

PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL
SESSION 2024-25
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION



CLASS - 2
SYLLABUS
STUDY MATERIAL
SAMPLE PAPER

MATHEMATICS

SYLLABUS

Class – 2

1. PLAYING WITH NUMBER
2. MORE ABOUT ADDITION
3. SUBTRACTION





PANCHSHEEL PUBLIC SCHOOL

10+2 Senior Secondary School (Affiliated & Recognized by CBSE)

Jaitpur, Badarpur, New Delhi-44

SESSION - 2024-25

ENTRANCE EXAM

STUDY MATERIAL AND SAMPLE PAPER

CHAPTER -1

PLAYING WITH NUMBER

Introduction: The number 0 , 1 , 2 , 3 , 4 , 5 , 6 , 7 , 8 , and 9 are called digits . We make many numbers using these digits .

Example: 22 , 34 , 45 , 68 etc.

NUMBER NAMES FROM 1 TO 50

1 = One
2 = Two
3 = Three
4 = Four
5 = Five
6 = Six
7 = Seven
8 = Eight
9 = Nine
10 = Ten

11 = Eleven
12 = Twelve
13 = Thirteen
14 = Fourteen
15 = Fifteen
16 = Sixteen
17 = Seventeen
18 = Eighteen
19 = Nineteen
20 = Twenty

21 = Twenty-one
22 = Twenty-two
23 = Twenty-three
24 = Twenty-four
25 = Twenty-five
26 = Twenty-six
27 = Twenty-seven
28 = Twenty-eight
29 = Twenty-nine
30 = Thirty

31 = Thirty-one
32 = Thirty-two
33 = Thirty-three
34 = Thirty-four
35 = Thirty-five
36 = Thirty-six
37 = Thirty-seven
38 = Thirty-eight
39 = Thirty-nine
40 = Forty

41 = Forty-one
42 = Forty-two
43 = Forty-three
44 = Forty-four
45 = Forty-five
46 = Forty-six
47 = Forty-seven
48 = Forty-eight
49 = Forty-nine
50 = Fifty

PLACE VALUE

The value of a digit depending on its position in a number.

OR

The value of each digit in a number.

For example, the place value of 7 in 3743 is 700 however, the place value of 7 in 7432 is 7000 or 7 thousands.

PLACE VALUE CHART

Hundred-billions	Ten-billions	Billions	Hundred-millions	Ten-millions	Millions	Hundred-thousands	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
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- ❖ In 86 – Place value of 6 is 6 and place value of 8 is 80 or 8 tens.
- ❖ In 386 – Place value of 6 is 6, place value of 8 is 8 tens or 80 and place value of 3 is 3 hundreds or 300.



ORDERING OF NUMBERS

- ❖ Moving from smaller to greater number is called ascending order.
- ($>$) is sign use to show greater number. For example 45 is greater than 40.
We can write it as $45 > 40$
- ❖ Moving from greater to smaller is called descending order.
- ($<$) is sign use to show smaller number. For example 20 is smaller than 22.
We can write it as $20 < 22$.

* Ascending order

a) 10, 30, 13, 40, 18

$10 < 13 < 18 < 30 < 40$

* Descending order

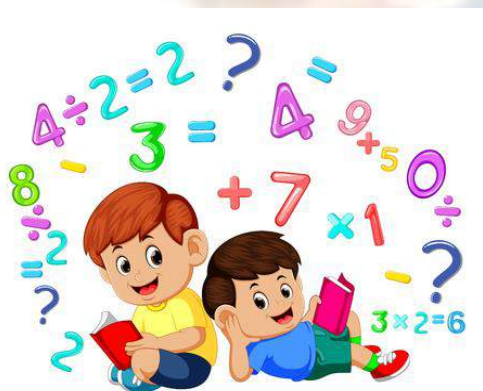
b) 11, 17, 15, 4, 9

$17 > 15 > 11 > 9 > 4$

GREATER THAN, LESS THAN, EQUAL TO



18	>	32
26	>	96
94	<	0
87	<	4
25	>	28



CHAPTER -2

MORE ABOUT ADDITION

Introduction:

The addition is taking two or more numbers, objects or any things together. Addition is a way of putting things together. When you add two amounts you are counting them together.

Addition

When we add numbers, we get their 'SUM'.

The sign of addition is +. We read "+" as plus.



*Addition of 2- digit Numbers

Let us learn to add 2-digit numbers

Example 1 : add 27 and 32 by expanding them.

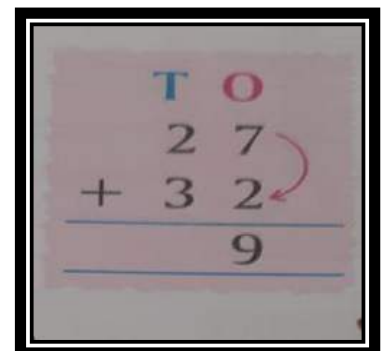
Solution : $27 = 2 \text{ tens} + 7 \text{ ones}$

$32 = 3 \text{ tens} + 2 \text{ ones.}$

Step 1 : first, we add the digits in the ones place.

2 tens + 7 ones

+ 3 tens + 2 ones



9 ones

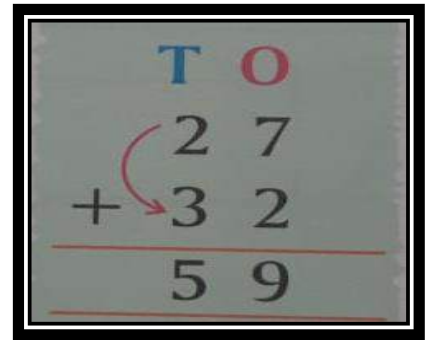
Step 2: then, we add the digits in the tens place.

2 tens + 7 ones

+ 3 tens + 2 ones

5 tens + 9 ones

So, $27 + 32 = 59$



FUN FACTS OF ADDITION

❖ When we add 0 in any number, we get number itself.

$$0 + 1 = 1$$

$$0 + 5 = 5$$

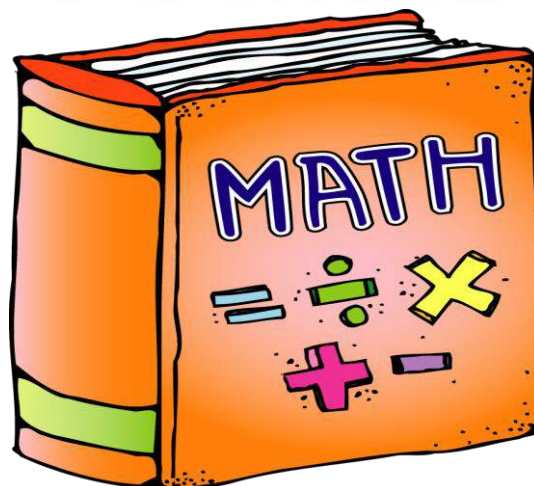
❖ When we add 1 in any number, we get successor of the number.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

❖ Changing the order of addends does not change the sum.

$$3 + 5 = 8 \text{ and } 5 + 3 = 8$$

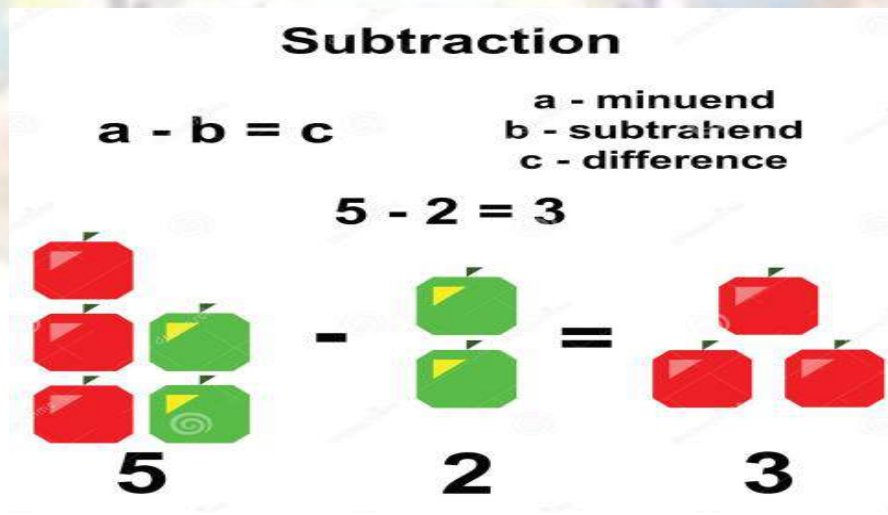


CHAPTER – 3

SUBTRACTION

INTRODUCTION:

Taking something away from a group or number of things. The symbol (-) signifies subtraction. A subtraction process consist of 3 parts of numbers, namely minuend, subtrahend and difference.



Subtraction of 2-digit numbers

Let us subtract 2-digit numbers.

As in addition, we subtract ones first and then tens.

Example 1: subtract 21 from 29 by expanding.

Solution: $29 = 2\text{tens} + 9\text{ones}$

$21 = 2\text{ tens} + 1\text{ One}$

Step 1 : First, we subtract the digit in the ones place.

2 tens + 9 ones

-2 tens + 1 ones

8 ones

Step 2 : Now, we subtract the digit in the tens place.

2 tens + 9 ones

-2 tens + 1 ones

0 tens + 8 ones

So $29 - 21 = 8$

FUN FACTS OF SUBTRACTION

- ❖ When we subtract 0 from any number, we get number itself.

$$1 - 0 = 1$$

$$5 - 0 = 5$$

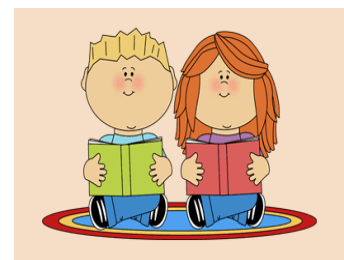
- ❖ When we subtract 1 from any number, we get predecessor of the number.

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

$$1 + 3 = 4$$

- ❖ Changing the order of minuend and subtrahend does change the difference.

$3 + 5$ is not equal to $5 - 3$



SAMPLE PAPER

Q.1) Find out the greatest number from the given numbers. 13 , 36 , 9 , 42

Q.2) Find out the smallest number.

11 , 46 , 16 , 1

Q.3) Insert the correct symbol in the missing blank. 45 _____ 54

a) $<$ (). b) $>$ ()

Q.4) What is the correct spelling of 19 in number names?

a). Ninety () b) Nineteen ()

Q.5) What will be the ones digit in the number 78?

Q.6) What will be the tens digit in the number 98 ?

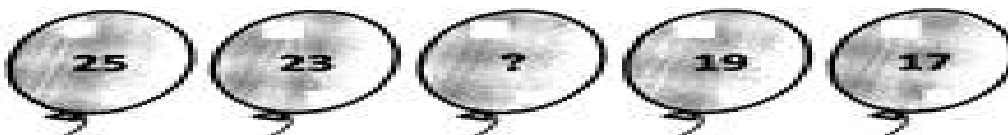
Q.7) Find the missing number. $10 + \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 27$

Q.8) Find the missing number. $30 - \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = 15$

Q.9) Which digit should come in the _ so that following subtraction is correct ?

$$\begin{array}{r} 58 \\ - 3 _ \\ \hline 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

* What is the missing number?



a) 24 () b) 21 ()