Hello Mummy & Daddy

I am Ms Indu Jain, the author of this e-book and Founder of my company Key2practice (our logo is No Tuitions Required). At this outset, I am delighted to present this book to you. A teacher and a mother of two children. Living both of these roles gives me the firsthand experience to say that Maths is considered as the most dreadful subject of all to most of the students.

Children fear it - Parents avoid it.

Maths Phobia and lack of concept connection as a result leads them into giving up on the subject and resort to tuitions.

The goal of this e-book is to connect with your child and clarify their Math concepts. By breaking it down in easy steps that Math becomes a subject of self-study (a dream come true for parents).

Phobia and anxiety towards the subject are sometimes a child's own. Sometimes passed down (unknowingly of course) by the parents.

How can this book help you and your child.

- 1. Parents can use it as a reference guide. As concepts explained in the book are applicable for Grade 1-5.
- 2. Makes it easy for them to apply Maths in everyday life.
- 3. Inculcates the habit of self-study and make them independent.
- 4. Eliminate their Math Phobia.

DO NOT let negative experiences of their past block their learning and understanding Maths.

This e-book is part-1 in the series. If you are looking for a particular concept/topic addressed in our next series.

Do email us the same on key2practice@gmail.com

Wishing a very Happy Easy Maths to you and your child! Together we can!

Indu Jain Author & Founder Maths Hons. from Lady Sri Ram College for Women and Post graduate from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT Delhi), Rich teaching experience of more than 20 years, Delhi Public School. Crafted with love by key2practice.



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Ascending or Descending order In ascending order, numbers are arranged from Small to Big. (छोटे से बडा) 9 99 31 101 ∕∆₣ 28 Here numbers increase in value. In descending order numbers are arranged from BIG to small. (बड़े से छोटा) 19812 982 64 50 Here numbers decrease in value. Predecessor or Successor 508 510 509 Predecessor **Successor** (Number which (Number which comes Just before) comes Just after) (Predecessor) <u>प</u> — **- (**पहले)

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Ordinal numbers (1-100)

An ordinal number tells the position or order of something which is in a list.



Roman numbers

Roman numbers originated in Rome. Roman number are formed using seven basic symbols.



	Roman	nu	merals	from	1 to 50)				
1 2 3 4 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9 10 \	 / / / / X	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	XI XII XIV XV XVI XVII XVII XVIII XIX XX	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	XXI XXII XXIII XXIV XXV XXVI XXVII XXVII XXVIII XXIX XXX	32 32 34 35 36 37 38 39 40	L XXXI 2 XXXII 3 XXXIII 4 XXXIV 5 XXXV 5 XXXVI 5 XXXVI 7 XXXVII 3 XXXVII 9 XXXIX 0 XL	41 42 43 44 45 46 47 1 48 49 50	XLI XLII XLIII XLIV XLV XLVI XLVII XLVIII XLIX L	
	Few m	ore	roman	num	erals.					
10 20 30 40 50	X XX XXX XL L		60 70 80 90 100	LX LXX LXXX XC C		200 300 400 500 600	CC CCC CD D DC	700 800 900 1000 2000 3000	DCC DCCC CM M MM MMM	
Roman numerals are used to refer to kings, popes etc. Roman numerals are often seen on clock faces. Roman numerals are mentioned on buildings to show year of construction.										
Dalai I Her	Lama XIV nry <mark>VIII</mark>	/		X IX VIII V	(I XII /II /I				XI	

Place value and Face value

Face value of a digit is the digit itself (irresepctive of its place in the number).







Factor and Multiples





When a number is expressed as a product of its factors, it is called factorisation.







Method to find prime factorsation. How to find prime factor of a number ?

Method 1 Factor tree method.

Find prime factors of 240 (यहाँ तीन तरह से करके दिखाया है) Answer will come out same.



Prime factors of 240 are 2, 3 and 5 Prime factorisation of 240 = 2 x 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 5



Find prime factors of 400 & 420.



LCM - Least Common Multiple Remember Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, Common Multiple Least Common multiples of 2 and 3 are 6, 12, 18, (जो दोनों में हो) सब में हो Multiple हो सबसे छोटा Least common multiple of 2 and 3 is **16** (जो दोनों में हो और सबसे छोटा हो) Multiples of 2 are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, ... Multiples of 3 are 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 22 Multiples of 4 are 4, 8, (12) 16, 20, (24) 28, 32, Common multiples of 2, 3 and 4 are 12, 24, (जो तीनो में हो) Least common multiple of 2, 3 and 4 is 12 (जो तीनो में हो और सबसे छोटा हो) Finding LCM by Division Method $12 \div 2 = 6$, 2 does not divide 15, $18 \div 2 = 9$ 12, 15, 18 $9 \div 3 = 3$, $15 \div 3 = 5$ 3 $6 \div 3 = 2$, (6), 15, (9)2 2, 5, 3 C 3 1, 5, 3

LCM of 12, 15 and 18 = 2 x 3 x 2 x 3 x 5 = 180

5

1, 5,

1, 1.

1

1

Fractions

To understand fractions, it is necessary to understand whole first and how a whole is divide into equal parts.







Mixed fractions

These fractions are combinations of a whole number and a fraction.





Half, One third, a Quarter

When a whole is divided into two equal parts, each part is one-half or half of the whole.



When a whole is divided into three equal parts, each part is one-third.



When a whole is divided into four equal parts, each part is one-fourth.



Divisibility test





For exampleCheck if 36945 is divisible by 3?

3 + 6 + 9 + 4 + 5 = 27 multiple of 3/ divisible by 3

: 36945 is also divisible by 3.

Check if 289148 is divisible by 3 or not?

2 + 8 + 9 + 1 + 4 + 8 = 32, not a multiple of 3/ not divisible by 3.

289148 is not divisible by 3.



These numbers are divisible by 5.

Check if 255007 is divisible by 5 or not?

255007 not a multiple of 5/ not divisible by 5.

: 255007 is not divisible by 7.



Do this and Become champion!

Do daily practice and have clear concepts. Vísít www.key2practice.com To purchase practice Worksheets

