1 | 4-Digit Numbers

1/4/26

Warm Up

Vocabulary

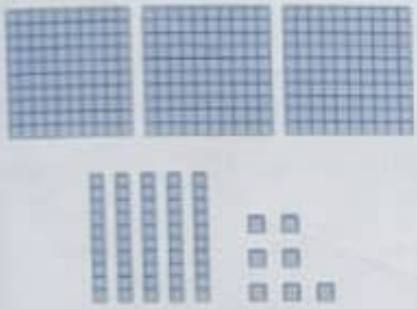
- Expanded Form
- Predecessor
- Successor
- Ascending Order
- Descending Order
- Estimation

The blocks given below represent the number 421.

4 hundreds | 2 tens | 1 one = H T O / 4 2 1

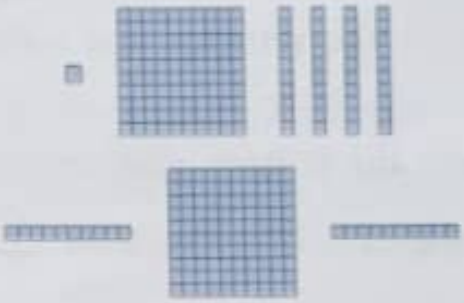
We read it as **four hundred twenty-one.**

1. Write the numbers represented by the given blocks in standard form as well as word form.



Standard form 357

Word form Three hundred fifty seven



Standard form 261

Word form Two hundred sixty one

Standard form 606

Word form Six hundred six

Standard form 560

Word form Five hundred sixty

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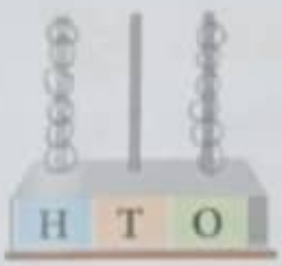
Now, answer the following questions:

(a) Rewrite the numbers in order from the greatest to the smallest.

606, 560, 357, 261

(b) Show the greatest and smallest numbers on the given abacuses.



Greatest number

Smallest number

(c) Write the smallest number in the expanded form. 200+50+4

(d) Which of the numbers has 6 at the hundreds place? 606

(e) In which of the given numbers does 5 have a place value of 50? 357

(f) Write the number just after the number having 2 hundreds. 269

(g) Write the number just before the number having 0 ones. 1559

2. Observe the pattern and write the next four numbers of the sequence.

214, 224, 215, 225, 216, 226, 217, 227, 218, 228

3. ☆ Write:

(a) the greatest 1-digit number. 9

(b) the greatest 2-digit number. 99

(c) the smallest 2-digit number. 10

(d) the greatest 3-digit number. 999

(e) the smallest 3-digit number. 100

4. Compare the numbers and fill in the blanks with the correct sign <, > or =

(a) 215 < 251 (b) 105 = 105 (c) 417 > 407

(d) 809 > 789 (e) 901 < 910 (f) 580 < 680

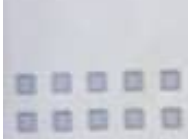
5. **Arrange the following numbers in ascending order.**
415, 92, 556, 260, 371, 123, 714 92, 123, 260, 371, 415, 556, 714

6. **Arrange the following numbers in descending order.**
199, 991, 23, 999, 423, 700, 689 999, 991, 700, 689, 423, 199, 23

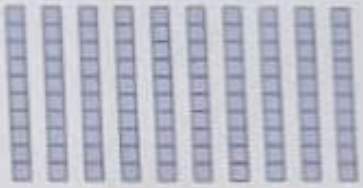
7. Write a 3-digit number in which the face value of digits at the ones and hundreds places is the same, and the digit at the tens place is the difference of the other two digits. How many such numbers can you write? 101, 202, 303, 404, 505, 606, 707, 808, 909

NUMBERS UP TO TEN THOUSAND

We know that



10 ones = 1 ten

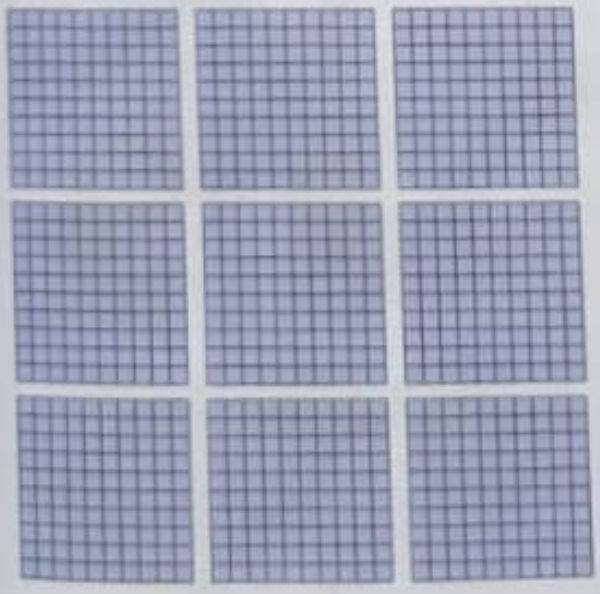


10 tens = 1 hundred

100 is the smallest 3-digit number and 999 is the greatest 3-digit number.

The number 999 can be represented by using the blocks in the following manner:

9 hundreds



900 +

9 tens

90 +

9 ones

9 = 9

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COUNTING IN THOUSANDS

Look and read aloud. Then, write each number in the place value chart.

Blocks	Number	Read as	Representation in the Place Value Chart
	1000	One thousand	Th H T O 1 0 0 0
	2000	Two thousand	Th H T O 2 0 0 0
	3000	Three thousand	Th H T O 3 0 0 0
	4000	Four thousand	Th H T O 4 0 0 0
	5000	Five thousand	Th H T O 5 0 0 0
	6000	Six thousand	Th H T O 6 0 0 0
	7000	Seven thousand	Th H T O 7 0 0 0
	8000	Eight thousand	Th H T O 8 0 0 0
	9000	Nine thousand	Th H T O 9 0 0 0

Class Work

1. Write the numeral for each of the following.

(a) Two thousand 2000

(b) Seven thousand 7000

(c) Five thousand 5000

(d) Four thousand 4000

(e) Eight thousand 8000

(f) Nine thousand 9000

2. Complete the tables.

(a)

Number of Thousands	Number of Hundreds
1	10
2	20
3	30
4	40
5	50

(b)

Number of Thousands	Number of Hundreds
6	60
7	70
8	80
9	90

FORMING 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

Look at the given blocks and answer the following questions:

(a) How many ones are there in a ten? 10

(b) How many tens are there in a hundred? 10

(c) How many tens are there in a thousand? 10 X 10 = 100

(d) How many hundreds are there in a thousand? 10

(d)

6 thousands

5 tens

Numeral: 6050 **Word form:** Six thousand fifty

Note: As there are no blocks of hundreds, put a '0' at the hundreds place. Similarly, put '0' at the ones place.

Exercise 1A

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Write the numbers represented by the blocks in asked forms.

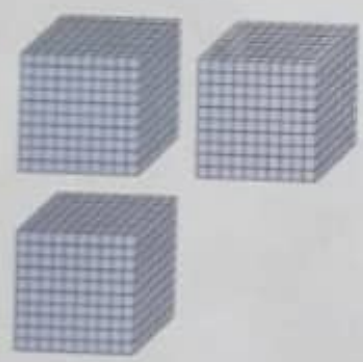
1.

4 thousands | 2 hundreds | 1 ten | 8 ones

Numeral: 4218

Word form: Four thousand two hundred eighteen

2.



3 thousands | 3 hundreds | 3 tens

Numeral: 3330

Word form: Three thousands three hundred thirty

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5 thousands

6 tens

Numeral: 5060

Word form: Five thousand sixty

4.

2 thousands

8 ones

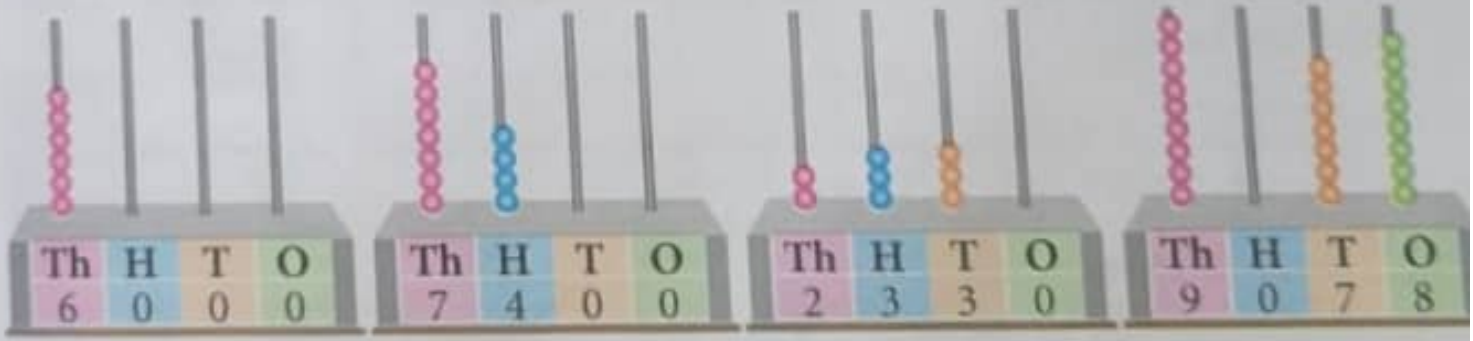
Numeral: 2008

Word form: Two thousand Eight

4-DIGIT NUMBERS ON THE ABACUS

Like 3-digit numbers, we can show a 4-digit number too on a spike abacus consisting of four spikes. Starting from the left, the spikes represent the **Thousands (Th)**, **Hundreds (H)**, **Tens (T)** and **Ones (O)** place, respectively.

A few 4-digit numbers are shown below on the abacus.



Six thousand

Seven thousand four hundred

Two thousand three hundred thirty

Nine thousan seventy-eigh

Exercise 1B

1. **Write the numeral for each of the following.** *One has been done for you.*
   (a) One thousand eight hundred twenty-nine — 1829
   (b) Two thousand five hundred nineteen — 2519
   (c) Four thousand eight hundred — 4800
   (d) Six thousand five — 6005
   (e) Seven thousand five hundred ninety-five — 7595

2. **Write the number name for each of the following.** *One has been done for you.*
   (a) 1932 — One thousand nine hundred thirty-two
   (b) 3562 — Three thousand five hundred sixty two
   (c) 5109 — Five thousand one hundred nine
   (d) 7008 — Seven thousand eight
   (e) 8999 — Eight thousand nine hundred ninety nine

3. **Write the missing numbers and say their names aloud.**
   (a) 1101 to 1130

1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110
1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120
1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130

   (b) 3779 to 3798

3779	3780	3781	3782	3783	3784	3785	3786	3787	3788
3789	3790	3791	3792	3793	3794	3795	3796	3797	3798

   (c) 6308 to 6327

6308	6309	6310	6311	6312	6313	6314	6315	6316	6317
6318	6319	6320	6321	6322	6323	6324	6325	6326	6327

   (d) 9971 to 10000

9971	9972	9973	9974	9975	9976	9977	9978	9979	9980
9981	9982	9983	9984	9985	9986	9987	9988	9989	9990
9991	9992	9993	9994	9995	9996	9997	9998	9999	10000

4. **Counting by 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s, 100s or 1000s to complete the series.**

(a) 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007

(b) 8310, 8312, 8314, 8316, 8318, 8320, 8322, 8324

(c) 6425, 6430, 6435, 6440, 6445, 6450, 6455, 6460

(d) 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870

(e) 3325, 3425, 3525, 3625, 3725, 3825, 3925, 4025

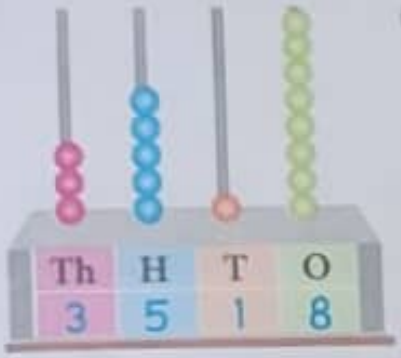
(f) 1938, 2938, 3938, 4938, 5938, 6938, 7938, 8938

5. **What comes:**

	Before			After			Between	
(a)	1894	1895	(d)	2399	2400	(g)	2998 2999	3000
(b)	4549	4550	(e)	5886	5887	(h)	4443 4444	4445
(c)	5999	6000	(f)	4999	5000	(i)	5099 5100	5101

6. **Write the number that each abacus represents in numeral and word form.**

(a)

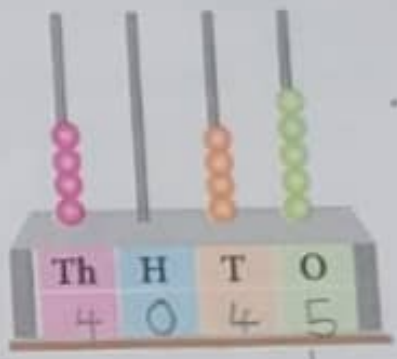


Three thousand five hundred eighteen

(b)

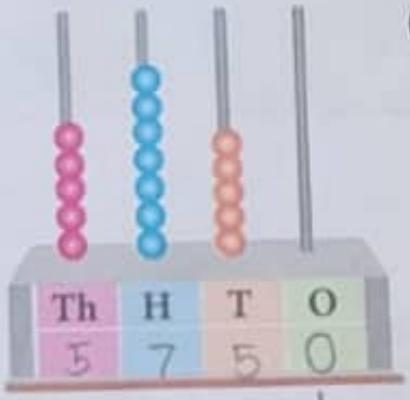
Two thousand four hundred fifty six

(c)



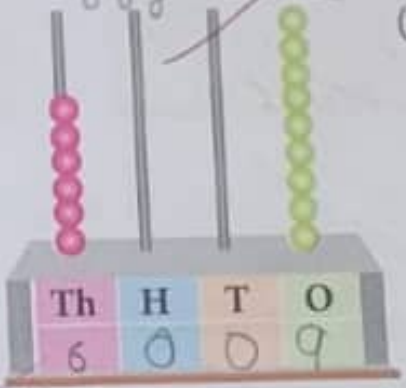
Four thousand forty five

(d)



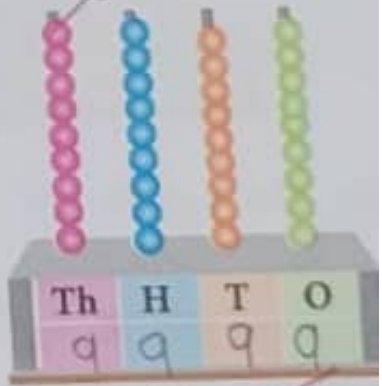
Five thousand seven hundred fifty

(e)



Six thousand nine

(f)



nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine

Exercise 1F

1. Compare each pair of numbers. Write >, < or = in the ◯.

(a) 6737 > 3678 (b) 998 < 1010

(c) 2500 > 2346 (d) 6300 = 6000 + 300

(e) 1510 > 1500 − 10 (f) 7689 < 7698

(g) 8099 < 8135 (h) 9687 < 9987

(i) 3208 > 3018 (j) 9990 > 9099

2. From each set of numbers, tick (✓) the greatest number and cross out (✗) the smallest number.

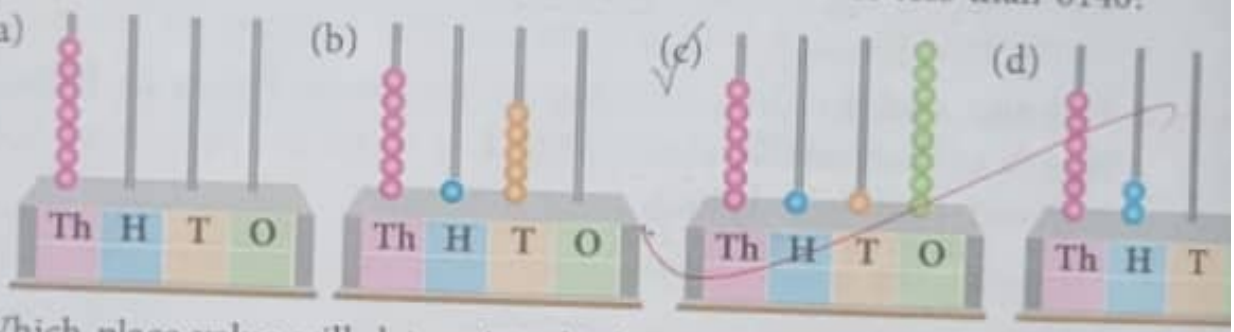
(a) 860	3259 ✓	395 ✗	195
(b) 1285 ✗	8251 ✓	5821	285
(c) 3968	3896	3869 ✗	398

MCQs

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

3. Which of the following spike abacus shows a number less than 6140?

(a) (b) (c) ✓ (d)



4. Which place value will determine the larger of the following two numbers?

3572 < 3775

(a) Thousands (b) Tens (c) ✓ Hundreds (d)

5. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) 5318 > 5138 (b) 8090 < 8100

(c) ✓ 3978 > 3987 (d) 7250 < 7502

Exercise 1C

1. **Write the place value of underlined digit in each of the following.**

(a) 6 2 7 8 — 200 (b) 4 0 3 0 — 30 (c) 9 0 0 4 — 9000

(d) 3 3 2 7 — 7 (e) 1 7 9 3 — 1000 (f) 7 2 0 9 — 0

(g) 5 4 3 5 — 400 (h) 8 1 9 6 — 10 (i) 7 0 1 5 — 7000

2. **Write the face value and place value of the circled digit.**

(a) 6 2 (8) 4 — Face value = 8; Place value = 80

(b) (3) 1 4 9 — Face value = 3; Place value = 3000

(c) 9 (0) 6 5 — Face value = 0; Place value = 0

(d) 5 1 8 9 — Face value = 9; Place value = 9

Fill in the blanks. (Q. 3 and Q. 4)

3. **In 9246,**

(a) the digit 2 is at the hundreds place.

(b) the digit 9 is at the thousand place.

(c) the place value of the digit 4 is 40.

(d) the face value of the digit 6 is 6.

4. **In 4625,**

(a) the digit 2 is at the tens place.

(b) the digit 5 has the same face value and place value.

(c) the place value of the digit 6 is 600.

(d) the digit 4 has the place value 4000.

5. **Work out the following:**

(a) The difference of the place values of two 8s in 3688. 80 − 8 = 72

(b) The product of the place value of 3 in 7830 and its face value. 30 × 3 = 90

(c) The quotient when the place value of 6 in 5986 is divided by its face value. 6

(d) The product of the place value of 5 in 1253 and the face value of 9 in 9078. 50 × 9 = 450

MCQ

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

6. Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world at a height of about 8848 m above sea level. The sum of place values of the three 8s is

(a) 888 (b) 8808 (c) 808 (d)

EXPANDED FORM AND STANDARD (SHORT) FORM

Writing a number as the sum of the place values of its digits is known as the expanded form of the number. The number itself is said to be in standard or short form.

For example, consider the numbers (a) 6783 and (b) 9008.

	Number (Standard Form)	Expanded Form
(a)	6783	= 6 thousands + 7 hundreds + 8 tens + 3 ones = 6000 + 700 + 80 + 3
(b)	9008	= 9 thousands + 0 hundreds + 0 tens + 8 ones = 9000 + 8

Exercise 1D

1. Fill in the missing digits.

(a) 6218 = (6) thousands (2) hundreds (1) ten (8) ones

(b) 4309 = (4) thousands (3) hundreds (0) tens (9) ones

(c) 7050 = (7) thousands (0) hundreds (5) tens (0) ones

(d) 8009 = (8) thousands (0) hundreds (0) tens (9) ones

(e) 9982 = (9) thousands (9) hundreds (8) tens (2) ones

2. Write the following numbers in expanded form.

(a) 2836 = 2000 + 800 + 30 + 6

(b) 7886 = 7000 + 800 + 80 + 6

(c) 5020 = 5000 + 0 + 20 + 0

(d) 7100 = 7000 + 100 + 0 + 0

(e) 6995 = 6000 + 900 + 90 + 5

SUCCESSOR AND PREDECESSOR

Successor

The number that comes **just after** a particular number is called its **succes**

We can get the successor of a number by adding 1 to the number.

Examples: The successor of 89 is 89 + 1 = 90.

The successor of 560 is 560 + 1 = 561.

The successor of 7653 is 7653 + 1 = 7654.

Predecessor

The number that comes **just before** a particular number is called its **predece**

We can get the predecessor of a number by subtracting 1 from the numbe

Examples: The predecessor of 60 is 60 – 1 = 59.

The predecessor of 817 is 817 – 1 = 816.

The predecessor of 9000 is 9000 – 1 = 8999.

Exercise 1E

1. **Write the successor.**

(a) 48 49 (b) 799 800 (c) 2119 2120

(d) 1345 1346 (e) 3158 3159 (f) 6999 7000

2. **Write the predecessor.**

(a) 79 80 (b) 749 750 (c) 2108 210

(d) 4029 4030 (e) 8998 8999 (f) 9999 100

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS

When two numbers are of equal value, we put an **'equal to' '='** sign between the

For example, 3645 = 3645.

However, when we compare two numbers which are of different values, we p

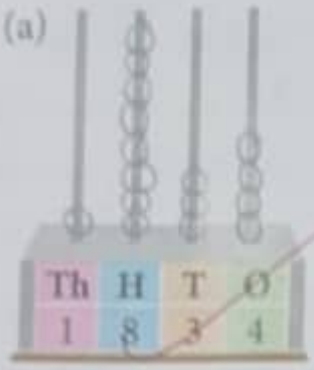
'greater than' '>' or **'less than' '<'** sign between them.

Comparing Numbers Having Different Number of Digits

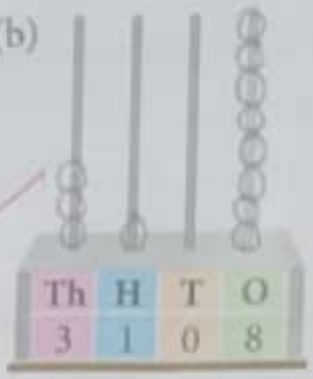
Rule: A number containing more number of digits is bigger (greater or larger) tha the number having lesser number of digits.

7. Represent each of the following numbers on the spike abacus.

(a)



(b)



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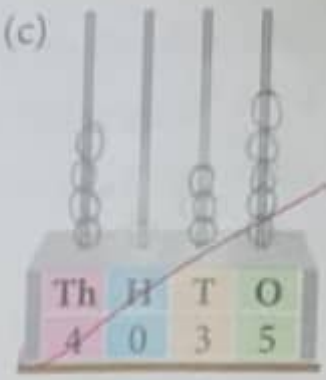
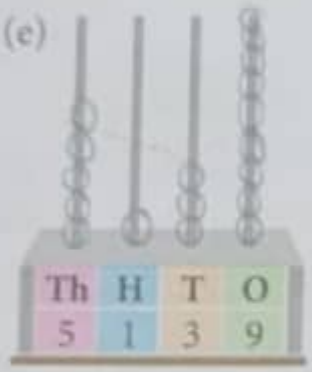


(d)

(e)



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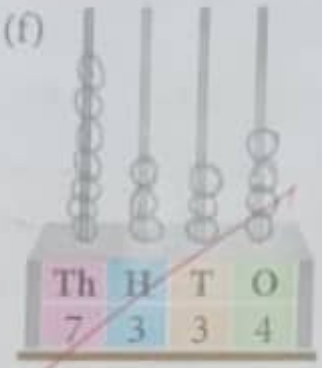
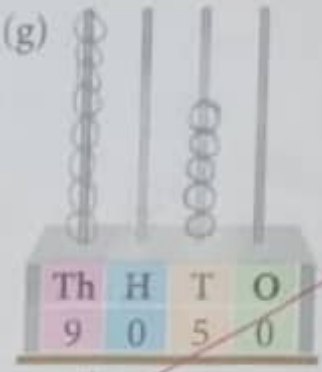


(g)



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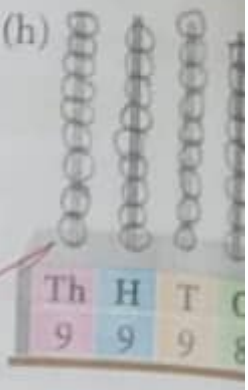


MCQs

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

8. The number five thousand seventeen in numerals is

(a) 5070 (b) 5017 (c) 5700 (d) 5170

9. Which of the following abacus represents the number that comes just before 410

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

10. The number just after seven thousand seventy-nine is

(a) 7800 (b) 7080 (c) 8000 (d) 7780

11. Write the missing number in the given number pattern.

4839, 4739, _____, 4539

(a) 4369 (b) 4639 (c) 4729 (d) 4629

So, 9473 > 7394 > 4793.

Hence, the numbers arranged in descending order are:

9473, 7394, 4793, 936.

Class Work

Find whether the following numbers are in ascending or descending o Indicate the order by writing A or D. *One has been done for you.*

1. 99, 237, 1975, 2000 — A
2. 4310, 4130, 4031, 4013 — D
3. 8001, 8019, 8109, 8119 — A
4. 2699, 2969, 6299, 9926 — A
5. 5240, 5042, 4205, 4052 — D

Exercise 1G

1. **Write in ascending order.** ***One has been done for you.***
   (a) 128, 93, 4001, 1410 — 93, 128, 1410, 4001
   (b) 2469, 1283, 1382, 3812 — 1283, 1382, 2469, 3812
   (c) 9691, 9196, 9961, 9619 — 9196, 9619, 9691, 9961
   (d) 5806, 5086, 5608, 5860 — 5086, 5608, 5806, 5860

2. **Write in descending order.**
   (a) 3457, 179, 2193, 6415 — 6415, 3457, 2193, 179
   (b) 1853, 6103, 3358, 8310 — 8310, 6103, 3358, 1853
   (c) 1200, 2100, 2001, 2010 — 2100, 2010, 2001, 1200
   (d) 6716, 6617, 6671, 6761 — 6761, 6716, 6671, 6617

MCQ

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

3. The table given below shows the lengths of the 5 longest rivers of the world

River	✓ Yangtze	Mississippi	Nile	Yenisei	Amazo
Length (in km.)	6300	6275	6650	5539	6575

The rivers arranged in ascending order of their lengths are

(a) Nile, Amazon, Yangtze, Mississippi, Yenisei
(b) Yenisei, Yangtze, Mississippi, Nile, Amazon
(c) Yenisei, Mississippi, Yangtze, Amazon, Nile
(d) Amazon, Nile, Mississippi, Yangtze, Yenisei

FORMING SMALLEST AND GREATEST 4-DIGIT NUMBERS

When Digits are Not Repeated

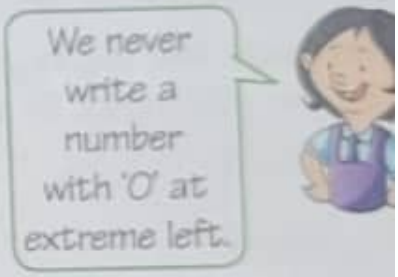
- The **smallest 4-digit number** using the digits 4, 7, 1 and 3 can be for by **arranging the digits in ascending order.**

  Thus, the required number is 1347.

- The **greatest 4-digit number** using the digits 4, 7, 1 and 3 can be forme **arranging the digits in descending order.**

  Thus, the required number is 7431.

If one of the given digits is zero as in 5, 7, 8, 0, then the greatest number = 8750 and the smallest number = 5078 and not 0578. 0578 is in fact a 3-digit number.



When Digits are Repeated

Example 7: **Write the smallest and greatest 4-digit numbers using digits 2, 3 a**

Solution: Arranging in ascending order, the digits are

$2 < 3 < 5$

Since we have to make the smallest 4-digit number using these digits, we will repeat the smallest digit.

So, the smallest 4-digit number is **2235.**

Similarly, to make the greatest number, we arrange the di descending order and repeat the greatest digit.

$5 > 3 > 2$

So, the greatest number is **5532.**

Example 8: **Write the smallest and greatest 4-digit numbers using the 3 and 6.**

Solution: **Smallest Number**

Arrange the digits in ascending order: $3 < 6$

To make a 4-digit number, we repeat the smallest digit thre

So, the smallest number is **3336.**

Smallest Number

Arrange the digits in descending order: 6 > 3

To make a 4-digit number, we repeat the greatest digit three

So, the greatest number is **6663**.

Exercise 1H

1. **Write the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers using given digits.**

   (a) 5, 3, 2, 6 (b) 7, 0, 1, 5 (c) 4, 8, 0, 5 (d) 8, 4, 0, 9

   (e) 5, 7, 1, 4 (f) 0, 4, 0, 9

2. **Write the greatest 4-digit numbers using given digits. (The digits may be rep**

   (a) 6, 3, 0, 9 (b) 3, 8, 1 (c) 9, 1, 4 (d) 2, 5 (e

3. **Write the smallest 4-digit numbers using given digits. (The digits may be rep**

   (a) 7, 2, 8, 3 (b) 5, 7, 3 (c) 8, 2, 6 (d) 8, 4 (e

4. **Rearrange the digits of the number 4712 to form the greatest number. find the difference in the place values of 4 in both the numbers.**

   (a) Greatest number 7421

   (b) Required difference 4000 - 400 = 3600

5. Write the smallest and greatest 4-digit numbers using digits 0 and 8. The may be repeated.

ESTIMATION AND ROUNDING

S - 8000
G - 8880

Estimating a number means roughly calculating or juggling the value.

Rounding is one way of estimation. When we round off a number, we f number that tells us about how much or how many.

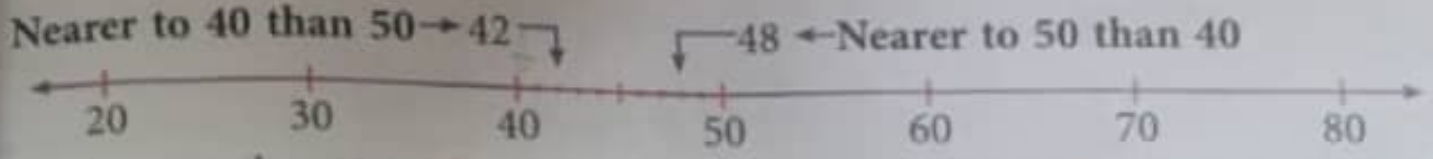
For example, if we buy a pen for ₹ 32, then the estimated cost to the neares rupee, that we can tell our friend is about ₹ 30.

Similarly, instead of saying that there were 97 visitors to an exhibition, we say there were about 100 visitors.

Rounding a 2-digit Number to the Nearest Ten

We use a number line to round off a number to the nearest ten.

For example, if we consider rounding the numbers 42 and 48 to the nearest we first check their positions on the number line.

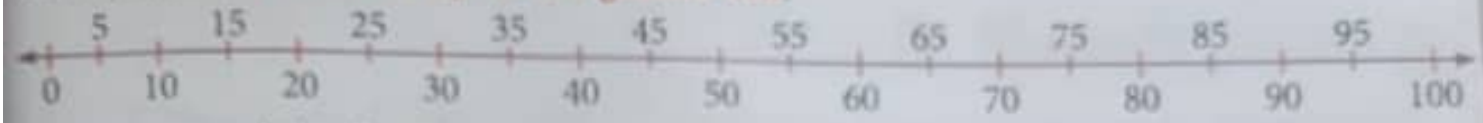


t can be seen that 42 is **closer to** 40 than 50. So, 42 **rounds down to the lower en**, that is, 40.

Similarly, 48 is **closer to** 50 than 40. So, 48 **rounds up to the greater ten**, that s, 50.

Note:

The numbers like 5, 15, 25, ..., 85 and 95 that lie exactly **half-way** between consecutive tens are always **rounded up to the greater ten.**



So, 15 is rounded off to 20, 25 to 30, 35 to 40, and so on.

The rule for rounding to the nearest ten is as follows:

Look at the digit in the ones place. If it is 1, 2, 3 or 4, then round off the number to the lower ten. If the digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, then round off the number to the greater ten.

Example 9: **Round off 29 and 54 to the nearest ten.**

Solution: 29 ← ones digit is 9, hence 29 is rounded up to 30.

54 ← ones digit is 4, hence 54 is rounded down to 50.

Similarly, we can round off 3-digit numbers to the nearest ten as follows:

(a) 273 lies between 270 and 280. Its ones digit is 3. So, 273 is rounded down to 270.

(b) 169 lies between 160 and 170. Its ones digit is 9. So, 169 is rounded up to 170.

Class Work

Circle the correct ten and fill in the blanks.

1. 17 is closer to 10 or (20). Therefore, 17 is rounded up to 20
2. 63 is closer to (60) or 70. Therefore, (63) is rounded down to 60
3. 55 lies exactly half-way between 50 and (60). Therefore, 55 is rounded up to 60

Exercise 11

Round off each of the following numbers to the nearest ten.

1. 39	2. 46	3. 75	4. 81
5. 97	6. 23	7. 68	8. 14
9. 92	10. 85	11. 112	12. 206
13. 378	14. 432	15. 803	16. 292
17. 596	18. 622	19. 751	20. 958

Mental Maths 21st CS

1. What is the standard form of 6 thousands 70 tens 5 ones? _____
2. In which of the following numbers, the digit 2 has the smallest place value?
   3257, 4429, 2000, 7992
3. What is the difference in the place values of the two 9s in the number 8991? _____
4. What is the predecessor of 5000 + 99? _____
5. 100 more than 999 is greater than 1999. True or False? _____
6. What will be the missing terms in the following sequence of numbers?
   2243, 2343, _____, _____, 2643

Chapter Test

MCQs

Tick (✓) the correct answer (Q. 1 to Q. 9).

1. The number name of 7609 is
   (a) seven thousand six hundred ninety (b) seven thousand sixty-nine
   (c) seven thousand six hundred nine (d) seven thousand six hundred nine
2. The digit 9 in 9018 is in the _____ place.
   (a) ones (b) hundreds (c) tens (d) thousands
3. 2405 is the same as
   (a) 200 + 40 + 5 (b) 2000 + 400 + 50
   (c) 2000 + 400 + 5 (d) 2000 + 40 + 5

4. How many hundreds are there in 6000?
   (a) 6 (b) 60 (c) 600 (d) None of these

5. In which of the following numbers does the digit 1 have the greatest place value?
   (a) 7318 (b) 3109 (c) 1008 (d) 4691

6. Which of the following is the smallest number?
   (a) 6481 (b) 6148 (c) 6844 (d) 6184

7. Which of the following sets of numbers is arranged in descending order?
   (a) 7456, 7564, 7645, 7465 (b) 7645, 7465, 7456, 7564
   (c) 7564, 7645, 7465, 7456 (d) 7645, 7564, 7465, 7456

8. The smallest 4-digit number that can be formed using the digits 3, 8, 2 and 0 without repetition is
   (a) 2380 (b) 2038 (c) 2083 (d) 2830

9. Priya made a 4-digit number using the digits 4, 1, 5 and 7. Her number has the smallest digit at the hundreds place.
   (a) 4571 (b) 4715 (c) 4517 (d) 4175

10. **Match the following.**

(a) Smallest number of four digits

(b) Face value of 9 in 2198

(c) Place value of 9 in 6923

(d) Predecessor of 1010

A.

B.

C.

D.

Using the three basic symbols I, V and X, Roman numerals for numbers up to 39 can be written with the help of the following rules:

1. The same symbol cannot be repeated more than 3 times together.

   For example, II = 1 + 1 = 2 and XXX = 10 + 10 + 10 = 30.

2. A smaller numeral placed to the right of the greater numeral is added to the greater numeral.

   For example, VI = V + I = 5 + 1 = 6 and XV = X + V = 10 + 5 = 15.

3. Each I that comes before V and X is subtracted 1 from the value of V or X.

   For example, IV = 5 – 1 = 4 and IX = 10 – 1 = 9.

Write the Roman numerals for the numbers 1 to 39.

Numbers	Roman Numerals
1	I
2	II
3	III
4	IV
5	V
6	VI
7	VII
8	VIII
9	IX
10	X
11	XI
12	XII
13	XIII
14	XIV

Numbers	Roman Numerals
15	XV
16	XVI
17	XVII
18	XVIII
19	XIX
20	XX
21	XXI
22	XXII
23	XXIII
24	XXIV
25	XXV
26	XXVI
27	XXVII

Numbers	Roman Numerals
28	XXVIII
29	XXIX
30	XXX
31	XXXI
32	XXXII
33	XXXIII
34	XXXIV
35	XXXV
36	XXXVI
37	XXXVII
38	XXXVIII
39	XXXIX

Remember

Since X cannot be repeated more than 3 times, we cannot write 40 as XXXX. We represent it as XL = 50 – 10 = 40.

3. **Write the following numbers in standard form.**

(a) 3000 + 800 + 50 + 2 = 3852

(b) 4000 + 900 + 60 + 3 = 4963

(c) 9000 + 900 + 9 = 9909

(d) 7000 + 70 + 7 = 7077

(e) 8000 + 9 = 8009

MCQ

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

4. The expanded form of the number 6402 is

(a) 600 + 40 + 2 (b) 6000 + 40 + 2

(c) 6000 + 400 + 2 (d) 600 + 400 + 2

Maths Lab Activity (Teacher to Assist) – EL

Learning Objective: Understanding the expanded form of numbers by activity method.

Materials Required: Place value cards (as shown below), pencil and paper.

Th	H	T	O

Procedure:

Step 1: Each student should have 5 place value cards.

Step 2: The teacher should call out a 4-digit number, say 2493.

Step 3: The student should fill the digits correctly in the place value card as shown.

Th	H	T	O
2	4	9	3

Step 4: The teacher should ask the class the following questions:

- What is the place value of the digit 2? 200
- What is the place value of the digit 4? 40
- What is the place value of the digit 9? 90
- What is the place value of the digit 3? 3

Step 5: Now, the students should write the expanded form of the number by adding all the place values.

2493 = 2000 + 400 + 90 + 3

Repeat the above steps for more numbers.

The teacher can also ask the students the face values of the digits in the given number.

Worksheet

Use the digits 1, 3, 4 and 6 to write the 4-digit numbers as asked below.

1. Smallest number with 1 in the hundreds place. 3146
2. Greatest number with 6 in the thousands place. 6431
3. Smallest number with 3 in the tens place. 1436
4. Greatest number with 6 in the ones place. 4316
5. Smallest number with the same digit at thousands and ones places. 1341
6. Greatest number with three same digits. 6664
7. Smallest number whose digits add up to 14. 1346
8. Smallest number whose hundreds place digit is 6 and the sum of hundreds a ones place digits is 9. 1643

Now, answer the following questions.

(a) Which of these is the greatest number? 6664

(b) Which of these is the smallest number? 1341

(c) Write the number formed in **Q. 5** in word form.
One thousand Three hundred forty one.

(d) Write the number formed in **Q. 6** in expanded form.
6000+600+60+4

(e) Arrange all the above formed numbers in descending order.
6664, 6431, 4316, 3146, 1643, 1436
1346, 1341

Did You Know?

The Gwalior Fort in Madhya Pradesh is known for its architecture. There is a temp known as Chaturbhuj Temple inside the Gwalior Fort, which has the earliest know inscription of the symbol '0'. The concept of zero allowed us to perform the harde of calculations, solve equations, invent the computer, and has impacted our lives.