Name: $\qquad$ Std.: $\qquad$ Roll No. : $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$


## NUMBER WORK

## Learning Focus: - Introducing Crores

- Writing 8-digit numbers in numerals and words
(This worksheet relates to Lesson 2 of your Maths Textbook)
I. - Write the following numbers under the correct headings and write them in words.
- See the example

1) $3,87,532$
2) 40,808
3) $85,10,264$
4) 14,354
5) $1,50,000$
6) $99,99,999$

| 5-digit Number | 6-digit Number | 7-digit Number |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Example: 40,808 |  |  |
| Forty thousand eight | - | - |
| hundred and eight | - | - |
|  |  |  |
| - |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Now, write the greatest 7- digit number here $\longrightarrow$


How many digits does the number in your answer have? Write your answer here $\longrightarrow$ $\qquad$ digits This number is called ONE CRORE.

That's why, those who have ONE CRORE RUPEES, are called CROREPATIS!
10 MILLION makes ONE CRORE.
But those who have $\mathbf{1 0}$ MILLION DOLLARS are called MULTI-MILLIONAIRES!

You, too, can become a CROREPATI, if you are eager to gain GENERAL KNOWLEDGE and are always alert and ready to use your FIVE SENSES in learning about things happening all around you, and also, all around the world. Also take interest in learning about the past - HISTORY! If you have watched Kaun Banega Crorepati, you must have seen many contestants become CROREPATIS by answering each question correctly.

II. - Read each number. Then, write it in words in the next column. - See the example.

|  | Numerals | Words |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1) | Example : <br> $3,17,26,594$ | Three crore seventeen lakh twenty six thousand five hundred and <br> ninety four |
| 2) | $4,25,18,385$ | - |
| 3) | $1,66,40,207$ |  |
| 4$)$ |  |  |
| $9,09,09,090$ |  |  |

III. - Read each statement carefully.

Then, write the number that has been given in words, in numeral form. - See the example.

## Example :

1. A municipality had to spend five crore twenty five lakh and sixty thousand rupees to build a bridge across a local river; so the municipality has spent $R s \quad 5,25,60,000$
2. Nine crore ninety three lakh seventy seven thousand eight hundred and fifty three persons live in a certain town; so the population of the town is $\qquad$ .
3. A big house was sold for nine crore sixty seven lakh ninety five thousand rupees; so the house was sold for ₹ $\qquad$ .
4. Birbal told Akbar that there were six crore eighteen lakh eleven thousand three hundred and forty seven crows in the whole kingdom; so, according to Birbal, there were
$\qquad$ crows in the whole kingdom.

Name: $\qquad$ Std.: $\qquad$ Roll No. : $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## NUMBER WORK

## Learning Focus:- Expanded form of 6- and 7-digit numbers

- Place name and place value of digits in 6- and 7-digit numbers.
(This worksheet relates to Lesson 2 of your Maths Textbook)
I. - Read the numbers given in words in Column ' Á'.
- Write each number in figures in the space provided in Column 'B' and re-write the numbers with commas in Column 'C'. - See the example.

1) 

| Number in Words | Number in Numerals |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number with Commas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TL | L | TTh | Th | H | T | U |  |
| Nine lakh forty five thousand six hundred and forty five |  | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 9,45,645 |
| Seventeen lakh sixty nine thousand eight hundred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sixty lakh eighty thousand and forty nine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Six lakh nineteen thousand one hundred and thirty |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fifty lakh seven hundred and eight |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

II.A. - Now, look carefully at the expanded notation of the following number.

| TL | L | TTh | Th | H | T | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| $1 \times 10$ Lakh |  |  |  |  | 10,00,000 |  |
| $2 \times 1$ Lakh |  |  |  |  | 2,00,000 |  |
| $3 \times 10$ Thousand |  |  |  |  | 30,00 |  |
| $4 \times 1$ Thousand |  |  |  |  | 4,00 |  |
| $5 \times 1$ Hundred |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |
| $6 \times 1$ Ten |  |  |  |  | 60 |  |
| $7 \times 1$ Unit |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |
| Total |  |  |  |  | 12,34,567 |  |

So, $12,34,567$ can be written in the expanded form as:

$$
\underline{10,00,000+2,00,000+30,000+4,000}
$$

$$
+500+60+7
$$

II.B. - Write the following numbers in expanded notation form. - See the example.

Example: $\quad 47,02,809=40,00,000+7,00,000+00,000+2,000+800+00+9$
a) $6,23,427=$ $\qquad$
$\qquad$
b) $9,70,051=$ $\qquad$
c) $28,74,338=$ $\qquad$
d) $83,09,502=$ $\qquad$
III. A. - Now, to understand place name and the place value of a digit, look carefully at the money.


In each of these notes or your coin you see the digit ' 1 ', but the value of each note or coin increases as one or more ' 0 's are found on the right side of the digit'1'.
As the value of a digit depends on its place in the number, so it is called the PLACE VALUE of that digit in the number. So, in the Number :

| TL | L | TTh | Th | H | T | U |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

The Place Name of the digit ' 2 ' is Lakhs, and its Place Value is $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ (two lakh)
The Place Name of the digit ' 4 ' is Thousands, and its Place Value is 4000 (four thousand)
III.B. - Write the Place Name and the Place Value of the circled digits. - See the example.

| Number | Place Name of Digit | Place Value of Digit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Example: <br> $2(3), 57,845$ | Lakhs | $3,00,000$ |
| $65,28,616$ |  |  |
| a) | 3(9), 69,393 |  |

