
				356	355				
				346	345				
			337			334			
		328					323		
	319							312	
310									301

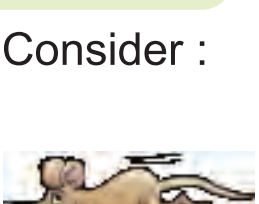
7. Write the numbers from left to right in sequence :

218										
530										
945										

Before, Between and After

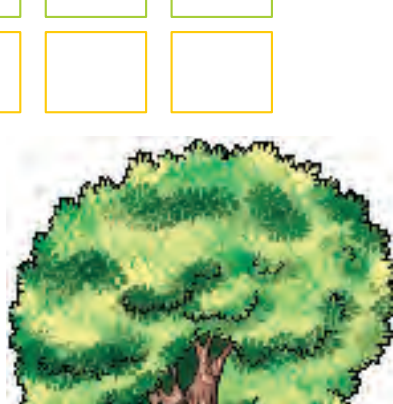
Observe, Read and Consider :

Before

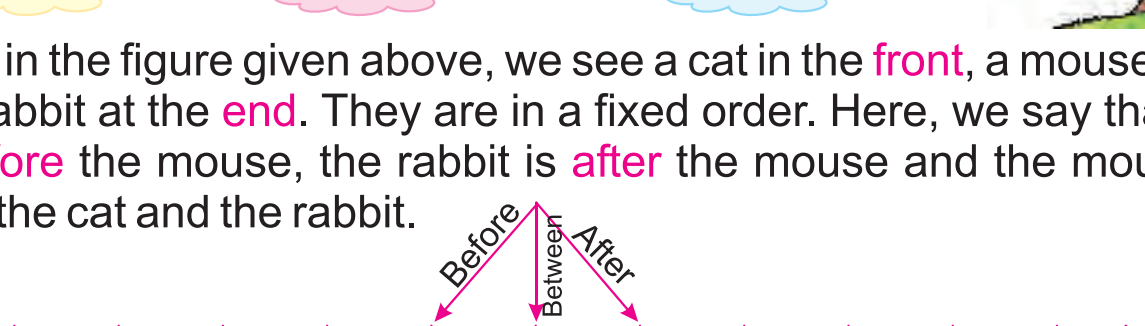


Between

After



Children, in the figure given above, we see a cat in the front, a mouse after it and a rabbit at the end. They are in a fixed order. Here, we say that the cat is before the mouse, the rabbit is after the mouse and the mouse is between the cat and the rabbit.



Observe :

Children, here 104 is before 105 and 106 is after 105. In the same way, 105 is between 104 and 106.

Exercise 2.2

Write the numbers :

After		Before		Between		
118			219	136		138
721			492	459		461
526			790	799		801
212			345	987		989
694			819	448		450
808			501	226		228
474			929	333		335
781			789	504		506

Teacher's Corner

Explain to the students that the number which comes before is called the predecessor, the number in between is called the intermediate number and the number that comes after is called the successor.

Place Value

The value of a digit according to its place in a number is called its place value.

- If the digit is at ones place, that will be its place value.
- If the digit is at tens place, its place value will be the number of tens.
- If the digit is at hundreds place, it place value will be the number of hundreds.

Example : Find the place value of each digit in the number 678.

Solution : 6 7 8

Place value of 8 = 8 ones = 8 × 1 = 8

Place value of 7 = 7 tens = 7 × 10 = 70

Place value of 6 = 6 hundreds = 6 × 100 = 600

Exercise 2.3

1. Write the place value of the encircled digits :

4 (2) 5	2 tens	(7) 9 5		2 3 (6)		(9) 5 6	
8 2 (1)		3 (2) 9		(6) 4 7		6 8 (5)	

2. Write the place value of each digit :

5 9 6 → 6, 90, 500	7 2 8 →	3 5 6 →	9 7 5 →

3. Tick (✓) the correct place value of the encircled digit :

(1) 1 8 — 100+10+8	2 4 (0) — 200+40+0	6 7 (9) — 600+70+9
5 3 (5) — 500+30+5	(3) 6 4 — 300+60+4	8 (9) 9 — 800+90+9

Expanded Form of Numbers

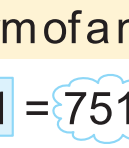
Writing the digits of a number as the sum of their place values is called the expanded form of that number.

Example : (344) = 300 + 40 + 4 or 3 hundreds + 4 tens + 4 ones

Short Form of Numbers

Writing the expanded form of a number after addition is called its short form.

Example : 700 + 50 + 1 = (751) or 7 hundred + 5 tens + 1 ones = 751



Exercise 2.4

1. Write the expanded form of the given numbers :

584 = 5 + hundreds + 8 tens + 4 + ones → 500 + 80 + 4

615 = ☐ + hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ + ones → ☐

982 = ☐ + hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ + ones → ☐

705 = ☐ + hundreds + ☐ tens + ☐ + ones → ☐

2. Write the short form of the given numbers :

600 + 40 + 3 =	643	5 hundreds + 6 tens + 5 ones =	565
700 + 50 + 8 =		1 hundreds + 4 tens + 1 ones =	
900 + 30 + 7 =		3 hundreds + 8 tens + 7 ones =	
800 + 60 + 2 =		9 hundreds + 0 tens + 4 ones =	

Comparison of Numbers

Children, you have learned to compare two-digit numbers in the previous class. In the same way, we can compare three-digit numbers. The first digit on the right is the ones, the second digit is the tens and the third digit is the hundreds. The rules for comparing three-digit numbers are as follows :

Rule 1 : The number with more digits is bigger than the number with less digits, such as :

135 and 89 → 135 > 89 or 89 < 135

Rule 2 : If both the numbers have 3-digits, then the number with the larger digit at the hundreds place is the bigger number, such as :

430 and 278 → 430 > 278 or 278 < 430

Rule 3 : If in both the numbers, the digits at the hundreds place are equal, then the number with the larger digit at the tens place is bigger, such as :

764 and 758 → 764 > 758 or 758 < 764

Rule 4 : If the digits at both the hundreds and the tens places are equal, then the number with the larger digit at the ones place is bigger, such as :

861 and 860 → 861 > 860 or 860 < 861

Remember

First of all, hundreds is compared, then the tens and at last, the ones.

Let us Know

- Symbol of bigger is : >
- Symbol of smaller is : <
- Symbol of equal is : =

Exercise 2.5

1. Put >, < or = in the blanks :

728 ◯ 827	261 ◯ 281	687 ◯ 786
302 ◯ 203	567 ◯ 657	483 ◯ 483
988 ◯ 889	161 ◯ 161	739 ◯ 737
771 ◯ 177	334 ◯ 433	564 ◯ 564

2. Circle the biggest number :

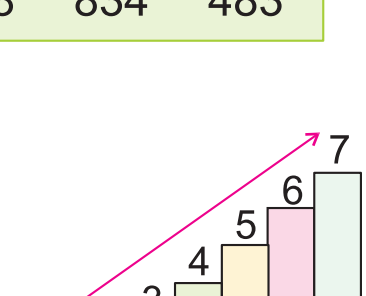
302	203	739	154
611	561	615	701
739	514	829	742
369	963	639	936

3. Circle the smallest number :

341	134	431	314
243	143	234	324
521	501	511	500
384	348	834	483

Ascending and Descending Order

Ascending order : Ascending means to climb up. To write the given numbers in an increasing order, starting from the smallest number to the largest number, is called ascending order.



Example : Write the following numbers in ascending order : 342, 175, 439, 218

Solution : To write the numbers in ascending order, compare the digits at the hundreds places.

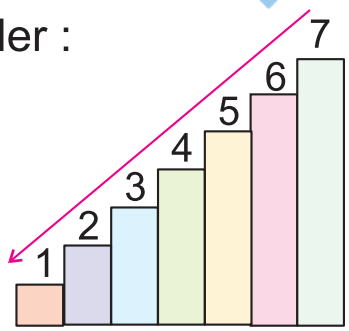
These digits are 3, 1, 4 and 2, i.e. 1 < 2 < 3 < 4

Hence, the numbers in ascending order are → 175 < 218 < 342 < 439

or → 175, 218, 342, 439

Descending Order : Descending means to climb down. To write the given numbers in the decreasing order, starting from the largest number to the smallest number is called descending order.

Example : Write the given numbers in descending order :
105, 915, 819, 737



Solution : To write the given numbers in descending order, compare the digits at the hundreds places.

These digits are 1, 9, 8, 7 or $9 > 8 > 7 > 1$

The numbers in descending order are → 915> 819 > 737 > 105

or → 915, 819, 737, 105

Exercise 2.6

1. Write the given numbers in ascending order :

207, 113, 317, 528	113, 207, 317, 528
850, 731, 612, 510	
110, 411, 611, 311	
997, 335, 822, 252	

2. Write the given numbers in descending order :

110, 114, 118, 220	220, 118, 114, 110
340, 215, 761 654	
835, 927, 157, 385	
574 471, 637, 181	

Predecessor and Successor

Predecessor Number : The number which comes just before a number is called its predecessor, such as : 286 287 199 200

Successor Number : The number which comes just after a number is called its successor, such as : 379 380 648 649

Exercise 2.7

1. Write the predecessors :

824	825
	317
	799
	887
	900

	537
	430
	877
	920
	705

2. Write the successors :

412	413
317	
919	
819	
789	

499	
680	
799	
859	
149	

To Make Smallest and Biggest Numbers

Smallest Number : To make smallest number, the smallest digit is written at hundreds place, the bigger digit at tens place and the biggest digit is written at ones place.

Example : Write the smallest number made from 3, 1 and 5.

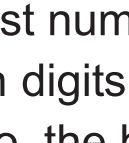
Solution : In the given digits, 1 is the smallest, 3 is bigger and 5 is the biggest. So the smallest number is = 135

Remember
Zero (0) is never kept at the hundreds place.

Biggest Number : To make biggest number, the biggest digit is written at hundreds place, the smaller digit at tens place and the smallest digit is written at ones place.

Example : Write biggest number from the digits 4, 5 and 6.

Solution : In the given digits, 6 is the biggest, 5 is smaller and 4 is the smallest. So, the biggest number is = 654



Exercise 2.8

1. Write smallest number made from the given digits :

4, 7, 2	247
2, 3, 6	

7, 8, 3	
3, 7, 2	

2. Write biggest number made from the given digits :

2, 3, 7	732
6, 3, 5	

4, 0, 5	
7, 8, 5	