

1. Large Numbers

1. The Narendra Modi Stadium in Ahmedabad has a seating capacity of 1,32,000.

2. The average distance between the Earth and the moon is 3,84,400 km.

3. There are 6 zeros in a million (i.e. 1 million = 1,000,000).

4. There are almost 2,00,000 to 10,00,000 bacteria on your fingertips and elbows.

5. $6,78,901$
 $= 6,00,000 +$
 $70,000 + 8,000 +$
 $900 + 0 + 1$

Key Concepts

1. Numbers up to 7 digits
2. Indian and International systems of numeration
3. Face value and place value
4. Expanded forms of numbers
5. Comparing and ordering numbers
6. Forming the greatest and the smallest numbers
7. Roman numerals

Why should I read this chapter?

The population of a city, the length of a river, the area of a country, etc. are represented using **large numbers**. We need to learn large numbers so that we can read, write and carry out mathematical operations using them.



Recap

Naved has to drive a train from Station A to Station B, and then get back to Station A. Help him overcome the barriers in his way by filling in the blanks.

Station A

Station B

$9,999 + 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

The greatest 5-digit number is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Compare using $>$, $<$ or $=$.
 $4,404 \underline{\hspace{1cm}} 4,044$

$40,000 + 0 + 300 + 20 + 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

The greatest 3-digit number is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

The sum of the place value and the face value of the digit 4 in 2,417 is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.



Prep-up

The **Narendra Modi Stadium**, in Ahmedabad, has a seating capacity of **1,32,000**, and is the largest cricket stadium in the world. Earlier, it was known as the Sardar Patel Stadium.



What is the capacity of the stadium?

How many digits are there in the number?



Numbers up to 7 digits

6-digit numbers

The average distance between the Earth and the moon is 3,84,400 km.



The distance between the Earth and the moon is represented by a 6-digit number.

We have already learned 5-digit numbers. The greatest 5-digit number is .

When we add 1 to it, we get $99,999 + 1 = 1,00,000$, which is the smallest 6-digit number.

We read it as **one lakh**.

A 6-digit number has six places: lakhs, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Consider the 6-digit number 3,84,400.

Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	8	4	4	0	0

There are 3 lakhs, 8 ten thousands, 4 thousands, 4 hundreds, 0 tens and 0 ones in 3,84,400.

We read the number as **three lakh eighty-four thousand four hundred**.

Example 1: In the number 6,12,148, there are 6 lakhs, 1 ten thousand, 2 thousands, 1 hundred, 4 tens and 8 ones.

Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
6	1	2	1	4	8

We read the number as **six lakh twelve thousand one hundred forty-eight**.

Example 2: In the number 8,00,639, there are 8 lakhs, 0 ten thousands, 0 thousands, 6 hundreds, 3 tens and 9 ones.

Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
8	0	0	6	3	9

The number name is **eight lakh six hundred thirty-nine**.

The Narendra Modi Stadium has a seating capacity of 1,32,000.

There are lakh, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones in the number.

Its number name is .



7-digit numbers



The population of Goa is 15,42,750.

The number given above has digits.

The greatest 6-digit number is 9,99,999.

When we add 1 to it, we get $9,99,999 + 1 = 10,00,000$, which is the smallest 7-digit number.

We read it as **ten lakh**.

A 7-digit number has seven places: ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

Consider the number 15,42,750.

Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	5	4	2	7	5	0

There are 1 ten lakh, 5 lakhs, 4 ten thousands, 2 thousands, 7 hundreds, 5 tens and 0 ones in 15,42,750.

We read the number as **fifteen lakh forty-two thousand seven hundred fifty**.

Example 3: In the number 21,54,632, there are 2 ten lakhs, 1 lakh, 5 ten thousands, 4 thousands, 6 hundreds, 3 tens and 2 ones.

Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
2	1	5	4	6	3	2

The number name is **twenty-one lakh fifty-four thousand six hundred thirty-two**.

Example 4: In the number 90,01,208, there are 9 ten lakhs, 0 lakhs, 0 ten thousands, 1 thousand, 2 hundreds, 0 tens and 8 ones.

Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	0	0	1	2	0	8

The number name is **ninety lakh one thousand two hundred eight**.

As per the Census, the population of Manipur is 28,55,794. There are ten lakhs, lakhs, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones in the number 28,55,794.

The number name is .



Predecessor and successor

Predecessor	Successor
<p>Predecessor of any number is the previous number.</p>	<p>Successor of any number is the next number.</p>



Progress Meter 1

1. Write the given numbers in words.

- a. 5,09,876: _____
- b. 62,34,824: _____
- c. 75,00,054: _____
- d. 29,54,412: _____
- e. 47,86,627: _____
- f. 33,54,115: _____

2. Write the following numbers in figures.

- a. fifty-two lakh two thousand seven hundred eighty-six
- b. twenty lakh twenty-three thousand three hundred three
- c. seventeen lakh ninety-two thousand five hundred four
- d. twenty-two lakh eighty three thousand four hundred seventy-five
- e. ninety-seven lakh thirty-five thousand five hundred forty-six
- f. eleven lakh one thousand one

3. Complete the table given below.

Predecessor	Number	Successor
	1,07,458	
2,99,999		
		37,01,001
3,47,298		
	93,73,800	
		1,64,000



Indian and International systems of numeration

Indian system of numeration

According to the **Indian system of numeration**, a large number is divided into certain groups called **periods**.

A number of 6 or 7 digits can be divided into three periods. A comma (,) is used to separate the periods from one another.

Third period		Second period		First period		
↓		↓		↓		
Lakhs period		Thousands period		Ones period		
Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
1	7	6	5	4	1	2

17,65,412

Example 5: Write 846472 as per the Indian system of numeration.

Lakhs period		Thousands period		Ones period		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	8	4	6	4	7	2

8,46,472

Example 6: Write 3574526 as per the Indian system of numeration.

Lakhs period		Thousands period		Ones period		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
3	5	7	4	5	2	6

35,74,526

Write one lakh and ten lakh as per the Indian system of numeration.

Try this yourself



one lakh:

Lakhs period		Thousands period		Ones period		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O

ten lakh:

Lakhs period		Thousands period		Ones period		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O

International system of numeration

The **International system of numeration**, is used worldwide. In this system, there are three periods, separated by commas. Each period here can have three digits at the most.

The following table shows the periods and the places used in the International system of numeration.

Third period	Second period			First period		
Millions period	Thousands period			Ones period		
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
1	7	6	5	4	1	2

1,765,412

Example 7: Write 6521413 as per the International system of numeration and also write its number name.

Millions period	Thousands period			Ones period		
M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
6	5	2	1	4	1	3

6,521,413

The number name is **six million five hundred twenty-one thousand four hundred thirteen.**

Example 8: Write 412589 as per the International system of numeration and also write its number name.

Thousands period			Ones period		
HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
4	1	2	5	8	9

412,589

The number name is **four hundred twelve thousand five hundred eighty-nine.**

Write one million as per the International system of numeration.



Millions period	Thousands period			Ones period		
M	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O

Let us now see the differences between the Indian and International systems of numeration.

Indian system of numeration		International system of numeration	
1,00,000	one lakh	100,000	one hundred thousand
10,00,000	ten lakh	1,000,000	one million
99,00,000	ninety-nine lakh	9,900,000	nine million nine hundred thousand



Progress Meter 2

1. Write the following numbers in words as per the Indian system of numeration.

- (a) 5,08,943 (b) 28,86,073 (c) 75,92,000 (d) 54,87,222

2. Write the following numbers in words as per the International system of numeration.

- (a) 843,628 (b) 8,372,131 (c) 2,937,139 (d) 645,231

3. Write the following numbers in figures.

- (a) seventy-three lakh thirty-five thousand eight hundred sixty-one
(b) five lakh twenty thousand
(c) ninety-nine lakh ninety-nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine
(d) four million twenty-eight thousand six hundred nineteen
(e) one hundred fifty-five thousand three hundred forty-seven

4. Insert commas (,) and write the numbers as per the Indian and the International systems of numeration.

Numeral	Indian system	International system
325640		
6602140		
1000658		
321012		
7851254		



Face value and place value

Face value

The **face value** of a digit in a number is the digit itself.

Place value

The **place value** of a digit in a number is defined as the value of the digit in the number based on its position.

place value = face value of the digit \times value of the place in which the digit appears in the number

Example 9: Write the place value of each digit of the number 19,75,052.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
1	9	7	5	0	5	2

	face value	place value
\uparrow	2×1	$= 2$
\rightarrow	5×10	$= 50$
\rightarrow	0×100	$= 0$
\rightarrow	$5 \times 1,000$	$= 5,000$
\rightarrow	$7 \times 10,000$	$= 70,000$
\rightarrow	$9 \times 1,00,000$	$= 9,00,000$
\rightarrow	$1 \times 10,00,000$	$= 10,00,000$

↓
value of the place

Example 10: Write the face value and the place value of each digit of the number 1,25,467.

Solution:

	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	1	2	5	4	6	7
Face values	1	2	5	4	6	7
Place values	1,00,000	20,000	5,000	400	60	7

Example 11: Write the face value and the place value of each digit of the number 36,84,952.

Solution:

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	3	6	8	4	9	5	2
Face values	3	6	8	4	9	5	2
Place values	30,00,000	6,00,000	80,000	4,000	900	50	2



Complete the table.

	TL	L	TTh	Th	H	T	O
	5	6			6		
Face values				4			
Place values			90,000			80	1



Progress Meter 3

1. Find the place values of the underlined digits.

(a) 3,74,584

(b) 24,83,953

(c) 83,63,864

(d) 84,03,539

2. Find the face values of the underlined digits.

(a) 27,37,826

(b) 43,63,982

(c) 73,89,896

(d) 84,73,637

3. Find the difference between the place values of the two 5(s) in the number 5,50,243.

4. What is the sum of the place value of 7 in 4,51,357 and the face value of 9 in 22,14,945?

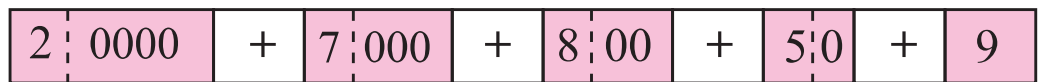
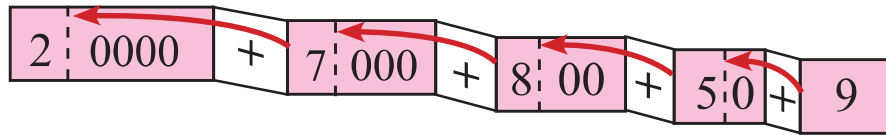
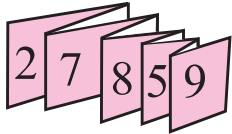
5. Which is greater between the place value of 7 in 45,17,652 and the place value of 8 in 2,94,854 and by how much?



Expanded forms of numbers

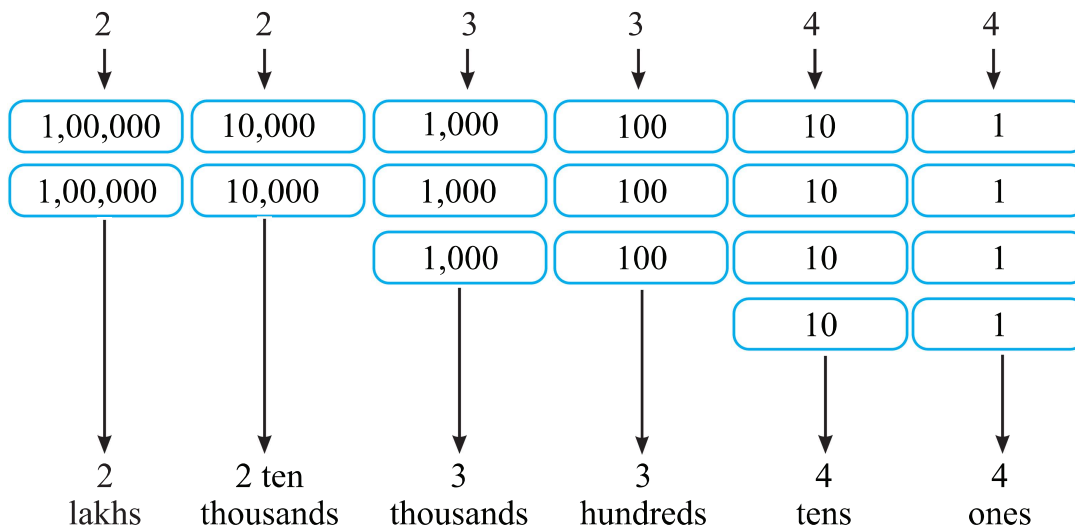
Expanded form of a number on a folding strip

You already know how to write the expanded forms of 5-digit numbers. Let us determine the expanded form of 27,859.



Now, we will learn to expand a 6-digit or a 7-digit number.

Consider the number 2,23,344.



$$2,23,344 = 2 \text{ lakhs} + 2 \text{ ten thousands} + 3 \text{ thousands} + 3 \text{ hundreds} + 4 \text{ tens} + 4 \text{ ones} \\ = 2,00,000 + 20,000 + 3,000 + 300 + 40 + 4$$

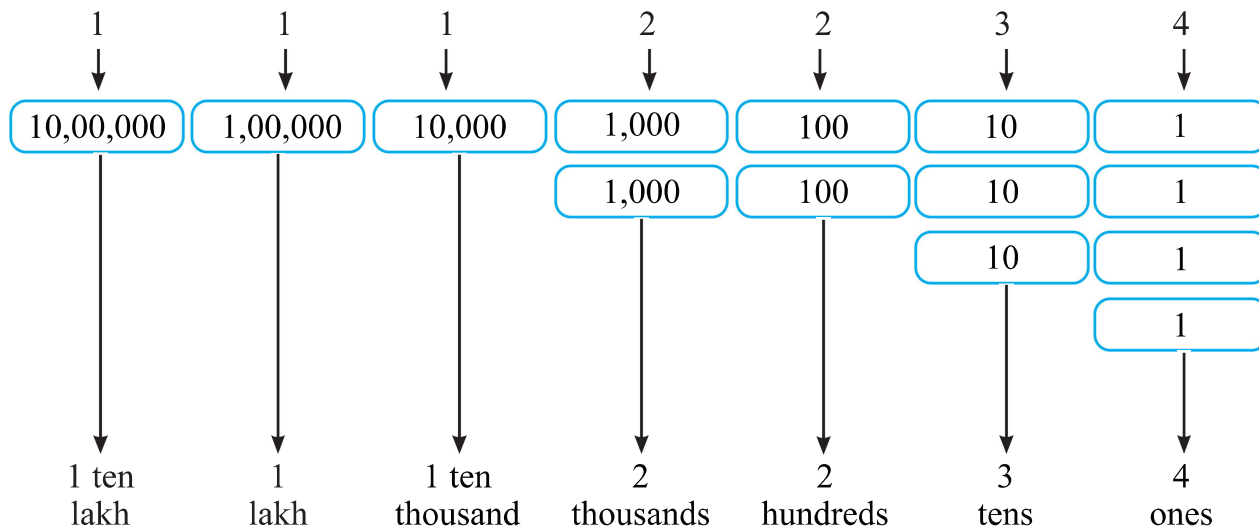
This is the expanded form of the number 2,23,344.

Example 12: Write the expanded form of 6,78,901.

Solution:

$$6,78,901 = 6 \text{ lakhs} + 7 \text{ ten thousands} + 8 \text{ thousands} + 9 \text{ hundreds} + 0 \text{ tens} + 1 \text{ one} \\ = 6,00,000 + 70,000 + 8,000 + 900 + 0 + 1$$

Next let us consider the number 11,12,234.



11,12,234

= 1 ten lakh + 1 lakh + 1 ten thousand + 2 thousands + 2 hundreds + 3 tens + 4 ones

= 10,00,000 + 1,00,000 + 10,000 + 2,000 + 200 + 30 + 4

This is the expanded form of the number 11,12,234.

Example 13: Write the expanded form of 53,67,890.

Solution:

53,67,890 = 5 ten lakhs + 3 lakhs + 6 ten thousands + 7 thousands + 8 hundreds + 9 tens + 0 ones

= 50,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 60,000 + 7,000 + 800 + 90 + 0



Progress Meter 4

1. Write the expanded forms of the numbers given below.

a. 23,45,678

b. 90,87,163

c. 10,25,908

d. 50,01,000

e. 2,41,325

2. Write the numbers from the expanded forms given.

a. $10,00,000 + 2,000 + 3 =$

b. $6,00,000 + 60,00,000 + 60 =$

c. $3,000 + 5 + 50,000 + 20 + 3,00,000 =$

d. $7,00,000 + 80 =$

e. $40 + 4 + 20,00,000 + 50,000 =$



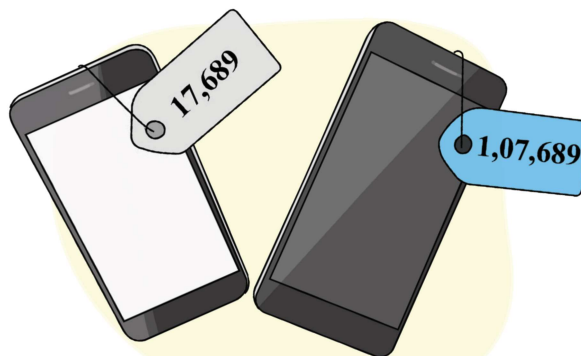
Comparing and ordering numbers

Comparing numbers

Rule 1:



Which phone is less expensive?



$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{17,689} & < & \underline{1,07,689} \\ \text{5 digits} & & \text{6 digits} \end{array}$$

When the given numbers have a different number of digits, the number with the lesser number of digits is the smaller one and the number with the more number of digits will be the greater one.

Hence, $17,689 < 1,07,689$.

Rule 2:

When two numbers have the same number of digits, we start comparing them from the leftmost digit. The number which will have the first smaller digit from the left, will be the smaller number.

Example 14: Compare 5,41,234 and 5,42,235.

Solution: We see that both the numbers are of 6 digits. Also, the first two digits of both the numbers are the same, which are 5 and 4. Thus, we compare the next digits of the two numbers, which are 1 and 2.

$$1 < 2$$

Hence, $5,41,234 < 5,42,235$.

Example 15: Compare the numbers 72,13,947 and 72,13,299.

Solution: We see that both the numbers are of 7 digits. Also, the first four digits of both the numbers are the same, which are 7, 2, 1 and 3. Thus, we compare the next digits of the two numbers, which are 9 and 2.

$$9 > 2$$

Hence, $72,13,947 > 72,13,299$.

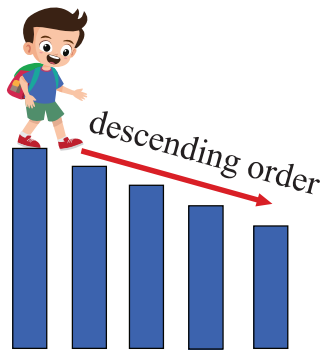
Ordering numbers

When we arrange numbers in the increasing order of their magnitude, it is called **ascending order**.

Example 16: Arrange the given numbers in the ascending order.

5,74,092, 8,84,198, 3,56,362, 57,46,746

Solution: $3,56,362 < 5,74,092 < 8,84,198 < 57,46,746$



When we arrange numbers in the decreasing order of their magnitude, it is called **descending order**.

Example 17: Arrange the given numbers in the descending order.

8,37,462, 3,74,648, 28,33,766, 17,83,763

Solution: $28,33,766 > 17,83,763 > 8,37,462 > 3,74,648$



Progress Meter 5

1. Compare the numbers using $<$, $>$ or $=$.

a. $3,54,145$ $3,45,145$

b. $25,54,874$ $25,98,567$

c. 99,85,471 96,58,477

d. 1,25,684 1,25,684

2. Arrange the numbers in the ascending order.

a. 22,68,547, 33,41,455, 32,87,456 and 29,58,544

b. 11,20,147, 9,20,254, 10,36,455 and 36,42,588

c. 21,41,144, 32,23,233, 51,15,254 and 15,51,544

3. Arrange the numbers in the descending order.

a. 65,54,478, 36,54,898, 65,45,218 and 74,78,945

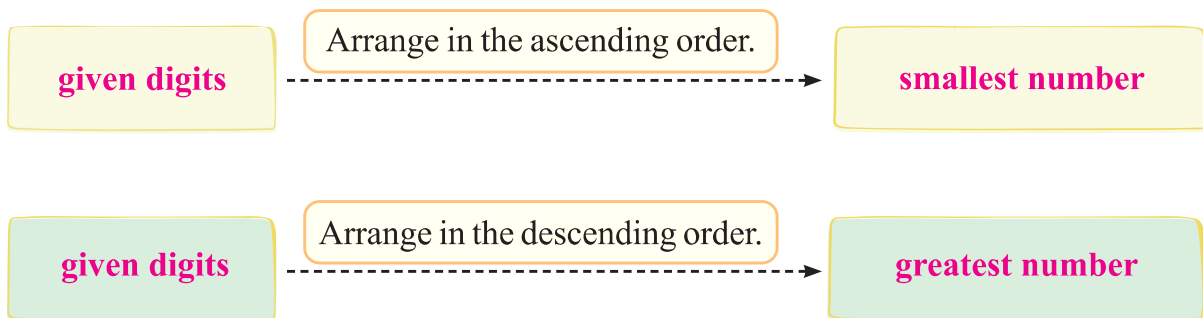
b. 33,65,458, 69,65,411, 32,12,145 and 74,84,544

c. 45,74,481, 47,75,766, 45,75,765 and 45,74,241



Forming the greatest and the smallest numbers

Forming the smallest and the greatest number without repetition of digits



Example 18: Use 1, 8, 4, 3, 6 and 5 to form the greatest and the smallest possible numbers of 6-digits without repeating any of the digits.

Solution: To form the smallest possible number, we need to arrange the digits in the ascending order.

$$1 < 3 < 4 < 5 < 6 < 8$$

Hence, the smallest number will be 1,34,568.

To form the greatest possible number, we need to arrange the digits in the descending order.

$$8 > 6 > 5 > 4 > 3 > 1$$

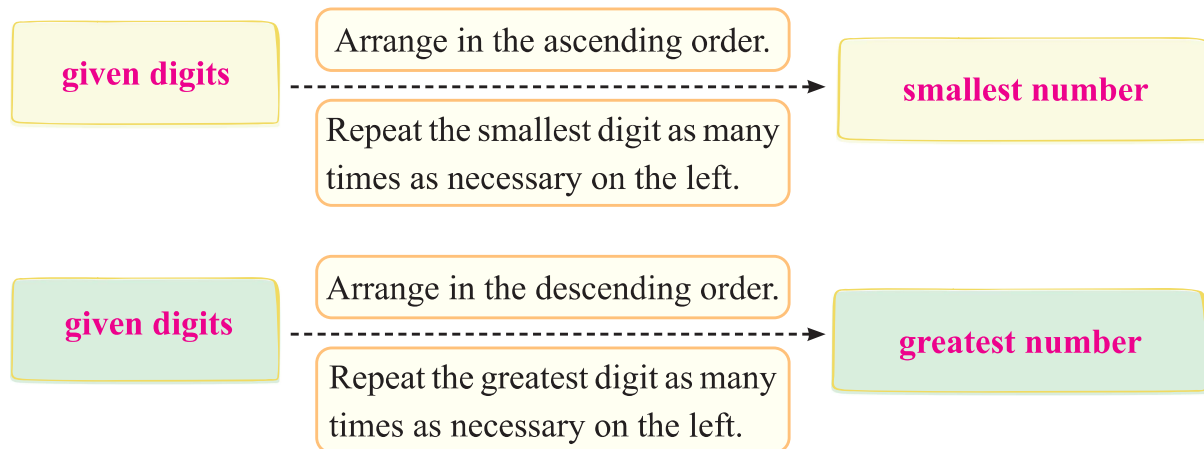
Hence, the greatest number will be 8,65,431.



Write the smallest and the greatest numbers that can be formed using all of the given digits without repeating any of the digits.

Digits	Smallest number	Greatest number
2, 0, 3, 5, 1, 4 and 8	10,23,458	85,43,210
5, 8, 2, 4, 7 and 3		8,75,432
4, 6, 1, 8, 3 and 9	1,34,689	
3, 8, 0, 4, 5, 2 and 1		

Forming the smallest and the greatest number with repetition of digits



Example 19: Form the smallest 6-digit number using the digits 8, 1 and 4 when repetition of digits is allowed.

Solution: The ascending order of the given digits is: $1 < 4 < 8$.

We have to form a 6-digit number, but we have only 3 digits. So, we will repeat the smallest digit, that is 1, thrice on the left.

Hence, the required number is 1,11,148.

Example 20: Form the greatest 7-digit number using the digits 2, 8, 5, 6 and 4 by repeating the digits as many times as necessary.

Solution: The descending order of the given digits is: $8 > 6 > 5 > 4 > 2$.

We have to form a 7-digit number, but we have only 5 digits. So, we will repeat the greatest digit, that is 8, twice on the left.

Hence, the required number is 88,86,542.

**Try this
yourSelf**



Write the smallest and the greatest 6-digit numbers that can be formed by using the given digits. You can repeat the digits as many times a necessary.

Digits	Smallest number	Greatest number
5, 3, 2 and 0	2,00,035	
3, 2, 1 and 4	1,11,234	
5, 2, 7, 4 and 6		7,76,542
0, 3, 8 and 9		



Progress Meter 6

- Form the greatest 6-digit numbers using the given digits without repeating any of the given digits.**
(a) 2, 4, 1, 5, 0 and 6 (b) 3, 8, 7, 0, 9 and 4
- Form the smallest 6-digit numbers using the given digits without repeating any of the given digits.**
(a) 7, 6, 0, 5, 9 and 1 (b) 2, 4, 1, 6, 3 and 5
- Form the greatest 7-digit numbers using the given digits without repeating any of the given digits.**
(a) 8, 5, 4, 2, 9, 6 and 3 (b) 1, 7, 2, 0, 6, 5 and 4
- Form the smallest 7-digit numbers using the given digits without repeating any of the given digits.**
(a) 8, 4, 6, 2, 0, 3 and 9 (b) 1, 0, 5, 8, 3, 7 and 4

5. Form the greatest 6-digit numbers using the given digits. You can repeat the digits wherever necessary.

(a) 2, 3 and 5

(b) 1, 0, 6 and 7

6. Form the smallest 6-digit numbers using the given digits. You can repeat the digits wherever necessary.

(a) 9, 3 and 2

(b) 1, 9, 4 and 0

7. Form the greatest 7-digit numbers using the given digits. You can repeat the digits wherever necessary.

(a) 2, 5, 6 and 3

(b) 1, 9 and 5

8. Form the smallest 7-digit numbers using the given digits. You can repeat the digits wherever necessary.

(a) 3, 7, 5 and 6

(b) 2, 0 and 5

9. Use all the digits on the number cards to answer the questions.



(a) What is the greatest 6-digit number you can make with the given digits?

(b) What is the greatest 7-digit number that can be formed using the given digits?

(c) What is the smallest 6-digit even number you can make using the given digits?

(d) What is the greatest 6-digit number you can make with 6 in the thousands place?

(e) What is the smallest 7-digit number you can make with 9 in the ten thousands place?

(f) Write the smallest 6-digit and the greatest 7-digit numbers that you can form using the given digits in the Indian and International systems of numeration.



Roman numerals

The number system that we use at present is called the **Hindu-Arabic numeral system**. The **Roman numerals** were first used by the people of ancient Rome.

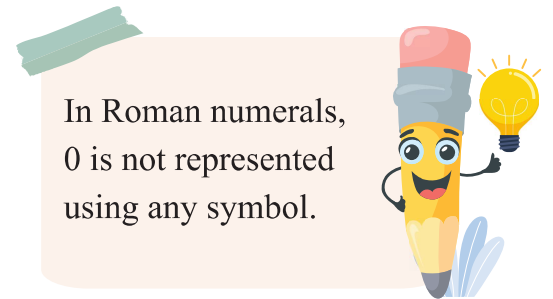
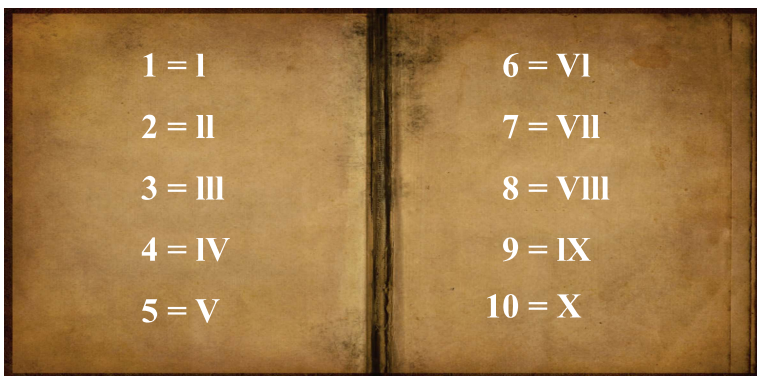
The Romans used different alphabets to denote numbers. Observe the given letters corresponding to the numbers.



How to read the Roman numbers?

Roman symbols	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic numeral	1	5	10	50	100	500	1,000

Now, let us see the Roman numerals from 1 to 10.



Rules for writing Roman numerals

Rule 1

Numerals of the same value are added.

Example: III

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array} = 3$$

Rule 2

A symbol of a smaller value put on the right of a greater value is added to it.

Example: VII

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{V} \\ \downarrow \\ 5 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{I} \\ \downarrow \\ 1 \end{array} = 7$$

Rule 3

A symbol of a smaller value put on the left of a greater value is subtracted from it.

Example: IX

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{I} & & \text{X} \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ 10 & - & 1 = 9 \end{array}$$

Rule 4

We can not repeat I and X more than three times.

Example: I = 1, II = 2, III = 3

X = 10, XX = 20, XXX = 30

The letter V is never repeated or subtracted.



Example 21: Find the sum. IV + VI

Solution: IV + VI = 4 + 6 = 10 = X

Example 22: Find the difference. XI – VII

Solution: XI – VII = 11 – 7 = 4 = IV



Progress Meter 7

1. Rewrite the given numbers as per the Hindu-Arabic numeral system.

(a.) XIII

(b.) XIV

(c.) III

(d.) XXV

2. Write the Roman numerals for the following.

(a.) 32

(b.) 17

(c.) 29

(d.) 15

3. Compare the numbers using <, > or =.

(a.) XX XIX

(b.) XV XIV

(c.) IV VI

(d.) XX XXX

4. Which of the given numbers are NOT written correctly?

(a.) IIX

(b.) XVII

(c.) XVV

(d.) XXIXX

5. Solve the following. Write the answers in Roman numerals.

a. XII + III

b. VIII + XX

c. XV – IV

d. XXIX – X

6. Match the following.

XXV	19
XXXII	25
XIX	32
XXVII	27
XVII	17



Mental Maths

1. Compare the numbers using $<$, $>$ or $=$.

a. IX XI

b. XXV XXIX

c. XV XX

2. The sum of the place value and the face value of the digit 4 in 54,789 is _____.

3. I am a 6-digit number. I have:

3 in the ten thousands place,

5 in the lakhs place,

7 in the thousands place,

9 in the ones place,

1 in the hundreds place and

9 in the tens place.

Who am I?

4. Write the predecessor and the successor of the greatest 6-digit number.

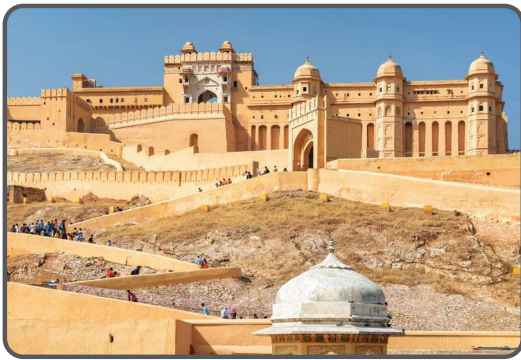
5. Write the expanded form of the greatest 7-digit number.



Maths Connect

Read the given information and answer the questions that follow.

Jaipur is the capital of Rajasthan. It is also called the Pink City. The city was built by Maharaja Jai Singh in 1727. There are two UNESCO World Heritage sites in Jaipur: the Jantar Mantar and Fort Amer. Jaipur covers an area of almost 467 sq. km, whereas Jaipur district covers almost 11,152 sq. km of the state of Rajasthan.



Amer Fort



Jantar Mantar

1. As of 2011, the city had a population of 3073350. Write the number name of the given number as per the Indian and International systems of numeration.

Indian system:

International system:

2. The population of the city in 2022 is 41,07,000. Write the expanded form of the given number.



Exercise

1. Write the number names of the given numbers.

- (a) 23,54,010 (b) 392,678 (c) 36,14,877 (d) 3,652,909

2. Write in figures.

- (a) nine lakh nine hundred ninety-nine
(b) five million seven hundred forty-three thousand nine hundred
(c) twenty-seven lakh thirty-five thousand nine
(d) nine million six thousand four

3. Find the place values and the face values of the underlined digits.

- (a) 66,45,142 (b) 47,51,200 (c) 9,96,354 (d) 19,65,477

4. Compare the given numbers using $<$, $>$ or $=$.

- (a) 6,32,700 6,32,200 (b) 1,01,282 1,01,288

5. Write the expanded forms of the given numbers.

- (a) 1,39,075

- (b) 32,01,499

6. Write the predecessors and the successors of the following numbers.

- (a) 17,24,450 (b) 35,54,800 (c) 10,35,263 (d) 21,87,419

7. Arrange the numbers in the ascending order.

- (a) 65,47,412; 32,14,214; 54,78,758 and 41,54,658

- (b) 2,74,415; 2,76,845; 2,74,635 and 2,77,698

8. Arrange the numbers in the descending order.

- (a) 32,54,145; 36,11,323; 31,17,548 and 33,66,545

(b) 1,14,854; 1,54,447; 1,26,362 and 1,32,512

9. Rewrite the given statements correctly.

(a) The Roman numeral XIV represents 16.

(b) The Roman numeral XIX represents 31.

10. Express the following as Roman numerals.

(a) 32

(b) 19

(c) 28

(d) 14

11. Choose the correct options.

(a) Which of the following is read as seven million eight hundred thousand ninety?

i. 7,080,900

ii. 7,800,090

iii. 7,800,009

iv. 7,000,890

(b) Which of the following numbers is the predecessor of 7,00,000?

i. 7,00,001

ii. 6,09,999

iii. 6,99,990

iv. 6,99,999

(c) Which among the following is 1 less than the smallest 7-digit number?

i. 99,999

ii. 9,99,999

iii. 99,99,999

iv. 9,999

(d) Which among the following is the smallest 6-digit number formed without repeating the digits 2, 3, 0, 5, 1 and 9?

i. 0,12,359

ii. 1,23,590

iii. 1,02,359

iv. 9,53,210

(e) The digits of the number 12,80,354 are reversed to form a new number. The place value of 3 in the number thus formed is _____.

i. 30

ii. 300

iii. 3,000

iv. 30,000



Think Class



1. P, Q, R and S are four 6-digit numbers, each having the digits 0 to 9 only once and in the places shown. None of the other digits of the numbers are known.

(P)

		1			
--	--	---	--	--	--

(Q)

			1		
--	--	--	---	--	--

(R)

					1
--	--	--	--	--	---

(S)

1					
---	--	--	--	--	--

Tick (✓) the statements that are correct about P, Q, R and S.

- (a.) P is greater than Q.
- (b.) Q is always smaller than R.
- (c.) R is the greatest of the four numbers.
- (d.) S is the smallest of the four numbers.

2. What will be the sum of the place value and the face value of the underlined digit, if we reverse the digits of the number 27,85,901?

3. The letters of the word 'ADDENDA' are coded with some values and are rearranged to form the number 53,35,645. Write the values of the letters 'A' and 'D' from the encoded number.

4. Represent CMXXX as per the Hindu-Arabic system.

