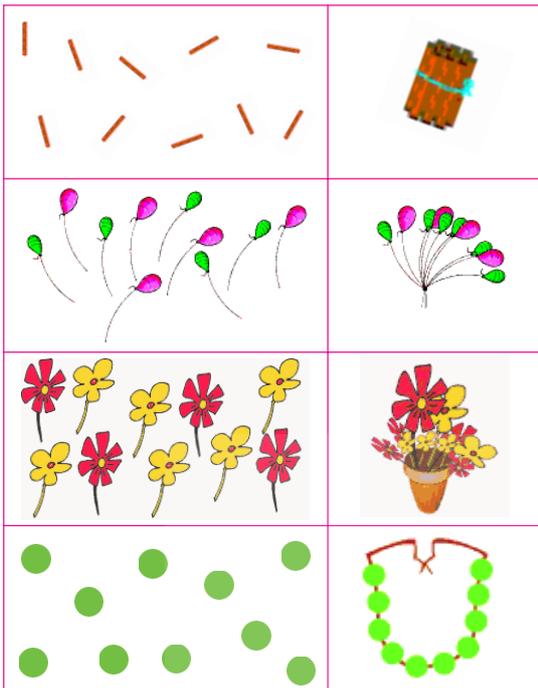


9 Numbers from 10 to 20



Look at the pictures. Check if they are put into bundles of ten.



Get your pupils to count the loose things on the left. Then let them look at the pictures on the right. Ask them to say whether the bundles contain 10 things by counting. Create the concept of 10 in your pupils.

72

(a) Count ten things in each box. Draw '○' around them.

Example:



(i)



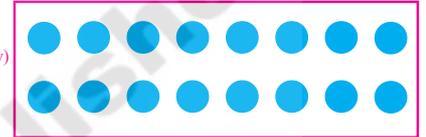
(ii)



(iii)



(iv)



Get your pupils to observe the above pictures. Ask them to circle ten pictures in each box as shown in the example.

73

Free Distribution by A.P.Government

(b) Count the bundle of sticks and loose sticks. Read each number.

9	+	1 = 10
10	+	1 = 11
10	+	2 = 12
10	+	3 = 13
10	+	4 = 14

Get your pupils to count bundles of sticks and loose sticks to understand that when 1 is added to 9 we get 10. In the same manner introduce the numbers from 10 to 20 to your pupils. For example, if we add 1 to 9 we get 10.

74

Count the sticks and bundles of sticks. Read the numbers.

10	+	5 = 15
10	+	6 = 16
10	+	7 = 17
10	+	8 = 18
10	+	9 = 19
10	+	10 = 20



Get your pupils to count bundles of sticks and loose sticks to understand that when 1 is added to 9 we get 10. In the same manner introduce the numbers from 10 to 20 to your pupils. For example, if we add 1 to 9 we get 10.

75

Free Distribution by A.P.Government

(c) Count tens and ones. Read each number and write them in the blank boxes

	= 10 ten	
10		
		= 11 eleven
11		
		= 12 twelve
12		

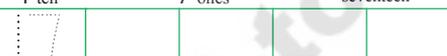
Get your pupils to count the bundles of sticks and loose sticks. Let them understand tens and ones. Ask them to read the numbers and write them.

Count the sticks and bundles of sticks. Read each number and write them in blank boxes.

		= 13 thirteen
13		
		= 14 fourteen
14		
		= 15 fifteen
15		
		= 16 sixteen
16		

Get your pupils to count the bundles of sticks and loose sticks. Let them understand tens and ones. Ask them to read the numbers and write them.

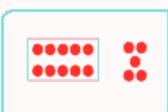
Count the bundles of sticks and loose sticks. Read each number and write them in blank boxes.

		= 17 seventeen
17		
		= 18 eighteen
18		
		= 19 nineteen
19		
		= 20 (2 tens) twenty
20		

Get your pupils to count the bundles of sticks and loose sticks. Let them understand tens and ones. Ask them to read the numbers and write them.

Exercise

(a) Look at the pictures. Read the numbers. Write them.

	$10 + 2$	Number 12
	$10 + 5$	Number _____
	$\square + \square$	Number _____
	$\square + \square$	Number _____
	$\square + \square$	Number _____

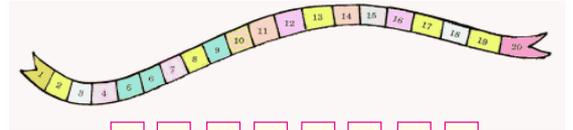
Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them do the problems by themselves.

(b) Write the numbers from 10 to 20 in the blank boxes in an order.

10	10					
11	11					
12	12					
13	13					
14	14					
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Get your pupils to observe the above table containing numbers from 10 to 20. Let them write the correct numbers in the blank boxes.

(c) Look at the number ribbon. Now write the correct numbers in the blank boxes given below.



10 12 15

Write the first number

3 4

6 7

15 16

19 20

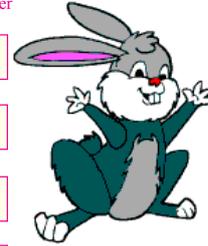
Write the last number

7 8

12 13

16 17

18 19



Write the middle number

1 3

12 14

15 17

18 20

Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them do the problems by themselves.

(d) Count the pictures. Write their numbers. Put '✓' the one which is bigger in each row.

Ex: 8 12

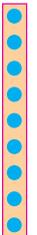
(a)

(b)

Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them do the problems by themselves.

(e) Put '✓' the number which is the bigger of the two (pairs of) numbers given.

Ex: 11 13 13 15 18 8
 12 16 18 11 12 9
 11 10 16 12 9 16



(f) Put '○' the number which is the smaller of the two numbers given.

Ex: 11 13 20 10 15 13
 17 15 14 13 18 14
 8 17 16 9 6 12



(g) Put '✓' the number which is the biggest of the three numbers given

Ex: 10 13 11 (iii) 17 13 12
(i) 14 17 16 (iv) 8 15 11
(ii) 12 17 18 (v) 9 7 12



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them do the problems by themselves.

(h) Mark '○' the number which is the smallest of the three numbers given.

Ex:

20	14	17
----	----	----

(c)

18	13	20
----	----	----

(a)

11	19	16
----	----	----

(d)

13	18	15
----	----	----

(b)

15	10	12
----	----	----

(se)

8	11	6
---	----	---



(i) Count the things given. Put '✓' the one which is different from others in each row. One example is given.

Ex:

--	--	--

(a)

--	--	--

(b)

--	--	--

(c)

--	--	--



Get your pupils to understand the instructions for each problem. Let them do the problems by themselves.

© SCERT not to be republished