NEW HORIZON SCHOOL
SESSION 2018-19
SUPPORT MATERIAL
CLASS 2 (MATHS)
(PERIODIC 1)

❖ **Greatest one digit number is** <u>**9**</u>
❖ **Smallest two digit number is** <u>**10**</u>

<u>Concept of Odd and Even</u>

1. Odd numbers are those numbers which cannot be paired.
Eg : 3 , 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 etc. Odd numbers have 1,3, 5,7,9 in ones place.
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Circle the odd numbers

➢ **26 , 21, 34 , 19, 16**
➢ **43 , 40, 21, 32, 11**
➢ **67 , 10 , 33, 76 , 83**
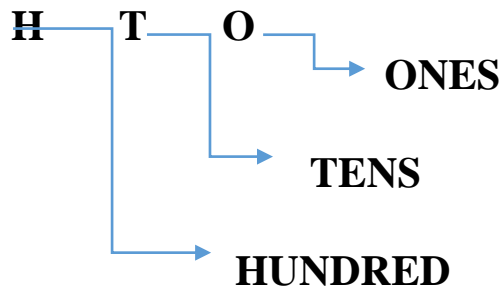➢ **15 , 19, 20 , 88 , 100**

2. Even numbers are those numbers which can be paired.
Eg : 2, 4 , 6, 8, 10 etc. Even numbers have 0, 2,4,6,8 in ones place

Circle the even numbers

➢ **43, 66, 56 , 13, 32**
➢ **64, 33 , 57, 89, 90**

➢ **100, 56, 32, 67, 99**

CONCEPT OF PLACE VALUE

H   T   O

→ **ONES**

→ **TENS**

→ **HUNDRED**

➢ **1 ten = 10 ones**
➢ **1 Hundred = 10 tens**

Concept of ascending order
By ascending order we mean increasing order. When the numbers are arranged from smallest to biggest, they are said to be in ascending order.
Ex : 34, 35, 66, 86 , 89

Concept of descending order
By descending order we mean decreasing order. When the number are arranged from biggest to smallest number they are said to be in descending order.
Ex: 89, 67, 56, 42, 32

Ordinal Numbers
The digits which are used to give positions or tell the place of a thing are ordinal numbers.
Eg : 1st (First) , 2nd (second) , 3rd (third) , 4th (Fourth), 5th (Fifth), 6th (sixth) , 7th (seventh) , 8th (eighth) , 9th (ninth) , 10th (tenth)

PATTERNS (SKIP COUNTING)

Counting is done by leaving a number in between.
Once we know the pattern, we can easily write the number that comes next.

CH NO 2 (ADDITION)

Addend and sum
- ❖ **When we put things together, we do addition. The numbers we add are addends and the answer we get is called as the sum.**

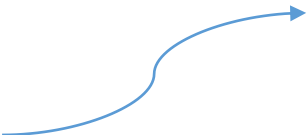|	T	O	
	3	5	➢ **ADDEND**
+	1	3	➢ **ADDEND**
	4	8	➢ **SUM**

- ❖ **When we add 2 digits numbers, we first add the ones and then the tens.**

- ❖ **If we change the order of the addend, the sum remains the same.**

ADDITION OF THREE NUMBERS
When we add three numbers, we first add two numbers. Then the sum of the two, we add the third number

Example 21 + 31 + 41

T	O
2	1
+ 3	1
5	2

T	O
5	2
+ 4	1
9	3

The final answer is 93

ADDITION WITH REGROUPING
Example 28 + 14

Step 1:

Add the ones first
8ones + 4 ones = 12 ones = 1 ten + 2 ones

Write 2 in ones column and take 1 ten to the tens column.

Step 2: add the tens

2 tens + 1 ten + 1 ten (carry over) = 4 tens

Write 4 in the tens column
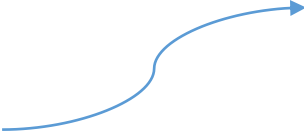
T	O
2	8
+ 1	4
4	2

The sum is 42

ADDITION OF THREE ADDENDS WITH REGROUPING

\EXAMPLE: 46 +36 +14

T	O
4	6
+ 3	6
8	2

T	O
8	2
+ 1	4
9	6

The final answer is 96

CH NO 3 SUBTRACTION WITH REGROUPING

In subtraction we regroup 1 ten to 10 ones and add them to the ones column.

Example

Subtract 36 from 53

We subtract the ones first. But we cannot subtract 6 from 3. So we will regroup 53

53 = 5 tens + 3ones = 4 tens + 13 ones
Cross out 5 in tens column and write 4

Then 13 ones – 6 ones = 7 ones

Then subtract the tens
4 tens – 3 tens= 1 ten

Answer is 17

T	O
5	3
- 3	6
1	7

CHECKING SUBTRACTION WITH ADDITION

Subtraction can be checked by adding the difference of two number to the number we subtracted.

Example 63 – 28, the answer is 35

We add 35 to 28, the answer is 63. It shows that the subtraction was done correctly.