LearnYB
Learning of Young Brains

B

Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1–10

Count • Compare • Discover

NEP 2020 based | NCF compliant | CISCE Aligned



Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1–10

NEP 2020 based | NCF compliant | CISCE Aligned

This Book Belongs to

Name: _____

Class: _____ Section: _____

School: _____



Preface

Math Masters — Numbers & Tables 1–10

Mathematics begins with noticing quantities, patterns and relationships in everyday life. Math Masters — Numbers & Tables 1–10 invites children to explore these ideas through pictures, counting, comparison and purposeful practice.

The activities move from concrete examples towards number recognition and simple mathematical thinking. Children look carefully, count objects, recognise shapes and explain what they notice. Repeated practice offers time to become more confident.

Bring the pages to life with familiar objects. Count aloud together, touch one object for each number and compare small groups. Welcome different attempts and help children explain their thinking. Keep each session short, encouraging and enjoyable.

Our aim is to make mathematics approachable and meaningful, helping young learners develop the confidence to notice a pattern, try an idea and solve a small challenge.



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Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1–10



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Chapter - 1

Comparison

Big and Small

Look and Learn



Elephant says: “I am big.”
Squirrel says: “I am small.”

Read Time:

- This elephant is big.
- This squirrel is small.

Tick the big things :

Size Sort: Big vs. Small

A.	 ☐	 ☐
B.	 ☐	 ☐
C.	 ☐	 ☐
D.	 ☐	 ☐
E.	 ☐	 ☐

Long and Short

Look at two animals!



Giraffe has a long neck.
Rabbit has a short neck.

Read Time:

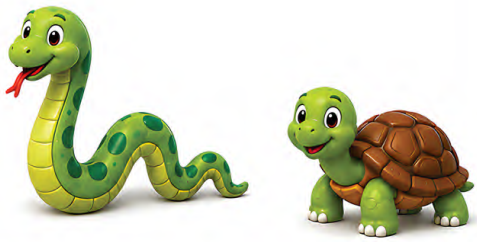
- The giraffe's neck is long.
- The rabbit's neck is short.

Put a circle around Long things

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.



Hands-On



Heavy and Light

Lift and Feel
Try lifting two things.

Which is easy?
Which is hard?



Stone



Leaf

Read Time:

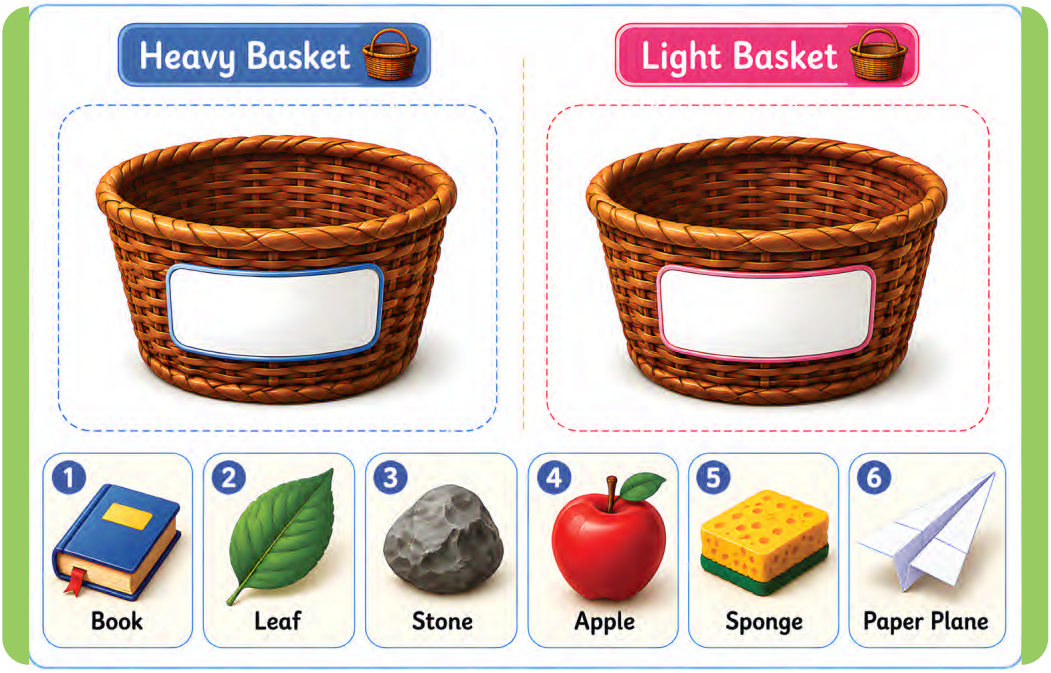
- Stone is heavy.
- Leaf is light.

- Mark ✓ for the light object.
- Mark ✗ for the heavy object.



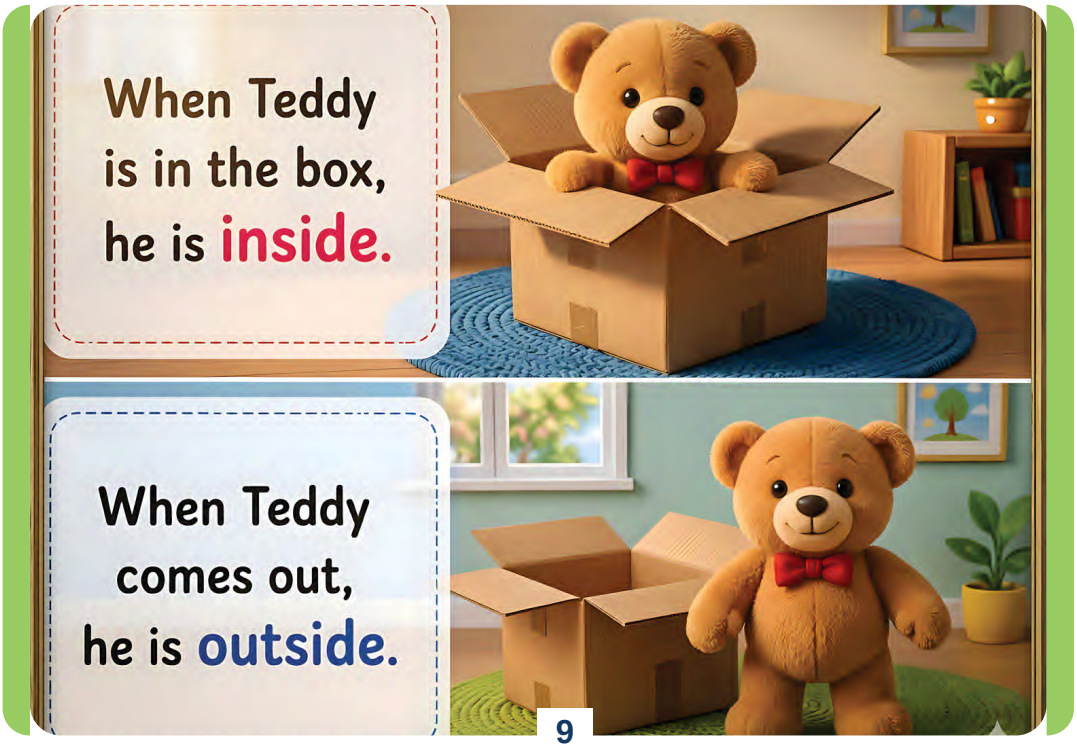
Pick and Sort

Put in the correct basket:



Inside and Outside

Teddy Goes Exploring
Teddy is on a little adventure today.
He climbs into a box, comes out, and plays again.



Near and Far



One sunny morning, Ria went to the park with her mother.
She saw many beautiful things around her.

A colourful butterfly was flying close to Ria.
High up in the sky, she saw a white cloud far away.

Some things are near us.
Some things are far from us.

Butterfly – Near
Clouds – Far

Near and Far

See what is near and what is far.













Tick the things that are near













One and Many

Let's Count Together
One day, Mia went to the garden.
She saw one butterfly sitting on a flower.
Then she looked around and saw many butterflies flying in the sky.

Sometimes there is one thing.
Sometimes there are many things.

One

One butterfly



Many

Many butterflies

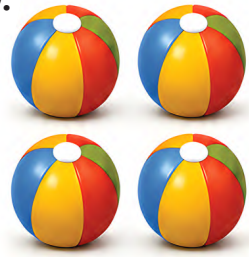


Write O for one and M for many.

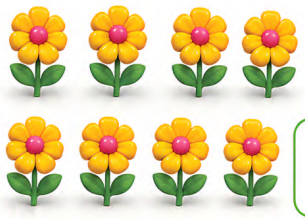
A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

E. 

F. 

G. 

H. 



Go to https://admin.eduflier.com/web, click the Maths section, and complete the assessment.



Chapter - 2

Zero

Meet Zero

One day Bunny had 3 carrots.
He ate them all.
Now Bunny has nothing left.
0 carrots
That is called Zero.



Read Time:

- Zero means nothing.
- Zero means empty.

Let’s look into few more examples:



Riya had many balloons.
All the balloons flew high into the sky.
Now Riya has nothing left.
0 balloons
That is called Zero.



There are 3 jars on the table.
The first jar has some toffees.
The second jar also has some toffees.
The third jar has nothing inside.It is empty.
0 toffees

Zero Shape



Zero looks like a round egg. 0
Trace with your finger in the air.
Draw a big 0 on paper.
Round and round goes Zero!

Circle the Jars with zero objects:



Chapter - 3

Learning Numbers From 1–10

Welcome to Number World!



One sunny morning, Bunny went for a walk.
On the way, Bunny saw many things to count.

1 little bird
3 yellow flowers
4 pretty butterflies
5 shining stars

Bunny smiled and said:
“Numbers are everywhere!”
We use numbers to count things.

Let Us Learn Numbers (1 to 10)

Trace and write the numbers 1 to 10.

One	1				
Two	2				
Three	3				
Four	4				
Five	5				
Six	6				
Seven	7				
Eight	8				
Nine	9				
Ten	10				

A. Count the number of objects and circle the correct number:

a.



2 3 5

b.



4 2 1

c.



2 5 6

d.



5 3 7

e.



6 4 8

f.



8 7 6

g.



9 8 7

h.



10 8 9

B. Write the number with its number names:

Number	Number Name
Six	
Two	
Nine	
Four	
Ten	
Seven	
Eight	

C. Fill the Missing Number

a. _____ 3 4

b. 2 _____ 4

c. 1 _____ 3

d. _____ 6 7

e. 5 _____ 7

f. 4 _____ 6

g. 7 _____ 9

h. _____ 9 10

i. 8 _____ 10

Chapter - 4

Learn Numbers from 11 to 30

Trace and write the numbers 11 to 20.

Eleven	11				
Twelve	12				
Thirteen	13				
Fourteen	14				
Fifteen	15				
Sixteen	16				
Seventeen	17				
Eighteen	18				
Nineteen	19				
Twenty	20				

Numbers from 21 to 30

Trace and write the numbers 21 to 30.

Twenty-One	21				
Twenty-Two	22				
Twenty-Three	23				
Twenty-Four	24				
Twenty-Five	25				
Twenty-Six	26				
Twenty-Seven	27				
Twenty-Eight	28				
Twenty-Nine	29				
Thirty	30				

A. Circle the correct number names:

17	Seventeen	Seventy	Seven
12	Ten	Twelve	Twenty
19	Ninety	Nineteen	Nine
15	Fifty	Fifteen	Five
11	Eleven	Seven	Seventeen
20	Ten	Twenty	Two
13	Thirteen	Thirty	Three
18	Eighty	Eight	Eighteen
14	Forty	Fourteen	Fifteen
16	Sixteen	Sixty	Six

Chapter - 5

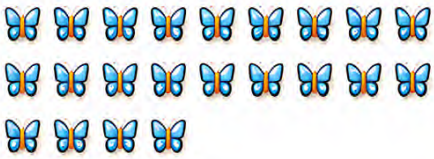
Number from (31 to 50)

Trace and write the numbers 31 to 40.

Thirty-One	31				
Thirty-Two	32				
Thirty-Three	33				
Thirty-Four	34				
Thirty-Five	35				
Thirty-Six	36				
Thirty-Seven	37				
Thirty-Eight	38				
Thirty-Nine	39				
Forty	40				

A. Count the number of objects and write their number names:

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 

g. 

h. 

i. 

j. 

Numbers from 41 to 50

Trace and write the numbers 41 to 50.

Forty-One	41				
Forty-Two	42				
Forty-Three	43				
Forty-Four	44				
Forty-Five	45				
Forty-Six	46				
Forty-Seven	47				
Forty-Eight	48				
Forty-Nine	49				
Fifty	50				

A. Circle the correct number name for each number:

a. 40 

Four | Fourteen | Forty

b. 41 

Forty-ten | Forty-one | Four-one

c. 42 

Forty-two | Forty - six | Twenty-two

d. 43 

Thirty-three | Forty-three | Forty-thirteen

e. 44 

Forty-fourty | Four-four | Forty-four

f. 45 

Forty-five | Fifty-four | Forty-five

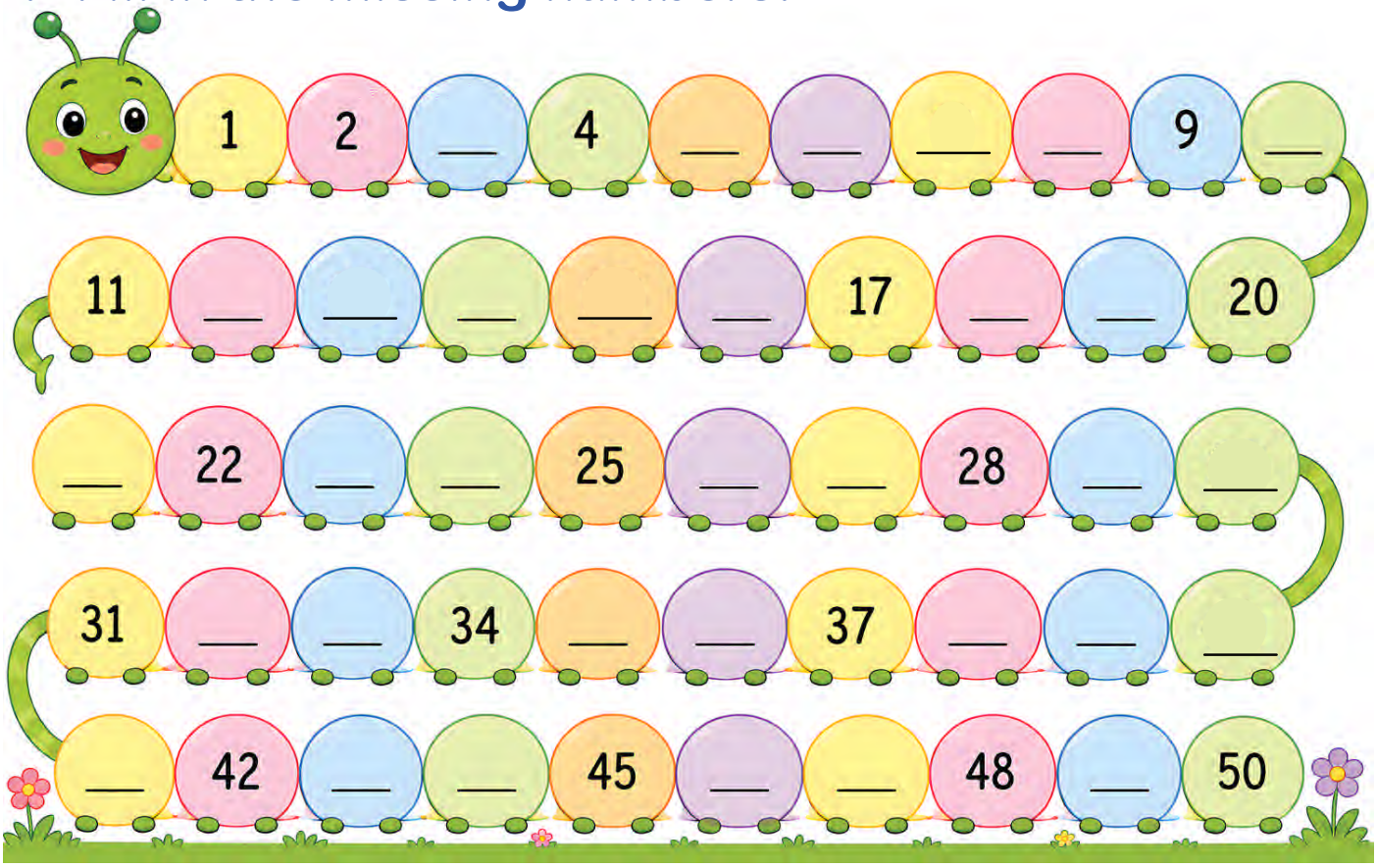
g. 46 

Forty-six | Sixty-four | Forty - two

h. 50 

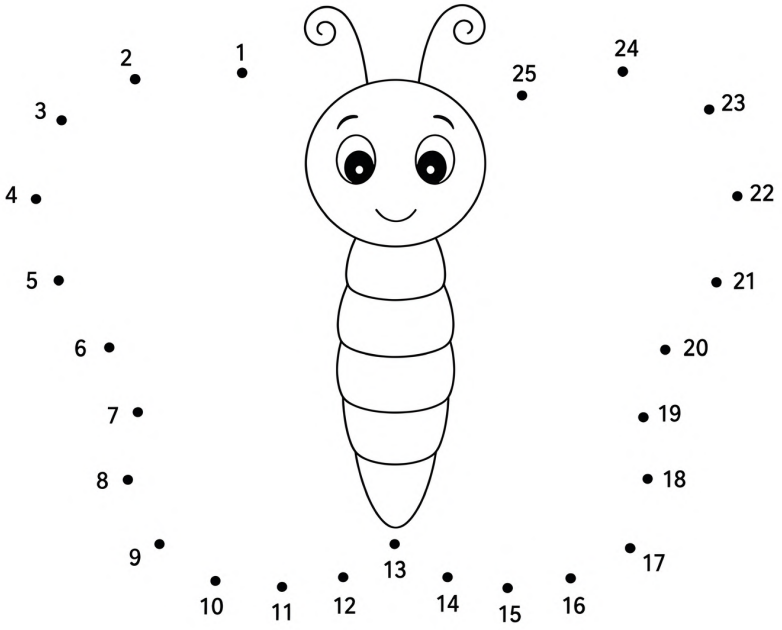
Fifteen | Five-zero | Fifty

B. Fill in the missing numbers:



Coloring Fun

Help the butterfly fly! Join the dots to make its wings and colour it beautifully.



Chapter - 6

Learn Numbers from 51 to 100

Let's Count Higher!



One bright morning, Bunny went to the fair.
At the fair, Bunny saw many wonderful things.
51 little birds sitting on a tree
60 colorful balloons flying in the sky
75 juicy apples in a fruit basket
88 pretty flowers in a garden

Bunny smiled and said,
"Wow! Numbers can go even bigger!"

We already know numbers up to 50.
Now let us learn 51 to 100.

Meet the New Numbers

We already know numbers up to 50.
Now it is time to count beyond 50!



And at last we reach a big number — 100!
These are called big numbers.
We use big numbers when we count many things.

Look Around

A basket may have 52 mangoes
A garden may have 75 flowers
A big jar may hold 100 candies

Read Time:

Big numbers help us count more and more things.
Count ahead, count some more—
Big numbers open a counting door!

Number Families

We can read big numbers by learning their names in small groups. Come, let us learn them!



Fifty-One	51	Sixty-One	61
Fifty-Two	52	Sixty-Two	62
Fifty-Three	53	Sixty-Three	63
Fifty-Four	54	Sixty-Four	64
Fifty-Five	55	Sixty-Five	65
Fifty-Six	56	Sixty-Six	66
Fifty-Seven	57	Sixty-Seven	67
Fifty-Eight	58	Sixty-Eight	68
Fifty-Nine	59	Sixty-Nine	69
Sixty	60	Seventy	70

Write the missing numbers.

- ____ 52 ____
- ____ 58 ____
- ____ 61 ____
- ____ 67 ____

Write the before numbers.

- ____ 52
- ____ 55
- ____ 60
- ____ 64
- ____ 68
- ____ 69

Write the after numbers.

- 51 ____
- 54 ____
- 59 ____
- 62 ____
- 66 ____
- 68 ____

Circle the Correct Number

- Fifty-two - 52 / 25 / 62
- Fifty-eight - 85 / 58 / 68
- Sixty - 60 / 16 / 50
- Sixty-three - 36 / 63 / 53
- Sixty-seven - 76 / 67 / 57
- Sixty-nine - 69 / 96 / 59

Write the Number

- Fifty-one _____
- Fifty-six _____
- Fifty-nine _____
- Sixty-two _____
- Sixty-five _____
- Sixty-nine _____

Number Train

Fill the empty boxes of the train with correct numbers:





Trace the numbers 71 to 90.



Seventy-One	71	Eighty-One	81
Seventy-Two	72	Eighty-Two	82
Seventy-Three	73	Eighty-Three	83
Seventy-Four	74	Eighty-Four	84
Seventy-Five	75	Eighty-Five	85
Seventy-Six	76	Eighty-Six	86
Seventy-Seven	77	Eighty-Seven	87
Seventy-Eight	78	Eighty-Eight	88
Seventy-Nine	79	Eighty-Nine	69
Eighty	80	Ninety	90

Trace and write the numbers 91 to 100.

Ninety-One	91				
Ninety-Two	92				
Ninety-Three	93				
Ninety-Four	94				
Ninety-Five	95				
Ninety-Six	96				
Ninety-Seven	97				
Ninety-Eight	98				
Ninety-Nine	99				
One Hundred	100				

★ Draw a line to match. ★

70	Eighty-three
74	Seventy-four
79	Seventy-nine
83	Seventy
86	Eighty-nine
89	Eighty-six

Big Number – 100

100 – One Hundred
Read
100 is a very big number!



a.	Ninety-two →	92	29	82
b.	Ninety-seven →	79	97	87
c.	Ninety-nine →	99	89	90
d.	One Hundred →	100	10	101
e.	Ninety-one →	100	91	19
f.	Ninety-eight →	98	89	9

Chapter - 7

Before and After Numbers

Numbers come in an order.
The number that comes just before a number is called the before number.
The number that comes just after a number is called the after number.



Let Us Learn

Number Before

Look at the number line:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
The number that comes just before 5 is 4.
4 --- 5
So, 4 comes before 5.

Number After

The number that comes just after 5 is 6.
5 --- 6
So, 6 comes after 5.

Number Between

The number that comes in the middle of two numbers is called the between number.
Example:
4, 5, 6
5 comes between 4 and 6.

Practice Time

Write the number that comes before.

a. ____ , 2

b. ____ , 4

c. ____ , 6

d. ____ , 8

e. ____ , 10

Write the number that comes after.

a. 1 , ____

b. 3 , ____

c. 5 , ____

d. 7 , ____

e. 9 , ____

Write the number that comes between.

a. 1 , ____ , 3

b. 2 , ____ , 4

c. 4 , ____ , 6

d. 6 , ____ , 8

Circle the correct answer.

a. 

Which number comes before 5?

4 2 6

b. 

Which number comes after 6?

5 7 8

c. 

Which number comes between 3 and 5?

2 4 6

d. 

Which number comes between 7 and 9?

6 10 8

Chapter - 8

Number Comparison and Order

Let Us Compare Numbers

Numbers can be big or small.
We can also arrange numbers in order.Learning this helps us count better and understand numbers easily.
Let us learn!



What is Smaller and Bigger Numbers?

A bigger number means a number that has more value.
A smaller number means a number that has less value.

Example:

Look at these numbers:
6 and 9
Which is bigger?
Since 9 comes after 6, 9 is bigger and 6 is smaller.
9 is bigger than 6

Another Example:

23 and 41
Count forward:
23 - 24 - 25 - ... - 41
41 comes later.
So: 41 is bigger than 23

Can you tell?

Ria has 5 chocolates and her brother Aman has 8 chocolates.
Who has more chocolates?
Since 8 is more than 5,
8 is bigger
So, Aman has more chocolates

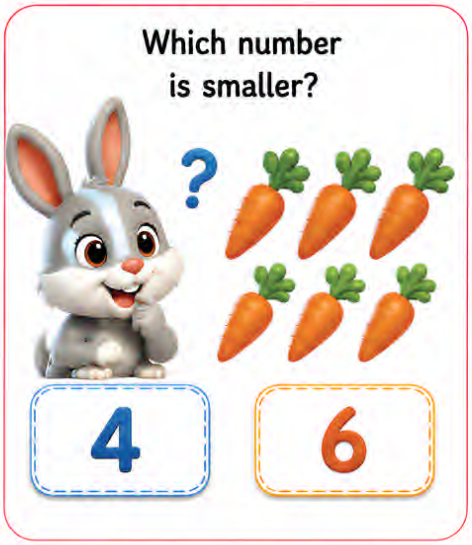


Remember:

Number that comes first = Smaller number
Number that comes after = Bigger number

A. Circle the smaller number:

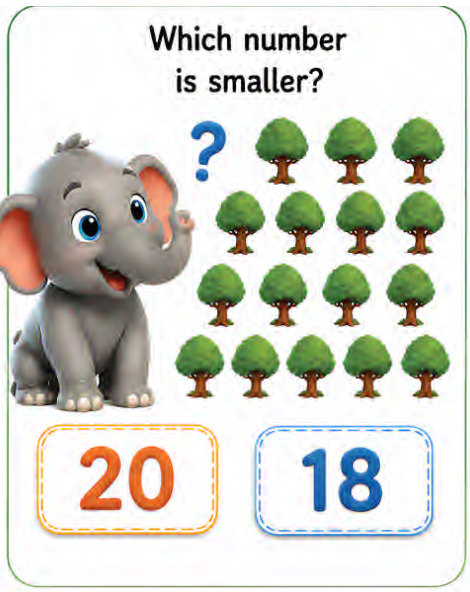












B. Count and tell who has more. Circle the correct answer.

- Ria has 6 apples
  Aman has 9 apples
  ☐ Ria ☐ Aman



- Meera has 8 balloons
  Kabir has 5 balloons
  ☐ Meera ☐ Kabir



- Sara has 4 pencils
  Dev has 7 pencils
  ☐ Sara ☐ Dev



C. Write B for bigger number and S for smaller number.

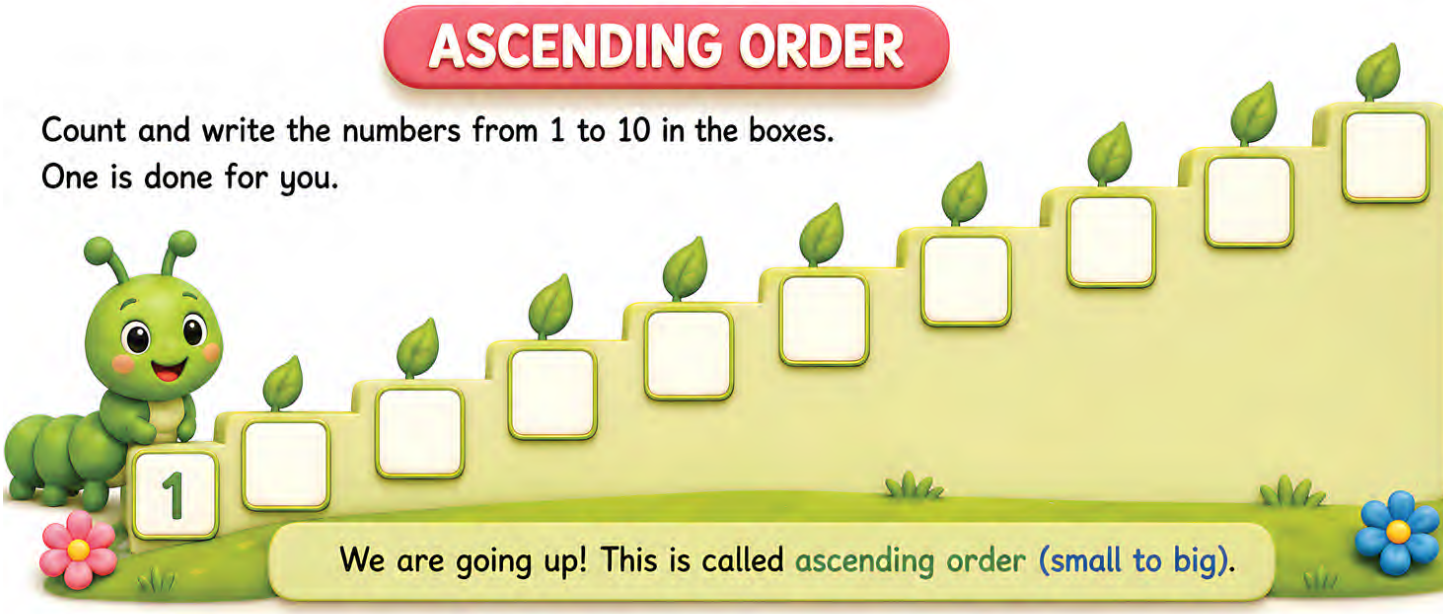


Chapter - 9

Arrange the Numbers

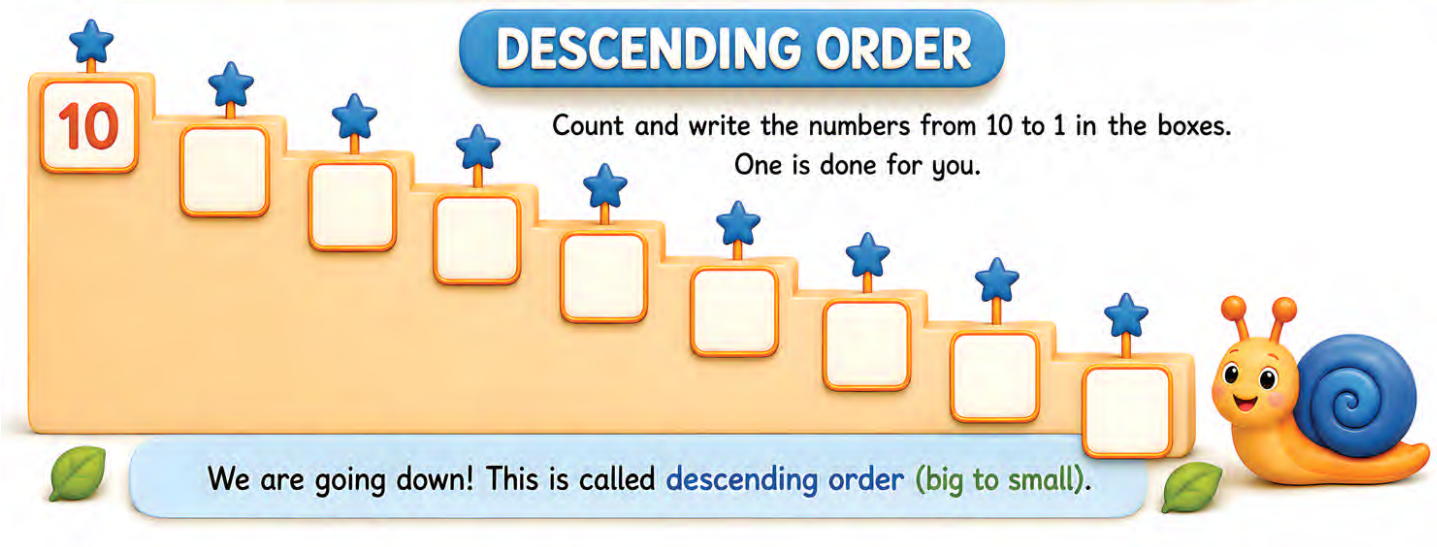
Ascending Order

Small to Big
When numbers are arranged from smallest to biggest, it is called Ascending Order.
Think:
tiny -- medium -- big
Small - Big
Example:
12, 8, 20, 15
Smallest first:
8, 12, 15, 20
This is in ascending order.



Descending Order

Big to Small
When numbers are arranged from biggest to smallest, it is called Descending Order.
Think:
big -- medium -- tiny
Big - Small
Example:
11, 19, 6, 15
Biggest first:
19, 15, 11, 6
This is in descending order.



Arrange the numbers in ascending order:

Hint: Arrange the numbers from smaller to bigger.

A. 4, 2, 5, 1, 3 Answer: _____

B. 8, 5, 7, 6, 9 Answer: _____

C. 10, 6, 9, 8, 7 Answer: _____

D. 15, 11, 14, 13, 12 Answer: _____

E. 14, 12, 15, 11, 13 Answer: _____

F. 20, 16, 18, 17, 19 Answer: _____

G. 27, 23, 25, 24, 26 Answer: _____

H. 40, 36, 39, 37, 38 Answer: _____



Arrange numbers in descending order:

Hint: Arrange the numbers from bigger to smaller.

A. 5, 10, 2, 8, 6 Answer: _____

B. 7, 3, 9, 6, 4 Answer: _____

C. 12, 4, 9, 1, 7 Answer: _____

D. 18, 12, 16, 15, 19 Answer: _____

E. 11, 17, 13, 20, 14 Answer: _____

F. 19, 15, 18, 16, 17 Answer: _____

G. 34, 31, 38, 35, 32 Answer: _____



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Chapter - 10

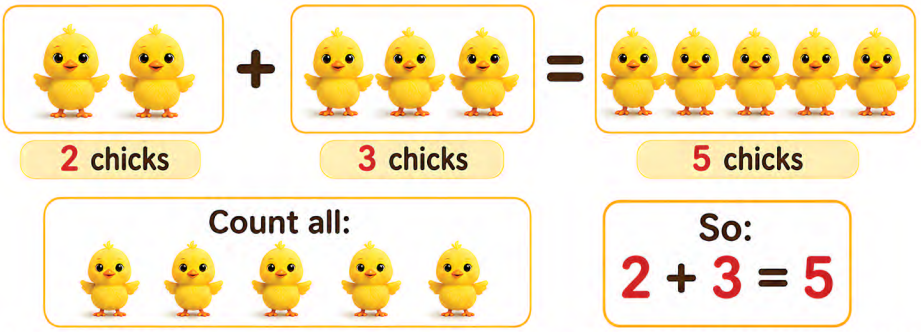
Fun with Addition

Let Us Add Numbers

We use addition when we put things together.
Addition means joining numbers.
When we add, the number becomes bigger.
The sign used for addition is: + (Plus Sign)
We read it as plus.

Example: 1

There are 2 chicks.
We add 3 more chicks.
Now we count all: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
So, 2 + 3 = 5 chicks.



Example 2:

Ria has 3 balloons
Her sister Meera has 2 balloons
Now count all balloons:
Total balloons = 5
So: 3 + 2 = 5



Example 3:

A tree has 4 birds
Then 2 more birds come
Now count:
Total birds = 6
So: 4 + 2 = 6



Count the objects and write the total in the box:

A. 🍎🍎🍎 + 🍎🍎 = ☐

B. 🏐🏐 + 🏐🏐🏐 = ☐

C. ⭐⭐⭐⭐ + ⭐ = ☐

D. 🥕🥕🥕🥕🥕 + 🥕🥕 = ☐

5. 🌸🌸🌸 + 🌸🌸 = ☐

6. 🐦 + 🐦🐦🐦🐦🐦 = ☐

7. 🍪🍪 + 🍪🍪🍪🍪 = ☐

8. 🎈🎈🎈🎈 + 🎈🎈🎈🎈 = ☐

Now lets learn to add numbers by drawing and counting lines:

We can add numbers by using small lines called strokes.
A stroke is a simple line like this: |
Example:
3 strokes means: | | |
5 strokes means: | | | | |

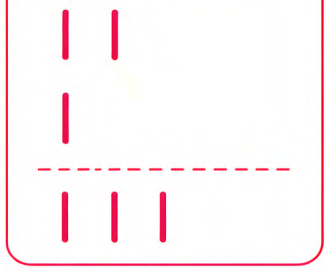
Example

Add: 3 + 2
Draw 3 strokes: | | |
Draw 2 more strokes: | |
Now count all the strokes: | | | | |
There are 5 strokes.
So, 3 + 2 = 5

Count the objects and write the total in the box:

A

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 1 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$



B

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

C

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

D

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

E

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 7 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

F

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

G

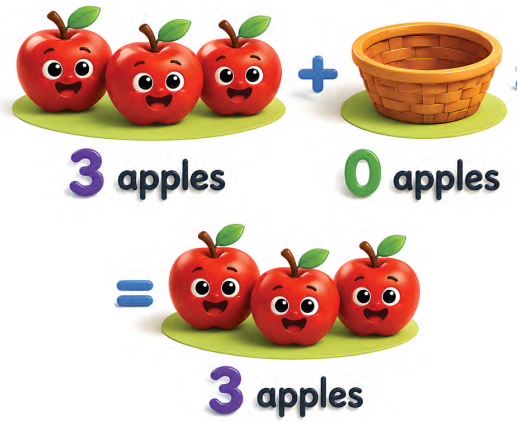
$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

H

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ +\ 1 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

Adding Zero:

There are 3 applesin a bowl.
Mother puts nothing more in the bowl.
The bowl still has 3 apples.
3 + 0 = 3
Read
When we add Zero, nothing is added.
The number stays the same.



Tick the Correct Answer

A.	4 + 0 =	4	0	5	
B.	2 + 0 =	3	2	0	
C.	5 + 0 =	0	4	5	
D.	3 + 0 =	0	2	3	
E.	1 + 0 =	1	0	2	
F.	6 – 0 =	6	5	0	



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Chapter - 11

Subtraction

Let Us Take Away

We use subtraction when we take away, remove, or count what is left. Subtraction means less.
When we subtract, the number becomes smaller.
The sign used for subtraction is:
– (Minus Sign)
We read it as minus.
Example: 5 – 2 = 3
Read as:
Five minus two equals three

Example 1:



Take away 2 apples:



Now apples left:



Look:
So:
5 – 2 = 3
We took away 2 apples.
3 apples are left.

Example 2:

Ria has 6 balloons
One balloon flies away
Now count what is left:
5 balloons
So: 6 – 1 = 5
Ria has 5 balloons left.



Example 3:

Aman has 7 chocolates
He eats 2 chocolates
Now count chocolates left:
Total left = 5
So: 7 – 2 = 5



Cross and Count

Cross out the given number. Count how many are left.

Cross out 3 apples.
Count how many are left.



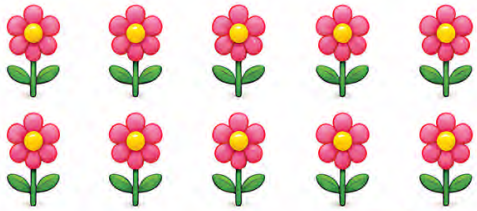
6 – 3 = 3

Cross out 1 star.
Count how many are left.



5 – 1 = ☐

Cross out 2 flowers.
Count how many are left.



8 – 2 = ☐

Cross out 4 lollipops.
Count how many are left.



7 – 4 = ☐

Subtraction Using Strokes

Now let's learn subtraction by drawing and crossing lines:
We can subtract numbers by using small lines called strokes.
Example: Subtract 5 – 2
Draw 5 strokes:
| | | | |
Now cross out 2 strokes:
| | | \ \
Count the strokes left:
| | |
There are 3 strokes left.
So, 5 – 2 = 3

Now try to subtract the following.
The first one has been solved for you.

A

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ -\,2 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$$

| | | \ \

B

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -\,3 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

C

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -\,4 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

D

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ -\,1 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

E

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ -\,5 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

F

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ -\,2 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

G

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -\,6 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

H

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ -\,1 \\ \hline \square \end{array}$$

Solve the following story sums:

Count and Subtract ⭐

Kabir has 7 coins.
He buys a toy and spends 3 coins.
How many coins does Kabir have left?











7 − 3 = ☐



Mia has 6 pencils.
She gives 2 pencils to her friend.
How many pencils are left with Mia?





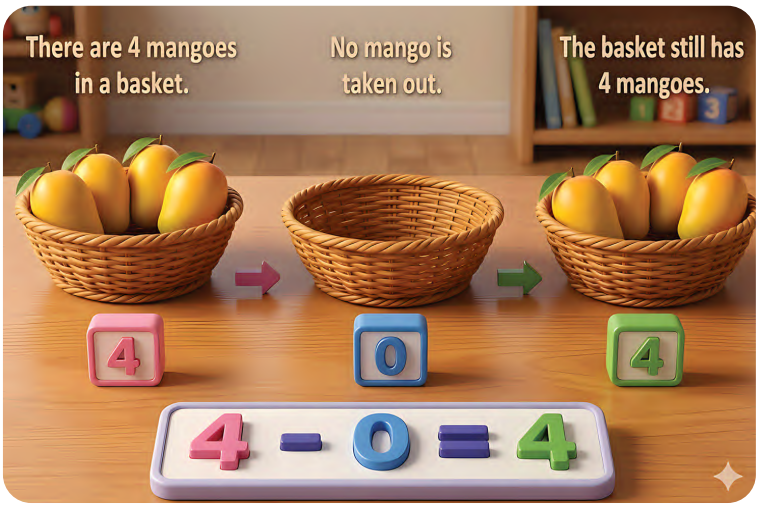




6 − 2 = ☐



Subtracting Zero:



4 – 0 = 4
Read
When we subtract Zero, nothing is taken away.
The number stays the same.

Fill the Box

☐	+	0	=	4	☐	+	0	=	4
☐	–	0	=	2	☐	–	0	=	2
☐	+	0	=	5	☐	+	0	=	5



Go to https://admin.eduflier.com/web, click the Maths section, and complete the assessment.



Chapter - 12

Shapes and Patterns



Shapes are all around us.
We see shapes in our home, school, park, and everywhere.
Patterns are things that repeat in the same order.

Learning shapes and patterns helps us observe, think, and learn how things are arranged.
Let us begin!

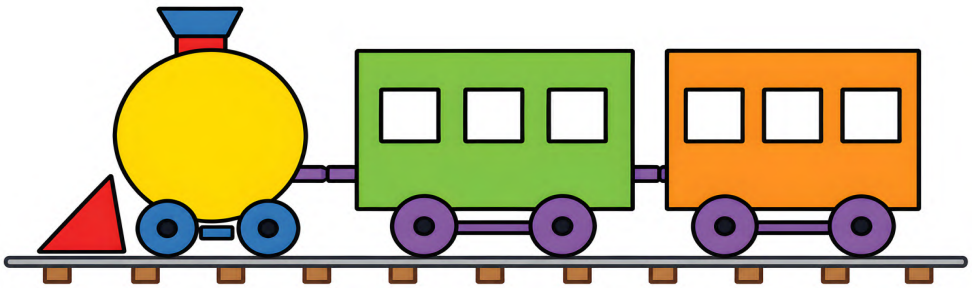
A. Look carefully at the train and count the shapes.

Circles - _____

Triangles - _____

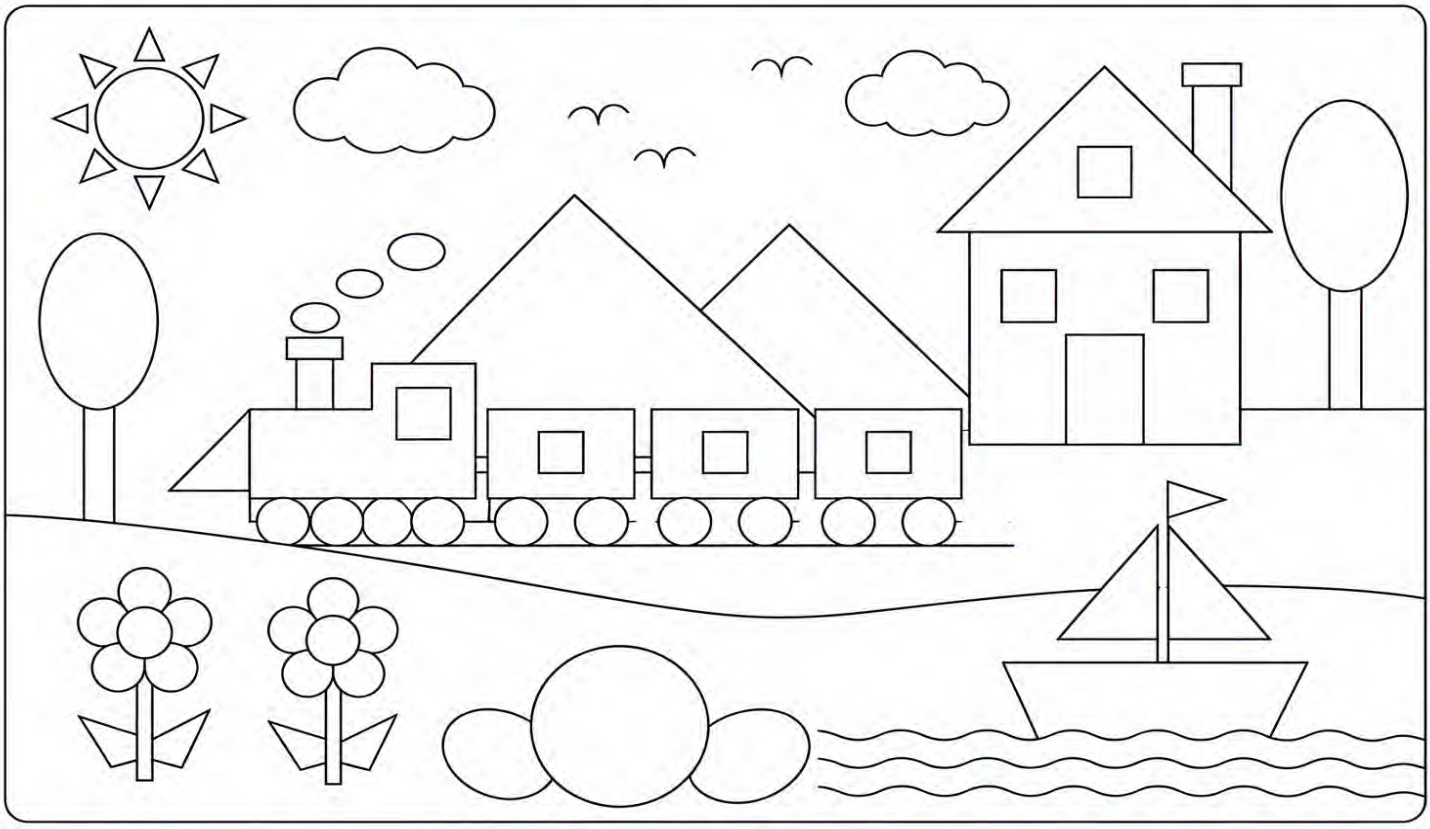
Squares - _____

Rectangles -_____



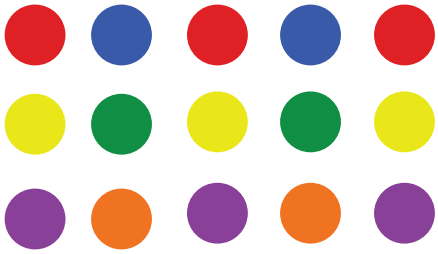
B. Color the Shapes

- Color all circles yellow
- Color all squares blue
- Color all triangles green
- Color all rectangles red
- Color all ovals purple



Patterns

Complete the balloon decoration pattern.

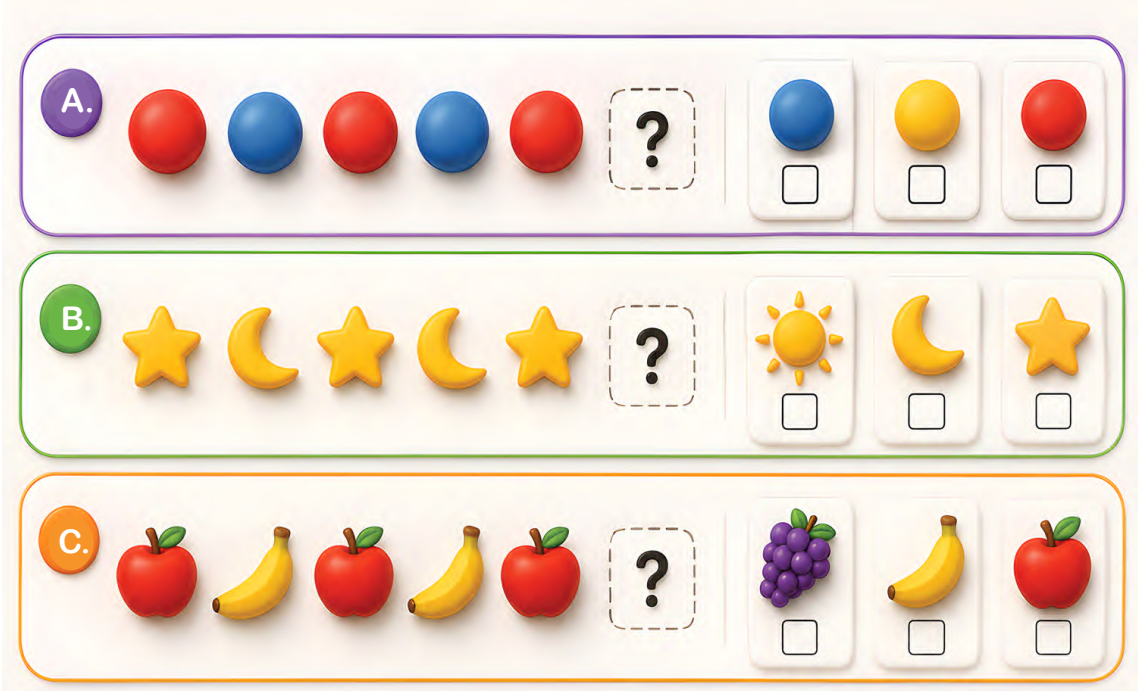


_____

_____

_____

Look at the pattern carefully. Tick what comes next.





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Chapter - 13

Days of the Week

Let Us Learn the Days

A week has 7 days.
Each day has a name.
We use days to know:

- when we go to school
- when we play
- when we rest
- when we celebrate special days

Let us learn the 7 days.



The 7 Days of the Week

- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday

After Sunday, the week starts again.

Let's learn the days with a short poem:

Monday, Tuesday, clap clap clap,
Wednesday, Thursday, tap tap tap.
Friday, Saturday, jump and play,
Sunday smiles all through the day!

Before and After

Every day has:
One day before it
One day after it

Example 1:

Before Tuesday - Monday
After Tuesday - Wednesday

Example 2:

Before Friday - Thursday
After Friday - Saturday



Can You Tell?

- What comes after Monday?
  Tuesday
- What comes before Sunday?
  Saturday
- What comes after Friday?
  Saturday
- What comes before Wednesday?
  Tuesday

A. Number the Days in Correct Order (1 to 7).

_____ Thursday
_____ Monday
_____ Sunday
_____ Wednesday
_____ Friday
_____ Tuesday
_____ Saturday

B. Read each sentence carefully. Circle the correct answer.

Which day comes after Wednesday?
Monday / Thursday / Sunday

Which day comes before Saturday?
Friday / Monday / Tuesday

Which day comes after Sunday?
Monday / Friday / Saturday

Which day comes before Tuesday?
Thursday / Sunday / Monday



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Chapter - 14

Twelve Happy Months of the Year

A year has 12 months.
Each month has a name.
The months come one after another in the same order every year.
After the last month, the year starts again from the first month.
Let us learn the 12 months.

























Quick Learn Box

First month - **January**



Last month - **December**



Months in a year - **12**

The 12 Happy Months

January, February, March is here,
April, May bring lots of cheer.
June and July, sunny bright,
August smiles with great delight.
September, October, leaves fall down,
November, December wear winter's crown.
Twelve happy months make one full year,
Round and round they come each year!



A. Put all months in the correct order. Write the correct number (1–12) in the box.

March		August	
January		July	
April		October	
February		September	
June		December	
May		November	

B. Circle the correct answer.

- Which month comes after April?
  March / May / June
- Which month comes before August?
  June / July / September
- Which month comes after November?
  October / December / January

C. Match the month with the correct number of days.

- January - 30 / 31 / 28
- February - 31 / 28 / 30
- April - 31 / 30 / 28
- July - 30 / 31 / 28



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Chapter - 15

Tick-Tock Time Fun

Time helps us know:

- when to wake up
- when to go to school
- when to eat
- when to play
- when to sleep

We use a clock to know time.
A clock goes tick-tock, tick-tock.
Let us learn about the clock.

The Clock

A clock has: Numbers 1 to 12
Hour Hand
Minute Hand
Some clocks also have a Second Hand.



AM and PM

A day has:AM time and PM time
AM = Morning Time
PM = Afternoon / Evening / Night

A. Write True (T) or (F)

- Hour hand is long. _____
- Minute hand is long. _____
- 1 hour = 60 minutes. _____
- 24 hours = 1 day. _____
- AM means morning time. _____

B. Write AM or PM.

- Wake up in the morning _____
- Eat dinner at night _____
- Go to school in the morning _____
- Sleep at night _____
- Play in the evening _____

C. Look at the clocks and write the time

1. 

2. 

3. 



Go to https://admin.eduflier.com/web, click the Maths section, and complete the assessment.



Chapter - 16

Indian Currency

Let Us Learn About Money

We use money to buy things.
We buy:
fruits
chocolates
toys
books
ice cream
Money helps us pay for things.
In India, we use Indian Currency. Indian money is called Rupee.
We write Rupee as:
₹ These are the Indian Currency we use:

Coins

Small money pieces are called coins.
Coins are round and shiny.
We keep coins in our purse or pocket.



Notes

Paper money is called notes.
Notes are made of special paper.
Notes are colorful.

Indian Notes

Some notes are:



₹10 note



₹20 note



₹50 note



₹100 note



₹200 note



₹500 note

Counting Money:

We can count money by adding coins and notes together.

Example 1
₹2 + ₹2 = ₹4

Example 2
₹5 + ₹5 = ₹10

Example 3
Ria has ₹5.
Her mother gives her ₹5 more.
Now count:
₹5 + ₹5 = ₹10
Now Ria has ₹10.

Count and write the total money.

1.  ₹1 + ₹1 = ☐

2.  ₹2 + ₹2 = ☐

3.  ₹3 + ₹3 = ☐

4.  ₹1 + ₹3 = ☐

5.  ₹2 + ₹1 = ☐

6.  ₹1 + ₹1 = ☐

7.  ₹2 + ₹3 = ☐

8.  ₹3 + ₹1 = ☐

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TABLE 1	TABLE 2	TABLE 3	TABLE 4	TABLE 5
1 x 1 = 1	2 x 1 = 2	3 x 1 = 3	4 x 1 = 4	5 x 1 = 5
1 x 2 = 2	2 x 2 = 4	3 x 2 = 6	4 x 2 = 8	5 x 2 = 10
1 x 3 = 3	2 x 3 = 6	3 x 3 = 9	4 x 3 = 12	5 x 3 = 15
1 x 4 = 4	2 x 4 = 8	3 x 4 = 12	4 x 4 = 16	5 x 4 = 20
1 x 5 = 5	2 x 5 = 10	3 x 5 = 15	4 x 5 = 20	5 x 5 = 25
1 x 6 = 6	2 x 6 = 12	3 x 6 = 18	4 x 6 = 24	5 x 6 = 30
1 x 7 = 7	2 x 7 = 14	3 x 7 = 21	4 x 7 = 28	5 x 7 = 35
1 x 8 = 8	2 x 8 = 16	3 x 8 = 24	4 x 8 = 32	5 x 8 = 40
1 x 9 = 9	2 x 9 = 18	3 x 9 = 27	4 x 9 = 36	5 x 9 = 45
1 x 10 = 10	2 x 10 = 20	3 x 10 = 30	4 x 10 = 40	5 x 10 = 50

TABLES 6 TO 10

TABLE 6	TABLE 7	TABLE 8	TABLE 9	TABLE 10
6 × 1 = 6	7 × 1 = 7	8 × 1 = 8	9 × 1 = 9	10 × 1 = 10
6 × 2 = 12	7 × 2 = 14	8 × 2 = 16	9 × 2 = 18	10 × 2 = 20
6 × 3 = 18	7 × 3 = 21	8 × 3 = 24	9 × 3 = 27	10 × 3 = 30
6 × 4 = 24	7 × 4 = 28	8 × 4 = 32	9 × 4 = 36	10 × 4 = 40
6 × 5 = 30	7 × 5 = 35	8 × 5 = 40	9 × 5 = 45	10 × 5 = 50
6 × 6 = 36	7 × 6 = 42	8 × 6 = 48	9 × 6 = 54	10 × 6 = 60
6 × 7 = 42	7 × 7 = 49	8 × 7 = 56	9 × 7 = 63	10 × 7 = 70
6 × 8 = 48	7 × 8 = 56	8 × 8 = 64	9 × 8 = 72	10 × 8 = 80
6 × 9 = 54	7 × 9 = 63	8 × 9 = 72	9 × 9 = 81	10 × 9 = 90
6 × 10 = 60	7 × 10 = 70	8 × 10 = 80	9 × 10 = 90	10 × 10 = 100

Play and Review

Take a little learning adventure!



2 players • 1 die • 2 counters
Start before 1. Take turns: roll, move and do the task.
Reach or pass 12 to finish. Help each other!

1 Count from 1 to 5.

1 2 3 4 5

2 Show 3 fingers.



3 Name a round object.



4 What comes after 4?

4 ?

5 Clap twice.



6 Find a square shape.



7 Count from 5 to 10.

5 6 7 8 9 10

8 What comes before 5?

? 5

9 Show 4 fingers.



10 Name a triangle shape.



11 What is 2 plus 1?

2 + 1 = ?

12 Finish! Give a cheer!







Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1-10

Aligned with NEP 2020

Discover numbers, shapes and patterns through play.



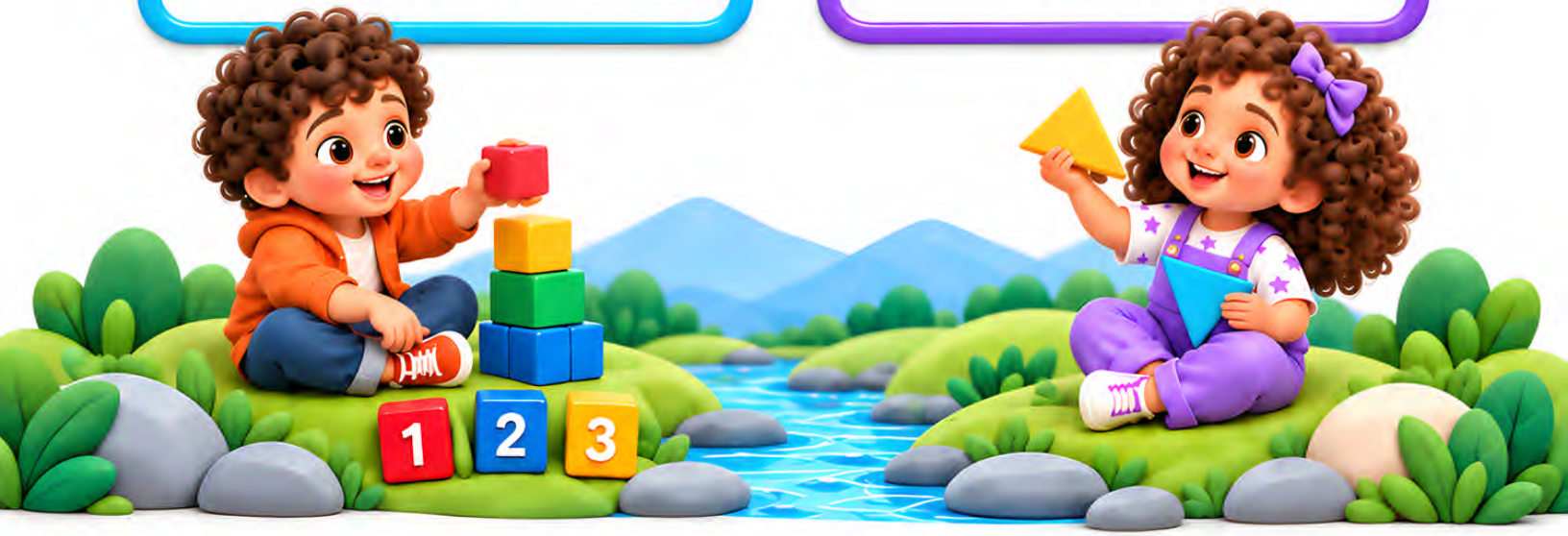
Count and Connect

Explore quantities, numbers and relationships through clear examples and practice.



Think and Discover

Compare, recognise patterns and solve small challenges with growing confidence.



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