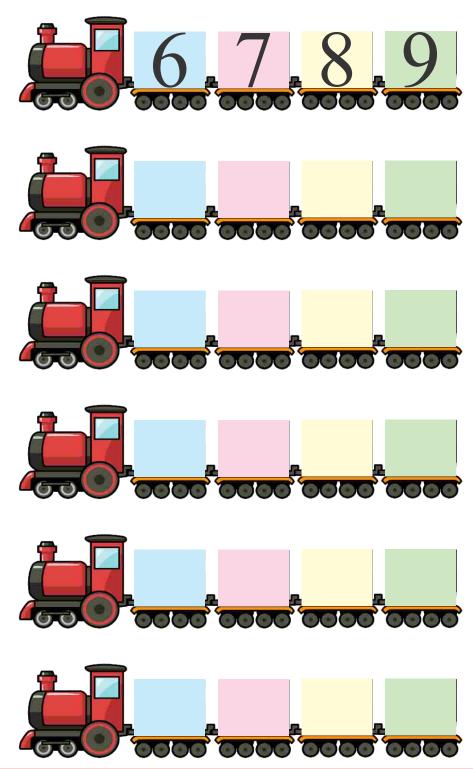


Start from the dot and move towards the star to get beautiful numbers.

6	7	8	9
E	*	K T Y	★
E	→		
	*		1 × K
E	*		1 × K
E	*		1 × K
E	•→, <u>*</u>		1

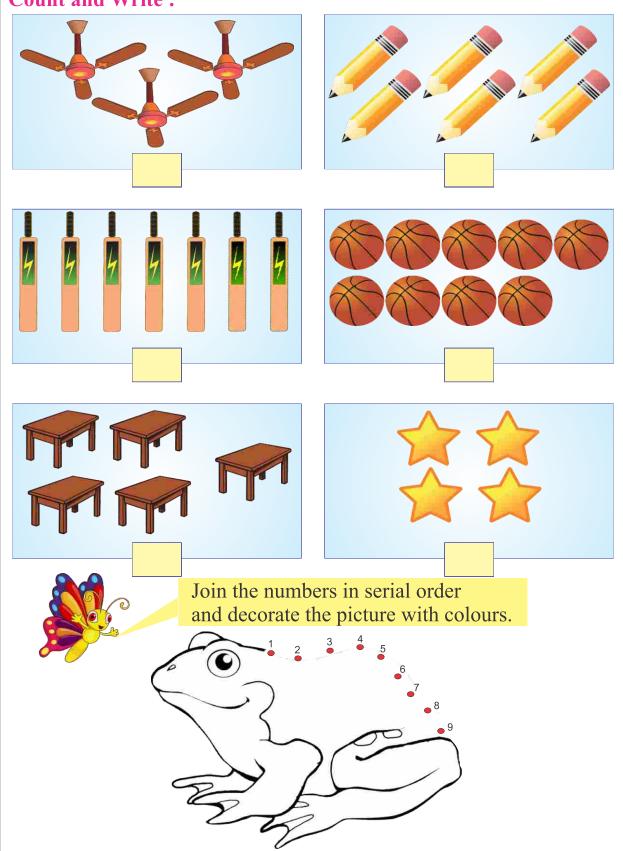
Write numbers 6 to 9:





Note The teacher will tell the students to do practice of these numbers in their note book.

Count and Write:





Just before, Just after





Who is standing just after Simran?

Kuljeet



Who is standing just before Pinki?

Kuljeet



Who is standing between Simran and Pinki?

Kuljeet



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



Look at the number strip.

What comes after 7?





What comes after 8?





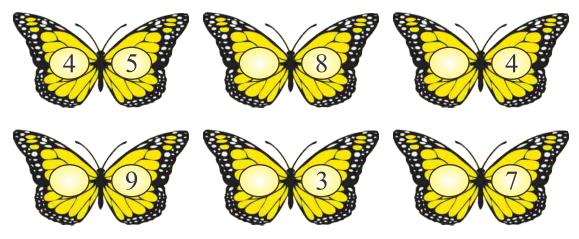
Very good



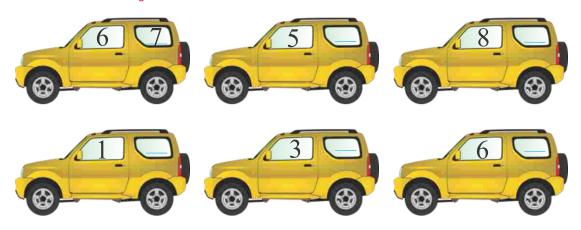
What comes before, what comes after, what comes in between.
let us try to understand it and know about forward backward counting,



What will come just before?



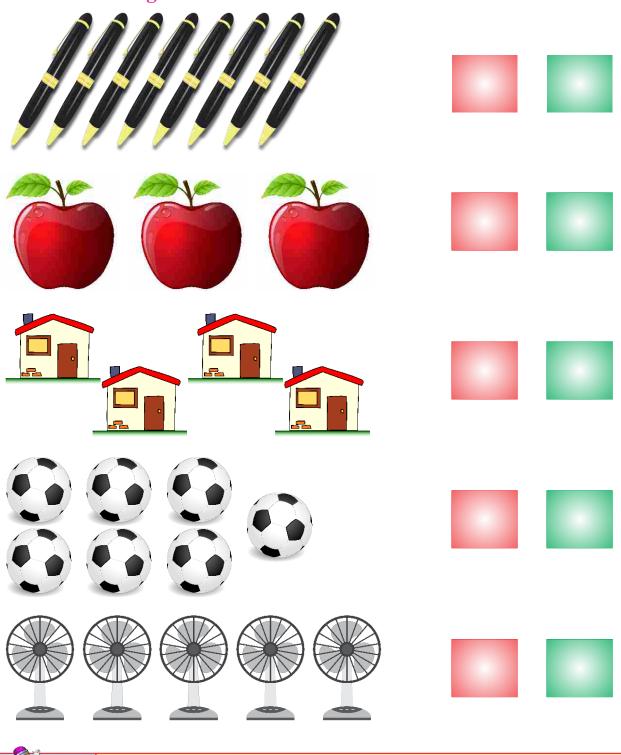
What will come just after?



What will come in between ?



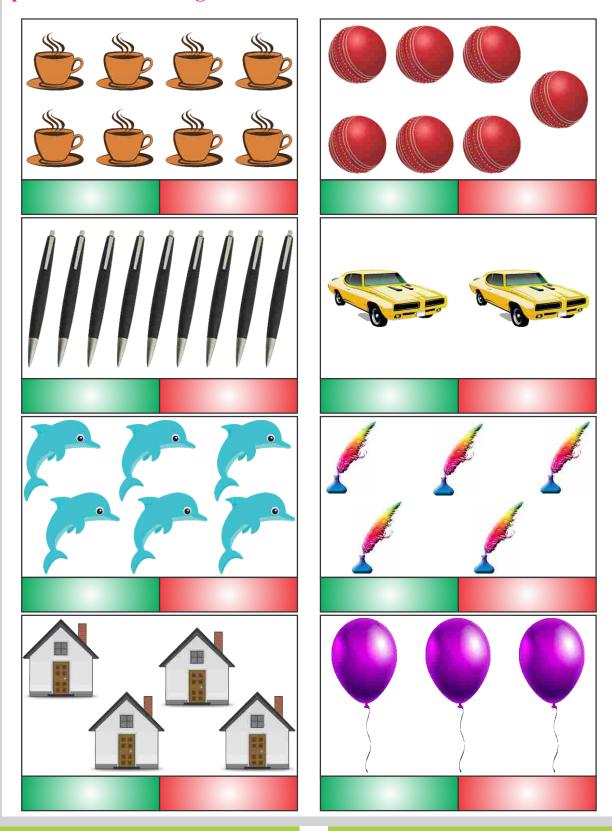
Count the objects and write the number in red box and write its next number in green box.





The teacher will explain the students that they should count the objects and write number in the red box and write its next number in green box.

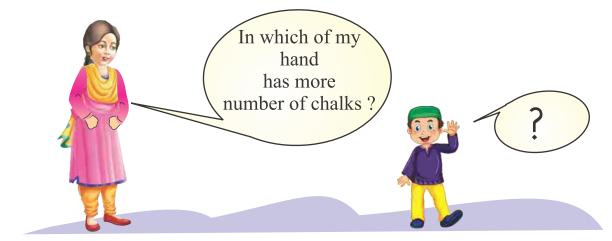
Count the objects and write the number in red box and write its previous number in green box.



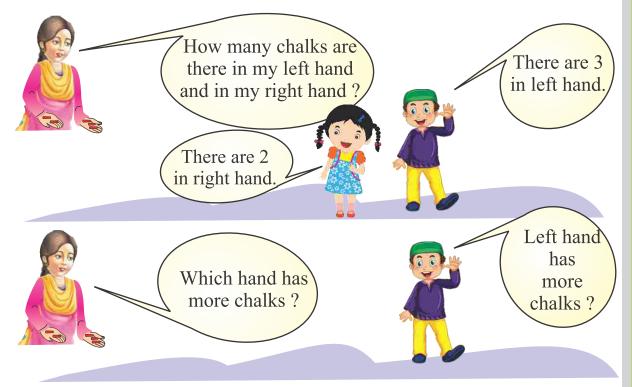


Comparison of numbers

The teacher will take some chalks in his/her hand and will ask the students to estimate the number of chalks he/she will ask the students that which hand has more number of chalks and which hand has less number of chalks.



Let us see that which hand has more number of chalks.

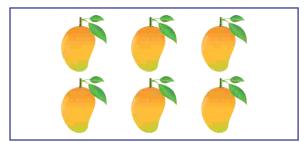




The teachers will ask the students to do the activity given above with different objects and different quantity. The teacher will tell the students about greater or smaller numbers on blackboard.

Count pictures in every group, write the number in the box and encircle the greater number.







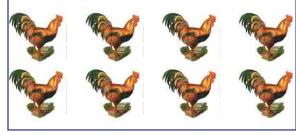


Count pictures in every group, write the number in the box and encircle the smaller number.





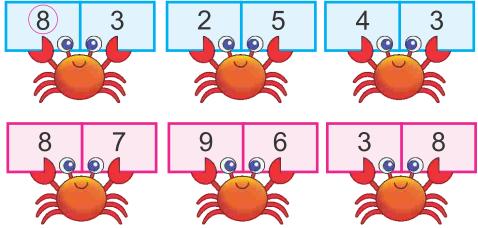






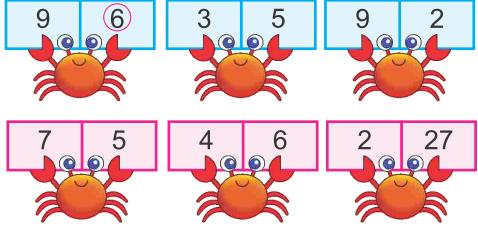


Understand the greater and smaller number and encircle the greater number





Understand the smaller and the greater number and encircle the smaller number





The teacher will make understand his students that they should respond more or less objects by counting and after that the students will encircle the greater or smaller numbers.





Five fingers of left hand





Five fingers of right hand



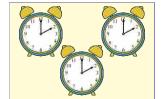


It is neither more or less















Count and write backward counting from 9 to 1:































The teacher will impart the concept of backward counting by moving backward counting with his foot steps. Then the teacher will impart the concept of backward counting with the help of fingers/objects by subtracting.

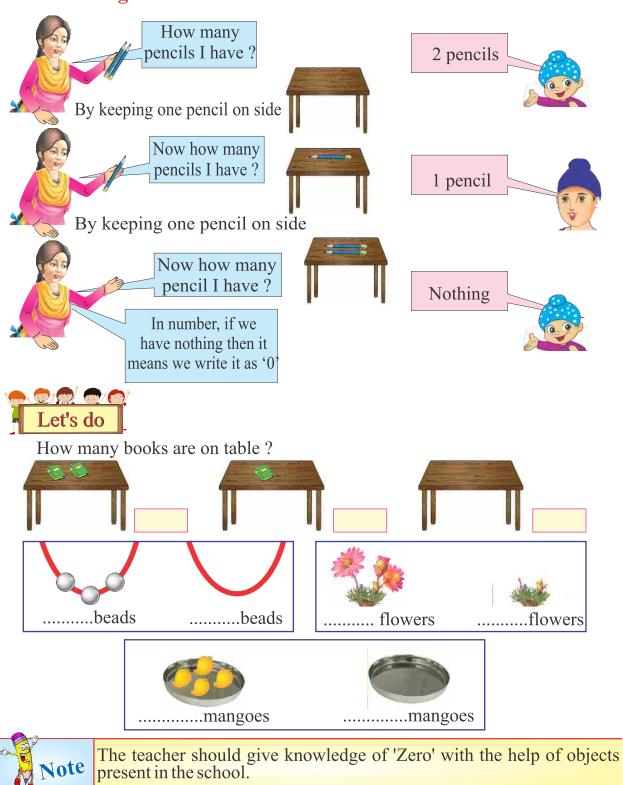




To reach at uncle's house touch all the numbers through backward counting written here and speak them loudly. Condition is that these numbers should be joined by lines and care must be taken that lines should not cut or intersect with each other.



Knowledge of zero

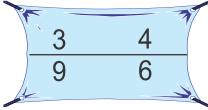




Write counting 1 to 9:

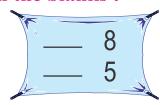


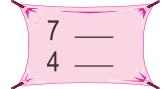
Encircle the greater number:

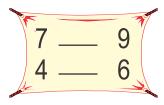


	7
2	1
7	9

Fill in the blanks:



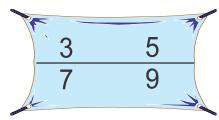


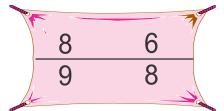


Write backward counting 9 to 1:

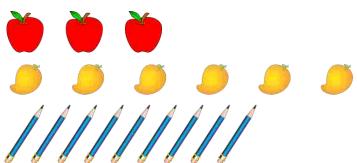


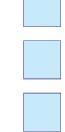
Encircle the smaller number:





Count and write:



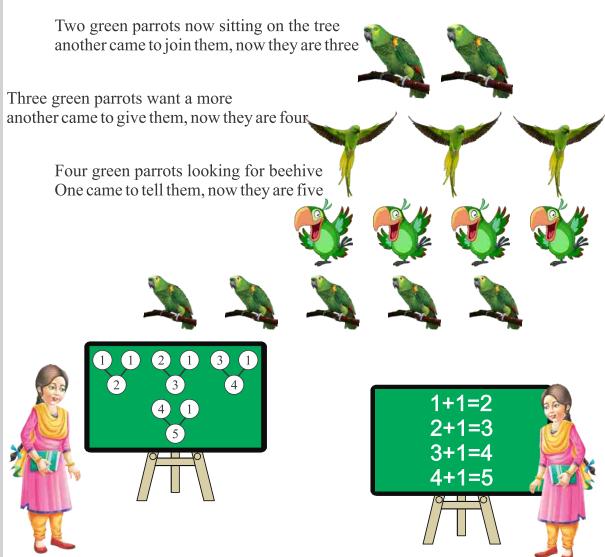




One more

One green parrot suffering from flu other visit to see it, now they are two





The teacher will do this activity with the student's participation so that they will understand the concept of one more. By reciting the above poem, the concept of one digit addition is imparted to students.



One less



Five pigeons on a tree want to eat more One flew to eat something, rest left four



Four pigeons are on a tree want to eat pea. One flew to eat it, rest left three

Three pigeons on a tree eating in queue One flew to eat something, rest left two



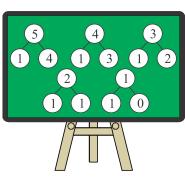
Two pigeons on a tree want to eat bun One flew to eat it, rest left one

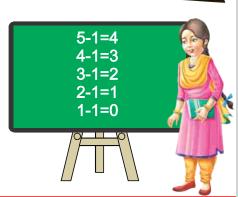
One last pigeon now dancing like a hero

It also flew to eat something, rest left zero









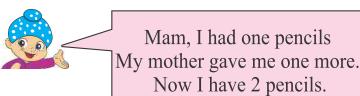


The teacher will do this activity with the student's participation so that they will understand the concept of one less. By reciting the above poem, the concept of one digit subtraction is imparted to students.

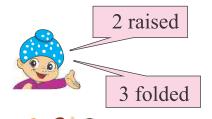
By using blackboard the teacher will explain the concept of subtraction and also uses the sign of subtraction '–'



Jorh-Torh upto 5 with fingers:







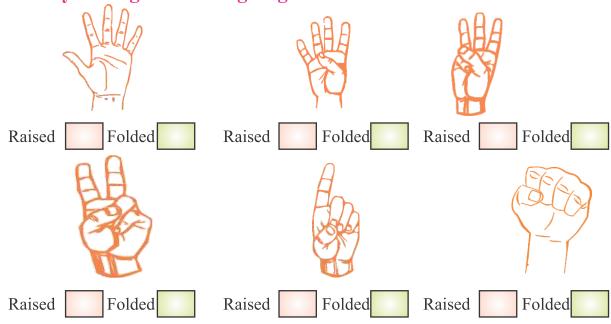
Yes, Let's tell me that how many fingers are raised and how may fingers are folded.

Good, Let's count by folding the fingers.



Let's do

Count and write the fingers of your hand as shown by folding and then by raising and folding fingers.



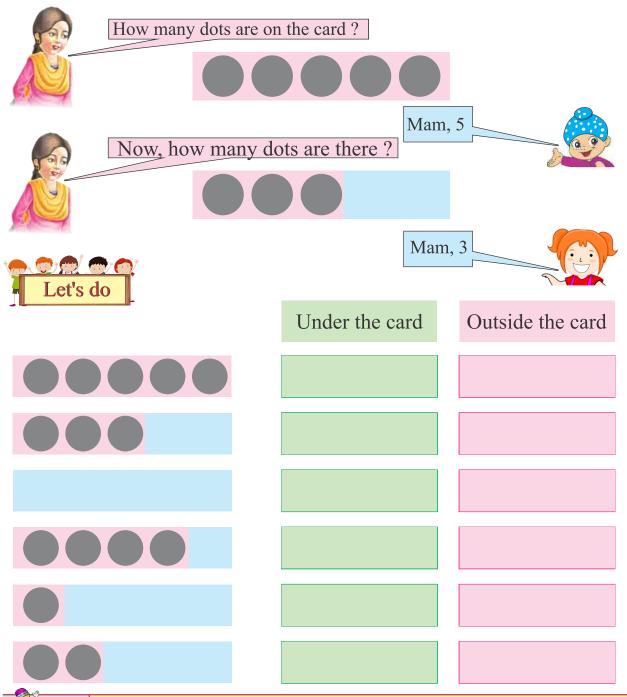


The teacher will raise his fingers one by one and then ask for counting of fingers in raising position and folding position. Repeat this activity

many times so that the students will able to jorh-torh numbers upto 5.



The concept of Jorh-Torh with the help of sliding card:



Sliding cards are avilable at the end of the book. The teachers should cut these cards and ask the students for addition subtraction. To prepare sliding card and blank sliding card by using chart sheet as given in last pages. The teacher should use it for several days. The teacher will also ask students about the dots outside and below the slides.



Jorh-Torh of 5 with solid objects:



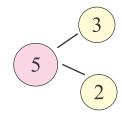


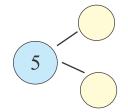
The teachers will show 5 solid objects to the students by dividing them in both hands and will ask students to do the same. They will also write it on the blackboard.

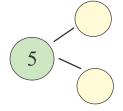


Jorh-Torh of 5 to 9

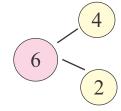


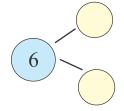


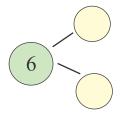






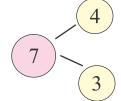


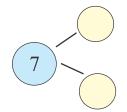


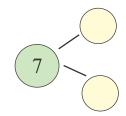




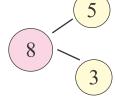


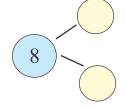


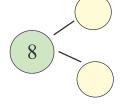


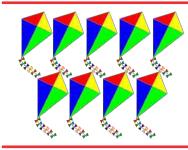


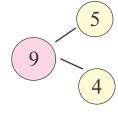


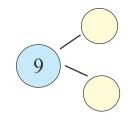


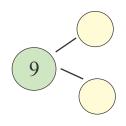






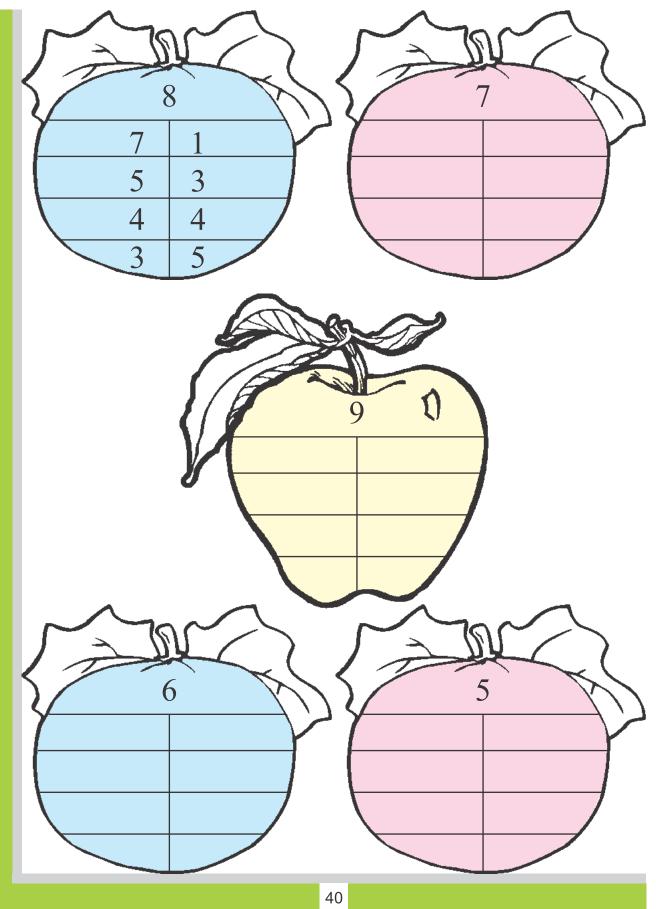








Note The teacher will give solid objects like pencils, sticks etc. to the children ask them to do jorh-torh of the numbers 5 to 9.





Statement Sums



Let us know, when we add and take out some pencils from the group of pencils, what will happen?

Harjot has one pencil. Baljeet gave him one pencil more. How many pencils Harjot has how?

$$|1| + |1| = |2|$$

Harjot has two pencils. He got two more, then how many pencils he has now?

Harjot has 4 pencils. He gave two pencils to Baljeet. How many pencils Harjot has now?

Baljeet has two pencils. Lucky gave him two pencils more. How many pencils Baljeet has now?

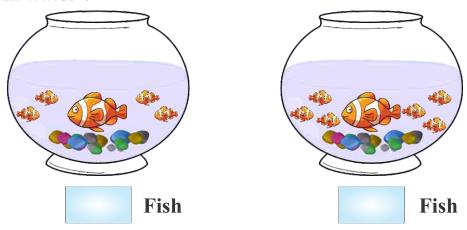
$$|2| + |3| = |5|$$

Baljeet has 5 pencils. He gave two pencils to Aman. How many pencils Baljeet has now?

$$5 - 2 = 3$$



There were 5 fish in water. Two more fish are added. Now how many fish are in water?



There were 5 birds on the tree. Four more birds came there. Now how many birds will be on the tree?

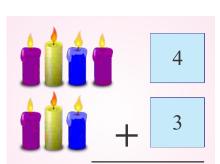


Three children are playing on the slide. Two more children join them. How many children are there now?



Let's learn '

Addition to move forward by counting

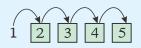


Method-

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-			1+	- 4						

- Step 1. Start with jump from number 1.
- Step 2. Jump forward according to the numbers which we have to add.

Step 3. Now write the numbers by forward counting.



Step 4. 1 + 4 = 5



1 + 4 = 5

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
_	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_





7





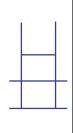


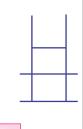


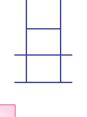










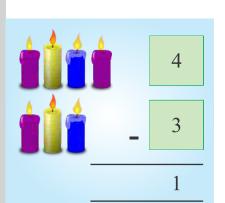


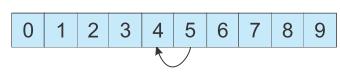


The teachers will ask the students to solve sums according to the given number by counting forward on number strip.



Subtraction- to move backward by counting

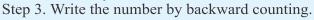




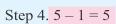
Method-

5 - 1

- Step 1. Jump from the given number 5.
- Step 2. Jump backward according the number you want to subtract.



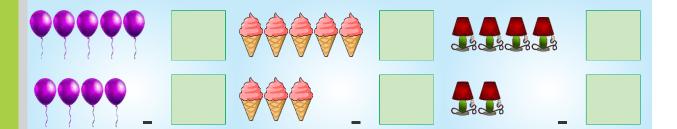


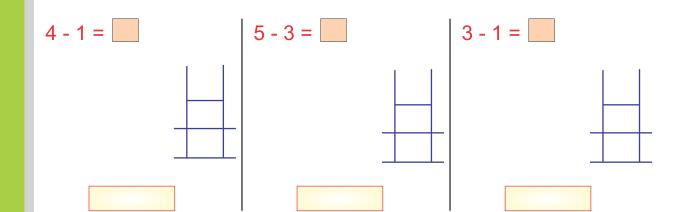




5

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9







The teachers will ask the students to solve sums according to the given number by counting backward on number strip.