



# MATHEMATICS

CLASS 1

LESSON # 15

Saturday, 17 April 2021

Lesson Code 1M15

# Let's learn about today's topic



TOPIC:

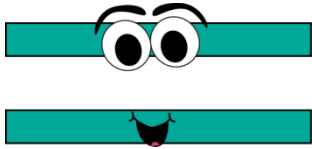
# Reinforcement Comparing Numbers

(0 - 100)

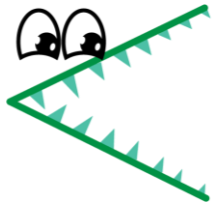


# Comparing Numbers

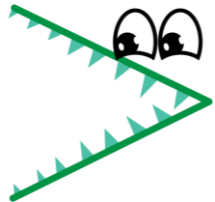
It is good to know if one number is the same as, or smaller than, or bigger than, another number. We use the following signs to compare numbers



When two values are equal,  
we use the "equals to" sign  
example:  $3 \text{ tens} = 30$



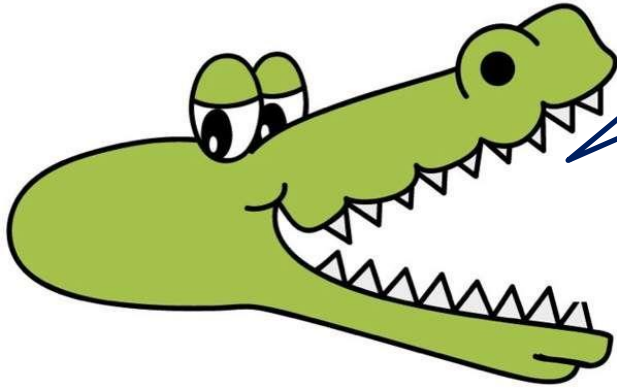
When one value is smaller than another,  
we can use a "less than" sign.  
example:  $46 < 64$



When one value is bigger than another  
we can use a "greater than" sign  
example:  $88 > 86$

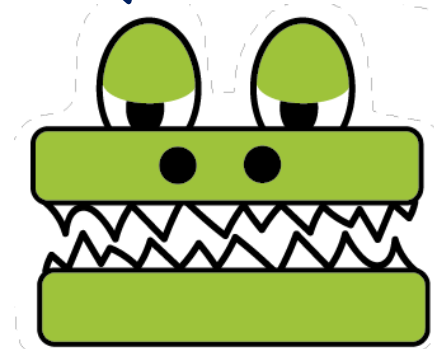


# Let's Meet the Alligator Family

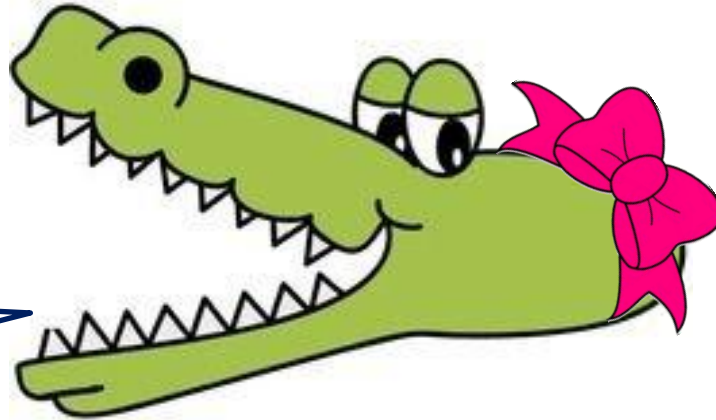


I'm Mr.  
Less than

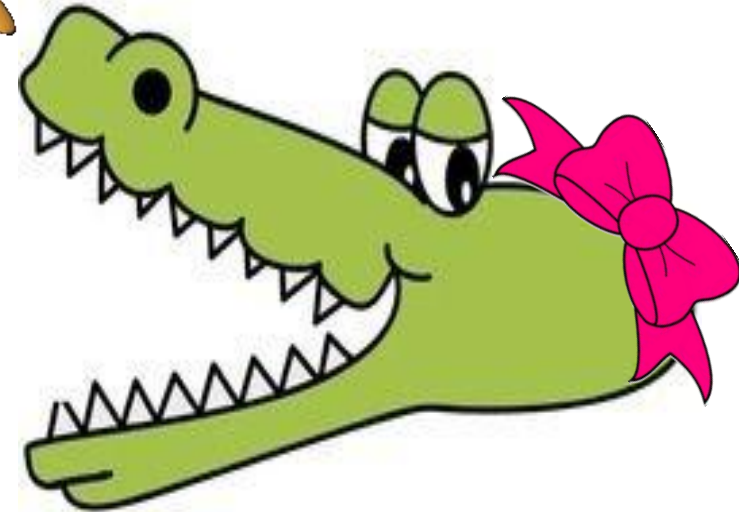
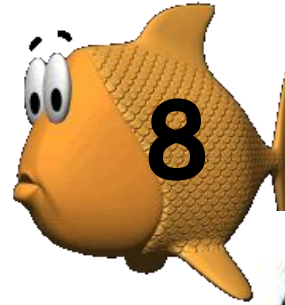
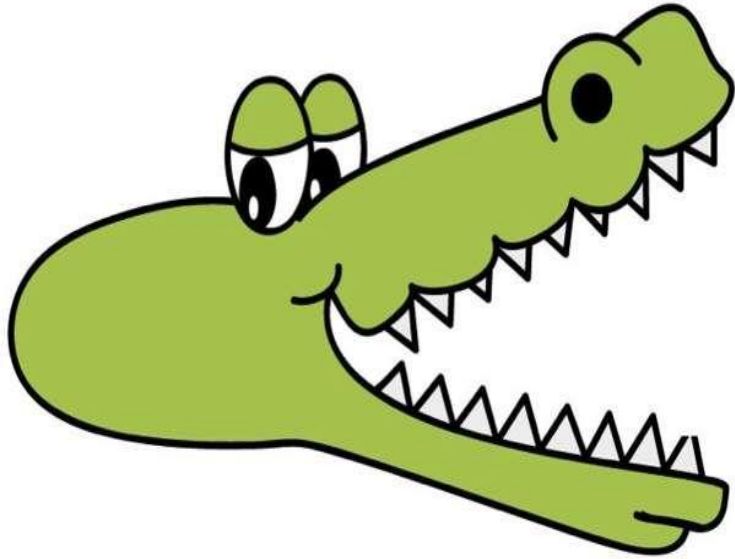
I'm Little  
Equal to

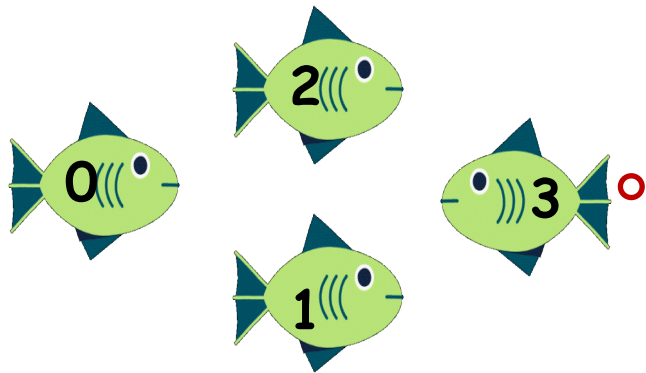


I'm Mrs.  
Greater than



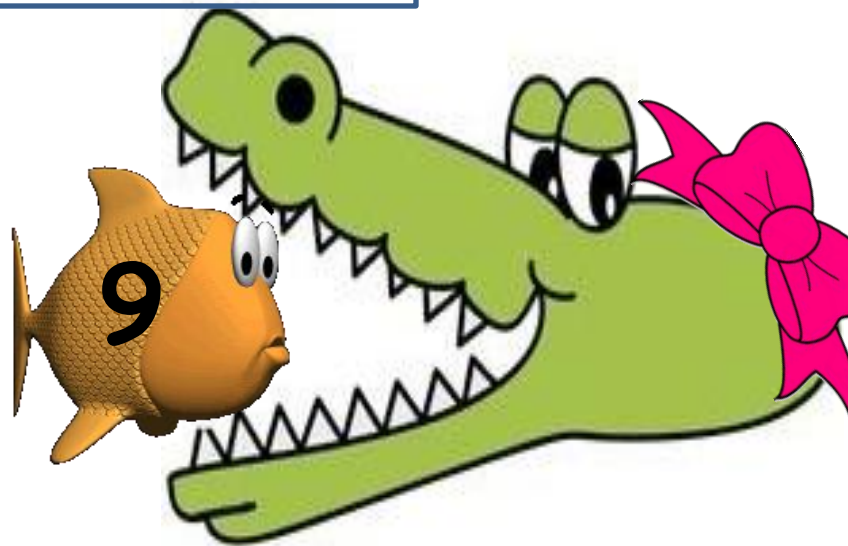
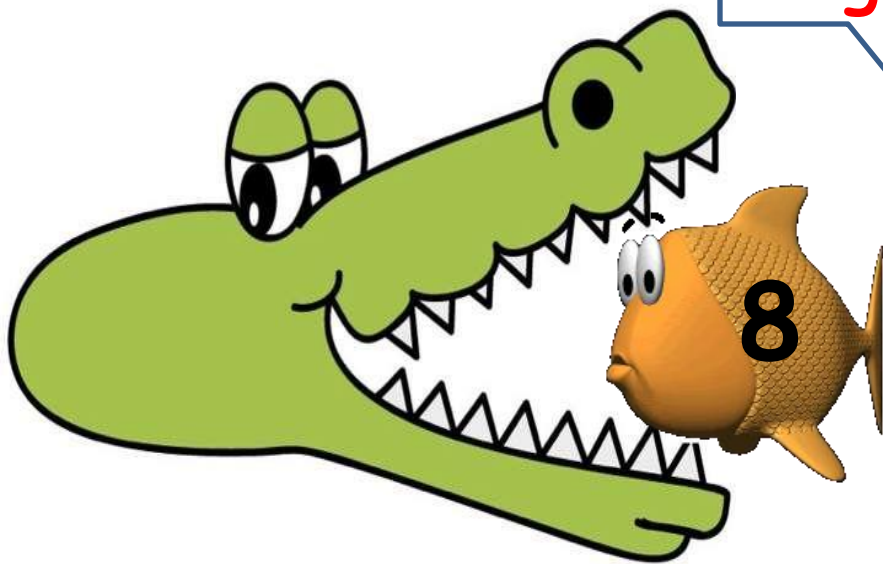
We like to eat  
bigger  
numbered fish





Hurray, they  
don't want to  
eat us.

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



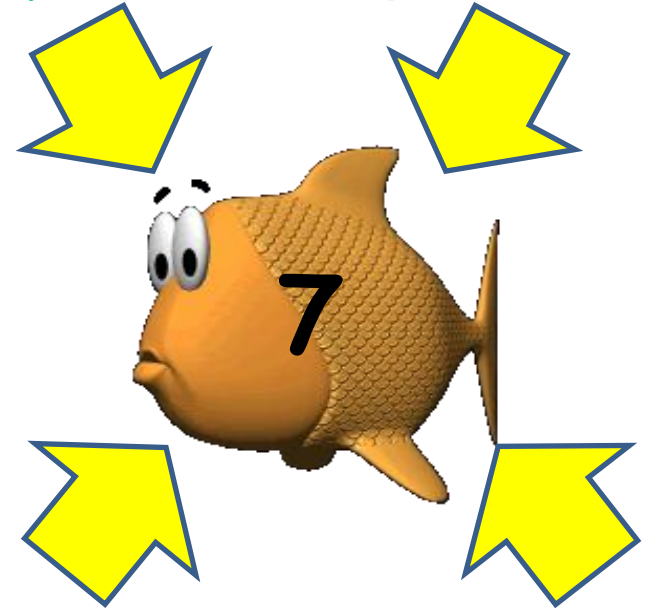
# Remember!

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?

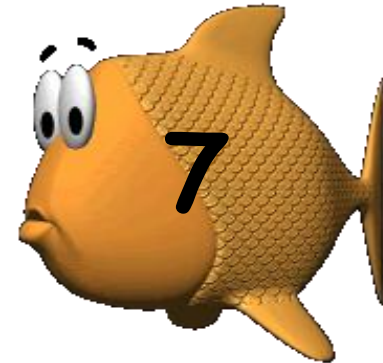
Mr. Less than



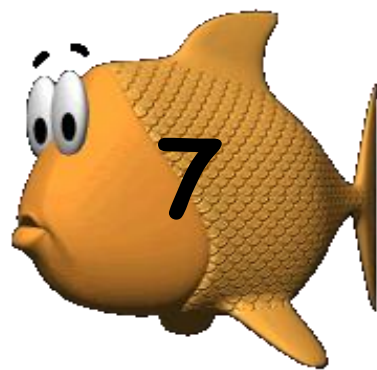
Mrs. More than



OR



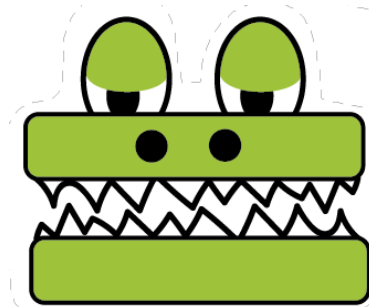
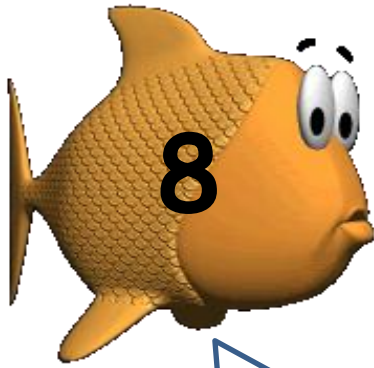
Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?



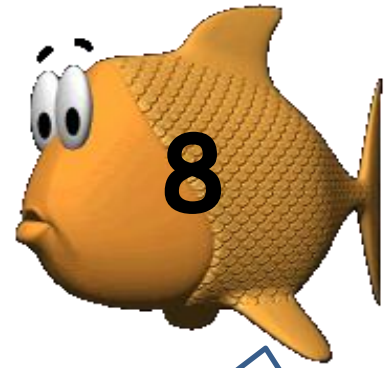
These two are same numbered fish.

These fish will go with little Equal to.

So, these fish are equal to each other.



Little Equal to



Hey look, we  
are the same!

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;

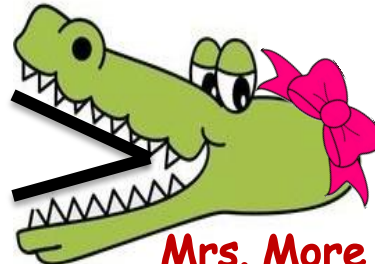


is More than



is greater than

32



Mrs. More than

18

➤ Bigger number on right is less than.

Example;



is Less than

is smaller than



18



Mr. Less than

32

# Rules for reading Equal to

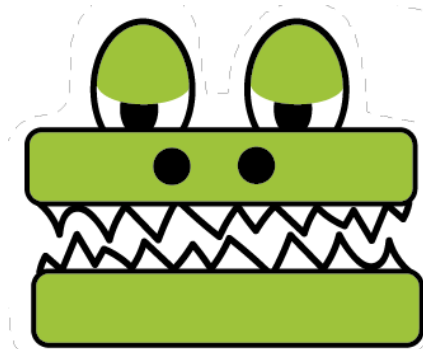
- When the numbers are the same, they are equal to each other.

Example;

is same as



16



Little Equal to



16

# 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. Bigger the ones place, bigger will be the number.

# Examples:

## Compare 8 and 9

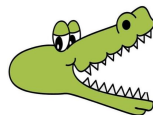
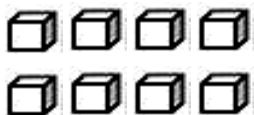
8 and 9 both are 1-digit numbers

1)

Ones

8

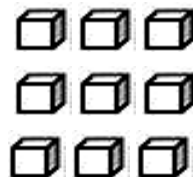
8 ones



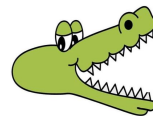
Ones

9

9 ones



8



9

So, compare  
the Ones  
place

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

8 < 9



# Compare 50 and 52

50 and 52 both are 2-digit numbers

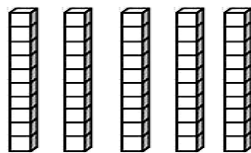
2)

T O  
5 0

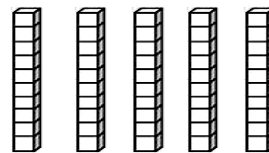
T O  
5 2

First look at  
the tens place

5 tens



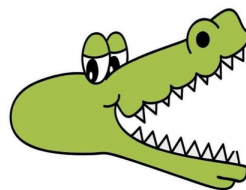
5 tens



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

0

0 ones



2

2 ones



So, the  
number with  
smaller ones  
is smaller  
number and  
the number  
with bigger  
ones is  
greater  
number

The number with the smaller ones is less.

0 ones is less than 2 ones

So, 50 is less than 52.

50 < 52

3)

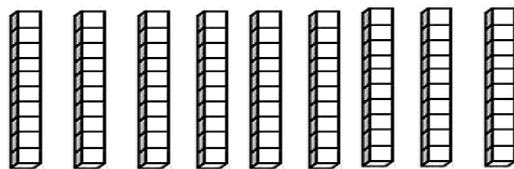
# Compare 93 and 83

93 and 83 both are 2-digit numbers

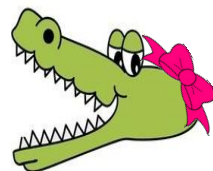
First look at the tens place,  
Tens place are different  
(not same)

T O  
9 3

9 tens

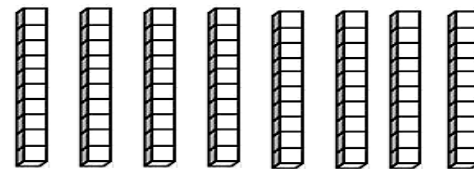


90 + 3



T O  
8 3

8 tens



80 + 3

The number with the bigger tens is bigger.

9 tens is greater than 8 tens

So, 93 is more than 83

93 > 83

# Compare 71 and 71

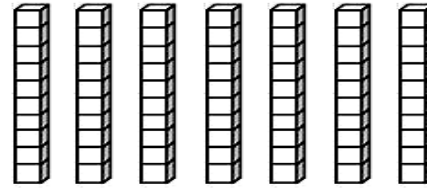
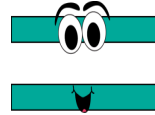
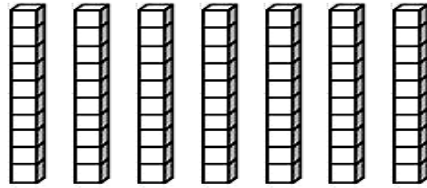
4)

First look  
at the tens  
place

T O  
**7** **1**  
7 tens

Tens place  
are same  
(equal).

T O  
**7** **1**  
7 tens



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

**1**  
1 one

Ones place  
digits are  
same(equal)  
too.

**1**  
1 one

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

$$71 = 71$$

# Remember!

How can we compare 3-digit numbers?



First compare the digit in hundreds place.

If the hundreds place are different, then the number having bigger hundreds place is bigger number.

If hundreds place are same, then compare the digits in the 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.

Bigger the ones place, bigger will be the number.

Example

# Compare 100 and 85

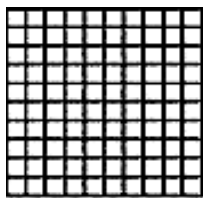
100 is a 3-digit number and 85 is a 2-digit numbers

First look at the  
hundreds place,  
Hundreds place  
are different  
(not same)

H T O

1 0 0

1 hundred

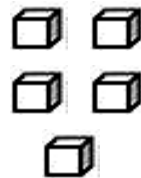
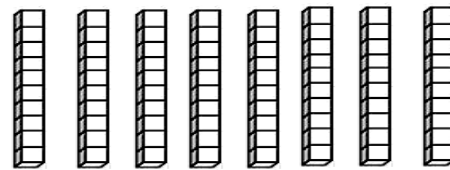
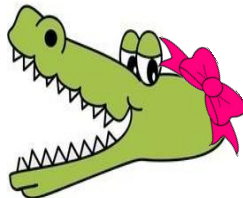


100 + 00 + 0

H T O

0 8 5

0 hundred



000 + 80 + 5

The number with the bigger hundred is bigger.  
(1 hundred = 10 tens) is greater than 8 tens

100 > 80

So, 100 is more than 85

100 > 85

# Let's Sum it up!

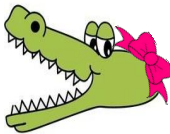
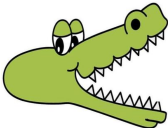

When we compare two 3- digit/2-digit numbers

- ❖ The number with the bigger Hundreds place is always greater.
- ❖ If both numbers have the same Hundreds place, the number with the bigger Tens place is greater.
- ❖ If both numbers have the same Tens place, the number with the bigger Ones place is greater.
- ❖ If both numbers have the same Hundreds, Tens and Ones place, the numbers are equal.





# Remember these Rules!

- ❖ You read the problem left-to-right.
- ❖ Bigger number on left is more than. 05  01
- ❖ Bigger number on right is less than. 68  86
- ❖ When the numbers are the same,  
they are **equal** to each other. 100  10 tens