

Large Numbers and Place Value

Mathematics · Class 4 · Topic-wise Practice Worksheet

TIME 40 minutes	QUESTIONS 15	TOTAL MARKS 21	MAX. SCORE ___ / 21
--------------------	-----------------	-------------------	------------------------

Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Date: _____

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **15 questions** in this worksheet. All questions are compulsory.
- Each question has four options (A), (B), (C) and (D). Exactly **one** option is correct.
- Questions 1–12 carry **1 mark** each. Questions 13–15 (Achievers Section) carry **3 marks** each.
- There is no negative marking. Use of a calculator is **not** allowed.
- Rough work may be done in the space at the side of each page.

Section A — Mathematical Reasoning

Q1–Q8 · 1 mark each

- What is the place value of 6 in 4,62,375?

(A) 6000 (B) 60,000
 (C) 6,00,000 (D) 600
- How is 3,05,470 written in words?

(A) Three lakh five thousand four hundred seventy (B) Thirty thousand five hundred forty-seven
 (C) Three lakh fifty-four hundred seventy (D) Thirty-five thousand four hundred seventy
- Which of these numbers is the **greatest**?

(A) 89,999 (B) 90,001
 (C) 9,999 (D) 89,099
- The successor of 79,999 is _____.

(A) 79,998 (B) 7,99,991
 (C) 89,999 (D) 80,000
- 1 lakh is the same as _____.

(A) 1,00,000 (B) 10,000
 (C) 1000 (D) 10,00,000
- 5,678 rounded off to the nearest thousand is _____.

(A) 5000 (B) 5600
 (C) 5700 (D) 6000
- The Roman numeral XL stands for _____.

(A) 40 (B) 60
 (C) 410 (D) 150
- The expanded form of 60,308 is _____.

(A) 60,000 + 3000 + 8 (B) 60,000 + 300 + 8
 (C) 6000 + 300 + 8 (D) 60,000 + 30 + 8

9. The table shows the number of visitors to four museums last year. Which museum had the **fewest** visitors?

Museum	P	Q	R	S
Visitors	1,24,560	1,42,650	1,24,065	1,42,560

Table 9.1

- (A) P (B) Q
(C) R (D) S
10. A factory made 45,678 bulbs in a year. Rounded off to the nearest ten thousand, that is about _____ bulbs.
(A) 40,000 (B) 45,000
(C) 50,000 (D) 46,000
11. Which number is exactly halfway between 20,000 and 30,000?
(A) 24,000 (B) 50,000
(C) 26,000 (D) 25,000
12. In the number 8,47,215, which digit is in the **thousands** place?
(A) 8 (B) 4
(C) 7 (D) 2

Achievers Section

Q13–Q15 · 3 marks each

13. Using the digits 5, 0, 3, 9 and 1 **once each**, what is the greatest five-digit number that can be formed?
(A) 95,310 (B) 10,359
(C) 95,301 (D) 93,510
14. In the number 7,36,482, what is the **difference** between the place value and the face value of 3?
(A) 3 (B) 29,997
(C) 30,000 (D) 2997
15. A number is 1000 less than the smallest six-digit number. What is that number?
(A) 9,99,000 (B) 1,01,000
(C) 99,000 (D) 90,000

Answer Key

1	B	2	A	3	B	4	D	5	A
6	D	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	C
11	D	12	C	13	A	14	B	15	C

Solutions

1. Answer: (B) 60,000

In the Indian system the places from the right are ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands and lakhs. The digit 6 sits in the **ten thousands** place, so its place value is $6 \times 10,000 = \mathbf{60,000}$.

2. Answer: (A) Three lakh five thousand four hundred seventy

3,05,470 has 3 lakhs, 05 thousands, 4 hundreds, 7 tens and 0 ones, so it reads **three lakh five thousand four hundred seventy**.

3. Answer: (B) 90,001

Count the digits first: 89,999, 90,001 and 89,099 have five digits, while 9,999 has only four. Among the five-digit numbers, compare from the left: 9 is greater than 8, so **90,001** is the greatest.

4. Answer: (D) 80,000

The successor is the next number. Adding 1 to 79,999 makes all four 9s roll over, giving **80,000**.

5. Answer: (A) 1,00,000

One lakh is written as **1,00,000** — a 1 followed by five zeros. Ten lakh makes one million.

6. Answer: (D) 6000

Look at the hundreds digit, which is 6. Since 6 is 5 or more, we round up to the next thousand: **6000**.

7. Answer: (A) 40

When a smaller symbol is written before a larger one, we subtract. Here X (10) comes before L (50), so $XL = 50 - 10 = \mathbf{40}$.

8. Answer: (B) $60,000 + 300 + 8$

60,308 has 6 ten thousands, 0 thousands, 3 hundreds, 0 tens and 8 ones.
So it is **$60,000 + 300 + 8$** .

9. Answer: (C) R

All four begin with 1 lakh. Compare the ten thousands: 2, 4, 2 and 4, which leaves P and R. Their thousands are both 4, so compare the hundreds: 5 for P and 0 for R. So **R**, with 1,24,065, is the fewest.

10. Answer: (C) 50,000

Look at the thousands digit, which is 5. Since it is 5 or more, we round up to the next ten thousand: **50,000** bulbs.

11. Answer: (D) 25,000

The gap between the two numbers is $30,000 - 20,000 = 10,000$.
Half of that gap is 5,000, so the halfway number is $20,000 + 5,000 = \mathbf{25,000}$.

12. Answer: (C) 7

Reading from the right: 5 ones, 1 ten, 2 hundreds, **7 thousands**, 4 ten thousands and 8 lakhs. So the digit is 7.

13. Answer: (A) 95,310

To make the greatest number, arrange the digits from largest to smallest: 9, 5, 3, 1, 0.
This gives **95,310**.

14. Answer: (B) 29,997

The face value of a digit is the digit itself, so the face value of 3 is 3.
The 3 sits in the ten thousands place, so its place value is 30,000.
Difference = $30,000 - 3 = \mathbf{29,997}$.

15. Answer: (C) 99,000

The smallest six-digit number is 1,00,000.
 $1,00,000 - 1,000 = \mathbf{99,000}$.