## ARITHMETIC.

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## SECTION L

- 1. ARITHMETIC teaches us the use of NUMBERS.
- 2. A UNIT or ONE is any single object or thing, as an orange, a tree.
- 3. A WHOLE NUMBER, OF AN INTEGER, is a UNIT OF ONE, or a collection of UNITS OF ONES: if a boy, for instance, have one orange, and then another orange is given to him, he will have two oranges; if another be given to him, he will have three oranges; if another, he will have four oranges, and so on. One, two, three, four, &c., are called WHOLE NUMBERS OF INTEGERS.
- 4. NOTATION is the art of writing any number in figures or letters.

There are two methods of Notation: 1st, The ARABIC: 2nd, THE ROMAN.

- 5. The Arabic Notation is the method of expressing numbers by means of the following figures, called sometimes digits.
- called one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, representing (if we express a unite by a dot; thus.).
- or one or two or three or four or five or six unit, units, units, units, units,

or seven or eight or nine units, units, units,

and 0, called *nought*, because, when standing by itself, it has no value, and represents nothing. 0 is sometimes called zero or cypher.

Note. Any one of the figures 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, when standing alone, or as the last figure on the right hand of any number, expresses so many single objects or things, or enes.