Reminder of Pre-Class

Let's see how much you remember, about what you studied in the previous class.

1. Complete the following table:

	Number	Number name
(a)	458	
(b)		Three hundred ninety-six
(c)	763	
(d)	592	
(e)		Six hundred twenty-five
(f)		Nine hundred seven

2. Put >, < or = sign appropriately:

(a) 286 ☐ 315 (b) 817 ☐ 986 (c) 311 ☐ 309 (d) 281 ☐ 268

3. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:

(a) 281, 292, 127, 729, 297 _____

(b) 438, 848, 343, 834, 650 _____

4. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:

(a) 525, 252, 552, 255, 340 _____

(b) 848, 343, 438, 834, 635 _____

5. Write these numbers in the expanded form:

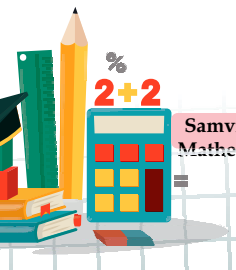
(a) 304 = _____ (b) 521 = _____

(c) 675 = _____ (d) 786 = _____

6. Find the place value of the coloured digit:

(a) 2**3**6 ☐ (b) 4**0**2 ☐ (c) 5**9**0 ☐

(d) 5**6**1 ☐ (e) 7**3**0 ☐ (f) 7**5**1 ☐



7. **Write the largest 3-digit numbers formed by using:**

(a) 7, 3, 5 ☐ (b) 6, 0, 3 ☐ (c) 9, 8, 0 ☐

(d) 2, 1, 6 ☐ (e) 4, 9, 6 ☐ (f) 7, 3, 8 ☐

8. **Add the following:**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 0\ 9 \\ +\ 1\ 9\ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 4\ 2\ 3 \\ +\ 2\ 7\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 5\ 7\ 7 \\ +\ 2\ 5\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ 3\ 2 \\ +\ 1\ 2\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

9. **Subtract the following:**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\ 7\ 4 \\ -\ 3\ 2\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 7\ 4\ 3 \\ -\ 5\ 3\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 8\ 9 \\ -\ 2\ 7\ 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 6\ 5\ 7 \\ -\ 3\ 4\ 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10. **Multiply the following:**

(a)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 2 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(b)
$$\begin{array}{r} 3\ 3 \\ \times\ 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(c)
$$\begin{array}{r} 2\ 0 \\ \times\ 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(d)
$$\begin{array}{r} 8\ 9 \\ \times\ 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

11. **Divide the following:**

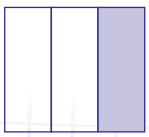
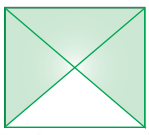
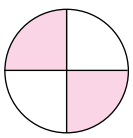
(a) $45 \div 9 =$ ☐ (b) $36 \div 6 =$ ☐ (c) $669 \div 3 =$ ☐

12. How many days are there in a week?

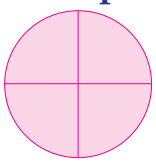
13. Write the name of the months having 30 days.

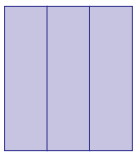
14. Write the name of the months having 31 days.

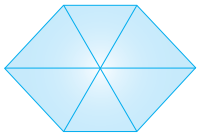
15. **What fraction is shaded in the following figures:**

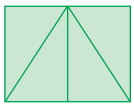
(a)  ☐ (b)  ☐ (c)  ☐

16. **Colour the parts to show the given fraction:**

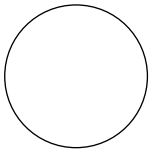
(a)  $\frac{3}{4}$

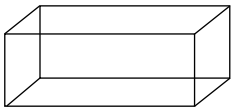
(b)  $\frac{2}{3}$

(c)  $\frac{5}{6}$

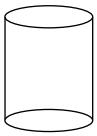
(d)  $\frac{1}{4}$

17. **Colour and name the shapes:**

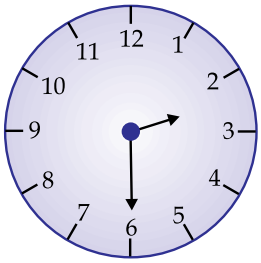
(a) 

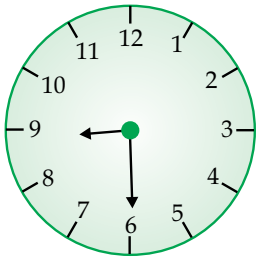
(b) 

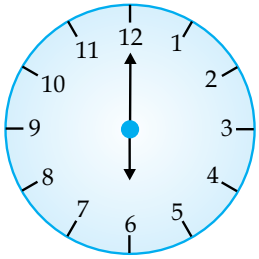
(c) 

(d) 

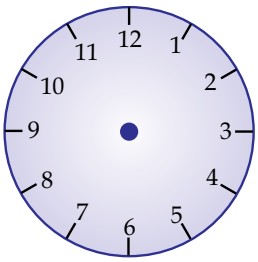
18. **Write the time shown by these clocks:**

(a) 

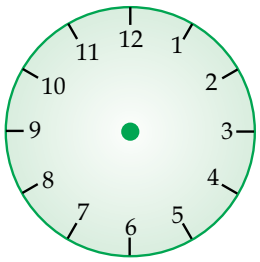
(b) 

(c) 

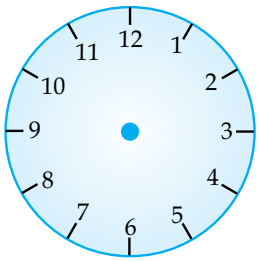
19. **Draw the hands of the clock to show the given time:**

(a) 

Half past 9

(b) 

3 : 30

(c) 

Half past 11

20. **Arrange in columns and add :**

(a) 440 m 22 cm and 322 m 44 cm

(b) 141 L 273 mL and 345 L 130 mL

21. **Arrange in columns and subtract:**

(a) 154 m from 350 m

(b) 452 kg from 952 kg

(c) ₹ 857 from ₹ 861

(d) ₹ 265 from ₹ 300

22. There are 984 fruits in a basket. If 345 fruits are rotten, how many fruits are good to eat?

23. Anjali uses 125 beads to make a necklace. How many beads will she use to make 7 such necklaces?

24. Rajat packs 8 balls in one box. How many boxes will be needed to pack 168 balls?

2

CHAPTER

Numbers up to Ten Thousand

Reminder

Numbers play an important role in our life. We use numbers to represent various things in our daily life.

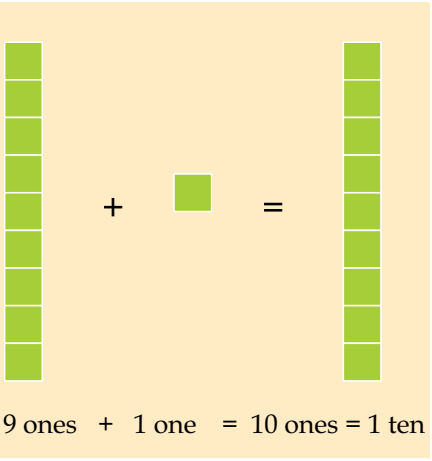
In class II, we have learnt how to read and write numbers up to 1000.

We know that,

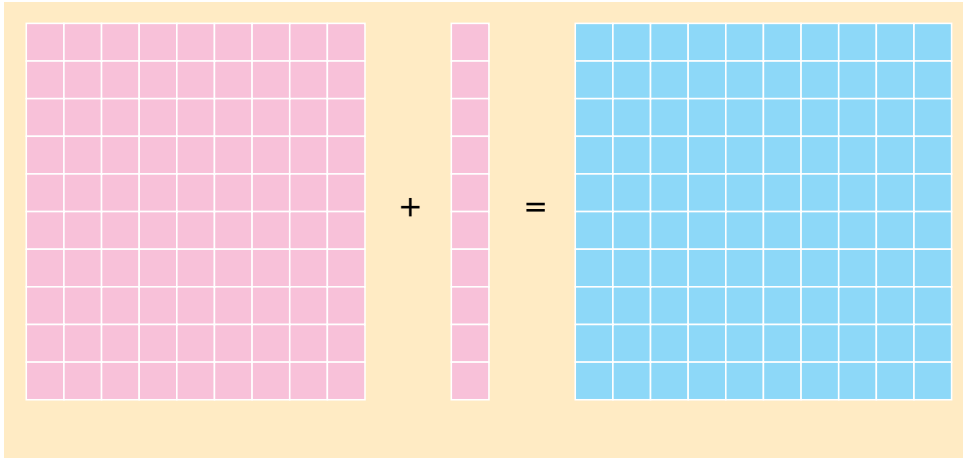
Largest 1-digit number +1 = 9 + 1 = 10, smallest 2-digit number

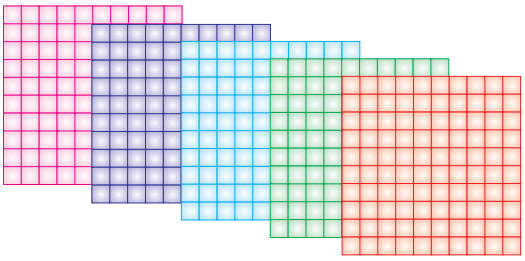
Largest 2-digit number +1 = 99 + 1 = 100, smallest 3-digit number

Largest 3-digit number +1 = 999 + 1 = 1000, smallest 4-digit number

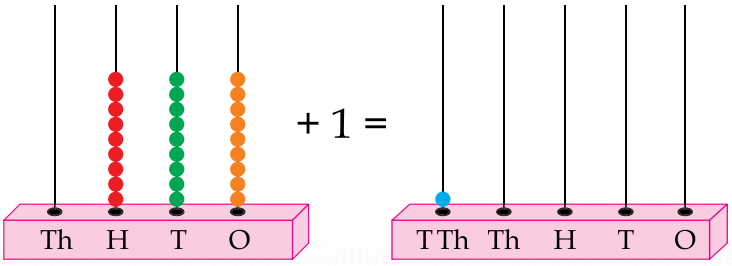


9 ones + 1 one = 10 ones = 1 ten





1000 is read as one thousand. On the abacus one thousand is represented as shown in the diagram. 1000 is the smallest 4-digit number.



Numbers beyond 1000

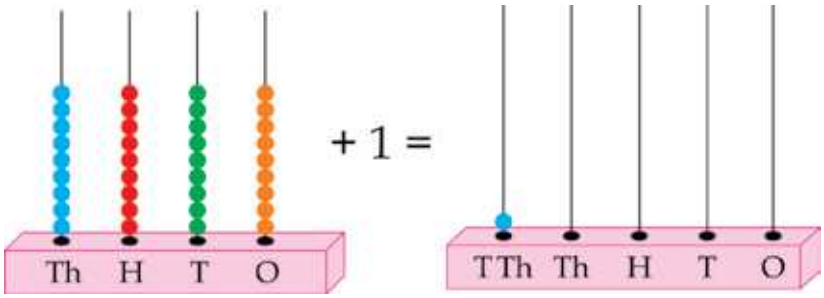
In class III, we shall begin our number journey from 1000 + 1, *i.e.*, 1001.
We can form numbers with different digits. We can obtain each number after 1000 by adding 1 to that number.

Examples:

1000	+	1	=	1001	(One thousand one)
1001	+	1	=	1002	(One thousand two)
1002	+	1	=	1003	(One thousand three)
1009	+	1	=	1010	(One thousand ten)
1010	+	1	=	1011	(One thousand eleven)
1098	+	1	=	1099	(One thousand ninety-nine)
1099	+	1	=	1100	(One thousand one hundred)
1100	+	1	=	1101	(One thousand one hundred one)
1198	+	1	=	1199	(One thousand one hundred ninety-nine)
1199	+	1	=	1200	(One thousand two hundred)
1999	+	1	=	2000	(Two thousand)
2999	+	1	=	3000	(Three thousand)
9998	+	1	=	9999	(Nine thousand nine hundred ninety-nine)

9999 is the greatest four-digit number.
9999 + 1 =10,000 (Ten thousand)
10,000 is the smallest 5-digit number.

On the abacus ten-thousand is represented as shown in the diagram:



Test Prep 2.1

1. Write the numerals for:

(a) Three thousand four hundred thirteen
(b) Four thousand seven hundred three
(c) Nine thousand two hundred five
(d) Eight thousand nine hundred twenty-five
(e) Seven thousand three hundred four

2. Write the number names for:

(a) 2136 _____

(b) 7185 _____

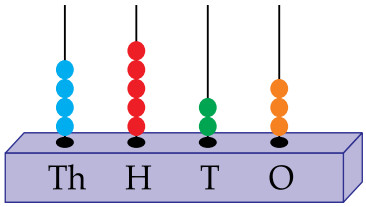
(c) 4632 _____

(d) 5190 _____

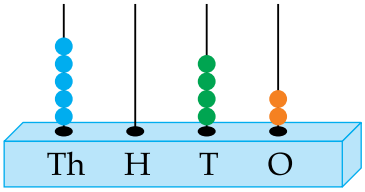
(e) 9833 _____

3. Read the abacus and write the numerals and the number names:

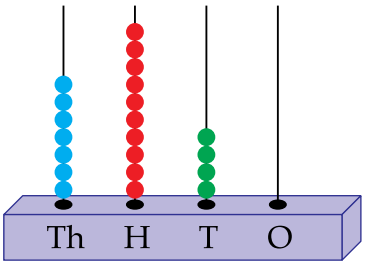
(a)



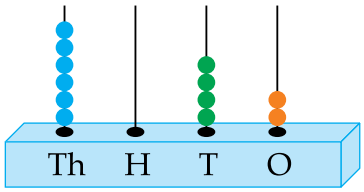
(b)



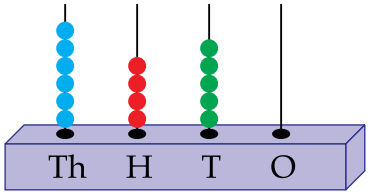
(c)



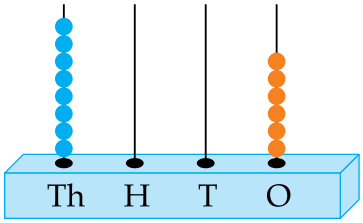
(d)



(e)

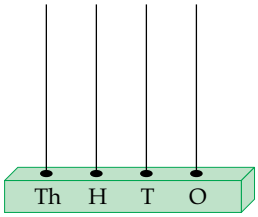


(f)



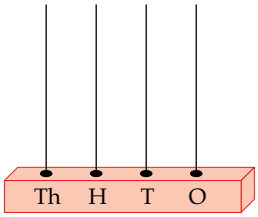
4. Represent the given numerals on the abacus :

(a)



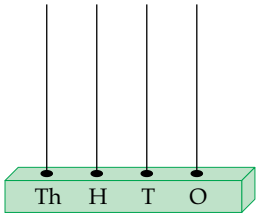
8124

(b)



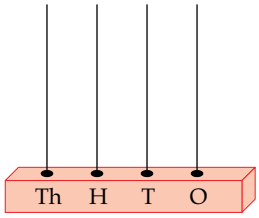
5609

(c)



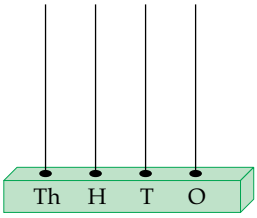
8442

(d)



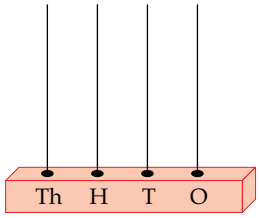
9780

(e)



4073

(f)



8005

Place Value and Face Value

- The place value of a digit in a number depends on the place where it occurs in a number.
- The face value of a digit in a number is the value of the digit itself at whatever place it may be .

Example: Consider the number 9658.

Arrange the digits in the place value chart as shown below:

Th	H	T	O
9	6	5	8

8 ones

Place value of 8 = 8 × 1 = 8

Face value of 8 = 8

5 tens

Place value of 5 = 5 × 10 = 50

Face value of 5 = 5

6 hundreds

Place value of 6 = 6 × 100 = 600

Face value of 6 = 6

9 thousands

Place value of 9 = 9 × 1000 = 9000

Face value of 9 = 9

Pick Up

1. As you move to the left in a number, the place value keeps increasing by ten times.
2. The place value of 0 is always 0, whatever place it may be.

Expanded Form and Short Form

- The expanded form of a number is the sum of its various place values.
- The standard form of a number is obtained when we combine the face values of all the digits.

Example : Consider the number 4837.

Place Value Chart			
Th	H	T	O
4	8	3	7

Standard Form		Expanded form
4837	=	4000 + 800 + 30 + 7
	=	4 thousands + 8 hundreds + 3 tens + 7 ones

Example: Write the following numbers in the expanded form:

(a) 4320 (b) 9703 (c) 7086

Solution: (a) 4320 = 4000 + 300 + 20

= 4 thousands + 3 hundreds + 2 tens

(b) 9703 = 9000 + 700 + 3

= 9 thousands + 7 hundreds + 3 ones

(c) 7086 = 7000 + 80 + 6

= 7 thousands + 8 tens + 6 ones

Test Prep 2.2

1. Write the place value of the coloured digits:

(a) 1432 ____ (b) 8923 ____ (c) 3894 ____ (d) 3265 ____

(e) 2570 ____ (f) 8049 ____ (g) 9061 ____ (h) 7305 ____

2. In the expanded form of these numbers, write the missing digits:

(a) 7206 = ____ thousands + ____ hundreds + ____ tens + ____ ones

(b) 4049 = ____ thousands + ____ hundreds + ____ tens + ____ ones

(c) 8960 = ____ thousands + ____ hundreds + ____ tens + ____ ones

(d) 9853 = ____ thousands + ____ hundreds + ____ tens + ____ ones

3. Write each of the following in the expanded form:

(a) 1576 = ____ + ____ + ____ + ____

(b) 3205 = ____ + ____ + ____ + ____

(c) 6027 = ____ + ____ + ____ + ____

(d) 7243 = ____ + ____ + ____ + ____

4. Write each of the following in the short form:

(a) 4000 + 50 + 6 = ____ (b) 2000 + 200 + 2 = ____

(c) 5000 + 200 + 40 + 7 = ____ (d) 6000 + 8 = ____

5. **Write the numbers with the following ones, tens, hundreds and thousands. One has been done for you:**

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7 thousands 2 hundreds 0 tens 8 ones	8 tens 3 ones 2 thousands 5 hundreds	3 thousands 4 ones 5 tens 9 hundreds	6 hundreds 9 tens 0 ones 4 thousands
(7208)			

Comparing Numbers

To compare 4-digit numbers, follow the given rules:

Different number of digits

If two numbers to be compared have different number of digits, then the number with more digits is greater.

Example 1: Which one is greater: 1023 or 595?

Solution: 1023 has 4 digits while 595 has 3 digits. So 1023 is greater.

Circle the greater number in each of these:

278 1980	645 1001	2983 999

Same number of digits

If two numbers have the same number of digits, follow these steps:

Step 1 : First compare the digits at the leftmost place.

Step 2 : If they are equal, compare the second digits from the left.

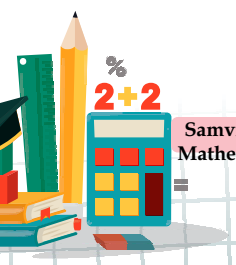
Step 3 : If the second digits from the left are also equal, compare the third digits from the left.

Step 4 : Continue until you find unequal digits at the corresponding places. Now, the number with greater such digit is the greater of the both.

Example 2: Compare the following numbers:

(a) 7123 and 6988 (b) 4738 and 4299

(c) 5609 and 5612 (d) 8956 and 8954



Solution :

(a)

Th	H	T	O
7	1	2	3
6	9	8	8

Since 7 > 6

So, 7123 is greater than 6988.

i.e., 7123 > 6988

Or 6988 is smaller than 7123.

i.e., 6988 < 7123

(b)

Th	H	T	O
4	7	3	8
4	2	9	9

Same — Since 7 > 2

So, 4738 is greater than 4299.

i.e., 4738 > 4298

Or 4299 is smaller than 4738.

i.e., 4299 < 4738

(c)

Th	H	T	O
5	6	0	9
5	6	1	2

Same — Since 0 < 1

So, 5609 is smaller than 5612.

i.e., 5609 < 5612

Or 5612 is greater than 5609.

i.e., 5612 > 5609

(d)

Th	H	T	O
8	9	5	6
8	9	5	4

Same — Since 6 > 4

So, 8956 is greater than 8954.

i.e., 8956 > 8954

Or 8954 is smaller than 8956.

i.e., 8954 < 8956

Put the correct sign >, < or = in the box:

1. 8800 ☐ 7788
2. 2578 ☐ 2579
3. 5728 ☐ 5287
4. 8008 ☐ 8018
5. 9617 ☐ 1694
6. 7270 ☐ 2675

Example 3: There are 5325 men and 5345 women in a village. Were there more men than women?

Solution: Here, 5325 < 5345, because 2 < 4. Thus, the number of men in the village is not more than the number of women.

Ordering of Numbers

Once we compare numbers using the above given rules, the numbers can be ordered from the smallest to the greatest or from the greatest to the smallest.

Ascending Order: Arranging the numbers from the smallest to the greatest is called the ascending order of numbers.

Descending Order: Arranging the numbers from the greatest to the smallest is called the descending order of numbers.

Example 4: Arrange the following numbers in ascending and descending order:

6354, 635, 3642, 5637, 7906

Th	H	T	O
6	3	5	4
	6	3	5
3	6	4	2
5	6	3	7
7	9	0	6

Solution: Let us arrange the given numbers in the place value chart. Here we have one 3-digit number and four 4-digit numbers.

The 3-digit number 635 is the smallest. Among the 4-digit numbers, 3642 is the smallest. The other numbers greater than 3642 are 5637, 6354 and 7906.

Thus, the given numbers in ascending order are:

635 < 3642 < 5637 < 6354 < 7906

And the given numbers in descending order are:

7906 > 6354 > 5637 > 3642 > 635

Test Prep 2.3

1. Compare the numbers and write the correct symbol >, < or =:

(a) 203 ☐ 2302 (b) 1603 ☐ 360 (c) 2999 ☐ 4001

(d) 4032 ☐ 4032 (e) 7943 ☐ 7943 (f) 5411 ☐ 4812

2. Find the smallest numbers:

(a) 7570, 7057, 5770, 7075 (b) 1030, 1300, 1003, 3001

(c) 2563, 3625, 3526, 3265 (d) 5257, 8257, 3577, 9275

3. Find the largest number:

(a) 3546, 5364, 4653, 6345 (b) 1699, 9619, 6991, 9691

(c) 2651, 2561, 6215, 6521 (d) 5420, 5599, 6401, 5329

4. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:

(a) 1625, 5261, 2651, 1516 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(b) 3062, 3602, 206, 402 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(c) 4256, 463, 596, 3052 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(d) 7483, 7638, 8783, 6738 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

5. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:

(a) 199, 1990, 1090, 1009 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(b) 1375, 3457, 574, 1573 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(c) 4032, 4320, 432, 324 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

(d) 6480, 6980, 7990, 7980 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

6. The salary of Mr. Singh is ₹ 7985 and the salary of Mr. Sharma is ₹ 9025. Who gets more salary?

7. Manav and Rohan are saving money in their piggy banks. There are ₹ 2680 in Manav's piggy bank and ₹ 3095 in Rohan's piggy bank. Who has saved more money?

Successor and Predecessor

Successor of a number is the number that comes just after the number. A successor is derived by adding '1' to the given number.

Example : (a) Successor of 9659 is 9659 + 1 = 9660.

(b) Successor of 3875 is 3875 + 1 = 3876.

Number + 1 = Successor

Predecessor of a number is the number that comes just before th at number. A predecessor is derived by subtracting '1' from the given number.

Example : (a) Predecessor of 9659 is 9659 – 1 = 9658

(b) Predecessor of 8332 is 8332 – 1 = 8331

Number – 1 = Predecessor

Formation of Numbers with the Given Digits

Let us learn how to form numbers with the given digits.

Formation of Largest Number

To form the largest number from the given digits, we just need to arrange the digits in descending order.

Example 1: Form the largest number from the digit 8, 3, 7 and 2.

Solution: Arrange the digits in place value chart. The largest 4-digit number = 8732

TH	H	T	O
8	7	3	2

Formation of Smallest Number

To form the smallest number from the given digits, we just need to arrange the digit in ascending order.

Example 2: Form the smallest number from the digits 4, 9, 7 and 6.

Solution: Arrange the digits in place value chart.

The smallest 4-digit number = 4679

TH	H	T	O
4	6	7	9

When one of the given digits is zero, we put 0 at the second place from the left. We then fill the remaining places from left to right by the remaining digits in an ascending order.

Example 3: Form the smallest 4-digit number using the digits 8, 0, 3 and 6.

TH	H	T	O
3	0	6	8

Solution: Arranging the digits in place value chart.

The smallest 4-digit number = 3068

If repetition is allowed

If any one out of the given digits is allowed to repeat, then to form the greatest number, we repeat the greatest digit.

And to form the smallest smaller, we repeat the smallest number.

Example 4: Form the greatest and the smallest 4-digit number using the digit 5, 2 and 6.

Solution: Here greatest digit is 6. So, the greatest 4-digit number = 6652

Here, smallest digit is 2. So, the smallest 4-digit number = 2256

Test Prep 2.4

1. Write the predecessor and the successor of the following numbers:

	Predecessor	Number
(a)	_____	2963
(b)	_____	5482
(c)	_____	6071
(d)	_____	2290

	Successor	Number
(e)	_____	3281
(f)	_____	4563
(g)	_____	6785
(h)	_____	9888

2. Make the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers, using each of the given digit only once:

	Digits	Greatest 4-digit number	Smallest 4-digit number
(a)	1, 9, 3, 5	_____	_____
(b)	6, 0, 7, 2	_____	_____
(c)	9, 5, 4, 8	_____	_____
(d)	6, 3, 7, 1	_____	_____

3. **Form the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers, using any digit twice:**

	Digits	Greatest 4-digit number	Smallest 4-digit numbers
(a)	8, 3, 5	_____	_____
(b)	7, 0, 2	_____	_____
(c)	0, 8, 4	_____	_____
(d)	9, 6, 7	_____	_____

Pick Up In care of 0, use it twice to form smallest 4-digit number.

Even and Odd Numbers

All numbers that can be put into pairs are even numbers.

Here are 6 apples which have been kept in pairs. So, 6 is an even number.
The numbers 2, 4, 6 and 8 make perfect pairs, hence are called even number.

All the numbers that have 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8 in the ones place are even numbers.

The numbers that cannot be put into pairs are called odd numbers.

Here are 7 apples out of them 6 have been kept in pairs, and 1 apple is left. It means 7 cannot be put into pairs. So, 7 is an odd number.
The numbers 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 do not make perfect pairs and so are called odd numbers.

All the numbers that have 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the ones place are odd numbers.

Rounding Off Numbers to the Nearest Tens

Rounding off is used to make a number easier to work with. This helps us give an approximate value.

For example: Prachi's mother gave a bag of marbles to Prachi and asked her how many marbles did she think there are in the bag. Prachi looked into the bag and said, "I think there are about 40 marbles".
When she counts them, there were 43 marbles.
Her mother said, "That's excellent, Prachi, you know how to round off."
The basic rule for rounding off numbers to the nearest tens is to observe the digit at the ones place.

- If the digit at the ones place is 5 or more, we round off to the upper number.
- If the digit at the ones place is less than 5, we round off to the lower number.

Example: Round off the following numbers to the nearest tens:

(a)	13	(b)	74	(c)	181	(d)	3685
(e)	1492	(f)	69	(g)	4888	(h)	3047

Solution:

(a)	$13 \rightarrow 10$	(b)	$74 \rightarrow 70$	(c)	$181 \rightarrow 180$	(d)	$3685 \rightarrow 3690$
(e)	$1492 \rightarrow 1490$	(f)	$69 \rightarrow 70$	(g)	$4888 \rightarrow 4890$	(h)	$3047 \rightarrow 3050$

Test Prep 2.5

1. Write even or odd:

(a)	24	_____	(b)	457	_____	(c)	2785	_____
(d)	39	_____	(e)	420	_____	(f)	153	_____
(g)	381	_____	(h)	4562	_____	(i)	266	_____

2. Write any ten even numbers between 1000 and 1500.

3. Write any ten odd numbers between 2050 and 3000.

4. Round off the following numbers to the nearest tens:

(a)	72	_____	(b)	87	_____	(c)	91	_____
(d)	145	_____	(e)	196	_____	(f)	283	_____
(g)	2758	_____	(h)	4039	_____	(i)	5314	_____

Skip Counting

In skip counting, we write the numbers with a fixed gap between two successive numbers.

Skip Counting in 10s

Just keep the ones column same but watch out for the tens and hundreds column.

Example: 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320

Skip Counting in 100s

Just keep the ones and tens same but watch out for the hundreds and thousands column.

Example: 4320, 4420, 4520, 4620

Skip Counting in 1000s

Keep all the columns same as only the thousands column will change.

Example: 2982, 3982, 4982, 5982

Example 1: Counting by threes, write five numbers from 6082 onwards.

Solution: Starting from 6082, we go on adding 3.

∴ The required numbers are: 6082, 6085, 6088, 6091, 6094

Example 2: Counting by fives, write five numbers from 2679 onwards.

Solution: Starting from 2679, we go on adding 5.

∴ The required number are: 2679, 2684, 2689, 2694, 2699

Example 3: Counting by twenties, write five numbers from 6241 onwards.

Solution: Starting from 6241, we go on adding 20.

∴ The required numbers are: 6241, 6261, 6281, 6301, 6321

Test Prep 2.6

1. Complete the following skip counting in 10s:

(a) 2590, _____ , _____ , _____ , 2630, _____

(b) 3800, _____ , 3820, _____ , _____ , 3850

2. Complete the following skip counting in 100s:

(a) 2735, _____ , 2935, _____ , 3135, _____

(b) 1234, 1334, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

3. Complete the following skip counting in 1000s:

(a) 3205, _____ , _____ , 6205, _____ , _____

(b) 4321, _____ , _____ , _____ , 8321, _____

(c) 1299, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____ , 6299

(d) 2673, 3673, _____ , _____ , _____ , _____

4. Counting by twos, write the numbers from:

(a) 3294 to 3304 (b) 8587 to 8601

5. **Counting by tens, write the numbers from:**

(a) 9880 to 9940 (b) 6887 to 6937

6. **Counting by hundreds, write the numbers from:**

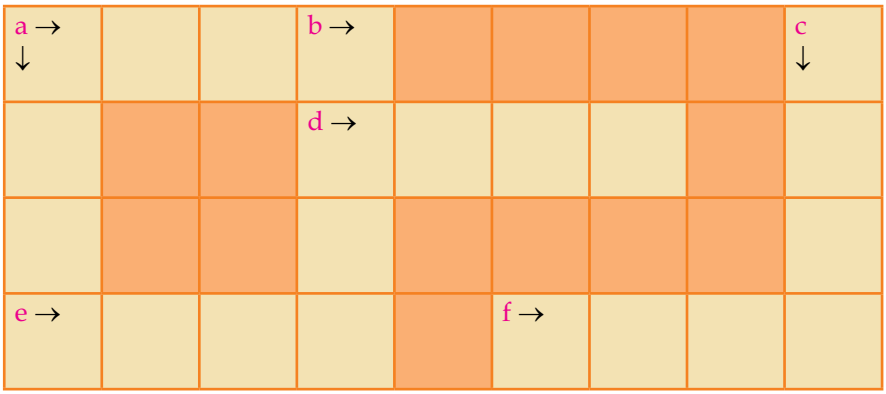
(a) 3790 to 4490 (b) 4999 to 5499

7. **Counting by thousands, write:**

(a) Five numbers from 3578 onwards

(b) Six numbers from 4609 onwards

Solve the cross number puzzle.



Across →	
(a)	Predecessor of 4767
(d)	Successor of 5431
(e)	Which is smaller: 4291 or 4923?
(f)	Successor of 9025

Down ↓	
(a)	Successor of 4523
(b)	Predecessor of 6592
(c)	Which is greater: 3526 or 3254?

Maths Skills

1. **Write the place value of the circled digit:**

(a) 4(7)28 _____ (b) 954(3) _____ (c) (7)645 _____

2. **Write the number name for the following numbers:**

(a) 2036 (b) 5316 (c) 2792 (d) 8739

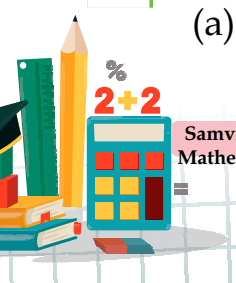
3. **Write the following numbers in figures:**

(a) Six thousand two hundred nine (b) Seven thousand ninety-one

(c) Two thousand four (d) Eight thousand two hundred two

4. **Write the following numbers in expanded form:**

(a) 2472 (b) 3362 (c) 7052



5. **Write the following in standard or short form:**

(a) 1000 + 80 (b) 9000 + 800 + 6 (c) 7000 + 600 + 40 + 2

6. **Fill in the boxes with appropriate sign >, < or =:**

(a) 193 ☐ 931 (b) 2889 ☐ 2898

(c) 8018 ☐ 8000 + 10 + 8 (d) 300 ☐ Three hundred ninety

(e) 8206 ☐ Eight thousand twenty six (f) 3756 ☐ 4000 + 10

7. **Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:**

(a) 2197, 2984, 2913, 2864 (b) 5497, 4318, 6412, 7999

8. **Arrange the following numbers in descending order:**

(a) 2766, 301, 6890, 525 (b) 5678, 3435, 6789, 5457

9. **Write the predecessors of the following numbers:**

(a) ☐ 4692 (b) ☐ 9634 (c) ☐ 5505 (d) ☐ 8927

10. **Write the successors of the following numbers:**

(a) 3894 ☐ (b) 4654 ☐ (c) 6999 ☐ (d) 7899 ☐

11. Write the greatest and smallest four digit number formed by the digits 9, 0, 1, 7.

12. What number do we get by adding 1 to 999? Is this number the successor of 999? Is it the smallest number of four digits?

13. **Write whether these numbers are even or odd:**

(a) 4352 _____ (b) 5361 _____ (c) 6239 _____ (d) 7236 _____

Hots

1. A town has 3195 males and 3980 females. Who are less in number, males or females?
2. Find the number. Its ones digit is 3 and the tens digit is 3 more than ones digit. Its hundreds digit is 3 less than ones digit and the thousands digit is 3 more than the tens digit.

Maths Olympiad

Tick (✓) the correct answer.

1. 6000 + 80 + 2 = ?

(a) 682 ☐ (b) 6082 ☐ (c) 6802 ☐ (d) 6820 ☐

2. The place value of 1 in 6319 is:

(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 10 (d) 100

3. Sum of the odd numbers between 5 and 12 is:

(a) 7 (b) 16 (c) 17 (d) 27

4. Which of the following numbers has a digit greater than 1 in the hundreds places?

(a) 3072 (b) 1798 (c) 9165 (d) 5005

5. In which of the following numbers, the place value of the coloured digit is not equal to its face value ?

(a) 4507 (b) 8153 (c) 9462 (d) 6975

6. Pihu made the greater 4-digit number using the digit 5, 9, 8 and 7. Her number has the biggest digit at hundreds place. Which of the following is her number?

(a) 5987 (b) 9875 (c) 8975 (d) 8957

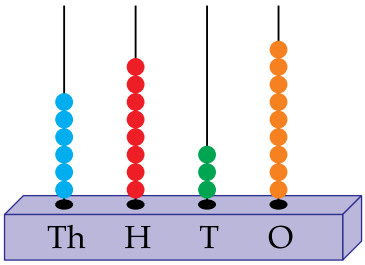
Maths Lab Activity

Objective: To represent a 4 digit number on an abacus experimentally

Material required: A small and thick wooden playboard or a thick cardboard or thermocol sheet having four holes in it, four small sticks of equal length, 36 beads of different colours, sketch pens

Method: Step 1: Put the wooden plyboard on the table.

Step 2: Fix each of the four sticks in the four holes of the plyboard.



Step 3: Using sketch pen, name the sticks as ones (O), tens (T), hundreds (H) and thousand (Th) from right to left as shown alongside.

Step 4: Put 9 beads in ones stick, 3 beads in tens stick, 8 beads in hundreds stick and 6 beads in thousands stick.

Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
6	8	3	9

Thus, the number shown on the abacus is read as six thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (6839).