2nd Class, Maths
Ch-1, Copywork

Q- Ordinal numbers: (1 to 20)

1st	First
2nd	Second
3rd	Third
4th	Fourth
5th	Fifth
6th	Sixth
7th	Seventh
8th	Eighth
9th	Ninth
10th	Tenth

11^{th}	Eleventh
12^{th}	Twelfth
13^{th}	Thirteenth
14^{th}	Fourteenth
15^{th}	Fifteenth
16^{th}	Sixteenth
17^{th}	Seventeenth
18^{th}	Eighteenth
19^{th}	Nineteenth
20^{th}	Twentieth

Q2- What comes just :-

After :-

93 - 94 ___

36 - 37 ___

49 - 50 ___

72 - 73 ___

Before :-

69 ___ - 70

22 ___ - 23

44 ___ - 45

57 ___ - 58

Between:-

60 ___ 62

87 ___ 89

33 ___ 35

98 ___ 100

61

88

34

99

Q3- Ascending order:-

1) 32, 35, 31, 36

Ans- 31, 32, 35, 36

2) 67, 64, 63, 60

Ans- 60, 63, 64, 67

Q4- Descending order:-

1) 76, 74, 78, 73

Ans- 78, 76, 74, 73

2) 55, 53, 57, 52

Ans- 57, 55, 53, 52

Q5- Give the number and the number name for the following:-

1) 4 tens

Ans- 40 = Forty

2) 6 tens 6 ones

Ans- 66 = Sixty six

3) 5 tens 3 ones

Ans- 53 = Fifty three

Q6- Give the place and the place value of the underlined digits:-

1) 36

Ans- 6 ones

2) 92

Ans - 2 ones

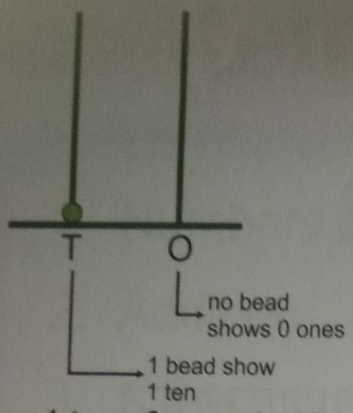
3) 27

Ans - 20 tens

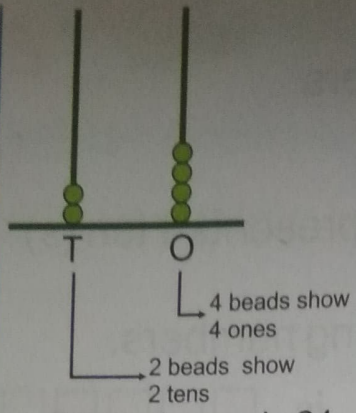
4) 71

Ans - 70 tens

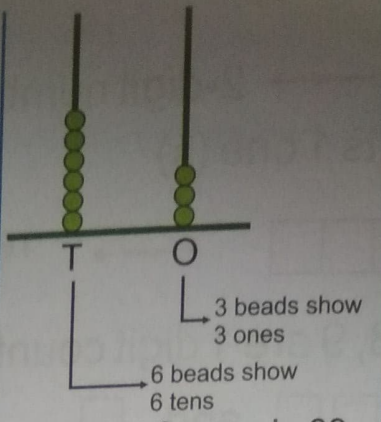
We can represent these numbers on the abacus. It has two vertical rods. We use beads on these rods to represent numbers.



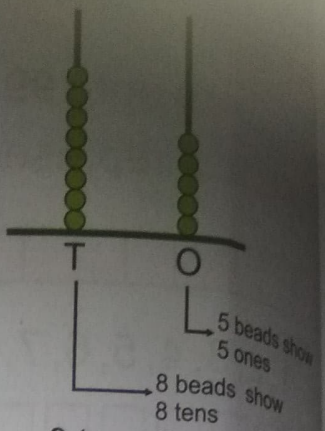
1 tens 0 ones is 10



2 tens 4 ones is 24



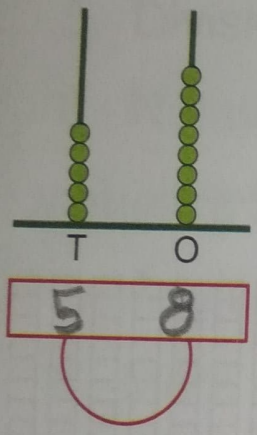
6 tens 3 ones is 63

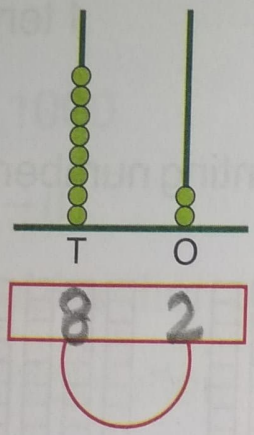


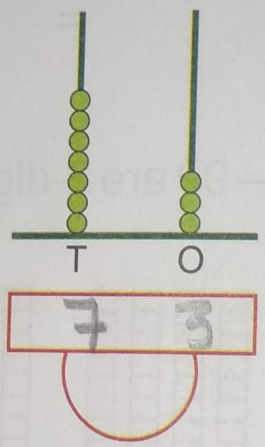
8 tens 5 ones is 85

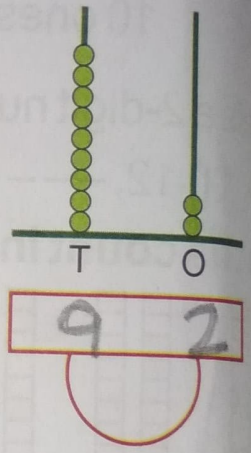
Let us do

Observe the beads on the abacus. Write the number and the number name.









Expanded form of numbers

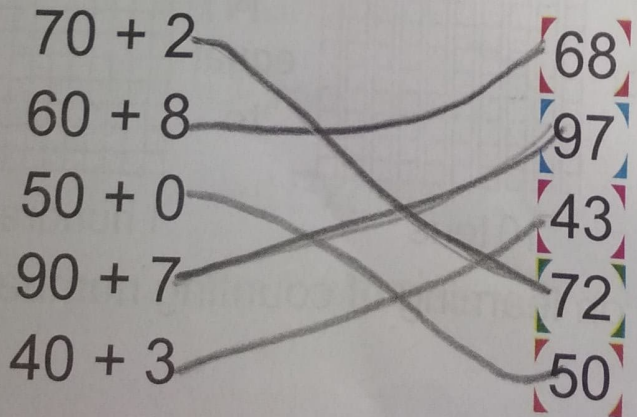
The number 52 has 5 tens and 2 ones i.e. 52 = 50+2

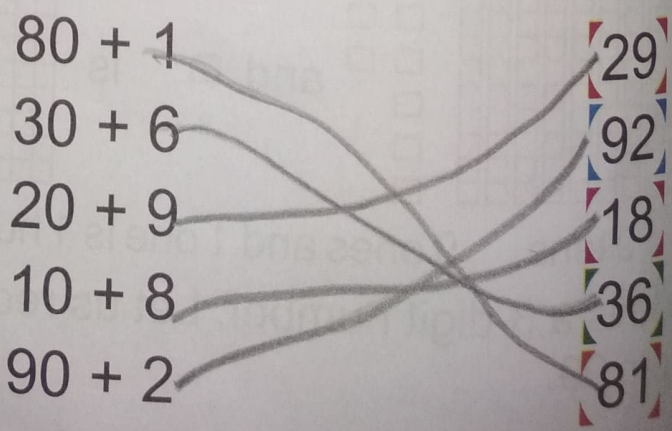
52 is called the short form

50 + 2 is called the expanded form

This way of writing a number as sum of the place values of its digits is called the expanded form of a number.

Match the short form with their expanded form.





Write the expansion by filling the boxes.

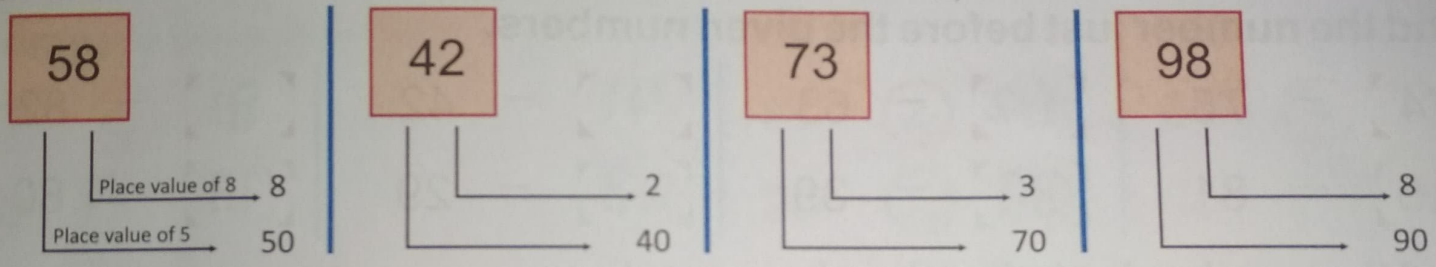
30	+	2	= 32	80	+	6	= 86
20	+	7	= 27	50	+	4	= 54
70	+	9	= 79	40	+	3	= 43

Place and Place Value: Numbers are formed by grouping the digits.

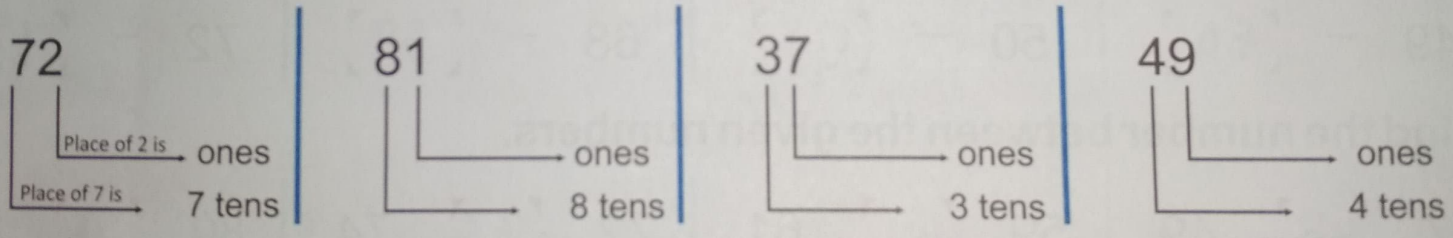
- Each digit has fixed position called the place
- Each digit has a value depending on its place and is called the place value.

Example: Place value of the digit in the following numbers are given below.

Number

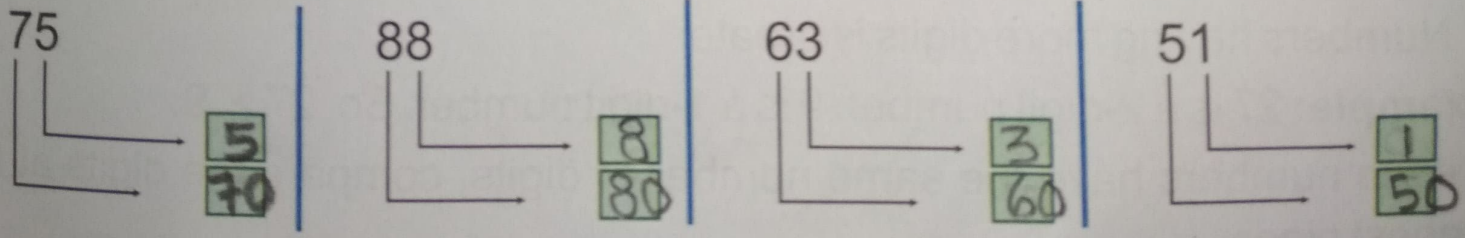


Example: Place of the digits in the following numbers are given below

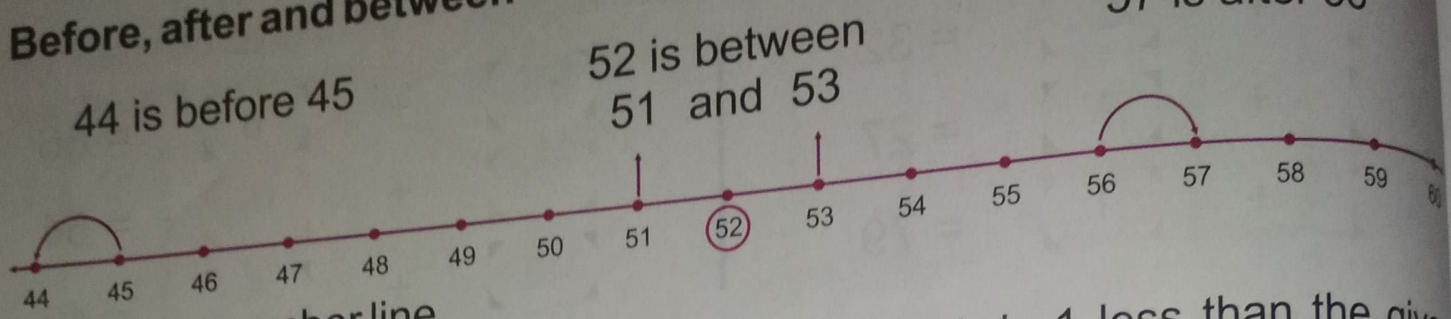


Let us do

Fill in the place value for the following numbers



Before, after and between



Look at the number line.

- The number just before is the number which is 1 less than the given number.
- The number just before 45 is 45 – 1 = 44

The number just after is the number which is1 more than the given number.

The number just after 56 is 56 + 1 = 57

- 52 is between 51 and 53

Find the number just before the given numbers.

74 – 75	62 – 63	41 – 42	81 – 82
80 – 81	38 – 39	28 – 29	79 – 80

Find the number just after the given numbers.

36 – 37	28 – 29	89 – 90	91 – 92
49 – 50	50 – 51	68 – 69	72 – 73

Find the number between the given numbers.

47 48 49	59 60 61	72 73 74	80 81 82
63 64 65	49 50 51	37 38 39	89 90 91

Comparing numbers

- Numbers having more digits is greater

Example: 27 is a 2-digit number. 9 is a 1-digit number. So 27 > 9

- If the numbers have the same number of digits, compare the digits at the highest place

Example: 47 51 Here, 5 > 4 ∴ ∴ 51 > 47

If the digits at the highest place is same, then compare the digits at the next place to the right.

7$\underline{3}$ 7$\underline{1}$ Since the digit at tens place is 7 in both the numbers

So compare the digits at the ones place. We observe that

$3 > 1$ $\therefore 73 > 71$

Order of Numbers: Arranging numbers from smallest to biggest is called ascending order of numbers.

Example: Arrange 43, 37, 55, 29, 67 in ascending order.

Solution: $29 < 37 < 42 < 55 < 67$ are arranged in ascending order.

Arranging numbers from biggest to smallest is called descending order

Example : Arrange 85, 58, 65, 47, 93 in descending order

Solution: $93 > 85 > 65 > 58 > 42$ are arranged in descending order.

Compare the following

47	<	74	65	>	29	87	<	93	51	>	31
39	>	32	54	>	45	23	<	32	65	>	45

Circle the greatest

47, 65, 32, 29, (91), 85,
(64), 58, 35, 10, 43, 59

Circle the smallest

73, 72, 84, 60, (19), 22
35, (17), 46, 30, 51, 95

Exercise 1.1

Q1. Give the number and the number name for the following.

(a) 4 tens 6 ones 46-forty six
(b) 2 tens 9 ones 29-Twenty nine
(c) 5 tens 50-fifty
(d) 9 tens 1 one 91-Ninety one
(e) 8 tens 6 ones 86-Eighty six
(f) 4 tens 8 ones 48-forty eight
(g) 7 tens 7 ones 77-Seventy seven
(h) 9 tens 90-Ninety

Q2. Give the place and the place value of the underlined digits.

(a) 6$\underline{9}$ - 9 ones
(b) $\underline{8}$4 - 80 tens
(c) 4$\underline{2}$ - 2 ones
(d) $\underline{5}$9 - 50 tens
(e) 9$\underline{7}$ - 7 ones
(f) $\underline{1}$9 - 10 tens
(g) 3$\underline{6}$ - 6 ones
(h) $\underline{7}$8 - 70 tens

Q3. Arrange the following in ascending order.

(a) 21, 58, 36, 49 - 21, 36, 49, 58 (b) 38, 34, 31, 30 - 30, 31, 34, 38

(c) 63, 47, 80, 95 - 47, 63, 80, 95 (d) 70, 79, 75, 74 70, 74, 75, 79

Q4. Arrange the following in descending order.

(a) 75, 81, 65, 58 - 81, 75, 65, 58 (b) 53, 51, 54, 57 - 57, 54, 53, 51

(c) 28, 21, 29, 24 - 29, 28, 24, 21 (d) 79, 61, 81, 54 - 81, 79, 61, 54

Ordinal numbers : We already learnt that–

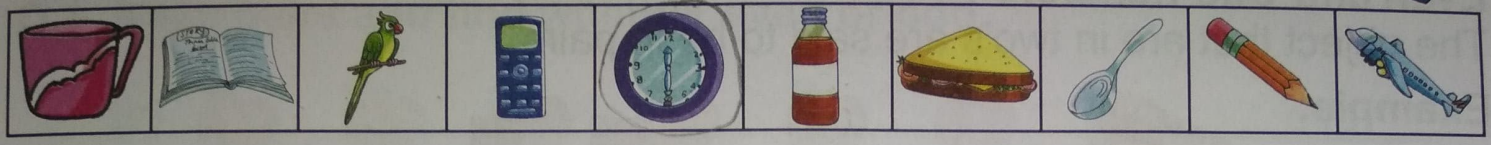
When the objects are placed in order, we use ordinal numbers to find their positions.

Look and understand:

balls	Order	Order name	balls	Order	Order name
	1^{st}	First		11^{th}	Eleventh
	2^{nd}	Second		12^{th}	Twelfth
	3^{rd}	Third		13^{th}	Thirteenth
	4^{th}	Fourth		14^{th}	Fourteenth
	5^{th}	Fifth		15^{th}	Fifteenth
	6^{th}	Sixth		16^{th}	Sixteenth
	7^{th}	Seventh		17^{th}	Seventeenth
	8^{th}	Eighth		18^{th}	Eighteenth
	9^{th}	Ninth		19^{th}	Nineteenth
	10^{th}	Tenth		20^{th}	Twentieth

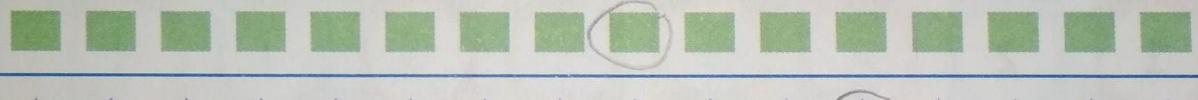
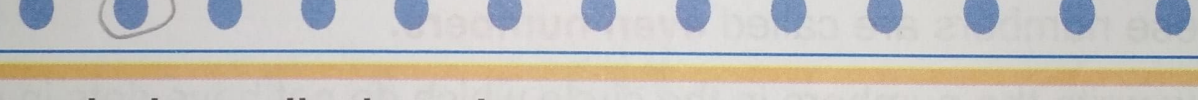
Exercise 1.2

Q.1 Observe the objects and answer the following.



- Cross the fourth object.
- Pencil is in the ninth place.
- Name the object in the second and seventh positions. Book , Sandwich
- Circle the object in the fifth place.
- Both, spoon and toy are placed at which positions? Eighth , Tenth

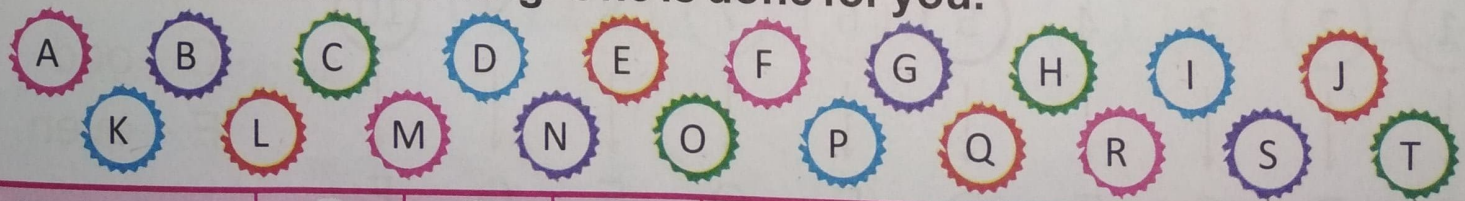
Q.2 Encircle the shapes according the position given by the ordinal number.

Sixth	
Ninth	
Twelfth	
Fifteenth	
Second	

Q.3 Write the missing ordinal number names.

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Ninth	Tenth		Eleventh	Twelfth	
Seventeenth	Eighteenth		Nineteenth	Twentieth	

Q.4 Observe the figure carefully and write the order and the order names for the following. One is done for you.



Alphabet	E	I	N	R	T	K	L	G
Order	5th	9th	14th	18th	20th	11th	12th	7th
Ordername	fifth	Ninth	Fourteenth	Eighteenth	Twentieth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Seventh

Q.5 In the school athletic event, Raghav was two positions behind Arman. Arman stood third in the race. What was Raghav's position?

Even and Odd numbers

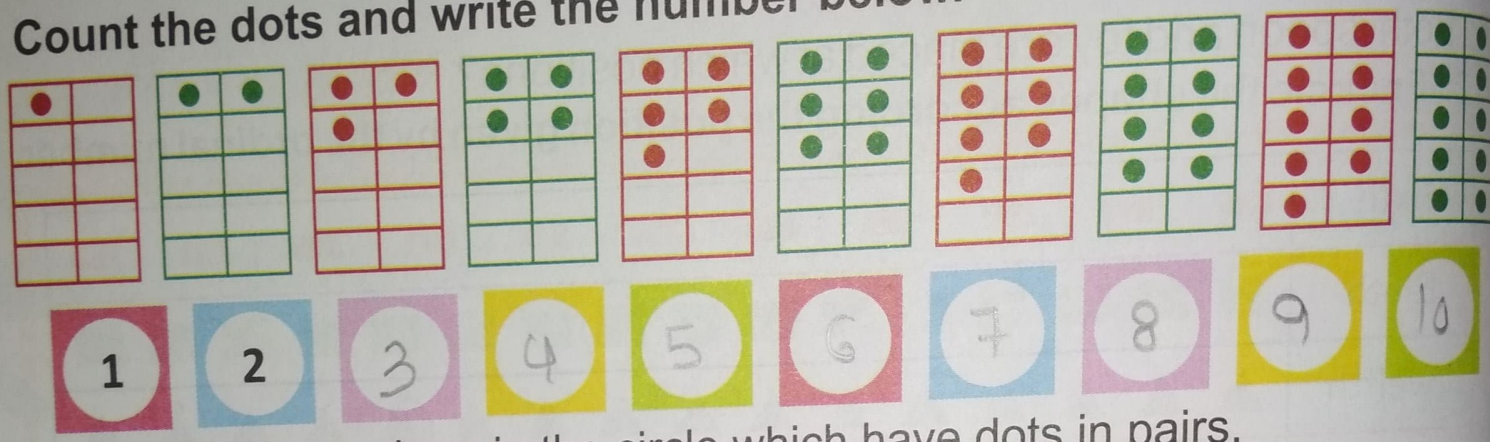
The object that are in two's are said to be in pairs.

Example:

pair of shoes

pair of socks

Count the dots and write the number below.



Now write the numbers in the circle which have dots in pairs.

They are (2), (4), (6), (8), (10)

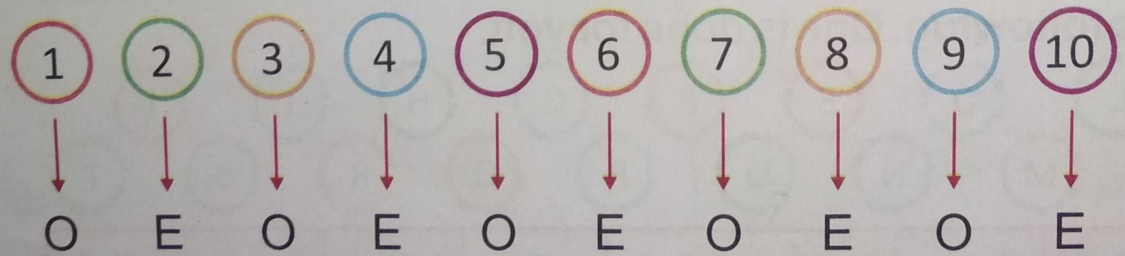
These numbers are called **even numbers.**

Now write the numbers in the circle which do not have dots in pairs.

They are (1), (3), (5), (7), (9)

These numbers are called **odd numbers.**

Remember : After every even number there is an odd number.
After every odd number there is an even number.



O → odd
E → even

All the numbers that have 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 in ones place are even numbers.

All the numbers that have 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 in ones place are odd numbers.

Exercise 1.3

Q.1 Make pairs and find whether even or odd.

(a)  odd

(b)  even

(c)  odd

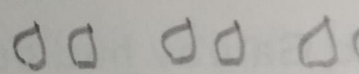
(d)  even

(e)  even

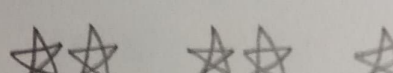
(f)  even

Q. 2 Draw pictures for the following and circle them in 2's to find whether they are even or odd.

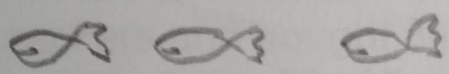
(a) 7 leaves

 = odd

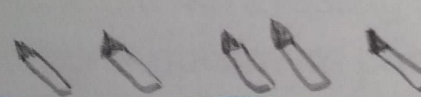
(b) 8 stars

 = even

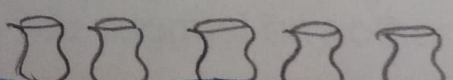
(c) 3 fishes

 = odd

(d) 10 pencils

 = even

(e) 5 pots

 = odd

Q. 3 Pick the even numbers from the following.

(a) 26, 35, 47, 36, 28, 54

(b) 79, 59, 27, 34, 89, 54

(c) 74, 28, 43, 53, 10, 19

(d) 63, 72, 37, 25, 50, 28

Q. 4 Pick the odd numbers from the following.

(a) 15, 30, 36, 43, 58, 63

(b) 60, 61, 94, 38, 88, 91

(c) 88, 75, 32, 87, 54, 41

(d) 78, 37, 50, 52, 61, 92

Q. 5 Write the even number that comes just after.

(a) 33 - 34 (b) 41 - 42 (c) 57 - 58 (d) 65 - 66 (e) 79 - 80

Q. 6 Write the odd number that comes just before.

(a) 26 - (b) 38 - (c) 92 - (d) 86 - (e) 70

Q. 7 Sonu had 9 toffees. How many more toffees does he need to make 6 pairs? - 3 toffees

Q. 8 Aarti had even number of story books and Gaurav had odd number of story books. Who out of the two cannot form pairs

Gaurav