

L.B.N.P.S.

Jaunpur.

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Sub :- Maths

Class :- III

Chapter :- 1 (Place Value)

In earlier class, we have learnt reading and writing numerals. We already know that there are some rules and symbols to write numerals.

Bigger and Smaller \Rightarrow You know that 18 is bigger than 6 or 20 is smaller than 56. The rules for comparing the numbers are simple.

1. Every two-digit number is bigger than one digit number. So, 18 is bigger than 6.
2. If both the numbers have two digits, then the number with a bigger digit in its tens place is bigger. So, 56 is bigger than 20.
3. If both the two-digit numbers have the same digit in the tens place, then the number with a bigger digit in its ones place is bigger. So 48 is bigger than 42.

Exercise

1. Circle the bigger number :

a. 17, 28

b. 52, 25

c. 86, 82

d. 68, 86

e. 96, 69

f. 9, 21

2. Circle the smaller number :

a. 72, 79

b. 36, 29

c. 4, 41

d. 22, 4

e. 51, 55

f. 21, 41

Greater Than and Less Than \Rightarrow You have learnt about bigger and smaller numbers. We will now learn new names for them and also new signs.

As 86 is bigger than 42, we say 86 is greater than 42 and write $86 > 42$.

The sign $>$ is called the greater than sign.

As 17 is smaller than 57, we say 17 is less than 57 and write $17 < 57$.

The sign $<$ is called the less than sign.

So, $96 > 88$ and $25 < 59$.

Note :- Mouth is always open towards bigger numbers.

Exercise

1. Put $>$ or $<$ sign in the box :-

a. $58 \square 72$

b. $35 \square 90$

c. $9 \square 24$

d. $1 \square 63$

e. $68 \square 40$

f. $18 \square 51$

g. $7 \square 41$

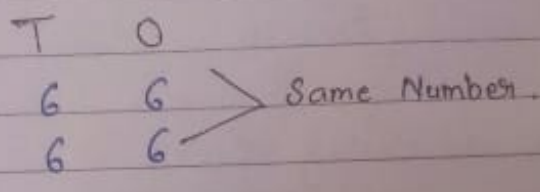
h. $45 \square 33$

i. $24 \square 36$

j. $92 \square 29$

If we use the same digit twice, will we get a bigger number and a smaller number? No, it will be the same number.

If we make a number with 6 written twice, we get 66. It is the same number even if the place of any digit is changed with the other.



Exercise

Make the bigger and smaller numbers using the two digits :-

- a. 6 and 4
- b. 2 and 9
- c. 1 and 7
- d. 4 and 7

Ordinals and Cardinals :- Order of numbers in counting is called cardinal. Ordinals numbers tell us about order or position.

Order of numbers in counting →

1	2	3	4	5	6
first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
7	8	9	10	11	12
Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth
7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th

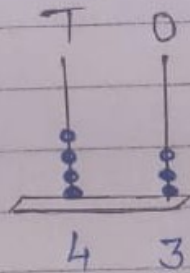


4 tens and 3 ones
make 43.

$$40 + 3 = 43$$

So, In 43, 4 is in the tens place, 3 is in ones place.

tens	ones
4	3



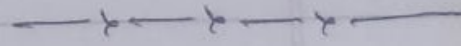
Exercise

1. Fill in the blanks :-

- The digit in the tens place of 19 is _____. Its place value is _____.
- The digit in the ones place of 27 is _____. Its place value is _____.
- In 72, the place value of 2 is _____ and the place value of 7 is _____.
- In 35, the place value of 3 is _____ and the place value of 5 is _____.

2. Find the place value of 8 :-

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| a. 748 | b. 338 | c. 389 |
| d. 844 | e. 789 | f. 840 |



Ascending and descending Order :- You know how to arrange numbers in increasing (smaller to bigger) and decreasing (bigger to smaller) order. Another name for increasing order is ascending order and for decreasing order, it is descending order.

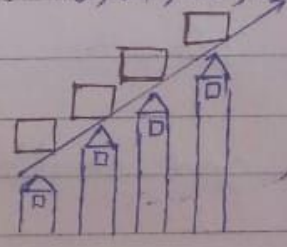
Exercise

1. Arrange in ascending order :-

a. 93, 88, 75, 85

b. 73, 64, 48, 56

c. 93, 79, 24, 58



Forming Numbers :- Look at the two numbers 28 and 82. They are made up of two digits 2 and 8. Are both numbers the same? No, They are not.

28 = 2 tens and 8 ones.

82 = 8 tens and 2 ones.

So $82 > 28$.

In the same way $61 > 16$ and $93 > 39$.

Similarly to make the biggest number with 4 and 7, we have to put the bigger digit in the tens place. So, the bigger number with 4 and 7 is 74 and smaller number is 47.

T	O
7	4 → bigger Nu.
4	7 → smaller Nu.