



MATHEMATICS

CLASS 1

LESSON # 11

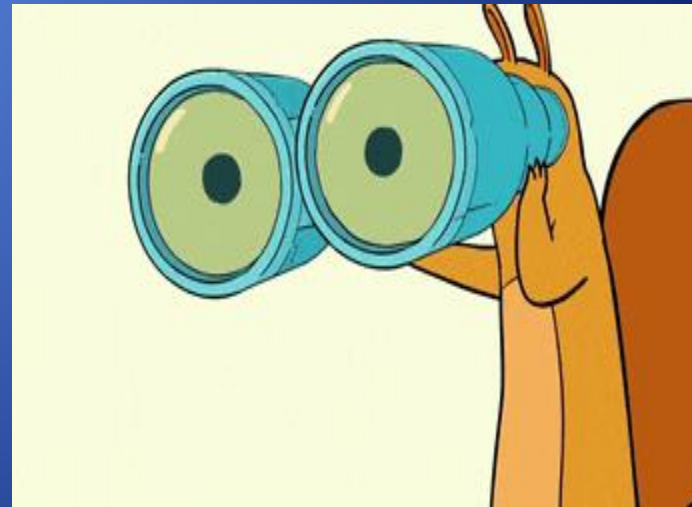
Saturday, 10 April 2021

Lesson Code 1M11

TOPIC:

Comparing Numbers

(0 - 25)



Let's learn about today's topic



Comparing Numbers

Numbers are all similar!

❖ A way to compare all numbers

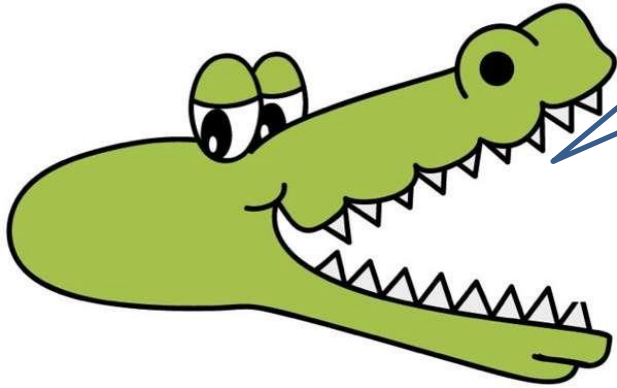
➤ Equal to

➤ Greater than/More than

➤ Smaller than/Less than

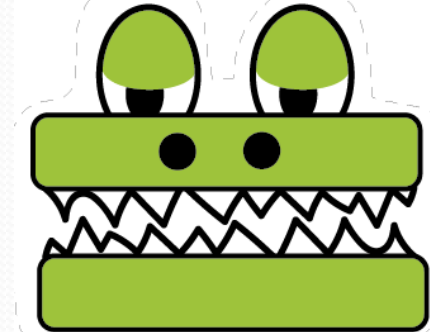


Let's Meet the Alligator Family

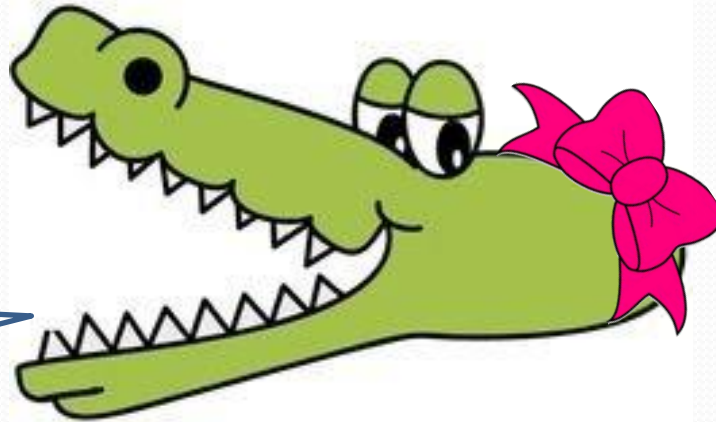


I'm Mr.
Less than

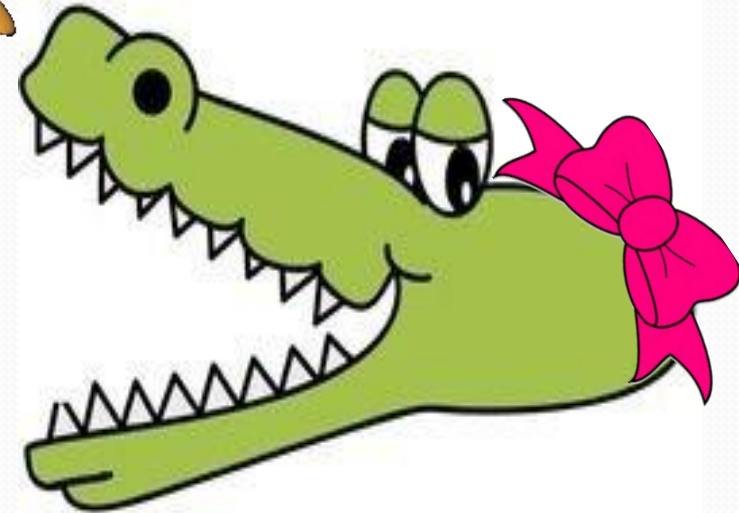
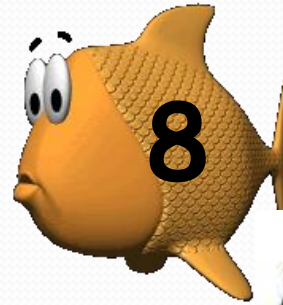
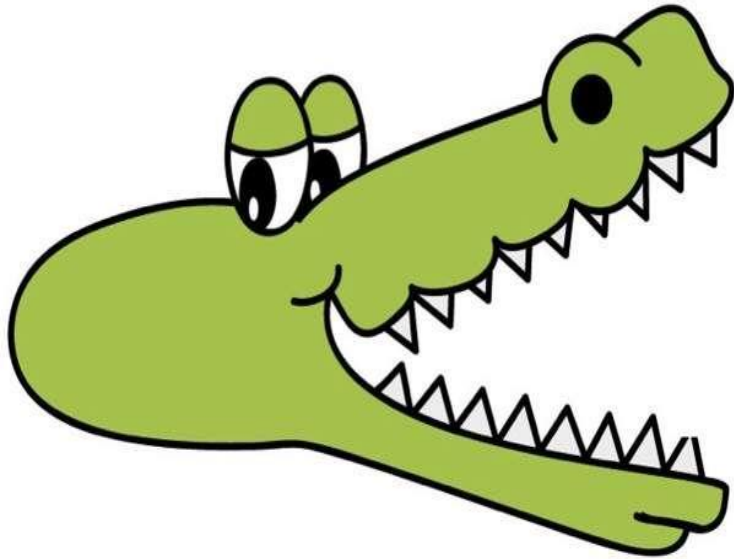
I'm Little
Equal to

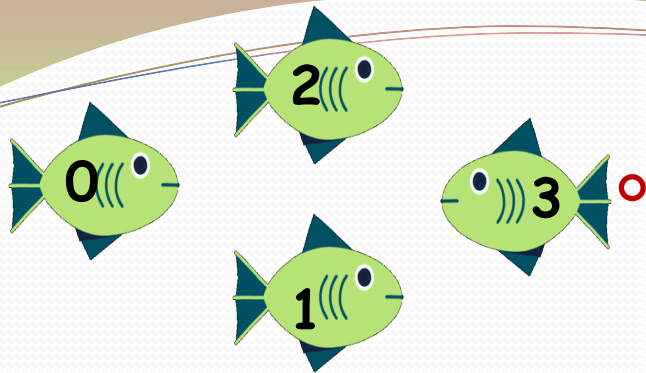


I'm Mrs.
Greater than



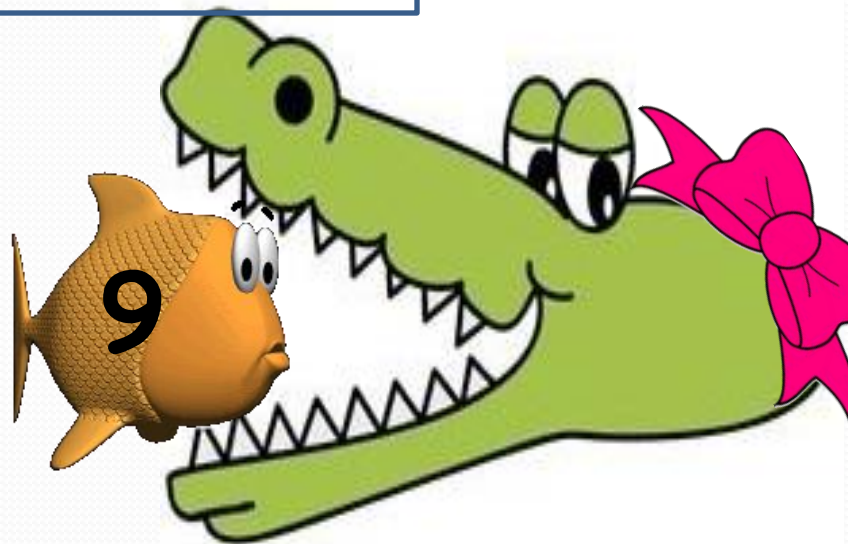
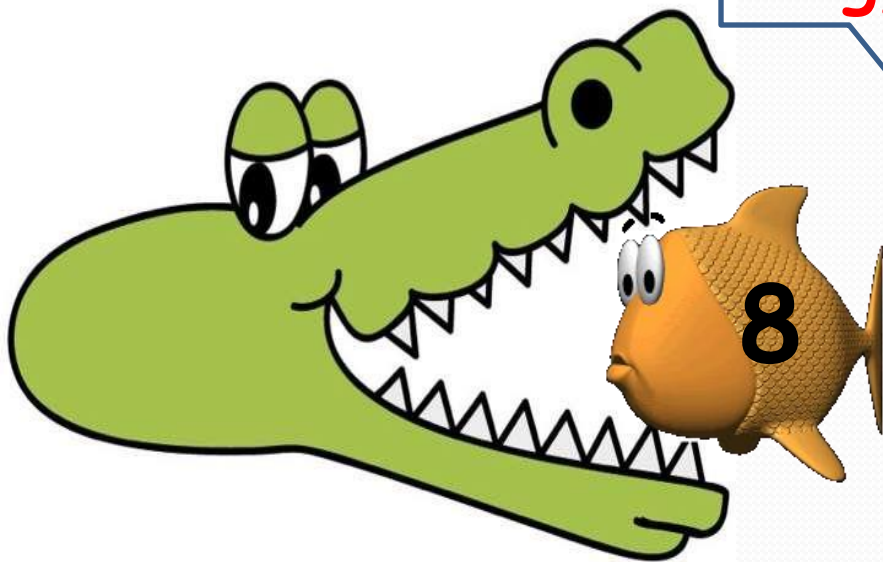
We like to eat
bigger
numbered fish





Hurray, they
don't want to
eat us.

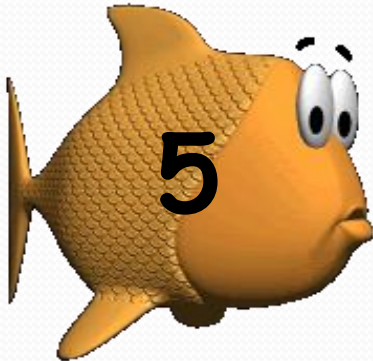
We don't like small
fish when there are
bigger ones to eat.



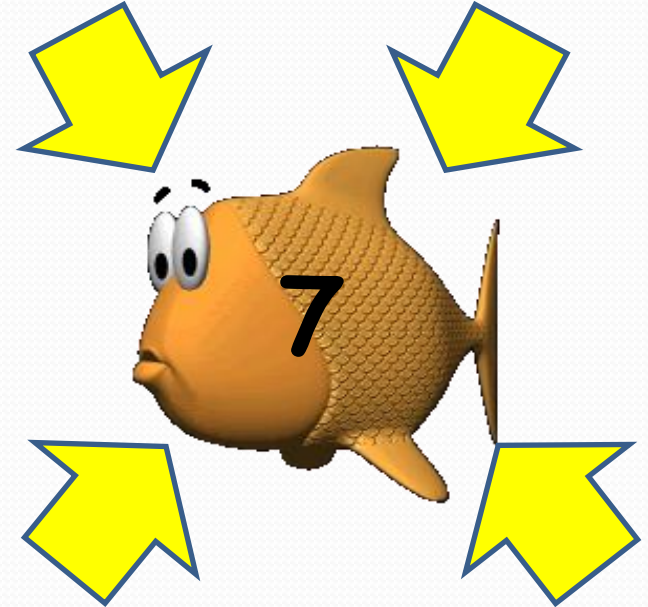
Remember!

The alligator always wants to eat the bigger number!!

Which fish will be eaten by the alligator?

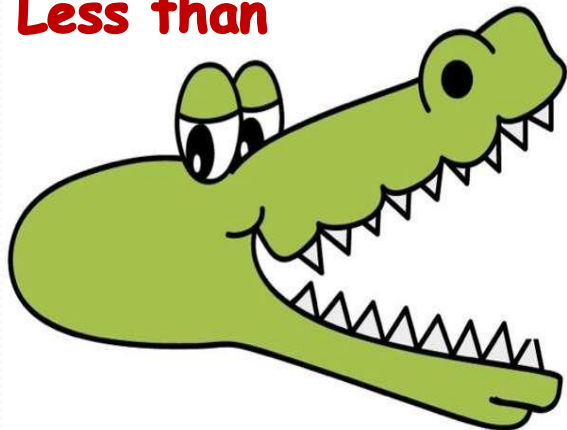


?



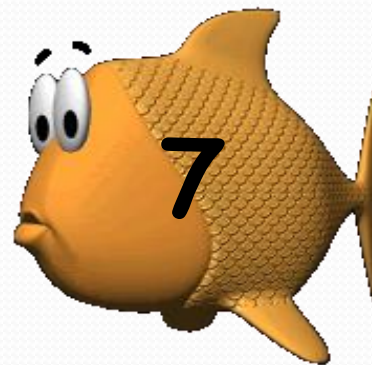
Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?

Mr. Less than

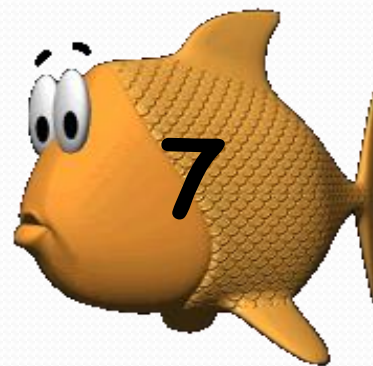


OR

Mrs. More than



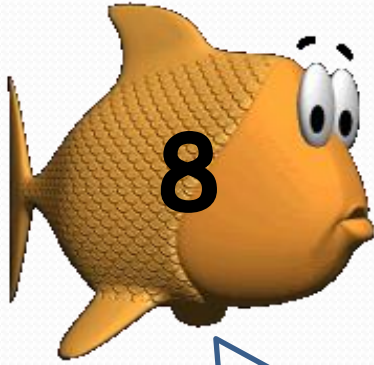
Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?



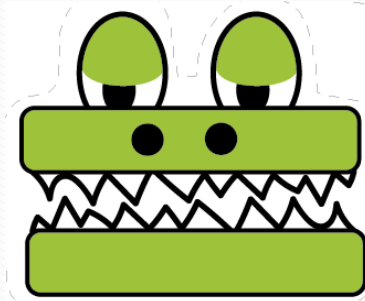
These two are same numbered fish.

These fish will go with little Equal to.

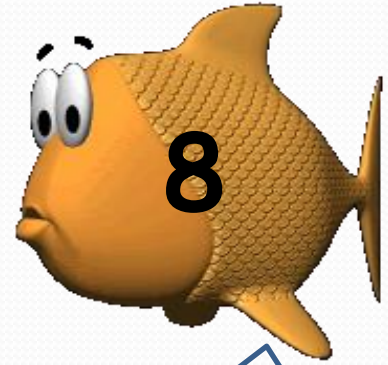
So, these fish are equal to each other.



Hey look, we
are the same!



Little Equal to

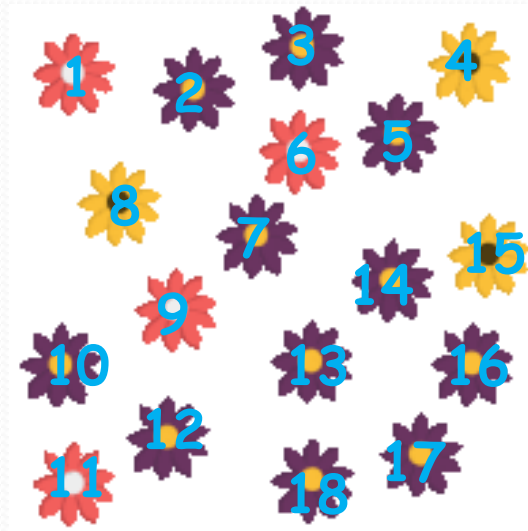


Hey, You are
my twin!

Rules for reading more than, less than.

- You read the problem left-to-right.
- Bigger number on left is more than.

Example;



18

is More than

is greater than



Mrs. More than



13

➤ Bigger number on right is less than.

Example;

is Less than

is smaller than



13



Mr. Less than



18

Rules for reading Equal to

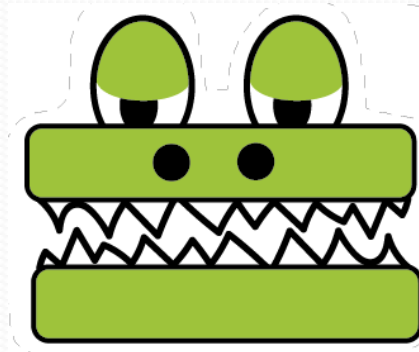
- When the numbers are the same, they are equal to each other.

Example;

is same as



13



Little Equal to



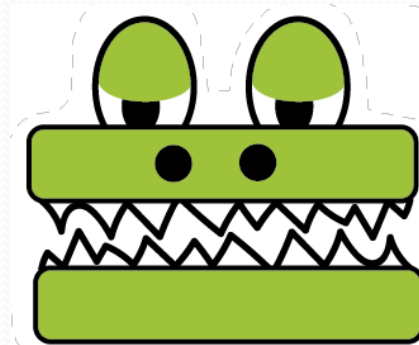
13

➤ When the numbers are the same, they are equal to each other.



18

Example;
is same as



Little Equal to



18

Remember!

How can we compare two numbers?



First compare the digit in tens place. If the tens place are different , then the number having bigger tens place is bigger. If tens place are same, then compare the digit in the ones place.

Examples:

Compare 6 and 9

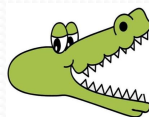
6 and 9 both are 1-digit numbers

1)

Ones

6

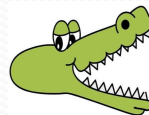
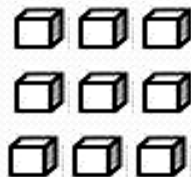
6 ones



Ones

9

9 ones



6

9

So, compare
the Ones
place

The number with the smaller ones is less. So,
6 is less than 9.

$$6 < 9$$

Compare 17 and 12

17 and 12 both are 2-digit numbers

2)

First look at
the tens
place

T O
1 7

1 ten



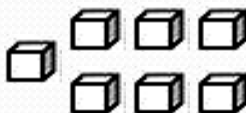
T O
1 2

1 ten

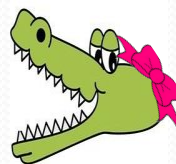


When tens
place digits
are same,
compare at
the ones
place

7



7 ones



2



2 ones

The number with the bigger ones is greater.

7 ones is more than 2 ones

So, 17 is greater than 12.

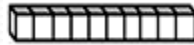
17 > 12

Compare 15 and 15

3)

First look
at the tens
place

T O
1 5
1 ten

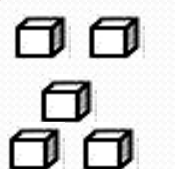


T O
1 5
1 ten



Tens place
are same
(equal).

When tens
place digits
are
same(equal),
compare in
the ones place

5

5 ones



5

5 ones

Ones place
digits are
equal too.

When two numbers have the same Tens
and Ones place, the numbers are equal.

$$15 = 15$$