SIDDEEQ PUBLIC SCHOOL

دہر میں اسمِ محمدؐ سے اجالا کر دے

Total submission to ALLAH's will

MATHEMATICS

CLASS 1
LESSON # 12

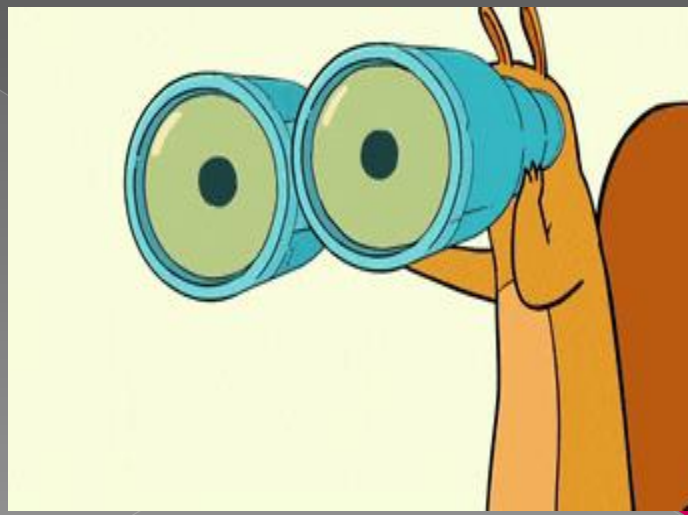
Monday, 12 April 2021

Lesson Code 1M12

TOPIC:

Comparing Numbers

(26 – 50)



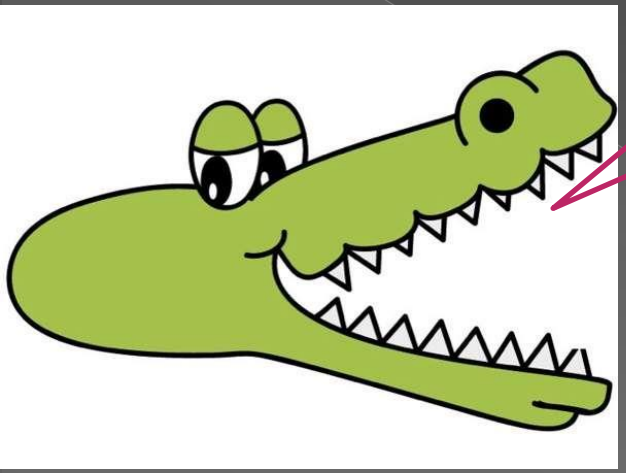
Let's learn about today's topic

Comparing Numbers

Numbers are all similar!

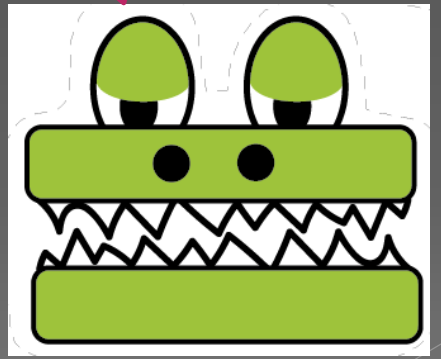
- A way to compare all numbers
  - Equal to
  - Greater than/More than
  - Smaller than/Less than

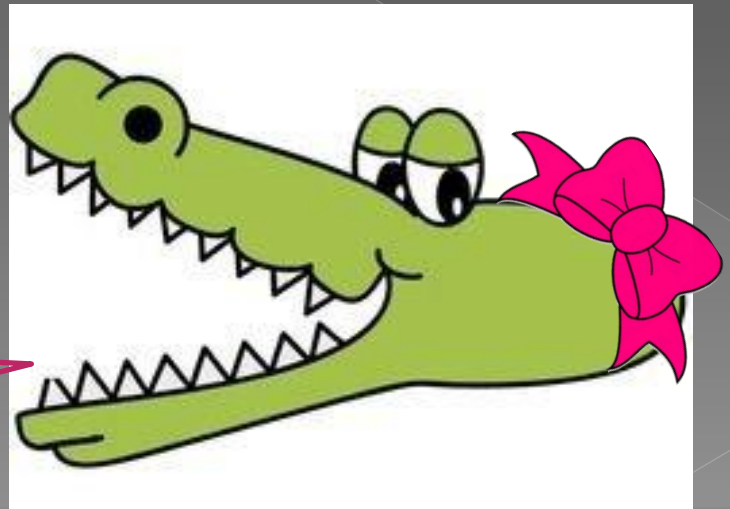
Let's Meet the Alligator Family



I'm Mr.
Less than

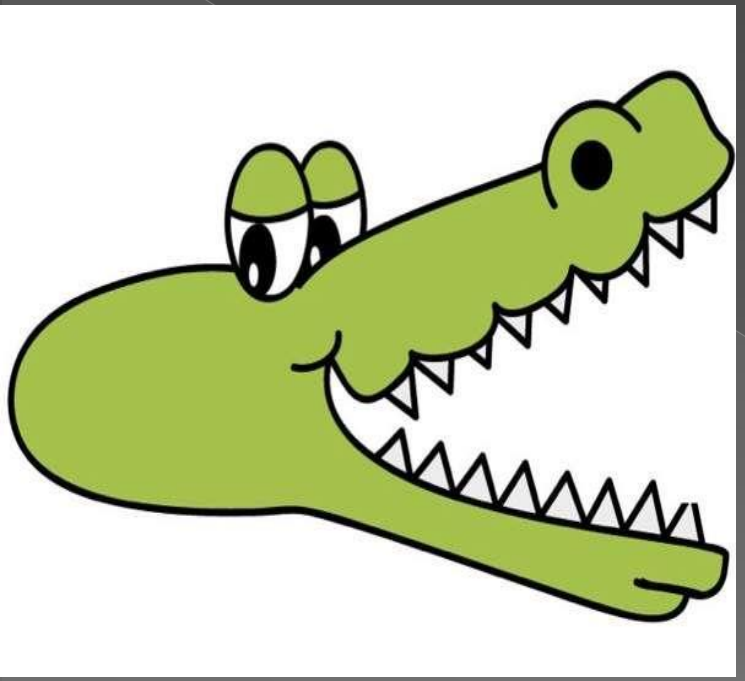
I'm Little
Equal to

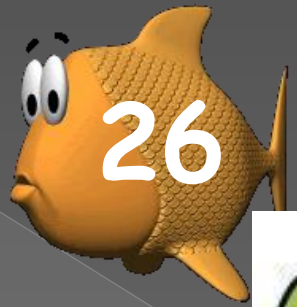


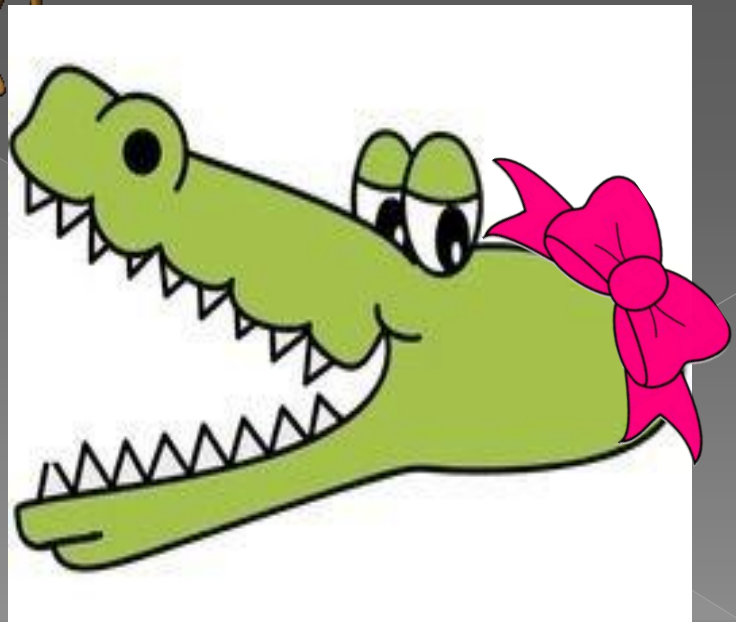


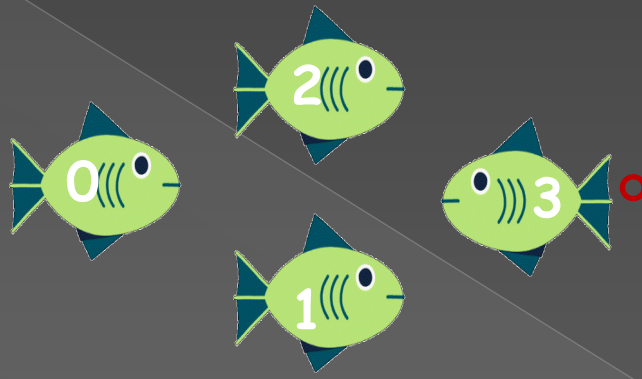
I'm Mrs.
Greater than

We like to eat bigger numbered fish



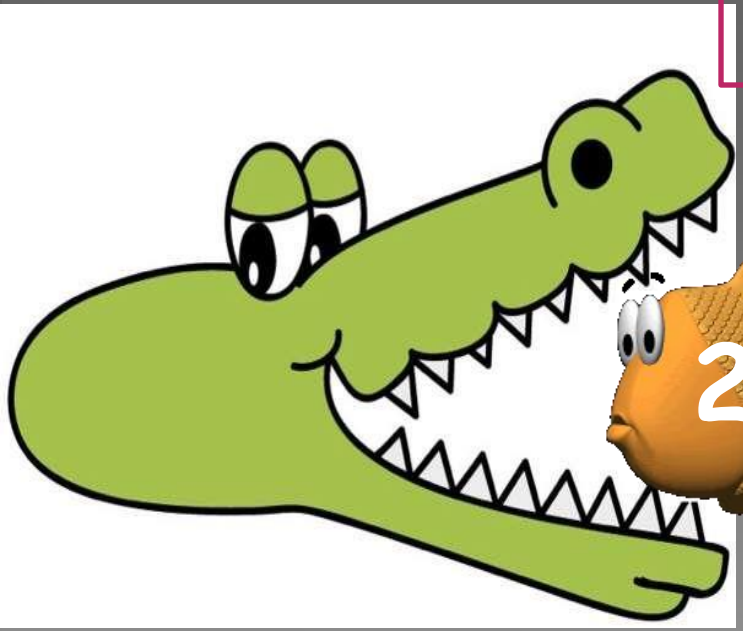






Hurray, they don't want to eat us.

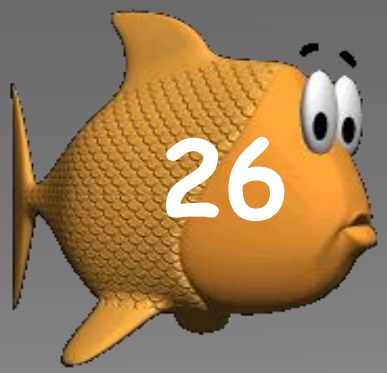
We don't like small fish when there are bigger ones to eat.



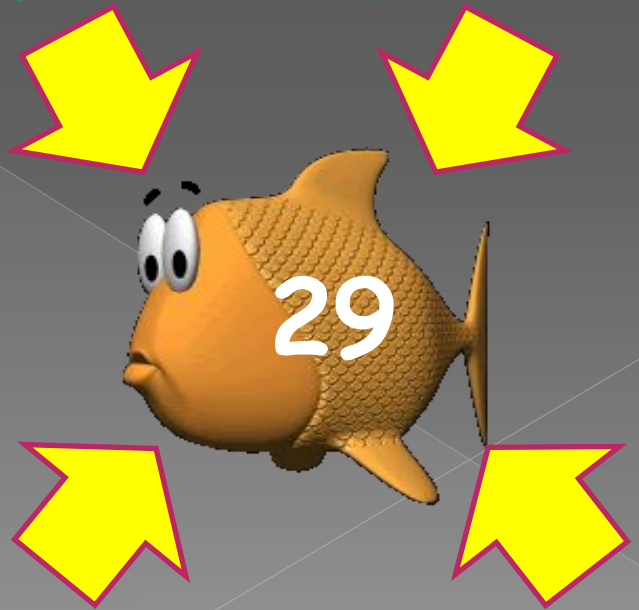
Remember!

The alligator always wants to eat the bigger number!!

Which fish will be eaten by the alligator?

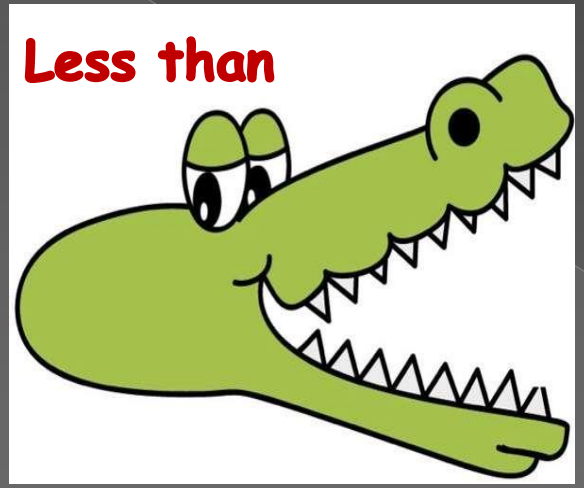


?



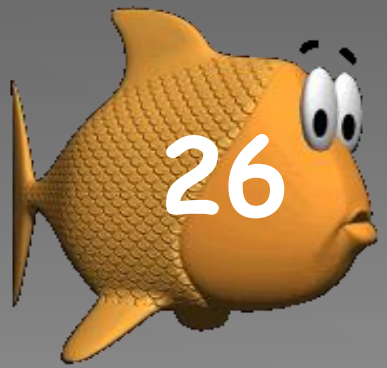
Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?

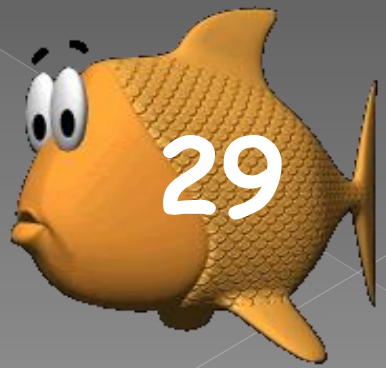
Mr. Less than



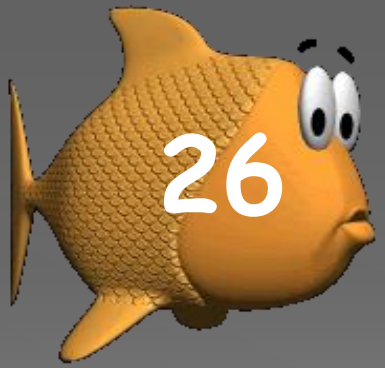
OR

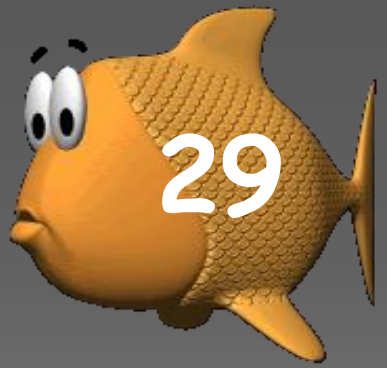
Mrs. More than





Which alligator would like to eat bigger numbered fish?

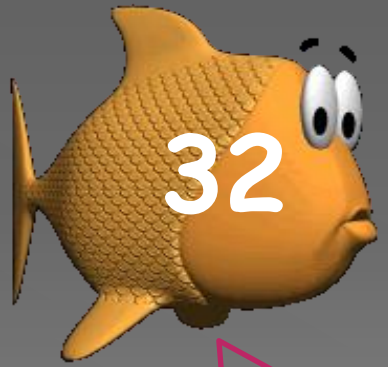




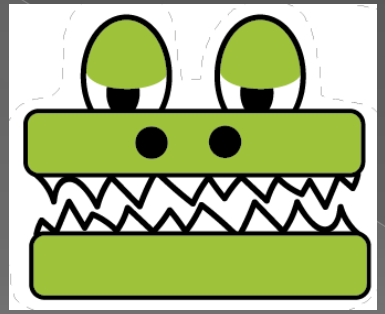
These two are same numbered fish.

These fish will go with little Equal to.

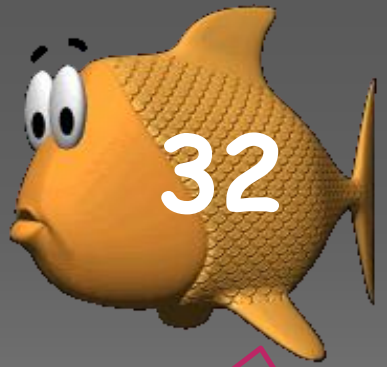
So, these fish are equal to each other.



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;

32

is More than

is greater than

23

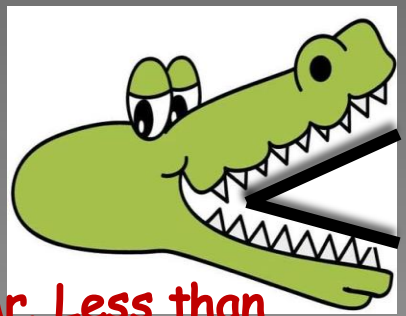
- Bigger number on right is less than.

Example;

is Less than

is smaller than

23



Mr. Less than

32

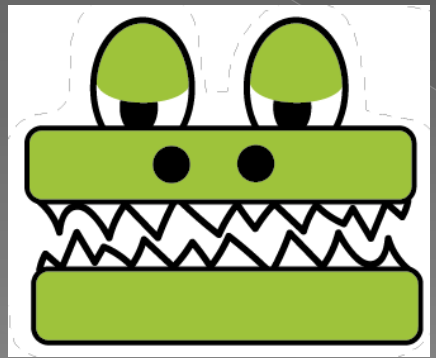
Rules for reading Equal to

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

Example;

23

is same as



Little Equal to

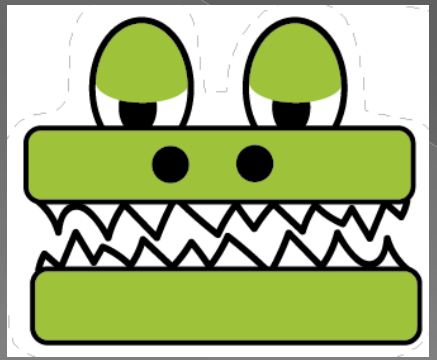
23

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

32

Example;

is same as



Little Equal to

32

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 15 and 11

1)

15 and 11 both are 2-digit numbers

T	O
1	5

T	O
1	1

First look at the tens place

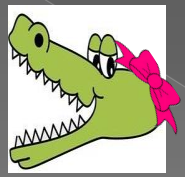
1 ten

1 ten

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

5

5 ones



1

1 one

The number with the bigger ones is greater.

5 ones is more than 1 one

So, 15 is greater than 11.

15 > 11

Compare 35 and 46

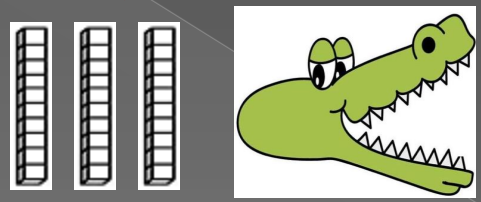
2)

35 and 46 both are 2-digit numbers

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

T	O
3	5

3 tens



30 + 5

T	O
4	6

4 tens

40 + 6

The number with the smaller tens is less.

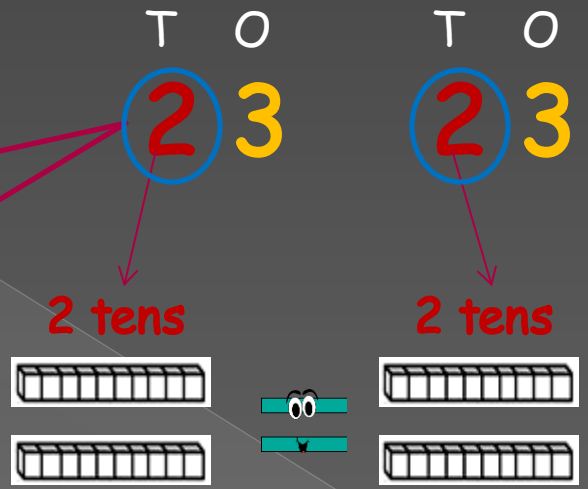
3tens is less than 4 tens

So, 35 is less than 46

35 < 46

Compare 23 and 23

3)



First look at the tens place

Tens place are same (equal).

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

Ones place digits are same(equal) too.

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

23 = 23