■ Class 2 Mathematics

Chapter: Greater Than, Less Than, and Equals To

■ Introduction

In our daily life, we often compare things. Sometimes one is bigger, sometimes one is smaller, and sometimes both are the same. In Mathematics, we use special signs to show these comparisons. They are: Greater Than (>), Less Than (<), Equals To (=).

■ Explanation

1. Greater Than (>)
When one number is bigger than the other.
Example: 9 > 4 (Nine is greater than four).

2. Less Than (<)
When one number is smaller than the other.
Example: 3 < 7 (Three is less than seven).

3. Equals To (=)
When two numbers are the same.
Example: 5 = 5 (Five is equal to five).

■ Crocodile Story (Easy Trick)

Think of the signs < and > as the mouth of a hungry crocodile. The crocodile always wants to eat the bigger number.

Example: 8 > 5 → The crocodile opens mouth towards 8.
Example: 6 < 9 → The crocodile opens mouth towards 9.
If both numbers are equal, we use =.

■ Examples

12 __ 8 → 12 > 8

5 __ 11 → 5 < 11

7 __ 7 → 7 = 7

20 __ 15 → 20 > 15

9 __ 13 → 9 < 13

■ Real-Life Examples

• Riya has 6 chocolates and Aman has 4 chocolates. Who has more? → 6 > 4

• There are 8 apples in Basket A and 8 apples in Basket B. Which has more? → 8 = 8

• A toy costs 50 rupees and another toy costs 70 rupees. Which is costlier? → 70 > 50

■ Exercise

A. Fill in the blanks with >, <, or =

1. 10 __ 5
2. 7 __ 9
3. 4 __ 4
4. 15 __ 12
5. 20 __ 25

B. True or False

1. 9 > 12 → _____
2. 14 < 20 → _____
3. 6 = 6 → _____

C. Word Problems

1. Rohan has 8 pencils. Sita has 10 pencils. Who has more?
2. A glass has 5 mangoes and a basket has 5 mangoes. Are they equal?
3. There are 18 birds on one tree and 12 on another tree. Which tree has more birds?

■ Summary

- \> means greater (bigger)
- \< means less (smaller)
- = means equal (same)