Chapter 1: What's in a Name?

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Exercise 1.1 — Story — Deba and Deep

Q1 What could Deba and Deep do to know they have not lost any cows?

SOLUTION

Deba and Deep could make one mark (like a stick | or a stone) for each cow as it leaves.
When each cow returns, they strike out one mark.
If all marks are struck out, all cows are back.
They could make one mark for each cow going out and strike it out as each cow comes back.

Q2 Did all the cows come back home?

SOLUTION

After following their friend's idea, all the marks on the wall were struck out when they returned.
Struck out all marks → every cow that left came back.
Yes, all the cows came back home.

Q3 After a few years, their wall had this many marks when they left home. So, they had _____ cows.

SOLUTION

Count the tally marks on the wall shown in the picture.
47 cows. The wall shows tally marks in two rows, grouped in standard sets of 5 (four verticals + one diagonal stroke). Counting from the figure: top row has 8 groups of 5 = 40 marks; bottom-left has 7 additional single marks = 40 + 7 = 47 marks total.

Q4 Why were Deba and Deep worried?

SOLUTION

47 cows left in the morning.
When they returned, 2 marks were still left on the wall (not struck out).
2 marks remaining = 2 cows did not return.
They were worried because 2 cows had not come back — 2 marks were still left on the wall.

Q5 How many cows had reached home?

SOLUTION

Total cows = 47
Missing cows = 2
Cows that reached home = 47 − 2 = 45
45 cows had reached home.

Q6 Help Hemant keep track of his 36 cows and 23 sheep by making marks like Deba and Deep.

SOLUTION

Use one mark (	) for each cow and a different mark (O) for each sheep.																																			
Cows: make 36 marks →																																				(36 marks)
Sheep: make 23 marks →																							(23 marks)													

Make 36 marks for cows and 23 marks for sheep.

Exercise 1.2 — Let us Do — Animal Names

Q1 Some animals and birds got together to play a game. They wanted to make 2 teams. The captain of the first team will be the one with the longest name (most letters). The captain of the second team will be the one with the shortest name (fewest letters). Animals: tiger, elephant, dog, deer, snake, goat, ox, rat, lion, monkey. Find out the captains of the 2 teams.

SOLUTION

Count letters in each name:
tiger = 5, elephant = 8, dog = 3, deer = 4, snake = 5, goat = 4, ox = 2, rat = 3, lion = 4, monkey = 6
Longest name: elephant (8 letters) → Captain of First team
Shortest name: ox (2 letters) → Captain of Second team
First team captain: Elephant (8 letters). Second team captain: Ox (2 letters).

Q2 Do you know any animal having a longer name than the first team's captain?

SOLUTION

First team captain is Elephant with 8 letters.
Look for animal names with more than 8 letters.
Examples: Hippopotamus = 12 letters, Rhinoceros = 10 letters, Chimpanzee = 10 letters
Yes — Hippopotamus (12 letters) has a longer name than Elephant.

Q3 Who has a longer name — Mahesh or Kartik? Discuss.

SOLUTION

Mahesh: M-a-h-e-s-h = 6 letters
Kartik: K-a-r-t-i-k = 6 letters
Both names have the same number of letters.
Both Mahesh and Kartik have the same number of letters (6 each) — neither is longer.

Q4 Write down the names of some of your friends and answer: (a) Tick the longest name(s) and cross the shortest name(s). (b) Write the starting letter of your name. (c) Count all the names that have the same starting letter as yours. (d) Which starting letter is the most used? Count the names that begin with it. (e) Count the names with the same ending letter. (f) Write the letters that are not the starting letter of any name.

SOLUTION

This is a personal activity — answers depend on your friends' names.
Example with sample names: Anu, Riya, Raj, Somya, Vanshika, Nirmala
(a) Longest = Vanshika (8 letters) ✓; Shortest = Anu (3 letters) ✗
(b) Write your own name's first letter, e.g. R
(c) Count names starting with that letter — e.g. R: Riya, Raj = 2

(d) Find the letter that starts the most names — e.g. R starts 2 names
(e) Count names ending with same letter — e.g. 'a': Riya, Somya, Vanshika, Nirmala = 4
(f) Letters not used as starting letters — list all 26 and remove those used
Activity — answers will vary based on your friends' names. Follow the steps for each part.

Exercise 1.3 — Let us Do — Number Names with Cards

Q1 Jojo makes his roll number 17 using number cards. Its number name has _____ letters. (Seventeen)

SOLUTION

17 in words = Seventeen
Count letters: S-e-v-e-n-t-e-e-n = 9 letters
9 letters.

Q2 Write your roll number using number cards. My roll number is _____. Its number name has _____ letters.

SOLUTION

This is a personal activity — use your own roll number.
Example: Roll number 43 = Forty three = 10 letters
Example: Roll number 25 = Twenty five = 10 letters
Write the number name and count its letters (do not count spaces).
Activity — write your own roll number and count the letters in its number name.

Q3 Write some numbers and their number names in your notebook. How many letters does each have?

SOLUTION

Examples:
15 = Fifteen → 7 letters
32 = Thirty two → 9 letters
47 = Forty seven → 10 letters
58 = Fifty eight → 10 letters
Activity — choose any numbers, write their names, and count the letters.

Exercise 1.4 — Let us Think — Numbers with 8 Letters

Q1 Teji and Jojo made the number 56 (fifty-six). It has 8 letters. Write other numbers between 1 and 99 that have 8 letters.

SOLUTION

Count letters in each number name (ignore spaces):
thirteen = 8, fourteen = 8, eighteen = 8, nineteen = 8
forty one = 8, forty two = 8, forty six = 8
fifty one = 8, fifty two = 8, fifty six = 8
sixty one = 8, sixty two = 8, sixty six = 8
13, 14, 18, 19, 41, 42, 46, 51, 52, 61, 62, 66 all have 8 letters in their number names.

Exercise 1.5 — Let us Do — Longest and Shortest Number Names

Q1 Write the number(s) between 1 and 99 that have the longest name.

SOLUTION

Check all number names for maximum letter count (spaces not counted):
seventy three (73) = 12 letters
seventy seven (77) = 12 letters
seventy eight (78) = 12 letters
All other numbers have fewer letters.
73 (seventy three), 77 (seventy seven), and 78 (seventy eight) — each has 12 letters.

Q2 Puzzle: My number name has two words. The first word has 6 letters and the second word has 5 letters. Who am I?

SOLUTION

Two-word number names have the form 'tens ones' (e.g. twenty three).
First word must have 6 letters: twenty (6), thirty (6), eighty (6), ninety (6).
Second word must have 5 letters: three (5), seven (5), eight (5).
Possible numbers: 23, 27, 28, 33, 37, 38, 83, 87, 88, 93, 97, 98
Any of 23, 27, 28, 33, 37, 38, 83, 87, 88, 93, 97, 98 (e.g. 23 = twenty three: 6 + 5 letters).

Q3 Puzzle: My friends and I are the numbers from 63 to 78. My number name is the smallest among all my friends. Who am I?

SOLUTION

Count letters in number names from 63 to 78 (no spaces):
63 = sixty three = 10, 64 = sixty four = 9, 65 = sixty five = 9, 66 = sixty six = 8,
67 = sixty seven = 10, 68 = sixty eight = 10, 69 = sixty nine = 9,
70 = seventy = 7, 71 = seventy one = 10, 72 = seventy two = 10,
73 = seventy three = 12, 74 = seventy four = 11, 75 = seventy five = 11,
76 = seventy six = 10, 77 = seventy seven = 12, 78 = seventy eight = 12
Smallest letter count = 7 letters → 70 (seventy)
70 (seventy) — it has the smallest number name (7 letters) among 63 to 78.

Q4 Puzzle: I am very near to 100. Who am I? (Among numbers with the longest name between 1 and 99)

SOLUTION

Numbers with longest names (12 letters): 73, 77, 78
Which is nearest to 100? 78 > 77 > 73
78 is closest to 100.

78 (seventy eight) — it is the closest to 100 among the numbers with the longest name (12 letters).

Q5 Make similar number puzzles of your own in your notebook and ask your classmates.

SOLUTION

This is a creative activity. Example puzzle you can make:
'My name has 9 letters. I am between 60 and 70. Who am I?' → Answer: 69 (sixty nine)
Activity — create your own number name puzzles and share with classmates.

Exercise 1.6 — Let us Do — Grouping Objects

Q1 Teji grouped picture cards into 'those that eat food' and 'those that don't eat food'. Jojo arranged the same cards differently. What is common in each group Jojo has made?

SOLUTION

Jojo has made a different grouping of the same objects.
Looking at the picture, Jojo grouped them by whether they can fly or not.
Jojo grouped the cards into 'things that can fly' (kite, airplane, fly/insect, drone) and 'things that cannot fly' (fish, lightbulb, book, rat). The common property in each group: one group = can fly or move through the air; the other group = cannot fly.

Q2 Given below are pictures of some household objects: TV, Clock, Lamp, Chair, Bed, Pillow, Fan, Blanket. Write the names of the above objects in two groups: Things that need electricity, Things that don't need electricity.

SOLUTION

Think about which objects need electricity to work:
TV — needs electricity to show pictures and sound
Lamp — needs electricity to give light
Fan — needs electricity to rotate
Clock — most wall/desk clocks run on batteries, not mains electricity; they do not need plugging in
Chair, Bed, Pillow, Blanket — no electricity needed
Things that need electricity: TV, Lamp, Fan. Things that do not need electricity: Chair, Bed, Pillow, Blanket, Clock.

Q3 Group the given objects (TV, Clock, Lamp, Chair, Bed, Pillow, Fan, Blanket) differently. Write them down.

SOLUTION

Choose a different property to group by, for example 'used for sleeping/resting' vs 'not used for sleeping/resting'.
Used for sleeping or resting: Bed, Pillow, Blanket, Chair
Not used for sleeping or resting: TV, Clock, Lamp, Fan
One possible grouping — Things used for sleeping/resting: Bed, Pillow, Blanket, Chair. Other things: TV, Clock, Lamp, Fan.

Exercise 1.7 — Let us Do — Hair Styles

Q1 Look at the children in your class. Write down the different hair styles and the number of children with each style.

SOLUTION

This is a classroom observation activity.
Look at how each child's hair is combed or styled.
Make a table: write each hair style in one column, count the children with that style in the next column.
Example styles: two ponytails, one ponytail, open hair, braid, short hair, etc.
Activity — observe your classmates' hair styles, record each style and count how many children have it.