Chapter- 1

REVISION

STUDY NOTES

*** Write in words, Write in figures, Just before / Just after**

*** Expanded Form, Short Form**

*** Correct Sign (> , < , =)**

*** Ascending Order, Descending Order**

*** Number Pattern, Counts of 5**

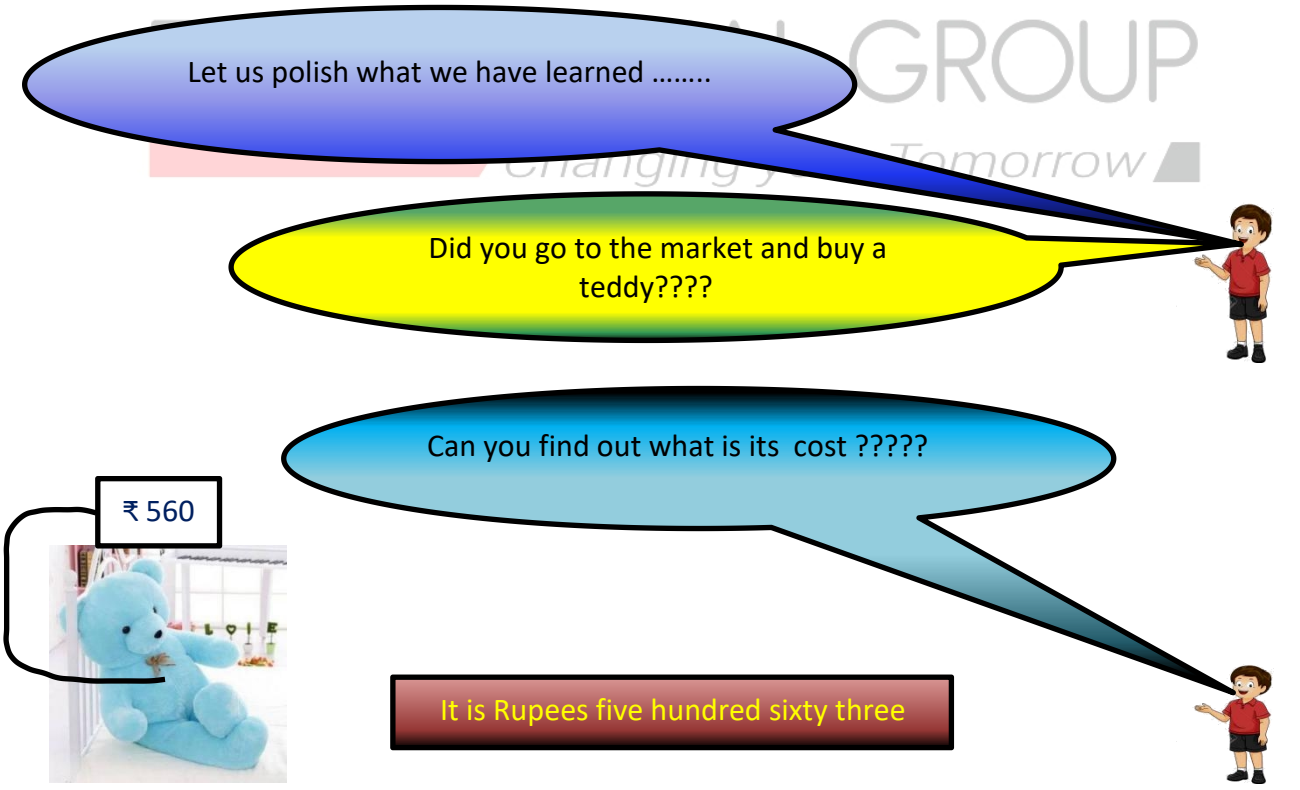
*** Counts of 10 , Counts of 100**

*** Framing 3-digit numbers**

*** Forming greatest and smallest 3-digit numbers**

1. Write in words, Write in figures, Just before / Just after

EXPLANATION



The learning objective for today is that we are going to revise how to write and read three-digit numbers.

In 3-digit numbers we have another place to the right of TENS place called HUNDRED.

➢ **For example:**

WRITE IN WORDS :

845 - Eight hundred forty five

690 - Six hundred ninety

COMMON ERROR

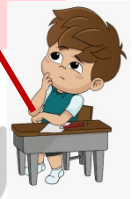
*Spelling of 40 wrongly spelled as FOURTY

*Spelling of 90 wrongly spelled as NINTY

WRITE IN FIGURES :

Three hundred fifty - 3 5 0

Three hundred five - 3 0 5



JUST BEFORE :

__**2 1 0**__ 2 1 1 (The blank is on the LEFT side of the number)

JUST AFTER :

5 9 9 __**6 0 0**__ (The blank is on the RIGHT side of the number)

2. Expanded Form, Short Form

EXPLANATION

When we expand a number to show the value of each digit , we are writing the number in the expanded form . Reducing a number based on the place value is known as short form.

➢ **For example:**

1. Write the expanded form for 257.

Solution:

1st way: 2 hundreds + 5 tens + 7 ones

2nd way: 2 × 100 + 5 × 10 + 7 × 1

3rd way: 200 + 50 + 7

2. Write the short form for the given expanded forms.

Solution:

Expanded Form	Short Form
(i) 6 hundreds + 5 tens + 3 ones	6 5 3
(ii) 7 × 100 + 4	7 0 4
(iii) 900 + 70	9 7 0

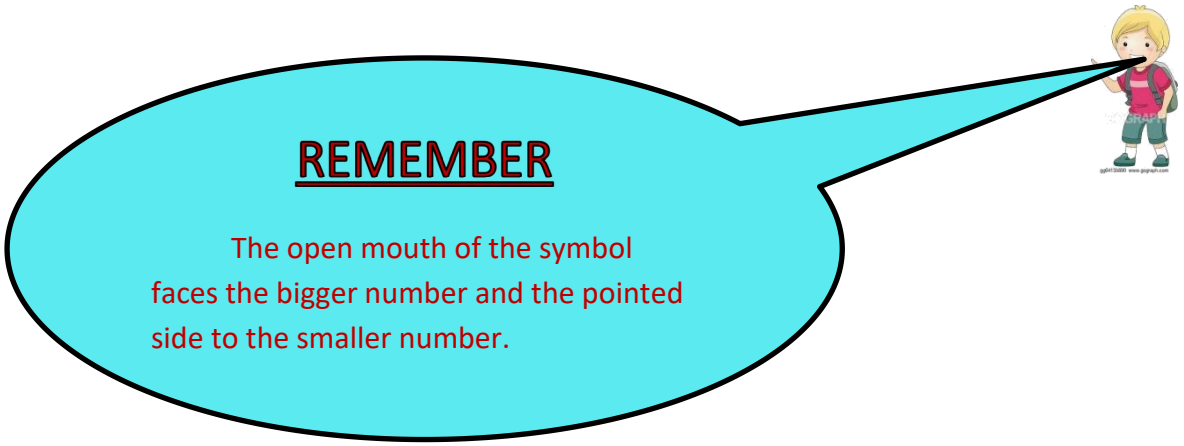
3. Correct Sign (> , < , =)

EXPLANATION

'>' symbol implies greater than

'=' symbol when both sides are same

'<' symbol implies smaller than



➢ **For example:**

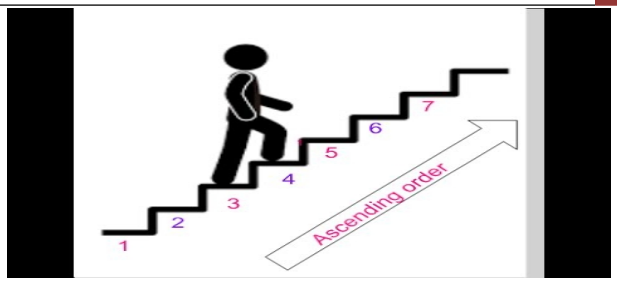
254 > 245

404 = 404

306 < 603

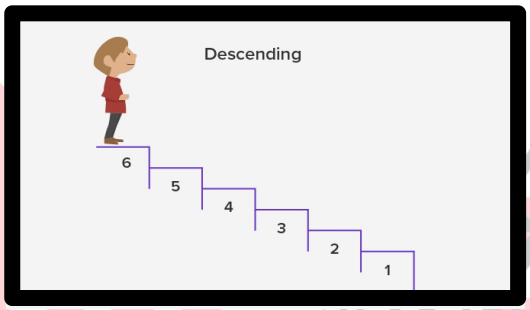
4. Ascending Order, Descending Order

EXPLANATION

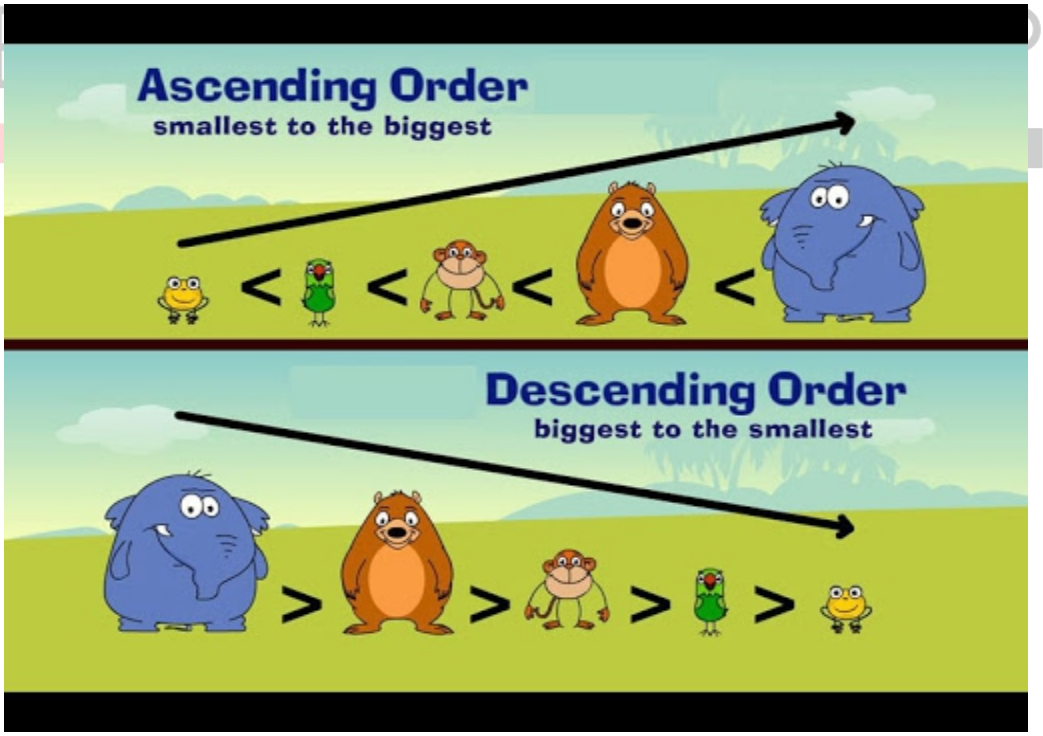


DESCENDING ORDER

means big to small .



SO……



➢ **For example:**

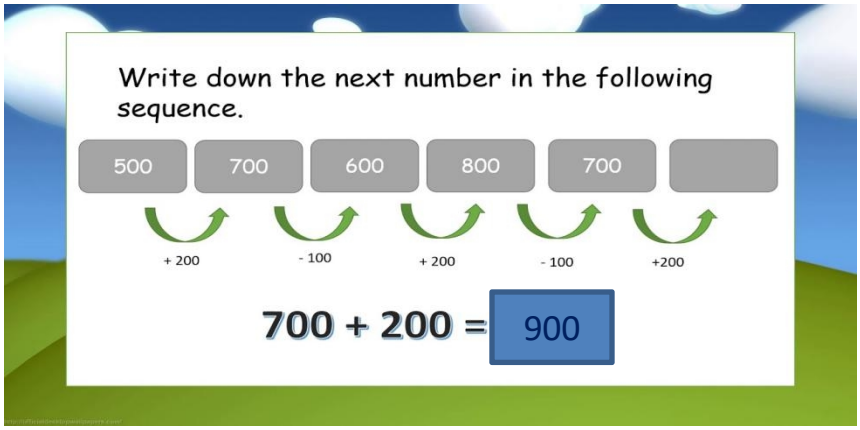
* 5 4 6 , 4 6 5 , 6 4 5 → 4 6 5 , 5 4 6 , 6 4 5 (In ascending order)

* 3 9 8 , 7 5 2 , 8 2 6 → 8 2 6 , 7 5 2 , 3 9 8 (In descending order)

5. Number pattern, Counts of 5

EXPLANATION

Number patterns are the patterns in which a list number that follows a certain sequence. Generally, the patterns establish the relationship between two numbers. It is also known as the sequences of series in numbers.



➢ **For example:**

* 243 , 246 , 249 , 252 , 255 , 258

Do you know??????
When you count by 5, in the once place it is either 0 or 5.

➢ **For example:**

1. Skip count by 5

650 655 660 665 670

2. Skip count by 5

700 705 710 715 720 725

3. Skip count by 5

895 900 905 910 915 920 925

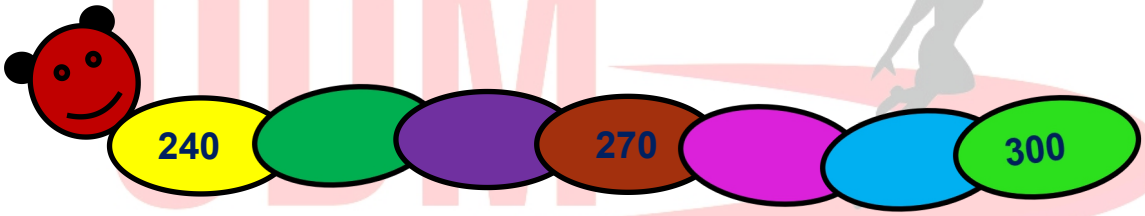
6. Counts of 10, Counts of 100

EXPLANATION

Do you know??????
When you count by 10, in the once place it is always 0.

➢ **For example:**

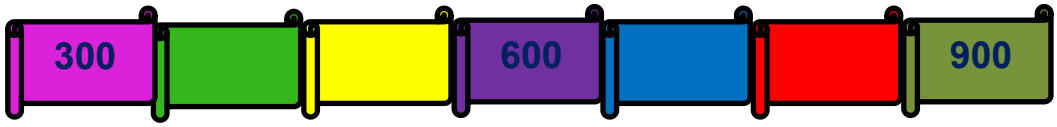
Fill in the blanks by skip counting 10:



Do you know??????
When you count by 100, in the tens and once place it is always 0.

➢ **For example:**

Fill in the blanks by skip counting 100:



7. Framing 3-digit numbers

EXPLANATION

You can frame a 3-digit number by arranging the digits in any order.

➢ **For example:**

Frame 3-digit numbers using the given digits:

3 , 5 , 8

Solution:

358 , 538 , 835 , 583 , 853 , 385

COMMON ERROR

Often, used to write a number. Do not use a, when writing a number.

8. Forming 3-digit numbers

EXPLANATION

You can frame a 3-digit number by arranging the digits in any order SMALL TO BIG / BIG TO SMALL .

REMEMBER

When you arrange digits BIG to SMALL you get the greatest number.

REMEMBER

When you arrange digits SMALL to BIG you get the smallest number.

BUT……

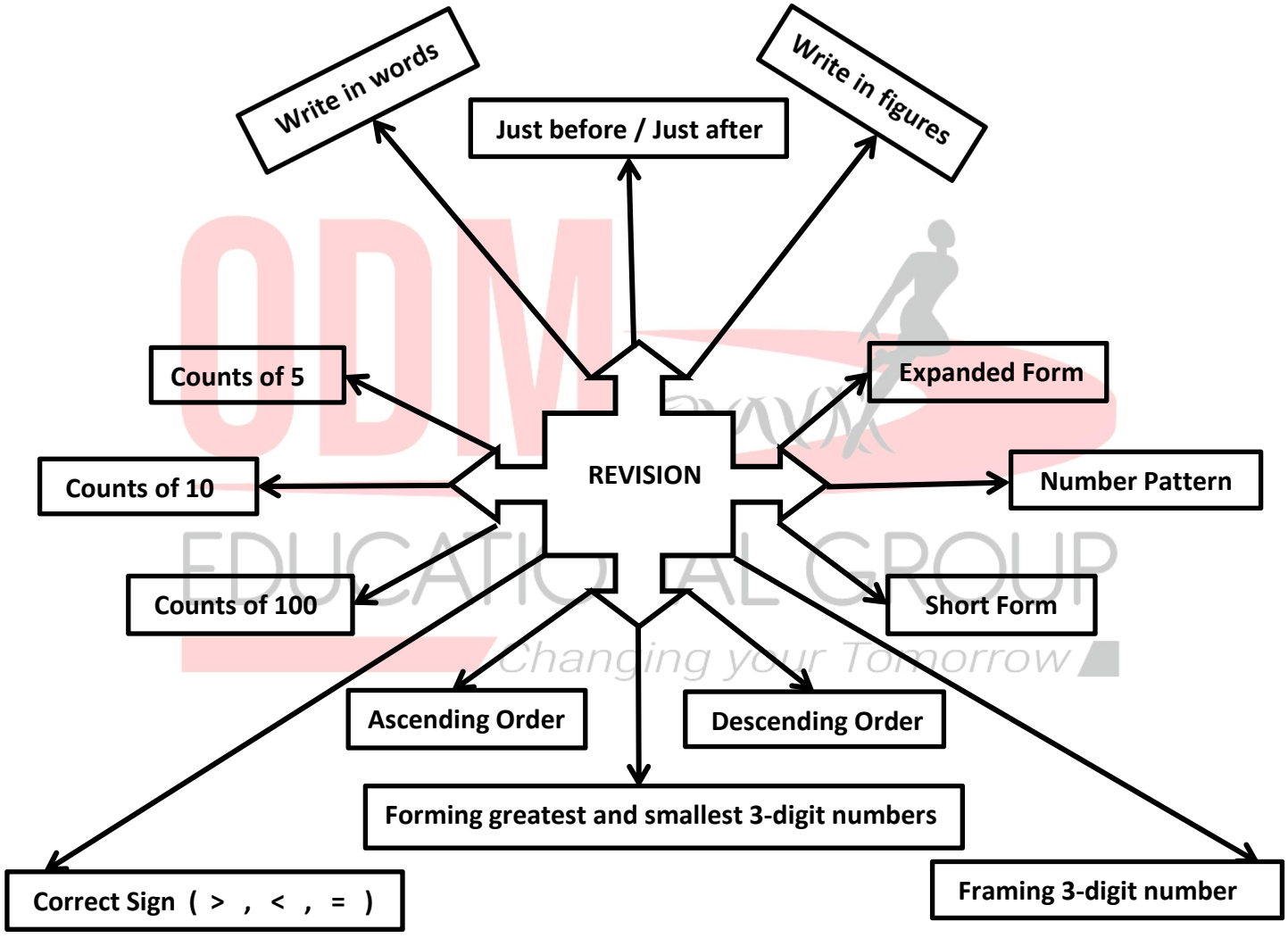
Never start writing a number with '0'

➢ **For example:**

Form GREATEST / SMALLEST 3-digit numbers using the given digits:

	GREATEST	SMALLEST
2 , 5 , 8	852	258
3 , 6 , 0	630	306

MIND MAP



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