LearnYB
Learning of Young Brains

C

Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1-20

NEP 2020 based | NCF compliant | CISCE Aligned



Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1–20

NEP 2020 based | NCF compliant | CISCE Aligned

This Book Belongs to

Name: _____

Class: _____ Section: _____

School: _____



Preface

Math Masters — Numbers & Tables 1–20

Mathematics begins with noticing quantities, patterns and relationships in everyday life. Math Masters — Numbers & Tables 1–20 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.



LearnYB partnered with
Eduflier Innovation

PUBLICATION & COPYRIGHT

Published by LearnYB partnered with Eduflier Innovation

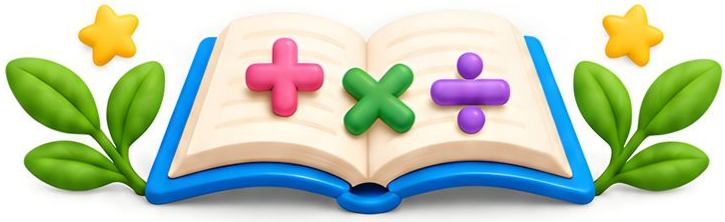
Copyright © HRTDS Innovation Private Limited. All rights reserved.
Except as permitted by law, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted without prior written permission of the copyright owner. Subject to applicable law, disputes are subject to the jurisdiction of competent courts at Faridabad, Haryana.



Math Masters
Numbers & Tables 1–20
Contents



	CHAPTER / TOPIC	PAGE
01	Comparison	4-8
02	Learn Numbers 1-20	9-13
03	Before, After and In Between	14-17
04	Number Comparison	18-20
05	Ascending and Descending Order	21-23
06	Numbers 21-50	24-29
07	Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers	30-32
08	Addition	33-37
09	Adding Two-digit Numbers	38-39
10	Subtraction	40-44
11	Subtracting Two-digit Numbers	45-46
12	The Concept of Zero	47-49
13	Multiplication and Tables 1-20	50-56
14	Numbers 51-100	57-62
15	Indian Currency	63-64
16	Time	65-67
17	Days and Months	68-70
18	Shapes and Patterns	71-73
19	Math Activity Kit	74



Chapter 1
Comparison

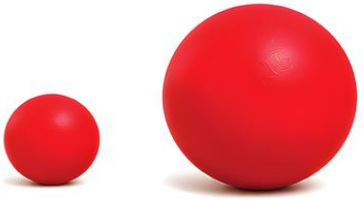
We see many things around us every day. Some things are big, and some things are small. Some things are tall, while some are short. Some objects are heavy, and some are light.

In this chapter, we will learn to compare objects by their size, height, length, weight, position, and number.



Big and Small





Small Ball Big Ball



Small Teddy Bear Big Teddy Bear

Feed the Big Basket

Draw a line from each big object to the big basket.
Leave the small objects outside.



Tall and Short

Look and Learn



Tall Boy



Short Boy



Tall Tree



Short Tree



Tall Pencil



Short Pencil

Write T for Tall and S for Short.

A.



Stool



Ladder

B.



Chair



Coconut Tree

C.



Pencil



Eraser

D.



Tree



Tree

Long and Short

Look and Learn



Long Ribbon



Short Ribbon



Long Snake



Short Snake



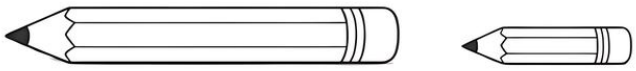
Long Train



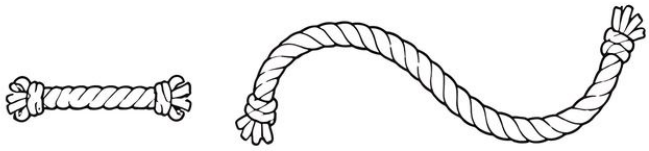
Short Train

Colour the long object.

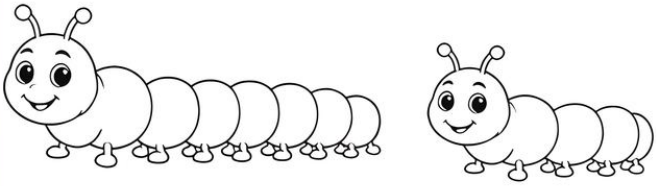
A.



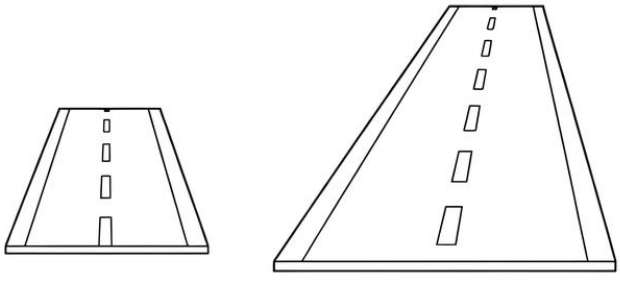
B.



C.



D.



Heavy and Light

Look and Learn



Watermelon is heavy.
Feather is light.



Heavy School Bag



Light Balloon

Tick the light object.

A.





☐ ☐

B.





☐ ☐

C.





☐ ☐

D.



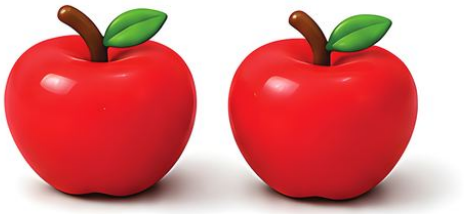


☐ ☐

More and Less

Look and Learn

A



2 apples are less.

B



5 apples are more.

A



6 stars are more.

B



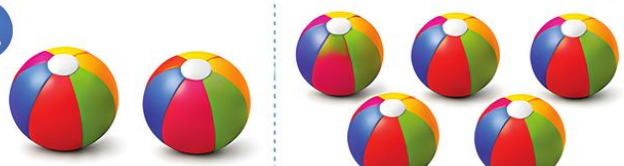
3 stars are less.

Write More (M) or Less (L) in the blank circles.

A.



B.



C.



D.



Chapter 2
Learn Numbers (1 to 20)

Hello, little learners!
Today we are going on a magical journey to Number Land, where numbers are waiting to become our friends. We will count colourful objects, learn number names, trace numbers, and have fun with numbers from 1 to 20. Let us open our counting eyes and begin this exciting number adventure!

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



Count and Write the Number



Count the objects and write the correct number in the box.

A



B



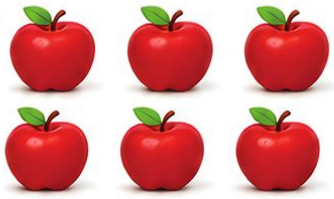
C



D



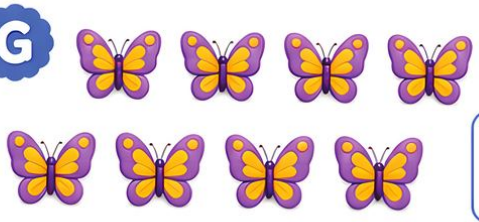
E



F



G



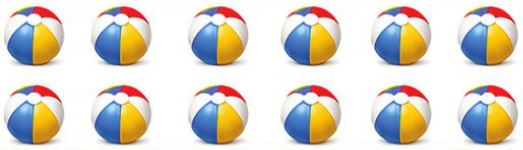
H





Numbers 11 to 20



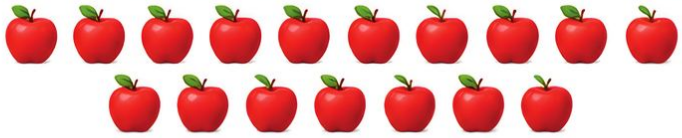
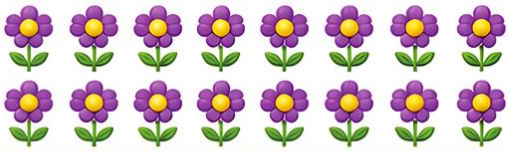
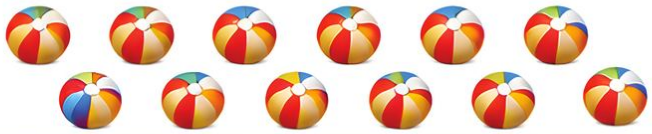
Number	Count and See	Trace
11 Eleven		11
12 Twelve		12
13 Thirteen		13
14 Fourteen		14
15 Fifteen		15
16 Sixteen		16
17 Seventeen		17
18 Eighteen		18
19 Nineteen		19
20 Twenty		20



Match the Number

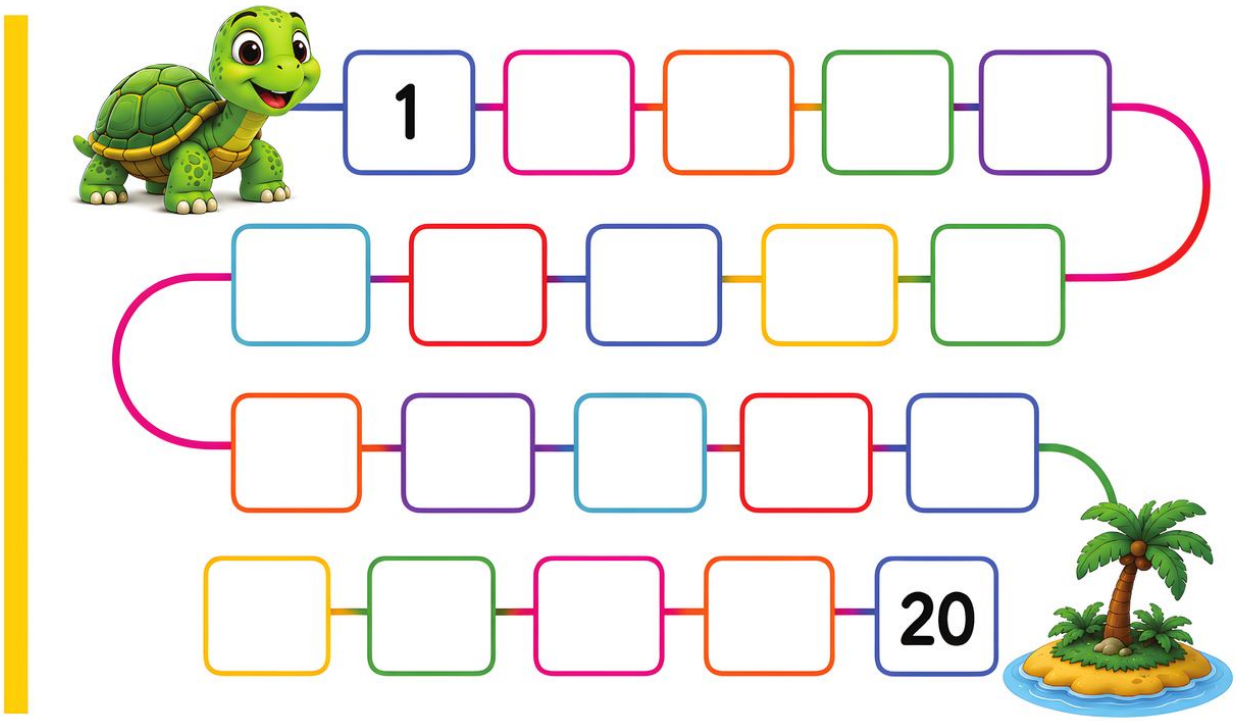


Match each number with the correct number of objects.

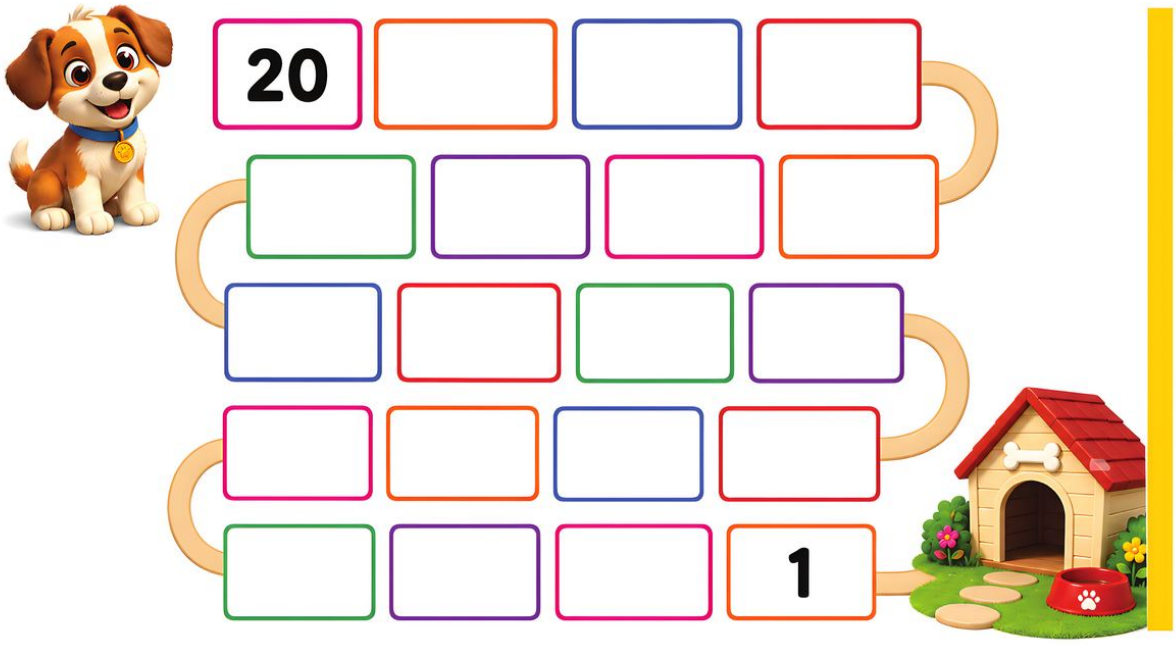
Number	Number of Objects
13	
15	
19	
20	
11	
16	
17	
12	

Now, let us practice!!

- **Help the turtle reach the island by following the numbers from 1 to 20.**



- **Help the puppy reach its doghouse by following the numbers from 20 to 1 in backward counting.**



Chapter 3
Before, After and In Between

Hello, little learners!
Numbers stand in a line, one after another.
When we count, we say:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5...
Some numbers come before a number.
Some numbers come after a number.
Some numbers come in between two numbers.
Let's learn how to find these numbers:

Before Number

Before tells us the number that comes just earlier.
Example
When we count:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5
4 comes before 5.
So, the number before 5 is 4.



4 comes before 5.

Now Let's Practice:

Write the number that comes before.

Before	Number
	4
	6
	8
	10

Before	Number
	13
	16
	18
	20

After Number

After tells us the number that comes next.
Example
When we count:
1, 2, 3, 4, 5
3 comes after 2.
So, the number after 2 is 3.



3 comes after 2.



Write the Number After



Write the number that comes after.

Number	After
2	
5	
7	
9	
11	
14	
17	
19	

In Between Number

In between tells us the number that comes in the middle.
Example
When we count:
5, 6, 7
6 comes in between 5 and 7.
So, the number in between 5 and 7 is 6.





Write the Number In Between



Write the missing number.

Before	In Between	After
2		4
5		7
8		10
10		12
13		15
15		17
17		19
18		20



Color the correct number.



Number before 10:	9	8	11
Number after 13:	12	15	14
Number between 5 and 7:	4	6	8
Number before 20:	18	19	21
Number after 6:	5	8	7
Number between 16 and 18:	15	17	19

Chapter 4
Number Comparison

Let's Learn with a Story!

Riya and Kabir were counting their balloons.



Riya had 8 balloons and Kabir had 5 balloons. Riya said, "I have more balloons than you!"

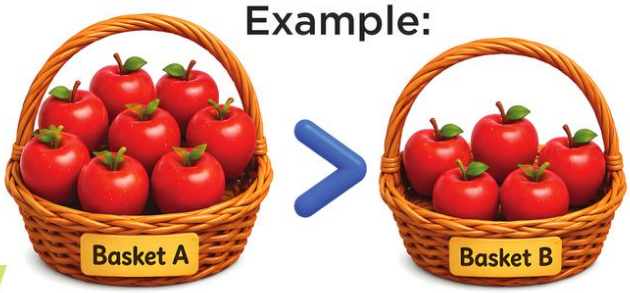
Kabir smiled and replied, "Yes, 8 is greater than 5."

Let's learn how to compare numbers using Greater Than (>), Less Than (<), and Equal To (=).

Greater Than(>)

A number is greater than another number when it shows more objects.

Example:



8 apples are more than 5 apples.
So, 8 is greater than 5.
We write: 8 > 5

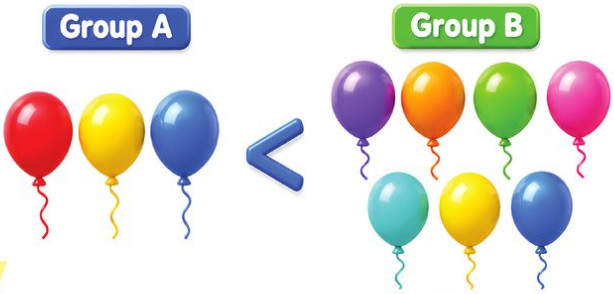
Remember
The open mouth of the sign looks at the bigger number. 8 > 5

Less Than(<)

A number is less than another number when it shows fewer objects.

The small side of the sign points to the smaller number.
3 < 7

Example:

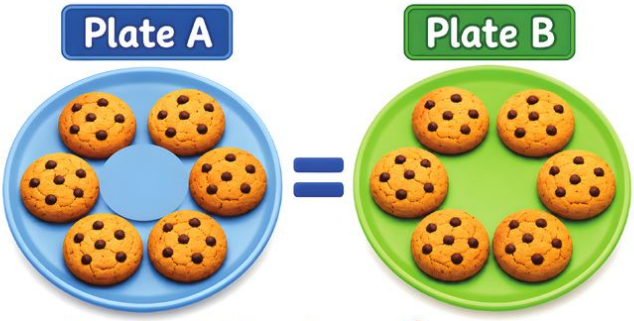


3 balloons are less than 7 balloons.
So, 3 is less than 7.
We write: 3 < 7

Equal To(=)

Two numbers are equal when both sides show the same number of objects.

Example:



Both plates have 6 cookies.
So, 6 is equal to 6.
We write: 6 = 6

Count the objects and put the correct sign:

a. 4 apples ☐ 7 apples

b. 8 balls ☐ 3 balls

c. 5 stars ☐ 5 stars

d. 6 pencils ☐ 9 pencils

COMPARE THE NUMBERS

Put >, <, or =.

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

COLOUR THE BIGGER NUMBER

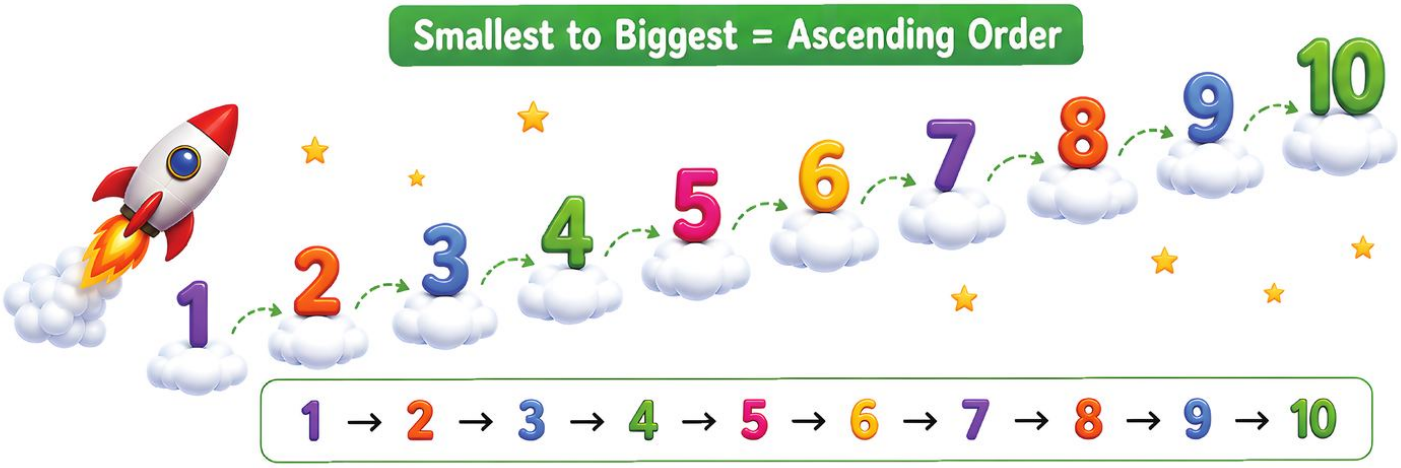
Colour the bigger number in each pair.

1	4	and	9	4	20	and	13
2	12	and	7	5	6	and	16
3	15	and	18	6	11	and	8

Chapter 5
Ascending and Descending Order

Ascending Order

Look at the rocket.
The rocket goes higher and higher in the sky.
1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 10
Numbers become bigger. This is Ascending Order.



Remember
Ascending order = Small to Big

Arrange in Ascending Order

Arrange the numbers from small to big.

a. 3, 1, 5, 2 _____

b. 8, 4, 6, 1 _____

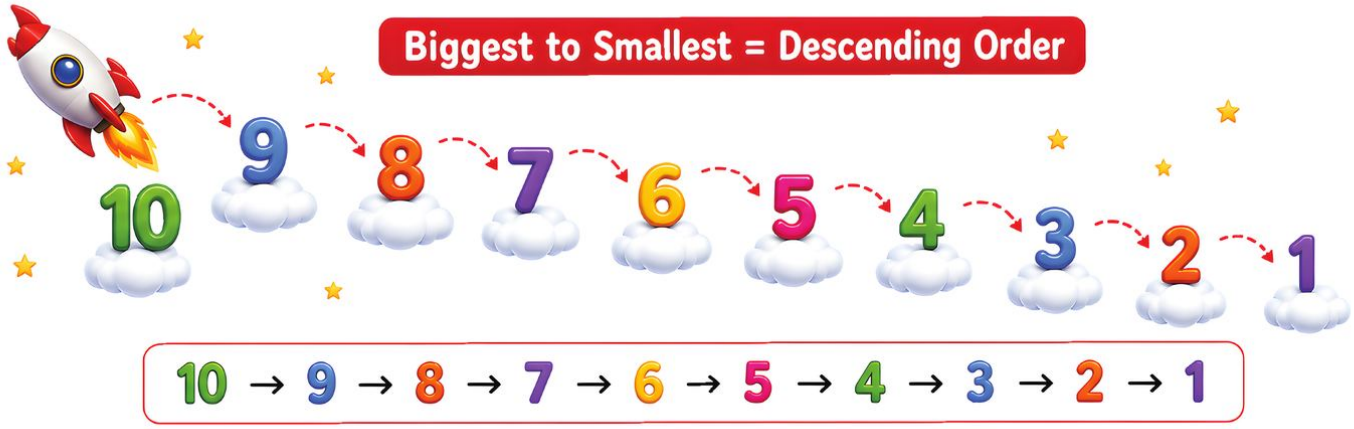
c. 10, 7, 2, 5 _____

d. 12, 9, 15, 11 _____

e. 20, 16, 18, 13 _____

Descending Order

The rocket comes back down to Earth.
10 - 9 - 8 - 7 - 6 - 5 - 4 - 3 - 2 - 1
Numbers become smaller. This is Descending Order.



Remember
Descending order = Big to Small

Arrange in Descending Order

Arrange the numbers from big to small.

a. 4, 2, 6, 1 _____

b. 9, 5, 3, 8 _____

c. 10, 14, 12, 11 _____

d. 18, 15, 20, 16 _____

e. 13, 19, 17, 11 _____



A. Climb Up the Stairs

Write the numbers in ascending order.

7, 3, 5, 1

Stairs:

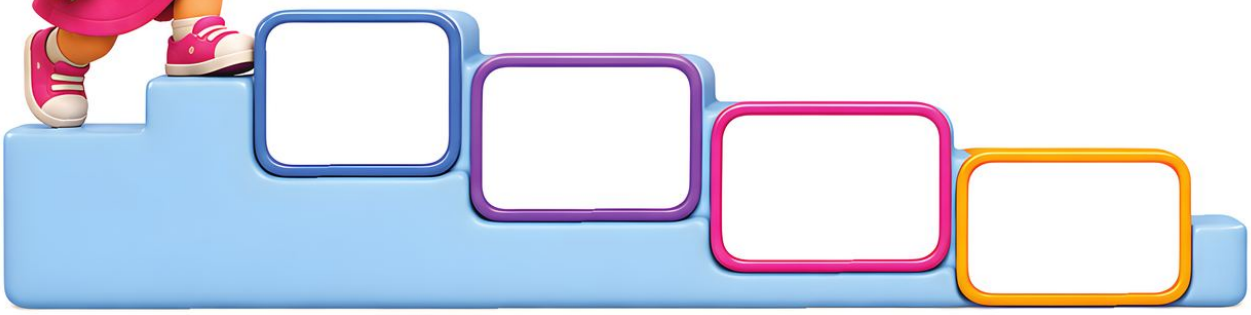


B. Come Down the Stairs

Write the numbers in descending order.

4, 9, 2, 6

Stairs:



Chapter 6
Numbers from 21 to 50

Hello, little learners!
We have already learnt numbers from 1 to 20.
Now, let us move ahead and learn more numbers.
In this chapter, we will learn numbers from 21 to 50.
We will count objects, read number names, trace numbers, and complete fun activities.
Let us begin our journey from 21 to 50!
Look and Learn: Numbers 21 to 30

Numbers 21 to 30

Number	Number Name
21	Twenty-one
22	Twenty-two
23	Twenty-three
24	Twenty-four
25	Twenty-five
26	Twenty-six
27	Twenty-seven
28	Twenty-eight
29	Twenty-nine
30	Thirty







Trace the Numbers 21 to 30



Trace the numbers again.

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

Look and Learn:
Numbers 31 to 40

Number	Number Name
31	Thirty-one
32	Thirty-two
33	Thirty-three
34	Thirty-four
35	Thirty-five
36	Thirty-six
37	Thirty-seven
38	Thirty-eight
39	Thirty-nine
40	Forty

Match the Number Name

Match the numbers with their correct number names.

Number		Number Name
31	•	• Thirty-five
35	•	• Thirty-one
38	•	• Forty
40	•	• Thirty-eight
32	•	• Thirty-nine
39	•	• Thirty-two

Look and Learn:
Numbers 41 to 50

Number	Number Name
41	Forty-one
42	Forty-two
43	Forty-three
44	Forty-four
45	Forty-five
46	Forty-six
47	Forty-seven
48	Forty-eight
49	Forty-nine
50	Fifty

Complete the Number Sequence.

Fill in the missing numbers.

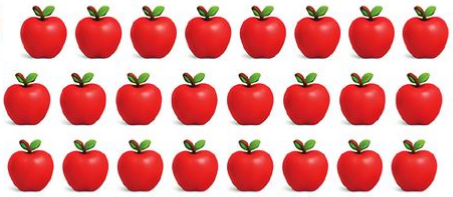
a. 21 , 22 , ☐ , 24 , ☐ , 26 , ☐ , 28 , ☐ , 30

b. 31 , ☐ , 33 , ☐ , 35 , ☐ , 37 , ☐ , 39 , ☐

c. 41 , 42 , ☐ , 44 , ☐ , 46 , ☐ , 48 , ☐ , 50

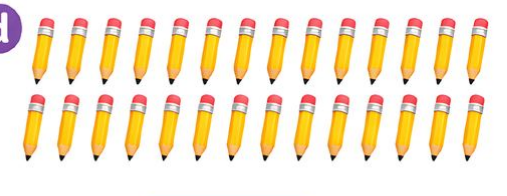
Count and Write the Number

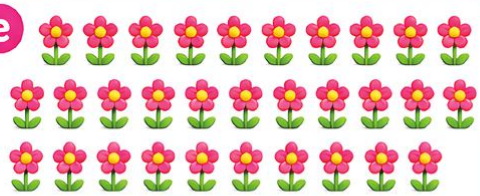
Count the objects and write the correct number in the blank box.

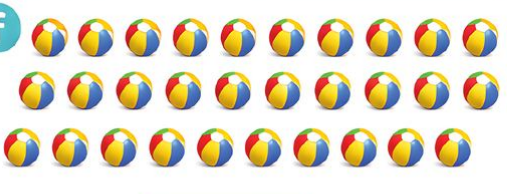
a 

b 

c 

d 

e 

f 

g 

h 

Write the Numbers for the given number names:

1. One = _____
2. Six = _____
3. Eleven = _____
4. Nineteen = _____
5. Twenty-three = _____
6. Thirty = _____
7. Forty-five = _____
8. Fifty = _____

Pretend you are a shopkeeper.



A customer buys 24 pencils.

Write the number name on the bill.

24 = _____

Another customer buys 36 crayons.

36 = _____

Family Survey

Ask your family:
How many members are there in your family?

Number: _____

Number Name: _____

Chapter 7
Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers



1st The rabbit with tag 1 came first,

2nd the rabbit with tag 2 came second,

3rd and the rabbit with tag 3 came third.

The rabbits also counted how many friends were in the race:



The numbers that tell how many are called Cardinal Numbers.
When we count the rabbits, we say: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

There are 5 rabbits in the race. Therefore, 5 is a cardinal number.
The numbers that tell position are called Ordinal Numbers.
The rabbit with tag 1 came 1st — first.
The rabbit with tag 2 came 2nd — second.
The rabbit with tag 3 came 3rd — third.
The rabbit with tag 4 came 4th — fourth.
The rabbit with tag 5 came 5th — fifth.

So, 5 tells how many rabbits there are, while 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th tell the positions of the rabbits in the race.

Let's Learn How to Write Cardinal Numbers

We count the objects and write the number that tells their total quantity.
Examples



There are 3 apples.
Cardinal Number: 3



There are 5 stars.
Cardinal Number: 5



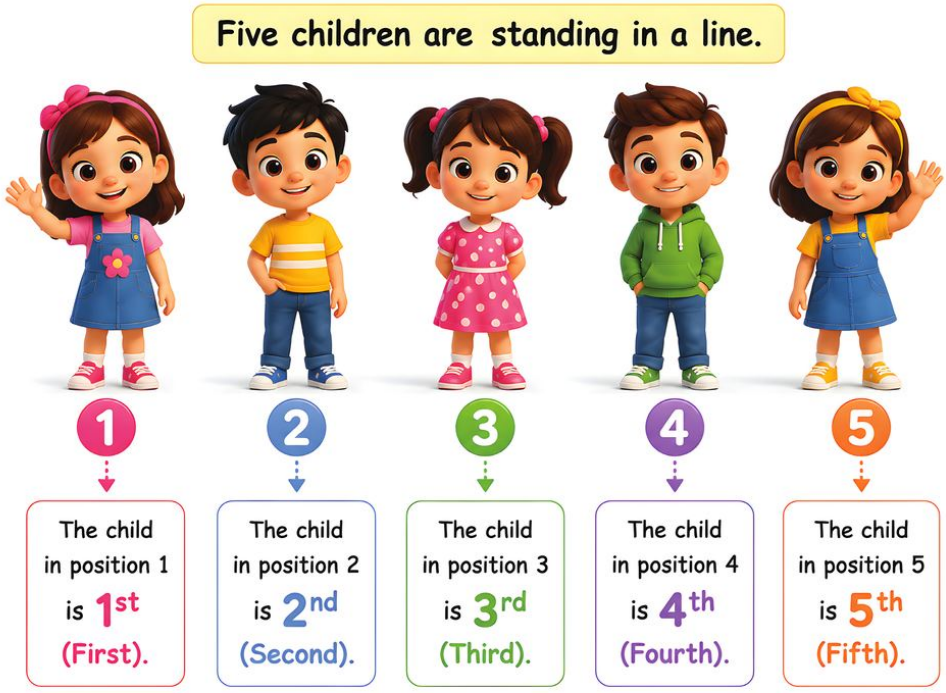
There are 7 butterflies.
Cardinal Number: 7

Let's learn how to Write Ordinal Numbers

We write ordinal numbers by adding special letters after a number.

1 - st - 1st (First)
2 - nd - 2nd (Second)
3 - rd - 3rd (Third)

All other numbers use th at the end.
For example:
4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th



Count the objects and write the cardinal number.



Number : _____



Number : _____



Number : _____



Number : _____

Look at the runners and write the position of each runner.

Aarav Riya Kabir Mia Arjun



(From left to right)

- Aarav is _____
- Riya is _____
- Kabir is _____
- Mia is _____
- Arjun is _____

Chapter 8
Addition

Let's Learn with a Story!



Riya had 3 balloons. Her friend gave her 2 more balloons. Now Riya has 5 balloons.

3 + 2 = 5

When we put groups together, we add them.

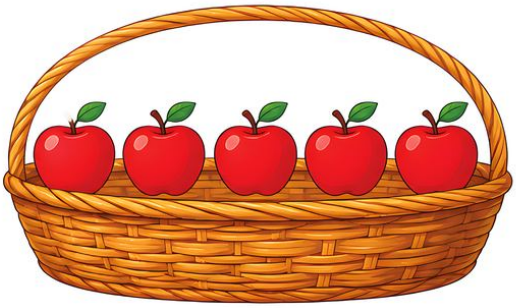
+ Addition means joining or putting together.

When we put groups together, we add them.

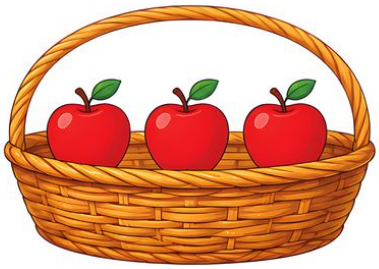
Addition means joining or putting together.

Example 1 – Apples in Baskets

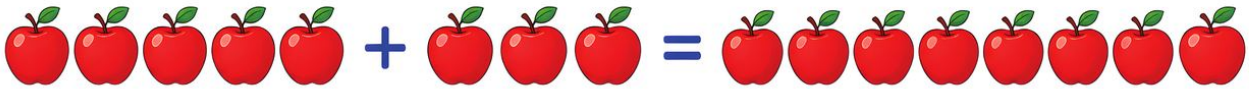
There are 5 apples in one basket.



There are 3 apples in another basket.



How many apples are there altogether?



5 apples + 3 apples = 8 apples

Example 2 – Balloons

Aarav has 4 balloons.



His friend gives him 2 more balloons.



How many balloons does Aarav have now?



4 balloons + 2 balloons = 6 balloons

◆ Count the objects and add. Write the answer.

A.  +

5 + 2 = _____

B. 

3 + 4 = _____

C. 

4 + 2 = _____

D. 

5 + 3 = _____

E. 

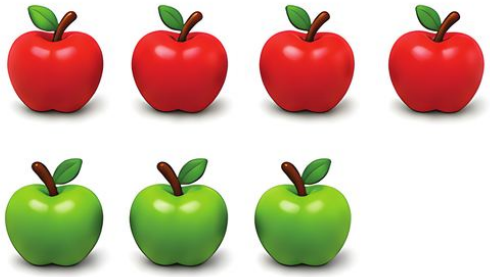
2 + 5 = _____

Vertical Addition using Objects:

Add the numbers. Count the objects and write the total:

A.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Total = 7

B.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Total = ____

C.

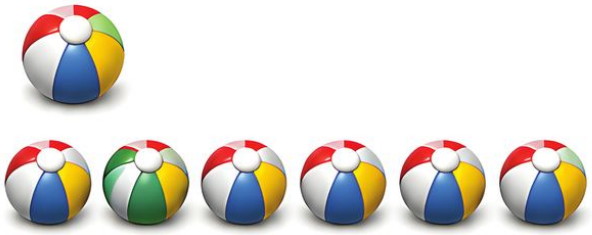
$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Total = ____

D.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ +\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Total = ____

E.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ +\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



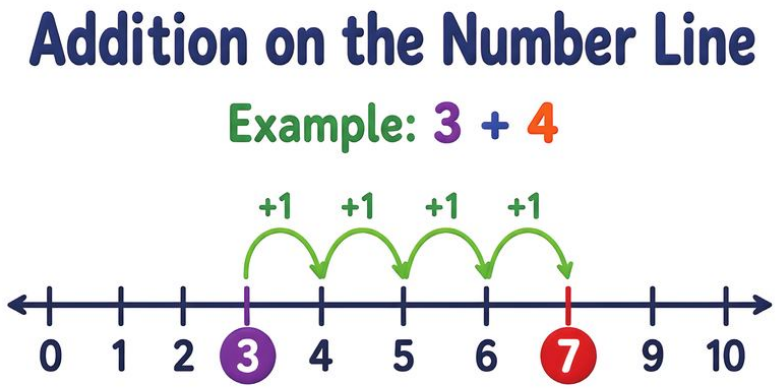
Total = ____

Addition on a Number Line

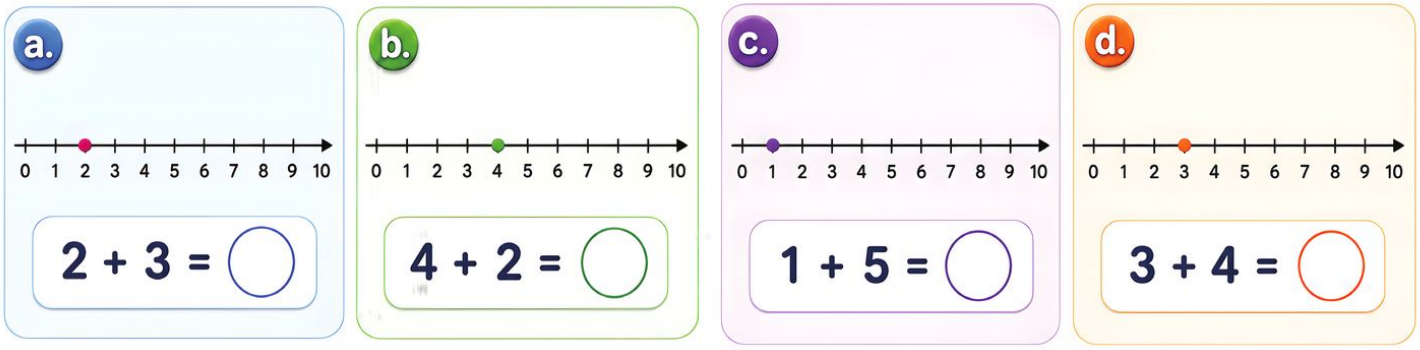
We have learnt how to add numbers by counting objects. Now we will learn another fun way to add numbers.
We can add numbers by jumping on a number line.

What is a Number Line?

A number line is a straight line with numbers written in order. It helps us count forward and backward.
When we add, we move to the right side on the number line.
For Example:
3 + 4 Start at 3.
Jump 4 steps forward.
You reach 7. So, the answer is 7.



Add on the number line:
Count the jumps and write the answer :



Now, we will read the story sums carefully, count the objects, and find the total. The first one has been done for you.

A. Anaya has 4 story books on her shelf.
Her friend gives her 3 more story books.
How many story books does she have now?



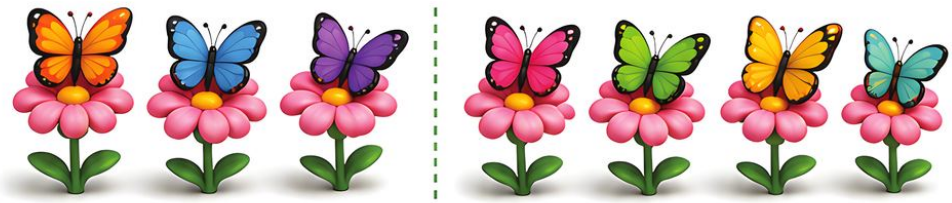
$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ +\ 3 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$$

B. Kabir has 2 toy trains.
His uncle gives him 5 more toy trains.
How many toy trains does he have in all?



$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ +\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

C. There are 3 butterflies on a flower.
Later, 4 more butterflies join them.
How many butterflies are there in all?



$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ +\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Chapter 8
Adding 2-Digit Numbers

Hello, little learners!
We have already learnt how to add small numbers.
Now we will learn to add 2-digit numbers.
A 2-digit number has two places:
Tens
Ones
When we add 2-digit numbers, we add the ones first and then the tens.
Let us learn this in a simple and fun way!

Understand Tens and Ones

A 2-digit number is made of:
Tens = groups of ten
Ones = single units
Example: 46
4 is in the tens place = 4 tens = 40
6 is in the ones place = 6 ones = 6
So, 46 = 4 tens + 6 ones

How to Add 2-Digit Numbers

Add: 23 + 14
Write the numbers one below the other.

So,
23 + 14 = 37

Tens	Ones
2	3
+ 1	4
3	7

Add ones: 3 + 4 = 7

Add tens: 2 + 1 = 3

Now try to solve the following:

a. 17 + 2 = 19

b. 14 + 5 = ____

c. 12 + 7 = ____

d. 18 + 1 = ____

e. 15 + 4 = ____

f. 11 + 8 = ____

g. 16 + 3 = ____

h. 13 + 6 = ____

Add the following:

a.
T	O
2	3
+ 1	4
____	____

b.
T	O
3	2
+ 2	5
____	____

c.
T	O
4	1
+ 3	6
____	____

d.
T	O
5	4
+ 2	3
____	____

e.
T	O
6	1
+ 2	8
____	____

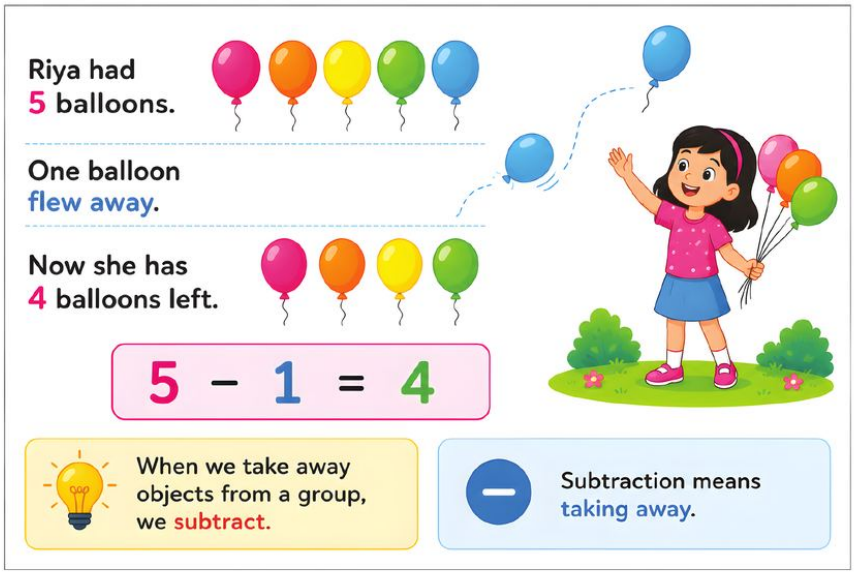
f.
T	O
6	2
+ 1	5
____	____

g.
T	O
4	5
+ 3	2
____	____

h.
T	O
2	6
+ 1	3
____	____

Chapter 9
Subtraction

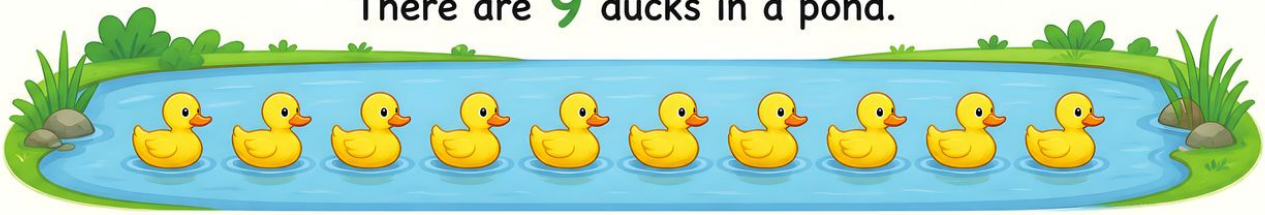
Let's Learn with a Story!



Riya had 5 balloons.
One balloon flew away.
Now she has 4 balloons left.
5 – 1 = 4
When we take away objects from a group, we subtract.
Subtraction means taking away.

Example 1 – Ducks Went Home

There are 9 ducks in a pond.



4 ducks go home.



How many ducks are left in the pond?



9 ducks – 4 ducks = 5 ducks

9 – 4 = 5

Example 2 – Candies Shared

Mia has 10 candies.



She gives 2 candies to her friend.





How many candies are left?



10 candies – 2 candies = 8 candies

10 – 2 = 8

Count the objects and subtract.

A. 

Take away 

B. 

Take away 

C. 

Take away 

D. 

Take away 

E. 

Take away 

F. 

Take away 

Fill in the Missing Number

A. 5 – ___ = 3

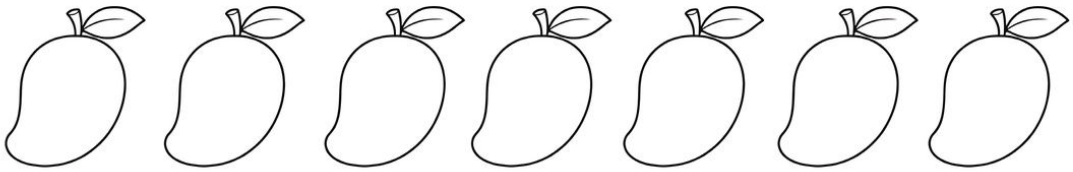
B. 8 – ___ = 5

C. 10 – ___ = 6

D. 7 – ___ = 4

E. 9 – ___ = 7

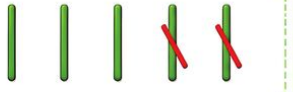
Colour all the mangoes yellow. Then cross out (×) 3 mangoes to show that they are taken away. Count the mangoes left and write the answer.



7 – 3 = ☐

Subtract by Drawing and Crossing Lines

a. 5 - 2 = 3



b. 4 - 1 = ☐

c. 6 - 3 = ☐

d. 7 - 2 = ☐

e. 8 - 4 = ☐

f. 9 - 5 = ☐

g. 6 - 1 = ☐

h. 5 - 3 = ☐

Vertical Subtraction of 1-Digit Numbers

Solve the subtraction problems.
Use the space to draw lines and cross out.

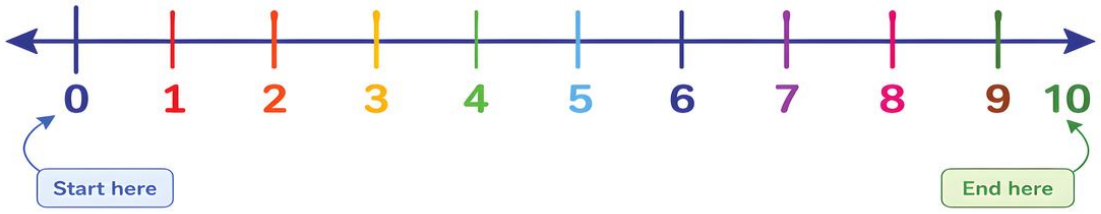
1. 8 - 3 = 5
2. 7 - 2 = ____
3. 9 - 4 = ____
4. 6 - 1 = ____
5. 5 - 2 = ____
6. 8 - 5 = ____
7. 7 - 4 = ____
8. 9 - 6 = ____

Subtract Using the Number Line

Start at the first number and jump backward to find the answer.

A.

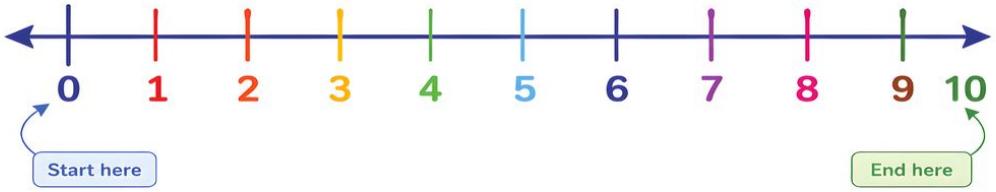
NUMBER LINE



Start at 8 and jump back 2 steps.
8 – 2 = _____

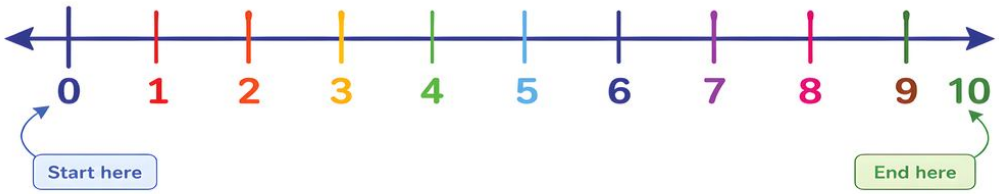
B.

NUMBER LINE



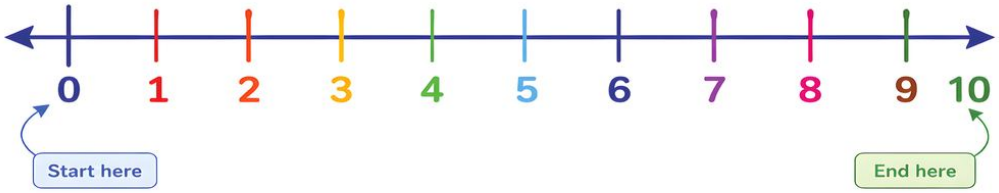
Start at 7 and jump back 3 steps.
7 – 3 = _____

3. **NUMBER LINE**



Start at 9 and jump back 4 steps.
9 – 4 = _____

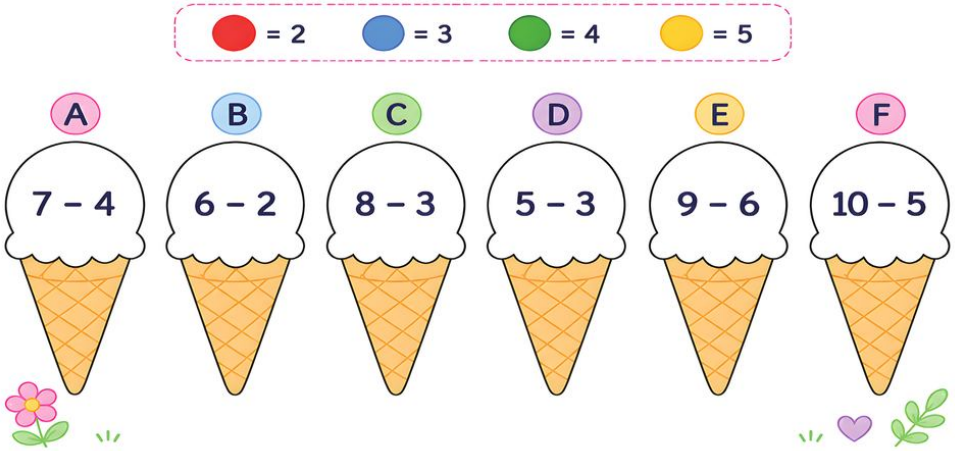
4. **NUMBER LINE**



Start at 10 and jump back 5 steps.
10 – 5 = _____

Colour the Ice Cream Scoops

Solve each subtraction sum written on the ice cream scoops. Find the answer and colour the scoop according to the colour code.



Chapter 10

Let Us Subtract 2-Digit Numbers

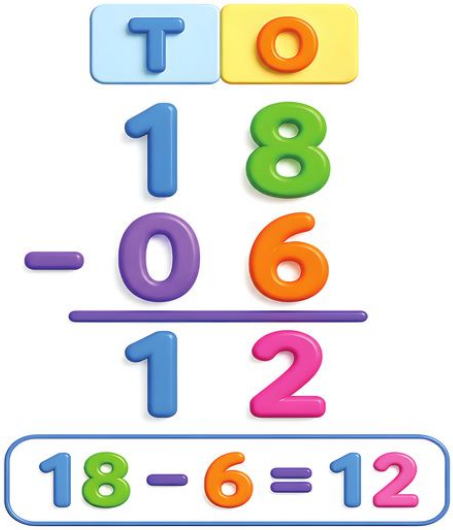
Hello, little learners!
We have already learnt how to subtract 1-digit numbers.
Now we will learn to subtract 2-digit numbers in a simple way.
A 2-digit number has two places:
Tens
Ones
When we subtract 2-digit numbers, we subtract the ones first and then the tens.
Let us learn it step by step!

Understand Tens and Ones

A 2-digit number is made of:
Tens = groups of ten
Ones = single units
Example: 34
3 is in the tens place = 3 tens = 30
4 is in the ones place = 4 ones = 4
So, 34 = 3 tens + 4 ones

How to Subtract 2-Digit Numbers

Subtract: 18 - 6 = 12
Step 1
Write one number below the other.
Step 2
Subtract the ones: 8 – 6 = 2
Step 3
Subtract the tens: 1 – 0 = 1
Step 5
Write the answer. 18 – 6 = 12



Subtract the following numbers.

A. 15 - 12 = 3

B. 18 - 13 = ____

C. 19 - 14 = ____

D. 27 - 11 = ____

E. 36 - 22 = ____

F. 14 - 13 = ____

G. 15 - 12 = ____

H. 22 - 11 = ____

Chapter 11
The Concept of Zero (0)

Let's Learn with a Story!

Mia had 3 candies.
She ate all the candies.
Now there are no candies left.
0 candies are left.
The number 0 (Zero) means nothing or none.

The Missing Stars



4 stars − 4 stars = 0 stars

0 stars are left.

Zero (0) means nothing is left.



Circle the group that has 0 objects.

A





B





C





D





Colour the box having basket with 0 fruits.



Addition with Zero:

+When we add 0 to a number, the number stays the same.

Subtraction by Zero:

_When we subtract 0 from a number, the number stays the same.

Addition with Zero:

When we add 0 to a number, the number stays the same.

Add 0 and write the answer.

A. 3 + 0 = _____

B. 5 + 0 = _____

C. 8 + 0 = _____

D. 10 + 0 = _____

E. 7 + 0 = _____

F. 12 + 0 = _____

G. 15 + 0 = _____

H. 20 + 0 = _____

I. 25 + 0 = _____

J. 30 + 0 = _____

Subtraction by Zero

Subtract 0 and write the answer.

A. 4 – 0 = _____

B. 6 – 0 = _____

C. 9 – 0 = _____

D. 10 – 0 = _____

E. 13 – 0 = _____

F. 18 – 0 = _____

G. 22 – 0 = _____

H. 35 – 0 = _____

I. 50 – 0 = _____

J. 100 – 0 = _____

Chapter 12
Multiplication

Let's Learn with a Story!

Riya and Aarav are packing their school bags.
They have 3 pencil boxes. Each pencil box has 2 pencils.

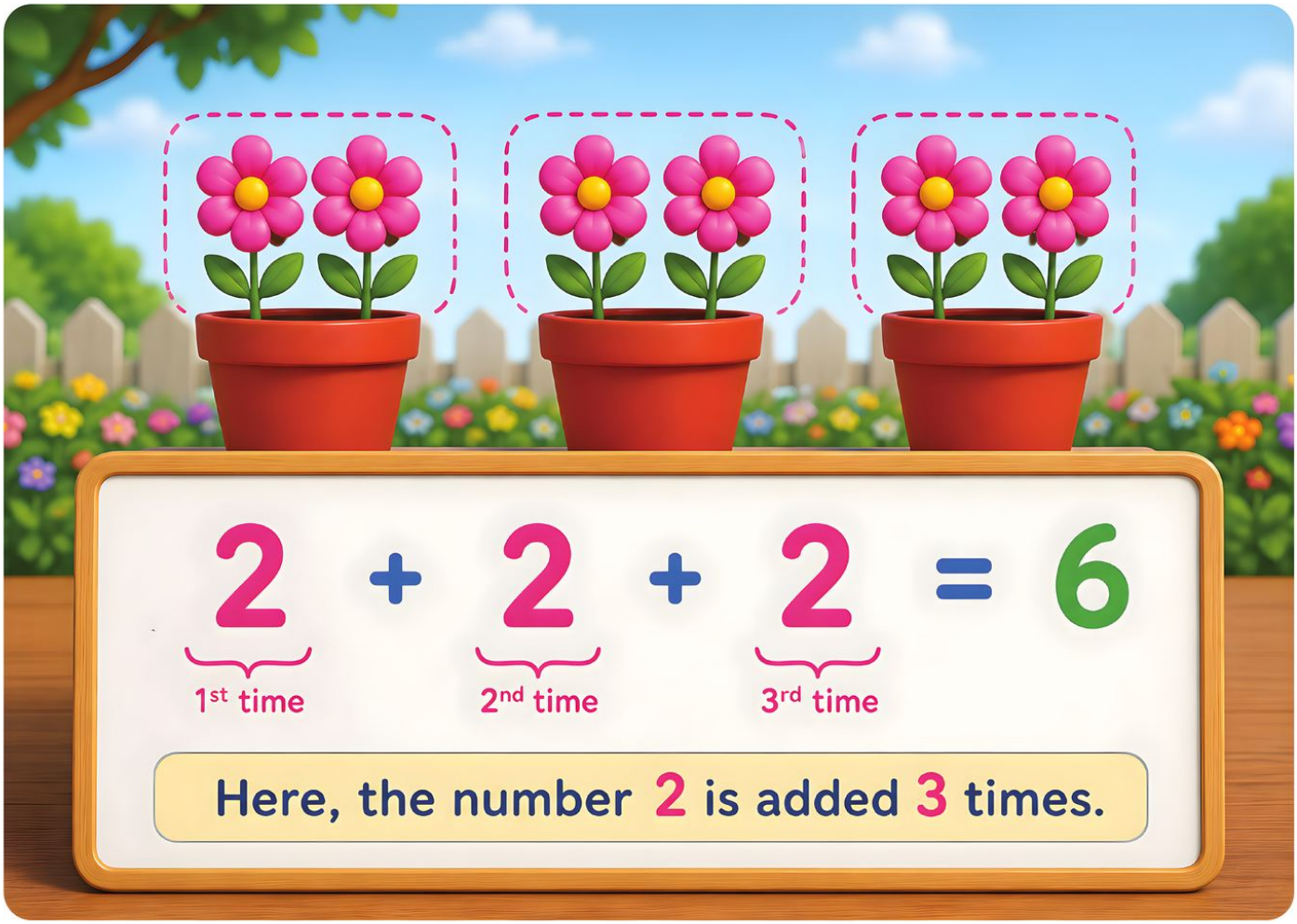
Aarav counts the pencils:
2 + 2 + 2 = 6
Riya says, "We are adding 2 three times!"
Instead of writing 2 + 2 + 2, we can write $3 \times 2 = 6$.
This short way of repeated addition is called multiplication.



Example 1

Look at the flowers.

There are 3 groups. Each group has 2 flowers.
To find the total number of flowers, we add 2 again and again.
2 + 2 + 2 = 6
Here, the number 2 is added 3 times.
This is called repeated addition.
Instead of writing 2 + 2 + 2, we can write 3×2.
$3 \times 2 = 6$
This is called multiplication.
3 groups of 2 flowers = 6 flowers.



Example 2

Look at the stars.

There are 4 groups.
Each group has 3 stars.

To find the total number of stars, we add 3 again and again.
3 + 3 + 3 + 3 = 12

Here, the number 3 is added 4 times.
This is called repeated addition.

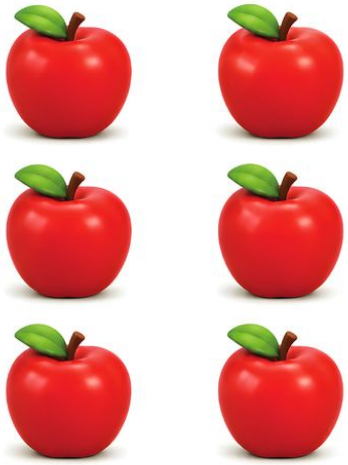
Instead of writing 3 + 3 + 3 + 3, we can write 4×3.
$4 \times 3 = 12$
This is called multiplication.
4 groups of 3 stars = 12 stars.



Look at the groups. Count the number of groups and the objects in each group.
Then complete the multiplication sentence.

The first one has been done for you.

A. **Example**



Firstly, Count the Groups
Groups = 3
Objects in each group = 2
3 × 2 = 6

B.



Groups = _____
Objects in each group = _____
_____ × _____ = _____

C.



Groups = _____
Objects in each group = _____
_____ × _____ = _____

Now, let's learn Multiplication Tables (1 to 5)

1 TIMES TABLE

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

2 TIMES TABLE

2	×	1	=	2
2	×	2	=	4
2	×	3	=	6
2	×	4	=	8
2	×	5	=	10
2	×	6	=	12
2	×	7	=	14
2	×	8	=	16
2	×	9	=	18
2	×	10	=	20

3 TIMES TABLE

3	×	1	=	3
3	×	2	=	6
3	×	3	=	9
3	×	4	=	12
3	×	5	=	15
3	×	6	=	18
3	×	7	=	21
3	×	8	=	24
3	×	9	=	27
3	×	10	=	30

4 TIMES TABLE

4	×	1	=	4
4	×	2	=	8
4	×	3	=	12
4	×	4	=	16
4	×	5	=	20
4	×	6	=	24
4	×	7	=	28
4	×	8	=	32
4	×	9	=	36
4	×	10	=	40

5 TIMES TABLE

5	×	1	=	5
5	×	2	=	10
5	×	3	=	15
5	×	4	=	20
5	×	5	=	25
5	×	6	=	30
5	×	7	=	35
5	×	8	=	40
5	×	9	=	45
5	×	10	=	50

Now, let's learn Multiplication Tables (6 to 10)

6 TIMES TABLE

6	×	1	=	6
6	×	2	=	12
6	×	3	=	18
6	×	4	=	24
6	×	5	=	30
6	×	6	=	36
6	×	7	=	42
6	×	8	=	48
6	×	9	=	54
6	×	10	=	60

7 TIMES TABLE

7	×	1	=	7
7	×	2	=	14
7	×	3	=	21
7	×	4	=	28
7	×	5	=	35
7	×	6	=	42
7	×	7	=	49
7	×	8	=	56
7	×	9	=	63
7	×	10	=	70

8 TIMES TABLE

8	×	1	=	8
8	×	2	=	16
8	×	3	=	24
8	×	4	=	32
8	×	5	=	40
8	×	6	=	48
8	×	7	=	56
8	×	8	=	64
8	×	9	=	72
8	×	10	=	80

9 TIMES TABLE

9	×	1	=	9
9	×	2	=	18
9	×	3	=	27
9	×	4	=	36
9	×	5	=	45
9	×	6	=	54
9	×	7	=	63
9	×	8	=	72
9	×	9	=	81
9	×	10	=	90

10 TIMES TABLE

10	×	1	=	10
10	×	2	=	20
10	×	3	=	30
10	×	4	=	40
10	×	5	=	50
10	×	6	=	60
10	×	7	=	70
10	×	8	=	80
10	×	9	=	90
10	×	10	=	100

Solve the following:

A. 3 × 4 = _____

B. 2 × 5 = _____

C. 4 × 2 = _____

D. 3 × 1 = _____

E. 5 × 2 = _____

F. 2 × 3 = _____

G. 4 × 3 = _____

H. 2 × 1 = _____

I. 3 × 5 = _____

J. 5 × 1 = _____

K. 2 × 4 = _____

L. 4 × 1 = _____

M. 3 × 2 = _____

N. 5 × 3 = _____

O. 1 × 4 = _____

P. 2 × 2 = _____

Solve the Multiplications (Column Method)

3 × 2 =	4 × 3 =	5 × 2 =	2 × 4 =	3 × 5 =
6 × 2 =	4 × 4 =	5 × 3 =	7 × 2 =	8 × 2 =
3 × 6 =	9 × 2 =	4 × 5 =	2 × 7 =	5 × 4 =
3 × 7 =	6 × 3 =	2 × 8 =	4 × 6 =	5 × 5 =

Chapter 13
Numbers from 51 to 100

Hello, little learners!
We have already learnt numbers up to 50. Now we will move ahead and learn bigger numbers from 51 to 100.
Let us continue our number journey!

Look and Learn: Numbers 51 to 60

Number	Number Name
51	Fifty-one
52	Fifty-two
53	Fifty-three
54	Fifty-four
55	Fifty-five
56	Fifty-six
57	Fifty-seven
58	Fifty-eight
59	Fifty-nine
60	Sixty





Look and Learn: Numbers 61 to 70

Number	Number Name
61	Sixty-one
62	Sixty-two
63	Sixty-three
64	Sixty-four
65	Sixty-five
66	Sixty-six
67	Sixty-seven
68	Sixty-eight
69	Sixty-nine
70	Seventy

Look and Learn: Numbers 71 to 80

Number	Number Name
71	Seventy-one
72	Seventy-two
73	Seventy-three
74	Seventy-four
75	Seventy-five
76	Seventy-six
77	Seventy-seven
78	Seventy-eight
79	Seventy-nine
80	Eighty

Look and Learn:
Numbers 81 to 90

Number	Number Name
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

Look and Learn:
Numbers 91 to 100

Number	Number Name
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	One hundred

Trace the numbers and number names

51	Fifty-One
52	Fifty-Two
53	Fifty-Three
54	Fifty-Four
55	Fifty-Five
56	Fifty-Six
57	Fifty-Seven
58	Fifty-Eight
59	Fifty-Nine
60	Sixty

61	Sixty-One
62	Sixty-Two
63	Sixty-Three
64	Sixty-Four
65	Sixty-Five
66	Sixty-Six
67	Sixty-Seven
68	Sixty-Eight
69	Sixty-Nine
70	Seventy

71	Seventy-One
72	Seventy-Two
73	Seventy-Three
74	Seventy-Four
75	Seventy-Five
76	Seventy-Six
77	Seventy-Seven
78	Seventy-Eight
79	Seventy-Nine
80	Eighty

Trace the numbers and number names

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	One Hundred

Fill in the Missing Numbers

51 , 52 , ☐ , 54 , ☐ , 56

61 , ☐ , 63 , ☐ , 65 , ☐

71 , 72 , ☐ , 74 , ☐ , 76

81 , ☐ , 83 , ☐ , 85 , ☐

91 , 92 , ☐ , 94 , ☐ , 96

Match the Number with the Number Name

Numbers		Number Names
51	→ _____	Ninety-five
64	→ _____	Fifty-one
70	→ _____	Sixty-four
83	→ _____	Seventy
95	→ _____	Eighty-three

Chapter 14
Indian Currency (₹)

Let's Learn with a Story!

Riya and Aarav visit the school stationery shop.
Riya buys a pencil for ₹5 and Aarav buys an eraser for ₹2.
They pay with Indian money called Rupees (₹).
Today, let us learn about Indian Currency.

- **Coins We Use**

Indian Coins



₹1 coin	₹2 coin	₹5 coin	₹10 coin	₹20 coin

- **Notes We Use**

Indian Notes

Some notes are:



₹10 note



₹20 note



₹50 note



₹100 note



₹200 note



₹500 note

Count the Money

Example



₹5 + ₹5 = ₹10

Practice

1.  + ₹ ____

2.  + ₹ ____

3.  + ₹ ____

4.  + ₹ ____

5.  + ₹ ____

Chapter 15
Time

Let's Learn with a Story!

Riya and Aarav are getting ready for school.
Riya looks at the clock and says, "It is 7 o'clock. Time to get ready!"
Aarav looks at the clock again and says, "Now it is 8 o'clock. Time to go to school!"
We use a clock to know the time.



Parts of a Clock

A clock has:
A short hand (Hour Hand)
A long hand (Minute Hand)
Numbers from 1 to 12

Remember

The short hand tells the hour.
The long hand tells the minutes.

Things to Remember

1 Hour = 60 Minutes
1 Minute = 60 Seconds
AM = Morning Time (From midnight to before noon)
PM = Afternoon, Evening and Night (From noon to before midnight)
12:00 Noon = Start of PM
12:00 Midnight = Start of AM

Examples
7:00 AM - Morning
9:00 AM - Morning
1:00 PM - Afternoon
5:00 PM - Evening
8:00 PM - Night

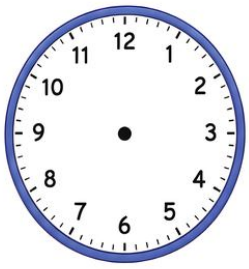
Look at the clock and write the time.

1.  = _____ o'clock
2.  = _____ o'clock
3.  = _____ o'clock
4.  = _____ o'clock
5.  = _____ o'clock

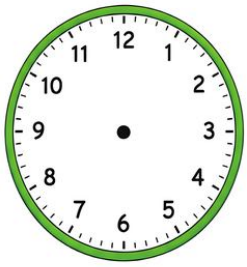
Draw the Hands

Draw the hour and minute hands to show the given time.

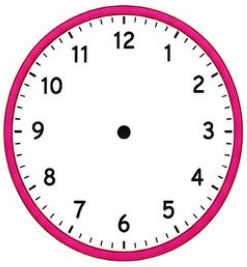
1. 2 o'clock



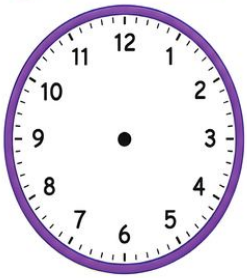
2. 5 o'clock



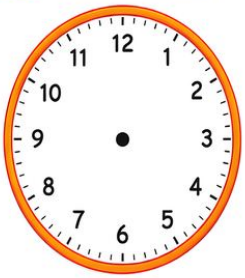
3. 8 o'clock



4. 10 o'clock



5. 12 o'clock

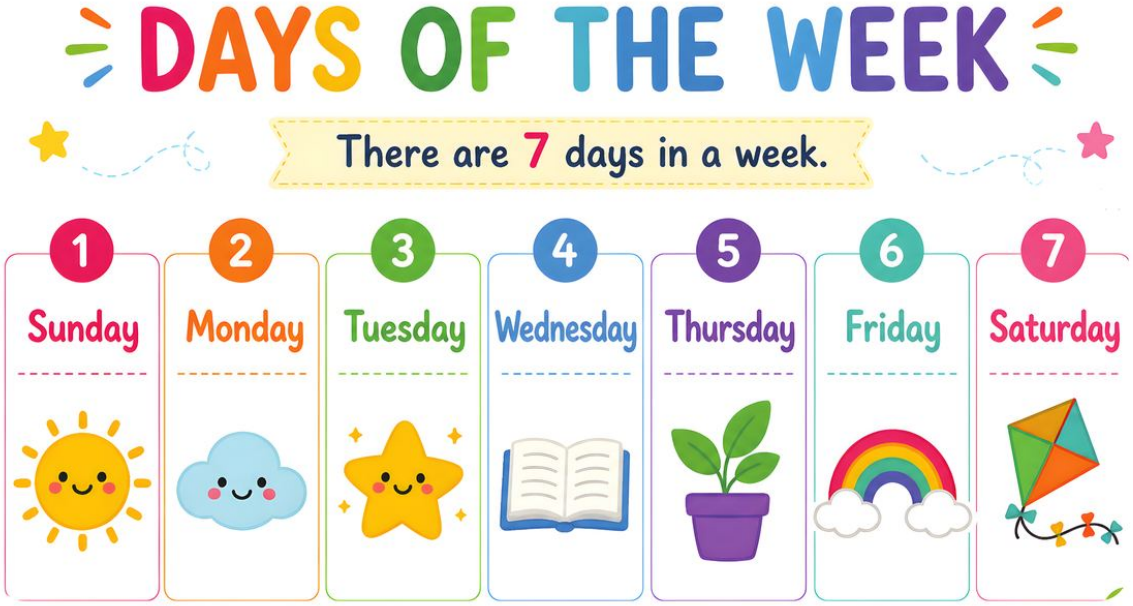


Time and Daily Life

Activity	Time
 Wake up	_____ o'clock
 Go to school	_____ o'clock
 Eat lunch	_____ o'clock
 Play with friends	_____ o'clock
 Go to sleep	_____ o'clock

Chapter 16
Days and Months

Look and Learn





Points to Remember:

- ★ The months come in a fixed order and repeat every year.
- ★ A year has 365 days.
- ★ A leap year has 366 days.
- ★ In a leap year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days.
- ★ Some months have 30 days and some have 31 days.
- ★ January is the first month of the year.
- ★ December is the last month of the year.

Fill in the Missing Days

1. Sunday, Monday, _____ , Wednesday 
2. Thursday, Friday, _____ 
3. Monday, Tuesday, _____ , Thursday 
4. Wednesday, Thursday, _____ , Saturday 
5. Friday, _____ , Sunday 

Fill in the Missing Months

1. January, February, _____ 
2. April, May, _____ 
3. July, August, _____ 
4. October, November, _____ 
5. March, April, _____ 

Number the Months

Write numbers 1 to 12.

August

January

November

April

July

February

October

May

December

March

June

September

Show and Tell

Tell the class:

My favourite day is _____.

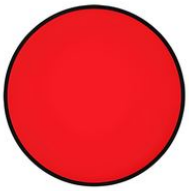
My favourite month is _____.

My birthday month is _____.

Chapter 17
Fun with Shapes and Patterns

Let's Learn Some Basic Shapes

- **Circle**



A circle is round. Examples:





- **Square**



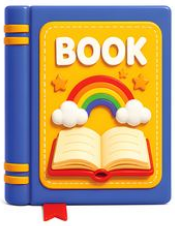
A square has 4 equal sides.Examples:




- **Rectangle**



A rectangle has 4 sides.Examples:

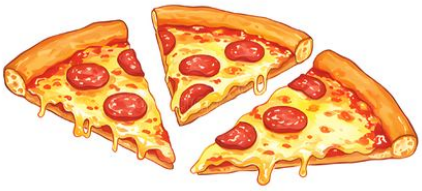




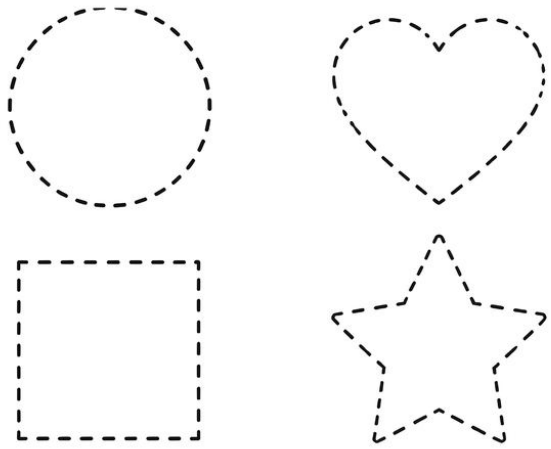
- **Triangle**



A triangle has 3 sides.Examples:

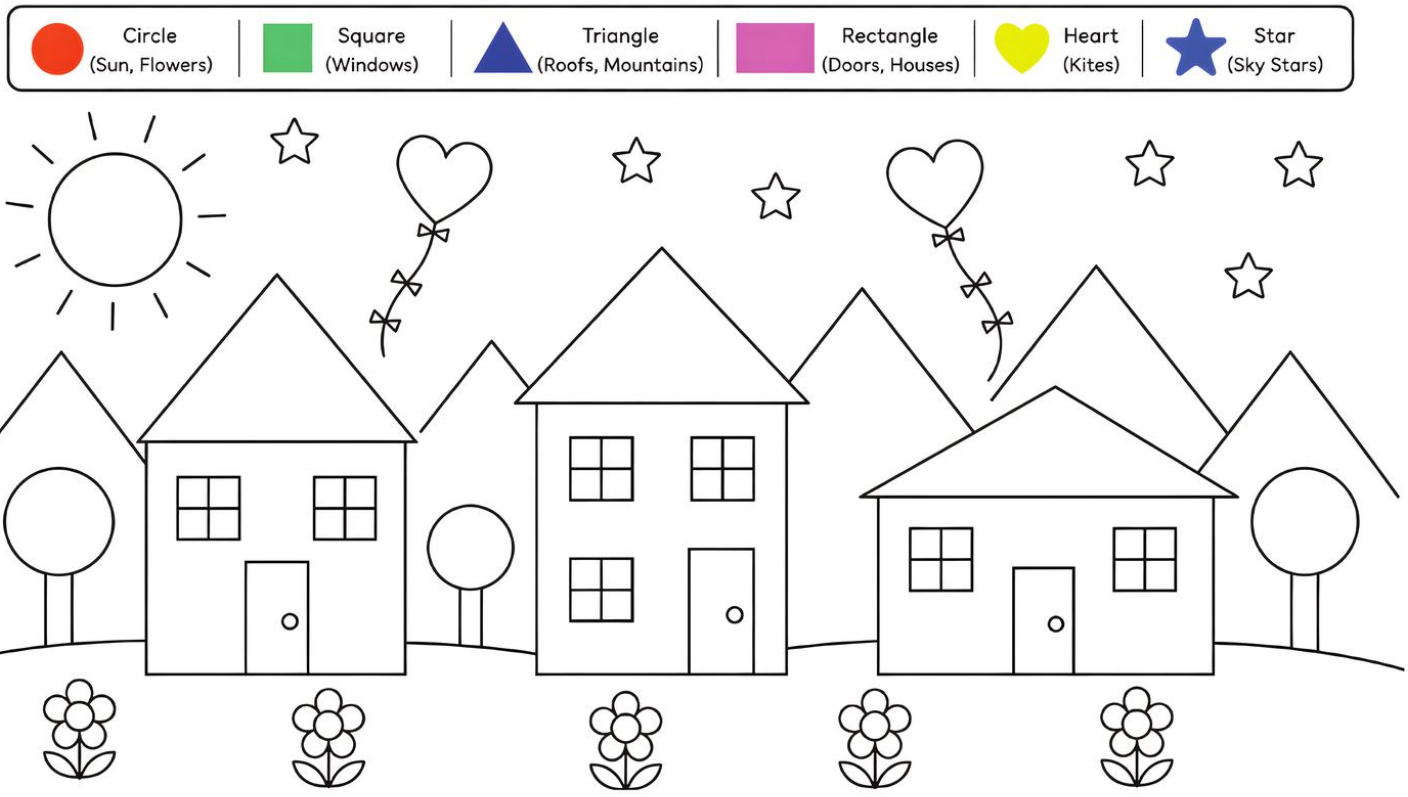



Trace and draw the following shapes.



Shape Village Activity

Colour the Shape Village using the colour code below.



Then count and write the number of each shape:

Circles = _____ **Squares = _____** **Triangles = _____**

Rectangles = _____ **Hearts = _____** **Stars = _____**

Complete the Pattern

1.  _____
2.  _____
3.  _____
4.  _____
5.  _____

Show and Tell Activity

Bring one object from home.
Show it to the class and tell:
What is the object?
Which shape does it look like?

Example:

Ball - Circle
Book - Rectangle
Communication - Confidence Building



MATH ACTIVITY KIT

NUMBER CARDS 1–100



Cut along the dotted lines.

Use these cards for:

- Number ordering
- Missing numbers
- Odd-even sorting
- Number name matching



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

Math Masters

Numbers & Tables 1–20

Aligned with NEP 2020

Discover numbers, shapes and patterns through play.



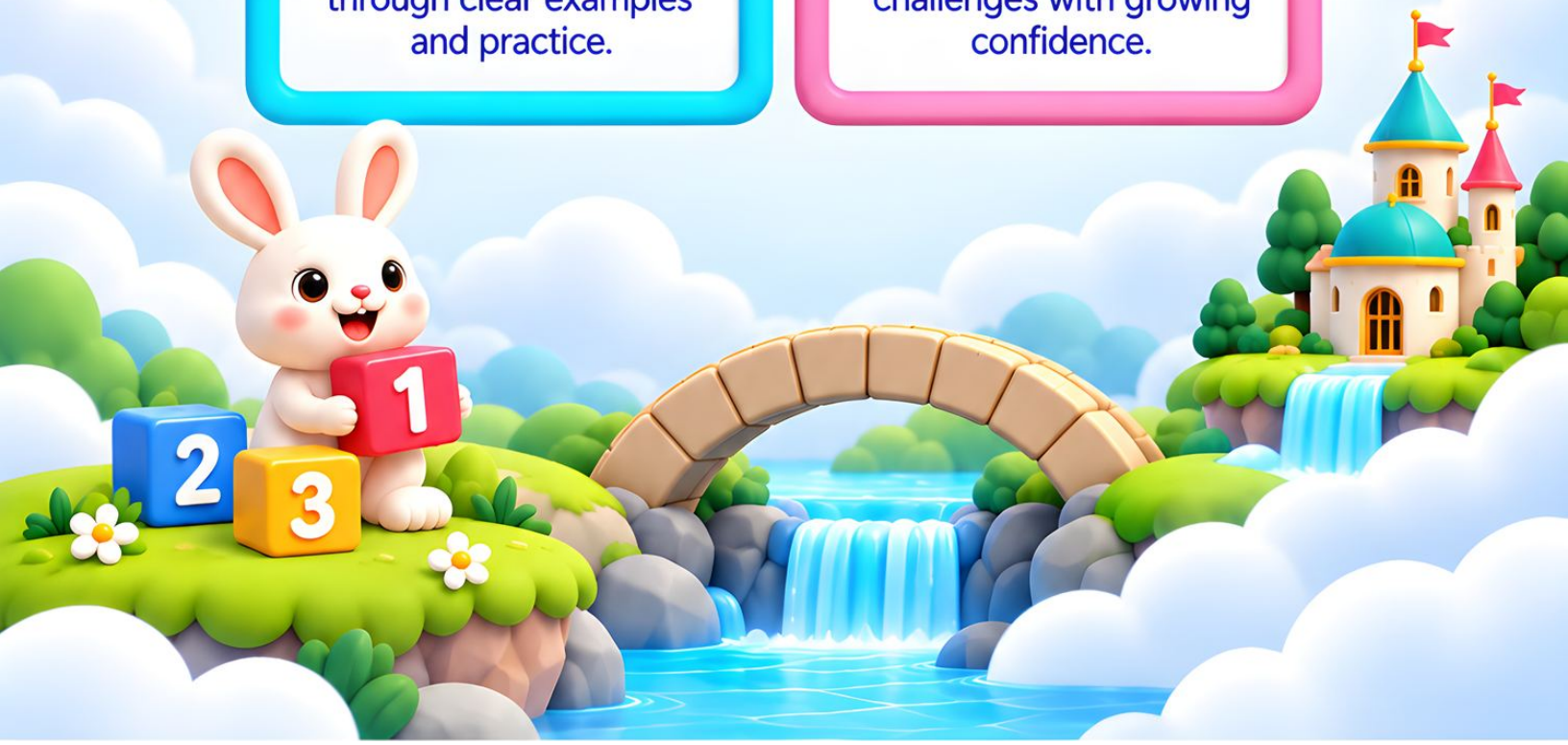
Count and Connect

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



Think and Discover

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



LearnYB
Learning of Young Brains
Follow us on

Published by
LearnYB partnered with Eduflier Innovation.
learnyb.com | info@learnyb.com
© All rights reserved.
Bengaluru | Noida | N-East

Scan to explore

MRP ₹339/-

9 789347 530968