Kinnaree sells beads in the bazar. She sells loose beads and necklaces of 10 beads each.

Razia wants 12 beads. So Kinnaree gives her one necklace and two loose beads.

Now you find how many necklaces and loose beads the other children take.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Beads</th>
<th>Necklace of 10 beads</th>
<th>Loose beads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Razia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reema</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aarif</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonu</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How many beads are taken by Razia and Reema together?

Encourage children to make groups of 10 using materials like beads, matchsticks, buttons etc. These concrete experiences will help develop their understanding.
Razia

Reema

Uhm---h! Razia has one necklace, and two beads. Reema has one necklace and seven beads.

Right! You can write it like this.

First let us take all the loose beads together and count.

There are 9 loose beads. So, I write 9 in this box.
Practice Time

1. How many beads are taken by Razia and Sonu?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Razia</th>
<th>Sonu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

That is right! Razia and Reema have 29 beads in all.

There are 2 necklaces. So, I write 2 in this box.

Now, take all the necklaces together and count.

I got it! Razia and Reema have 2 necklaces and 9 beads in all.

________ beads are taken by Razia and Sonu.
One Extra Necklace

Beads taken by Reema and Aarif –

Reema

Aarif

Right! Now, add them.

Reema has 17 beads. Aarif has 24.

I must first count all the loose beads together.

There are 11 loose beads. What do I write in the blue box?

10 loose beads make one necklace. Right? So add 1 more to the necklaces.

I write a small 1 to remember one extra necklace.

1 7
2 4

1 7
2 4

I write a small 1 in the blue box.
OK! Now how many beads will there be?

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Good! Now, count all the necklaces.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I write 1 in the bead box.

I write 4 in the necklace box.

Ah! Reema and Aarif have 4 necklaces and 1 bead in all.

Yes, Reema and Aarif have 41 beads in all.
Can you do it some other way?

Add by writing and also without writing

How many beads do they have together?

Aarif has _____ more beads than Razia.

Sonu has _____ more beads than Aarif.
How many more beads does Simar have than Reema?

Simar has 31 beads. Reema has 17.

How will you take away 7 beads from 1 bead?

Open 1 necklace of Simar.

To remember, I will cross 3 and write a small 2 in the necklace box.

Also, write a small 1 in the bead box to remember there are 11 beads.
Now it is easy. You can take away 7 beads from 11.

Reema has 1 necklace

That was quick! Now take away 1 necklace from 2 necklaces.

I have written 4 in the bead box.

Simar has 1 necklace and 4 beads more than Reema.

Ah! Simar has 14 beads more than Reema.
Practice Time: Also do it in your mind

h Tanisha has 17 pencils. Siya has 25 pencils. How many pencils are there in all?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Tanisha} & 1 & 7 \\
\hline
\text{Siya} & + & 2 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 3 & 5 \\
\end{array}
\]

If Siya gives 3 pencils, then Tanisha will have 20. Siya will have 22 pencils. It is easy to add 20 + 22.

h In Muneeza's class, there are 13 English story books and 22 Hindi story books. How many story books are there in all?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{English} & 1 & 3 \\
\hline
\text{Hindi} & + & 2 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 2 & 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

h Sakshi had 23 fruits. She ate 15 fruits. How many fruits are left?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Fruits} & 2 & 3 \\
\hline
\text{Eaten} & - & 1 \\
\hline
\text{Left} & 3 & 5 \\
\end{array}
\]

h Daljeet has 35 marbles. Arvind has 25 marbles. How many marbles do they have in all?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Daljeet} & 3 & 5 \\
\hline
\text{Arvind} & + & 2 \\
\hline
\text{Total} & 5 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]

h Nisha has 32 bangles. Sukhi has 16 bangles. How many more bangles does Nisha have?

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Nisha} & 3 & 2 \\
\hline
\text{Sukhi} & - & 1 \\
\hline
\text{More} & 2 & 6 \\
\end{array}
\]
In this chapter, the standard algorithms for addition and subtraction have been explained using some examples. However, it should be emphasised that learning only algorithms does not help to develop children’s conceptual understanding of the operations. For this, it is important to give them many word problems and encourage them to find out alternative ways to solve them.
It's Time to Buy!

Oh! You again! More homework? No, this time I have to buy 8 pencils and 5 erasers.

Sure! The pencils cost 16 rupees. The erasers cost 15 rupees.

Uhm---m! 16 rupees means one 10-rupee note and six 1-rupee coins.
So, I can write it like this.

I put the coins together. There are 11 coins. That becomes and .

Very good! Now you can see there are 3 notes in all.
Children should draw and make their own play money. They could be given different exercises and games which involve simple calculations.

I have to pay 31 rupees, but I have Rs 40.

So, find out how much money you get back.

I will get back ________ rupees.
Practice Time

1. Shekhar has 32 rupees. He bought a ball for 17 rupees. How much money is left with him?

   ![Image showing a table with 3 coins of 10 rupees and 2 coins of 1 rupee, totaling 32 rupees, and another table with 2 coins of 7 rupees and 1 coin of 1 rupee, totaling 15 rupees.]

   I have a shortcut. If I take away 2 coins from 32 and 2 coins from 17, I will be left with 30 - 15.

2. Soni bought biscuits for 24 rupees and a packet of chips for 16 rupees. How much money will she pay?

   ![Image showing a table with 2 coins of 4 rupees and 1 coin of 6 rupees, totaling 8 rupees.]

   Try doing it without writing!

3. Fantoosh had 64 rupees. He spent 39 rupees at the fair. How much money is left with him?

   ![Image showing a table with 6 coins of 4 rupees and 3 coins of 9 rupees, totaling 42 rupees.]

   Also find a way to do this without writing.