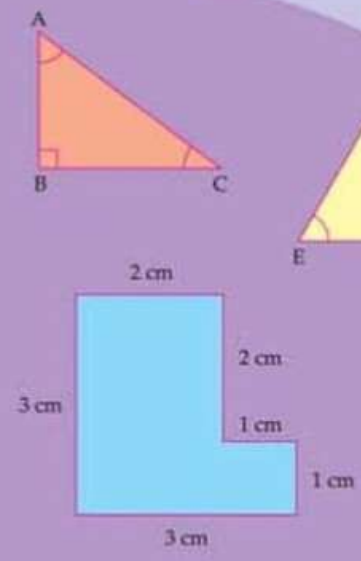
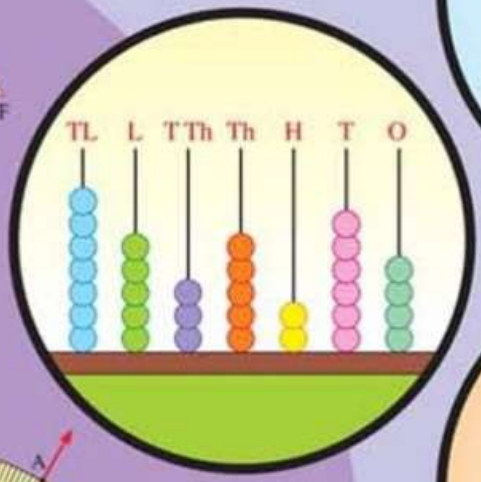
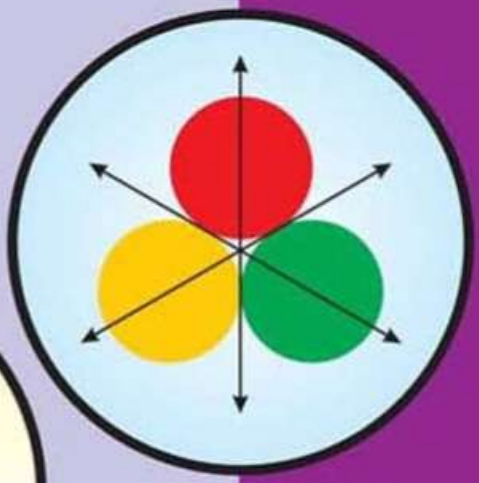
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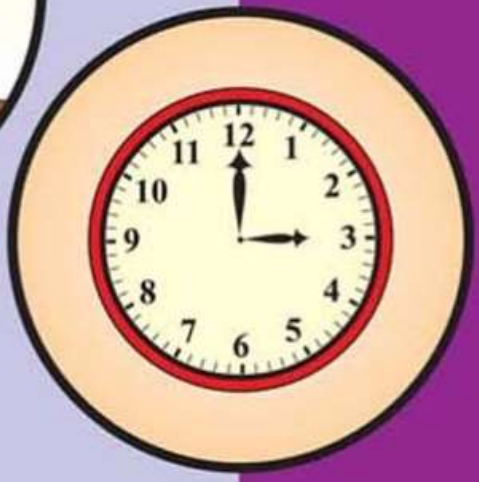
NAVNEET GOLDEN MATHEMATICS

BOOK 4













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PREFACE

We have great pleasure in introducing the **'Navneet Golden Mathematics'** – a series of 7 books (KG 1, KG 2 and Books 1 to 5). While preparing the books in this series, we have kept in mind the NCERT syllabus as well as the guidelines provided.

Mathematics is a vibrant and vital subject which is very much related to our everyday life. Proficiency in Mathematics is bound to stand a person in good stead at all stages of life.

This series is carefully prepared with the CBSE recommended NCF 2005. Each concept in Mathematics is well explained and supported by apt examples. Enough exercises are given for thorough practice in each concept. Moreover, the questions under 'Mental Maths' makes the concepts complete in itself. Assignments, Activities, Practicals and Projects have been incorporated at proper places. Fun time activities, Games, etc. are added to make learning enjoyable.

In these books, we have emphasized on concept assimilation, which is the core of the subject. The examples from the world around the student helps him/her to relate to the subject easily. The presentation is so learner-friendly that the student learns with the least effort. Extensive use of colourful pictures catch the attention and retain the interest of the young learners. Logical development and presentation helps the learner to correlate the contents of different topics.

We are confident that the books in the series **'Navneet Golden Mathematics'** will prove to be of immense use to the teachers, students and the parents. Feedback from the teaching fraternity would be highly appreciated.

– The Publishers

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NUMBERS (PART 1)

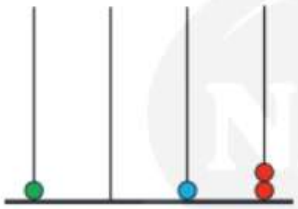
Let Us Learn

1. Extending the number system up to 7-digits
2. Place value systems
3. Relation between larger numbers
4. Place values of digits and expanded forms of numbers

Warm up

1. Observe the beads in the rods of the abacus and write the number :

(1) Th H T O

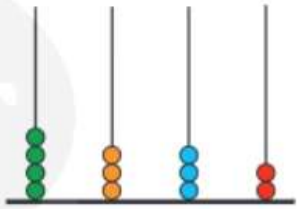


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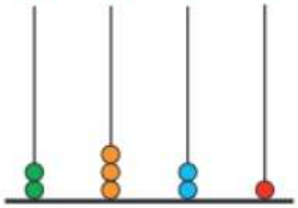
(2) Th H T O



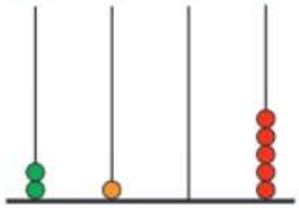
(3) Th H T O



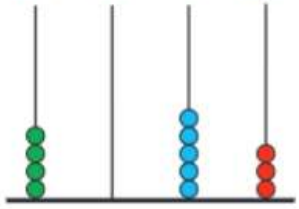
(4) Th H T O



(5) Th H T O



(6) Th H T O



2. Write in words :

(1) 87 : .....

(2) 143 : .....

(3) 4295 : .....

3. Write the numbers in figures :

(1) Sixty-nine

(2) Five hundred and thirty-one

(3) One thousand two hundred and forty

(4) Seven thousand and twenty-five

4. Write the place values of the circled digits :

(1) (3) 0 2 — 300

(2) 4 6 5 (9)

(3) 5 (8) 4

(4) 6 9 4 (2)

(5) 5 (6) 2 2

(6) (4) 9 4 5

5. Write the numbers from the given expanded forms :

(a) (1) 5 hundreds + 4 tens + 0 ones =

(2) 2 thousands + 3 hundreds + 6 tens + 5 ones =

(b) (1) 300 + 40 + 2 =

(2) 8000 + 100 + 30 + 6 =

6. Write the numbers in expanded forms :

(1) 597 : 500 + 90 + 7

(2) 802 :

(3) 1389 :

(4) 2601 :

7. Put the appropriate sign (>) or (<) between the numbers :

(1) 3569 > 290

(2) 6925 6992

(3) 5808 5818

(4) 1221 1212

8. **Write the smallest number in the box :**

3459, 3448, 4350, 3440 ☐

9. **Write the greatest number in the box :**

5432, 3452, 5345, 4325 ☐

10. **Arrange the numbers in ascending order :**

(1) 7216 7220 7205 7278

.....

(2) 386 4545 26 850

.....

11. **Arrange the numbers in descending order :**

(1) 6662 2226 2266 6262

.....

(2) 629 35 4432 6973

.....

12. **Write the smallest 4-digit number using all the given digits :**

(1) 3, 6, 0, 2 : .....

(2) 8, 7, 9, 5 : .....

13. **Write the greatest 4-digit number using all the given digits :**

(1) 2, 0, 8, 6 : .....

(2) 3, 7, 4, 9 : .....

1. Extending the number system up to 7-digits

The greatest 4-digit number is 9999. When we add 1 to 9999, we get, 10000. This is the smallest 5-digit number.

The greatest 5-digit number is 99999. On adding 1 to the greatest 5-digit number, we get, the smallest 6-digit number 100000.

The greatest 6-digit number is 999999. On adding 1 to the greatest 6-digit number, we get, the smallest 7-digit number 1000000.

9999999 is the greatest 7-digit number.

2. Place value systems

To avoid mistakes in reading and writing big numbers, we follow place value systems. The place value system chart is separated into groups called periods. The digits of a number are separated by commas according to the periods.

We have two place value systems :

(a) Indian place value system

(b) International place value system.

(a) Indian place value system :

In the Indian place value system, there are four periods :

Crores	Lakhs	Thousands	Ones

Observe the following table which shows the division of the digits of a number according to the periods.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones			← Periods
Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Number names ↓
TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O	
						1	One
					1	0	Ten
				1	0	0	One hundred
			1,	0	0	0	One thousand
		1	0,	0	0	0	Ten thousand
	1,	0	0,	0	0	0	One lakh
1	0,	0	0,	0	0	0	Ten lakh

[**Note :** Since we are considering numbers only up to 7 digits, 'Crores' column is not shown in the above table.]

While writing a number in this system, commas are used to separate periods. Reading the numbers becomes easy due to commas in the correct places.

Observe the positions of the commas and read the number names.

Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
						3
						Three
					4	9
					Forty-nine	
				3	5	4
				Three hundred and fifty-four		
			2,	6	9	6
			Two thousand six hundred and ninety-six			
		3	4,	2	0	3
		Thirty-four thousand two hundred and three				
	6,	5	4,	9	8	3
	Six lakh fifty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three					
2	9,	1	5,	6	5	4
Twenty-nine lakh fifteen thousand six hundred and fifty-four						

Assignment 1

Put commas in the correct positions and write the numbers according to the Indian place value system. Also write the number names :

(1) 5898785 : 58,98,785 Fifty-eight lakh ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-five

(2) 52491 : .....

(3) 36982 : .....

(4) 632699 : .....

(5) 100023 : .....

(6) 390077 : .....

(7) 4223045 : .....

(8) 1125789 : .....

(9) 7654321 : .....

(10) 2306414 : .....

(b) International place value system :

In the International place value system, there are three periods for numbers up to 9-digits :

Millions | Thousands | Ones

Observe the following table which shows the division of the digits of a number according to the periods.

Millions	Thousands			Ones			← Periods
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Number names ↓
M	H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O	
						1	One
					1	0	Ten
				1	0	0	Hundred
			1,	0	0	0	Thousand
		1	0,	0	0	0	Ten thousand
	1	0	0,	0	0	0	Hundred thousand
1,	0	0	0,	0	0	0	One million

While writing a number in this system, commas are used to separate periods. Reading the numbers becomes easy due to commas in the correct places.

Observe the positions of the commas and read the number names.

Millions	Thousands			Ones		
M	H Th	T Th	Th	H	T	O
						6
						Six
					3	8
					Thirty-eight	
				3	5	2
				Three hundred and fifty-two		
			3,	6	9	1
			Three thousand six hundred and ninety-one			
		5	4,	2	0	7
		Fifty-four thousand two hundred and seven				
	3	4	0,	7	3	2
	Three hundred forty thousand seven hundred and thirty-two					
1,	6	2	7,	5	3	6
One million six hundred twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-six						

Assignment 2

Put commas in correct positions and write the numbers according to the International place value system. Also write the number names :

(1) 9398965 : 9,398,965 Nine million three hundred ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-five

(2) 53210 : .....

(3) 98228 : .....

(4) 836825 : .....

(5) 634890 : .....

(6) 6029428 : .....

(7) 7678736 : .....

(8) 3005659 : .....

(9) 3516521 : .....

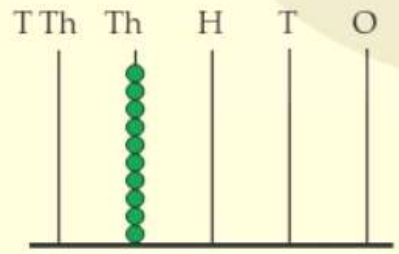
(10) 2440789 : .....

3. Relation between larger numbers

In Standard III, we learnt that :

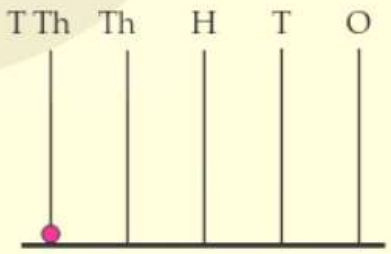
- 10 Ones make 1 Ten
- 10 Tens make 1 Hundred
- 10 Hundreds make 1 Thousand

Now we shall introduce numbers larger than 'thousands'

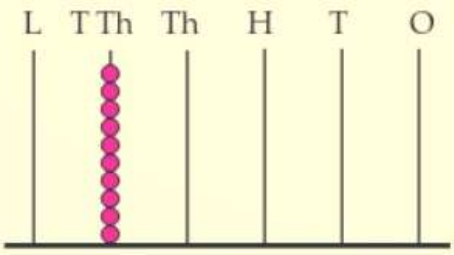


10 Thousands

10 thousands make
1 ten thousand

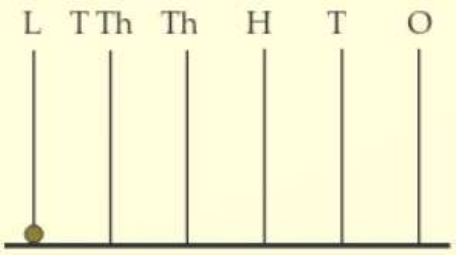


1 Ten thousand

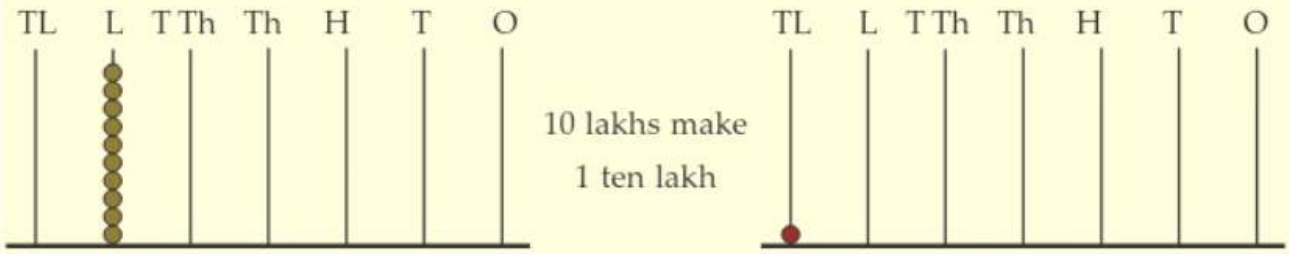


10 Ten thousands

10 ten thousands
make 1 lakh



1 Lakh



10 Lakh 1 Ten lakh

Assignment 3

Write the following in words :

(1) $10 \times 100 = 1{,}000$: Ten hundreds make one thousand

(2) $10 \times 1000 = 10{,}000$: .....

(3) $10 \times 10{,}000 = 1{,}00{,}000$: .....

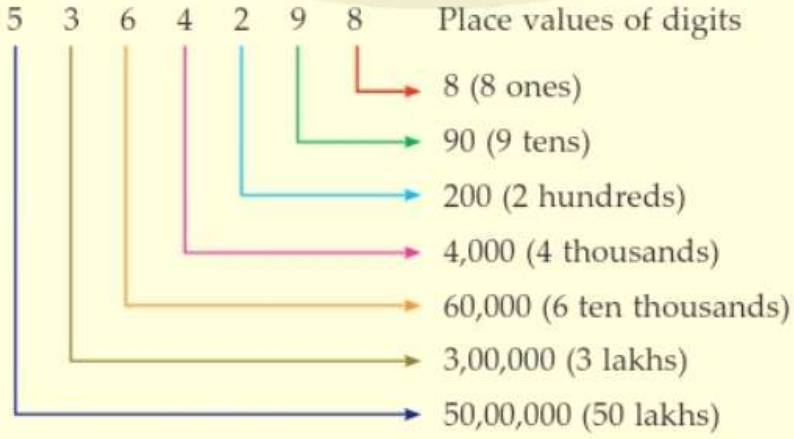
(4) $10 \times 1{,}00{,}000 = 10{,}00{,}000$: .....

4. Place values of digits and expanded form of numbers

The place value of a digit in a number changes according to its position in the number. (The face value of a digit always remains the same.)

Consider the number 53,64,298.

Let us write the place value of each digit of the number and also its expanded form.



The expanded form of 53,64,298 = 50,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 60,000 + 4,000 + 200 + 90 + 8.

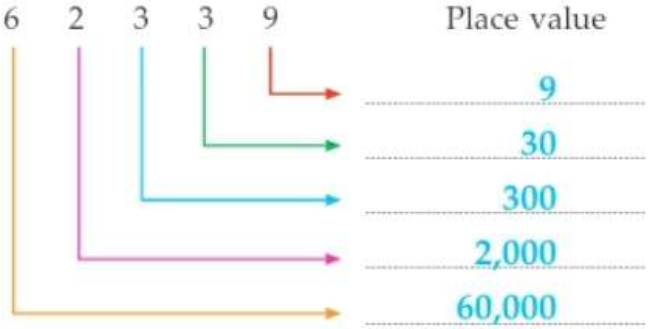
The number 53,64,298 is written as 5,364,298 in the international system.

The expanded form of 5,364,298 = 5,000,000 + 300,000 + 60,000 + 4,000 + 200 + 90 + 8.

Assignment 4

1. Write the place value of each digit of the number and write its expanded form :

(1) 62,339



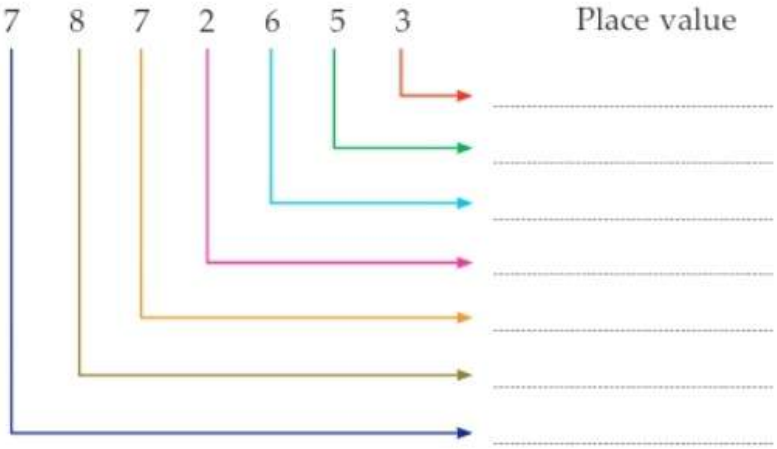
The expanded form of 62,339 = 60,000 + 2,000 + 300 + 30 + 9

(2) 4,00,975



The expanded form of 4,00,975 = ...

(3) 78,72,653



The expanded form of 78,72,653 = ...

.....

2. Look at the expanded form and write the corresponding number in figures :

(1) 400 + 40 + 2 = 442

(2) 3,000 + 400 + 60 + 3 = _____

(3) 70,000 + 2,000 + 500 + 30 + 9 = _____

(4) 3,00,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 20 + 7 = _____

(5) 5,00,000 + 80 + 4 = _____

(6) 40,00,000 + 5,00,000 + 60,000 + 7,000 + 100 + 20 + 1 = _____

(7) 8 hundreds + 6 tens = _____

(8) 2 thousands + 5 ones = _____

(9) 9 thousands + 2 hundreds + 3 tens + 4 ones = _____

(10) 7 ten thousands + 5 thousands + 9 hundreds + 6 ones = _____

(11) 3 lakhs + 4 ten thousands + 2 thousands + 6 hundreds + 7 ones

= _____

(12) 4 ten lakhs + 8 lakhs + 3 thousands + 5 hundreds = _____



THINK

1. Write all the 3-digit numbers using the digits 1, 0, 8.

_____

2. Find the difference between the place values of 3 in the numbers

22,86,315 and 87,52,230 _____

3. Write the next four numbers in the pattern 18,56,100 18,56,200

_____ _____ _____ _____

4. Which of the following numbers has the digit 8 in its tens place ?

68,750; 65,980; 85,870; 87,550 _____

5. Tick (✓) the correct alternative :

'Five lakh fifteen' is written in figures as (50,015 ☐ , 5,00,015 ☐)

6. Write a six-digit number which has 4 in the lakhs place, 1 in the ones place and all the other digits 0. _____

7. Out of 8 million rupees, a person spends 1 lakh rupees. How many lakhs of rupees are left with him ? _____

8. Arrange the place values of the digits of the number in proper order and write the number.

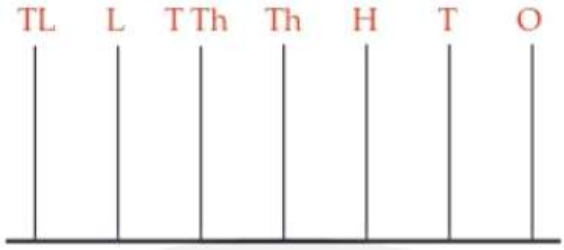
6 + 6,00,000 + 300 + 20,00,000 + 50 .....

Number .....



Practical

- Take an abacus having 7 rods. Put the correct number of beads in each rod to represent the number 13,06,329.





Mental Maths

1. Think and tell :

(1) In which place of a number do the place value and the face value of a digit remain the same ?

(2) Which is the digit whose place value remains the same in all places of a number ?

2. Tell whether the following statement is true or false :

The number names of 56972 as per the Indian system and the International system are the same.

3. Read the population of each of the following cities :

Chennai : 50,08,763 Kolkata : 43,24,723

4. Tell the place values of the circled digits in the following numbers :

5 5, 2 (9) 8 6 3, 6 (0), 5 8 7 (3) 9, 5 8, 2 2 0 6, (2) 5, 9 8 7

5. Tell all the numbers between 3,50,810 to 3,50,818.

6. Tell the number which is

(1) 1 more than 99,999 (2) 1 less than 1000.

7. How many thousands does the number 82,46,152 have ?



Game

- Prepare ten placards with digits 0 to 9.



Let 7 children come forward and pick up 1 placard each. Let them stand in a line and display the digits.

e.g.



Let the other children read the number so formed. Now let the children take different positions and form different seven-digit numbers.

Think and tell :

In order to get a 7-digit number, can the 

card be on extreme left ?





NUMBERS (PART 2)

Let Us Learn

1. Comparing numbers
2. Ascending order and Descending order
3. Successor and Predecessor
4. To form the greatest number and the smallest number from the given digits
5. Adding / Subtracting thousands, lakhs to / from a number
6. Rounding off numbers

1. Comparing numbers

Let us recollect the method of comparing two numbers which we learnt in Std. III.

1. A number with more digits is greater than a number with less digits.

   For example, between the numbers 3,53,409 and 46,287, the number 3,53,409 has more digits (6 digits) than the number 46,287 (5 digits).

   Therefore 3,53,409 > 46,287.

2. If two numbers have equal number of digits, then start comparing the corresponding digits from the left.

   To find the bigger number between 64,76,992 and 64,58,998. Let us write the two numbers in the place value table :

	TL	L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
64,76,992	6	4	7	6	9	9	2
64,58,998	6	4	5	8	9	9	8

   Here, both the numbers have 7 digits. So start comparing the corresponding digits of the two numbers from the left.

   The digits in the ten lakhs and the lakhs places are the same. So compare the digits in the ten thousands place : 7 > 5. Hence the number 64,76,992 > 64,58,998.

   [**Note :** Once the method is understood, it is not necessary to draw the place value table.]

Assignment 1

1. Look at the two numbers written in the place value chart. Compare them. Justify your answer.

TL	L	T Th	T	H	T	O
6	3	2	5	1	0	9
6	3	2	5	1	1	2

2. Put the correct sign (>) or (<) between the numbers :

(1) 3,489 [<] 46,216 (2) 10,000 [ ] 99,990

(3) 5,431 [ ] 4,531 (4) 32,560 [ ] 32,559

(5) 10,008 [ ] 9,898 (6) 6,86,236 [ ] 6,86,247

(7) 9,875 [ ] 81,802 (8) 25,15,008 [ ] 25,15,009

(9) 5,582 [ ] 5,562 (10) 5,18,423 [ ] 5,06,532

3. Circle the smallest of these numbers : 238332 238233 238323

2. Ascending order and Descending order

Once you know how to compare two numbers, arranging the numbers in ascending order or descending order is easy.

Let us write these numbers in the place value table :

2,32,712; 2,43,819; 2,36,718; 2,56,175 and 62,598.

L	T Th	Th	H	T	O
2	3	2	7	1	2
2	4	3	8	1	9
2	3	6	7	1	8
2	5	6	1	7	5
	6	2	5	9	8

Let us study the following steps for obtaining the order relation of the above numbers.

Step 1 : The number 62,598 is a five-digit number whereas all the other numbers are six-digit numbers. Therefore the smallest number of all the given numbers is 62,598. Hence it gets the 1st position in the ascending order.

Step 2 : Since the digit 2 is in the lakhs place of all the remaining numbers, we compare the digits in the ten thousands place. The digits are 3, 4, 3 and 5 respectively. The smallest of these being 3, we compare the numbers 2,32,712 and 2,36,718. Both these numbers have the digit 3 in the ten thousands place. So, compare the digits in their thousands place. $2 < 6$. Therefore $2,32,712 < 2,36,718$. Hence 2,32,712 is the 2nd number and 2,36,718 is the 3rd number in the ascending order.

Step 3 : From step 2, the 4th and the 5th numbers in the ascending order are 2,43,819 and 2,56,175.

So the ascending order of the given numbers is,

62,598; 2,32,712; 2,36,718; 2,43,819; 2,56,175

and the descending order of the given numbers is,

2,56,175; 2,43,819; 2,36,718; 2,32,712; 62,598.

Assignment 2

1. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order :

(1) 38,685; 8,635; 8,835

(2) 22,491; 4,831; 1,64,591; 3,491

(3) 48,832; 92,001; 36,251; 76,521

(4) 1,23,564; 1,21,517; 1,23,598; 1,16,456

(5) 35,671; 498; 889; 7,89,123

2. Arrange the following numbers in descending order :

(1) 85,866; 89,860; 898

(2) 7,585; 54,325; 9,899; 44,565

(3) 6,00,002; 362; 1,478; 12,127

(4) 1,65,987; 3,89,123; 5,46,235; 4,32,116

(5) 7,87,976; 7,87,878; 7,88,222; 7,89,222

3. Successor and Predecessor

Successor : The number that comes just after the given number is called its successor. It is obtained by adding 1 to the number.

e.g. the successor of 5,67,891 is 5,67,892 which is obtained by adding 1 to 5,67,891.

Predecessor : The number that comes just before the given number is called its predecessor. It is obtained by subtracting 1 from the number.

e.g. the predecessor of 6,97,283 is 6,97,282 which is obtained by subtracting 1 from 6,97,283.

Assignment 3

1. Write the successors of the following numbers :

(1) 899 (2) 53,427

(3) 67,452 (4) 10,218

(5) 3,698 (6) 69,321

(7) 7,98,786 (8) 23,25,783

(9) 8,78,651 (10) 66,665

2. Write the predecessors of the following numbers :

(1) 999 (2) 1,428

(3) 57,742 (4) 11,940

(5) 1,125 (6) 98,991

(7) 10,000 (8) 29,34,560

(9) 23,32,501 (10) 50,000

4. To form the greatest number and the smallest number from the given digits

(1) To form the greatest and the smallest numbers using all the given digits and without repeating any digit :

Greatest number : Write the given digits in descending order to form the greatest number.

Smallest number : Write the given digits in ascending order to form the smallest number.

[**Note :** If 0 is one of the given digits, it should be the second digit from the left while forming the smallest number.]

Study the solved examples :

Example 1 : Given digits 2, 3, 8, 6, 1
The greatest number = 86,321
The smallest number = 12,368

Example 2 : Given digits 5, 4, 0, 9, 2
The greatest number = 95,420
The smallest number = 20,459

Assignment 4

Use each of the given digits only once and write the greatest number and the smallest number.

Digits	Greatest Number	Smallest Number
(1) 8, 5, 6, 2, 1	.....	.....
(2) 1, 9, 8, 3, 5	.....	.....
(3) 3, 0, 5, 1, 9, 8	.....	.....
(4) 3, 6, 8, 7, 9, 2, 0	.....	.....
(5) 7, 8, 4, 5, 1, 3, 2	.....	.....

(2) To form the greatest and the smallest numbers from the given digits by repeating the digits :

Greatest number : The greatest number is formed by writing the given digits in descending order and repeating the greatest digit.

Smallest number : The smallest number is formed by writing the given digits in ascending order and repeating the smallest digit.

Study the following example :

Form the greatest 6-digit number and the smallest 6-digit number using the digits 1, 0, 4, 8 : The greatest 6-digit number is 888410. The smallest 6-digit number is 100048.

Assignment 5

Write the greatest and the smallest 7-digit numbers using all the digits and by repeating the digits :

Digits	Greatest Number	Smallest Number
(1) 9, 3, 6, 2, 1, 4	.....	.....
(2) 5, 0, 7, 2, 4	.....	.....
(3) 1, 2, 3, 4	.....	.....
(4) 5, 8, 7	.....	.....
(5) 9, 5	.....	.....

5. Adding / Subtracting thousands, lakhs to / from a number

Adding / Subtracting thousands :

1. 2 thousand more than 3 (5) 3 5 0 = 3 (7) 3 5 0
   (Add 2 to the thousands place digit of the number.)
2. 2 thousand less than 3 (5) 3 5 0 = 3 (3) 3 5 0
   (Subtract 2 from the thousands place digit of number.)
3. 30 thousand (3 ten thousands) more than 1 (3) 5 3 5 0 = 1 (6) 5 3 5 0
   (Add 3 to the ten thousands place digit of the number.)
4. 30 thousand (3 ten thousands) less than 1 (3) 5 3 5 0 = 1 (0) 5 3 5 0
   (Subtract 3 from the ten thousands place digit of the number.)

Assignment 6

Add / Subtract thousands and write the answers :

(1) 4 thousand more than 15,370 = ...

(2) 2 thousand less than 13,241 = ...

(3) 20 thousand less than 41,385 = ...

(4) 10 thousand more than 3,60,500 = ...

(5) 1 thousand more than 99,900 = ...

Adding / Subtracting lakhs :

1. 3 lakh more than 2 (5) 4 1 2 6 0 = 2 (8) 4 1 2 6 0
   (Add 3 to the lakhs place digit of the number.)
2. 3 lakh less than 2 (5) 4 1 2 6 0 = 2 (2) 4 1 2 6 0
   (Subtract 3 from the lakhs place digit of the number.)
3. 10 lakh (1 ten lakh) more than (2) 5 4 1 2 6 0 = (3) 5 4 1 2 6 0
   (Add 1 to the ten lakhs place digit of the number.)
4. 10 lakh (1 ten lakh) less than (2) 5 4 1 2 6 0 = (1) 5 4 1 2 6 0
   (Subtract 1 from the ten lakhs place digit of the number.)

Assignment 7

1. Add / Subtract lakhs and write the answers :

(1) 3 lakh less than 35,62,405 = ...

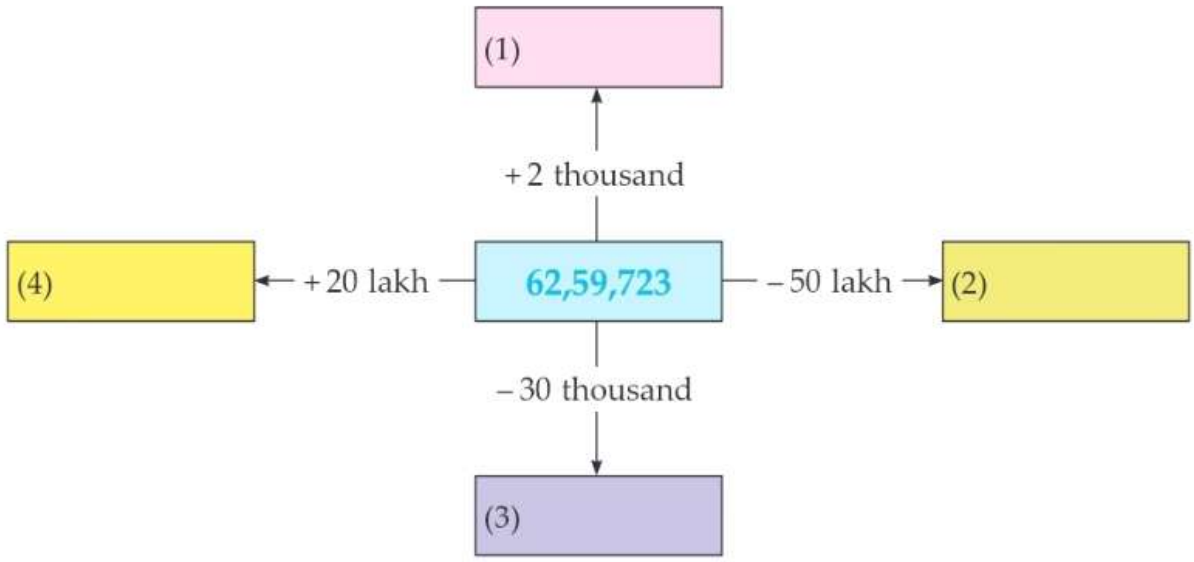
(2) 5 lakh more than 2,30,304 = ...

(3) 30 lakh more than 13,405 = ...

(4) 40 lakh less than 70,35,420 = ...

(5) 10 lakh less than 10,00,000 = ...

2. Write the correct numbers in the boxes :



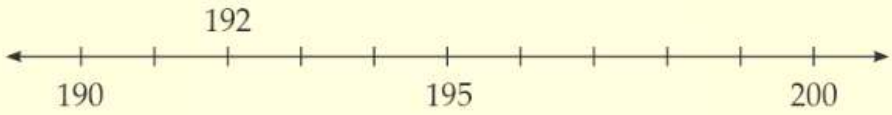
6. Rounding off numbers

Sometimes, for convenience, instead of considering the actual number, we consider a convenient number which is close to the actual number. This is called **rounding off** a number. Usually, we round off the numbers to the nearest ten, hundred, thousand, etc.

Rounding off to the nearest ten :

Consider the number 192.

The number 192 lies between the numbers 190 and 200. Now, observe the number line.



195 is halfway between 190 and 200. 192 < 195. So 192 is closer to 190 than to 200.
Therefore, 192 is rounded off to 190.

If the ones digit is less than 5, then change the ones digit to 0. i.e. round off the number to the earlier ten. If the ones digit is 5 or more, add 1 to the tens digit and make the ones digit 0. i.e. round off the number to the next ten.

e.g. (i) 264 is rounded off to 260, (ii) 266 is rounded off to 270, (iii) 5375 is rounded off to 5380.

Likewise, for rounding off to the nearest hundred, consider the tens digit and for rounding off to the nearest thousand, consider the hundreds digit.

Assignment 8

Round off the following numbers to the nearest ten :

(1) 17 ↓ 20	(2) 36 ↓	(3) 51 ↓	(4) 87 ↓	(5) 45 ↓
(6) 113 ↓ 110	(7) 295 ↓	(8) 613 ↓	(9) 314 ↓	(10) 628 ↓
(11) 2825 ↓ 2830	(12) 6342 ↓	(13) 5558 ↓	(14) 9745 ↓	(15) 36529 ↓

Rounding off to the nearest hundred :

Consider the number 190.

- In the number 1 (9) 0, the tens place digit is 9 which is more than 5.
  Therefore add 1 to the hundred place digit and make tens and ones place digits 0.
  So 190 is rounded off to 200.
- In the number 1 3 (3) 5, the tens place digit 3 is less than 5.
  So 1335 is rounded off to 1300.
- In the number 4 6 (5) 5, the tens place digit is 5.
  So 4655 is rounded off to 4700.

Assignment 9

Round off the following numbers to the nearest hundred :

(1) 103 ↓ 100	(2) 290 ↓	(3) 375 ↓	(4) 762 ↓	(5) 407 ↓
(6) 328 ↓	(7) 496 ↓	(8) 675 ↓	(9) 501 ↓	(10) 228 ↓
(11) 2785 ↓ 2800	(12) 6390 ↓	(13) 1230 ↓	(14) 5515 ↓	(15) 8898 ↓

Rounding off to the nearest thousand :

Consider the number 3100.

- In the number 3 (1) 0 0, the hundreds place digit is 1 which is less than 5.
  Therefore change the hundreds, tens and ones place digits to 0.
  So 3100 is rounded off to 3000.
- In the number 2 7 (7) 5 8, the hundred place digit 7 is more than 5.
  So 27758 is rounded off to 28000.
- In the number 4 (5) 3 4, the hundreds place digit is 5.
  So 4534 is rounded off to 5000.

Assignment 10

Round off the following numbers to the nearest thousand :

(1) 3692 ↓ 4000	(2) 7175 ↓	(3) 2001 ↓	(4) 4850 ↓	(5) 8495 ↓
(6) 5986 ↓	(7) 2214 ↓	(8) 3006 ↓	(9) 9487 ↓	(10) 6984 ↓
(11) 34290 ↓ 34000	(12) 27744 ↓	(13) 11065 ↓	(14) 17206 ↓	(15) 20799 ↓

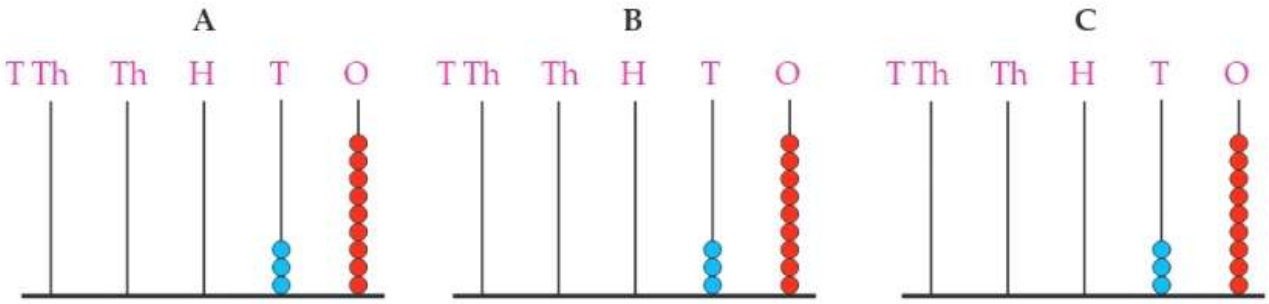
THINK

1. Arya got 22 marks and Ishan got 18 marks in a test. Both the marks were rounded off to the nearest 10. Who was the loser ?
2. There are about 50 students in a class. Write whether the actual number of students could be 52 or 42.
3. Ramu's salary is approximately ₹ 15000. Write whether the actual salary could be ₹ 15300 or ₹ 15500.
4. Consider the numbers between 60 and 70.
   (a) Write all the numbers which can be rounded off to 60.
   (b) Write all the numbers which can be rounded off to 70.
5. Find the sum of the smallest and the greatest 6-digit numbers formed by the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 without repeating any digit.
6. The number three thousand more than 43,980
7. The number twenty thousand less than 6,50,101
8. The number thirty lakh more than 53,43,290
9. The number four lakh less than 94,05,041



Activity

- Take three abacuses with beads as shown in the figures. Put 1 bead in each abacus such that the number indicated by A will be the smallest and that by C will be the greatest.





Mental Maths

1. Round off the number 662345

to the nearest 10 .....

to the nearest 100 .....

to the nearest 1000 .....

2. Insert the correct signs >, < or = between the numbers :

(1) One million ☐ Eleven lakh

(2) Two hundred thousand ☐ Two lakh

3. Write 6 numbers ahead counting by lakhs :

32,50,111 33,50,111 ....

....

