New Perfect Composite Mathematics

CLASS – V

[In accordance with the latest NCF prepared by the NCERT, New Delhi]

SPECIAL EDITION FOR ARMY SCHOOLS

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This book is one from the series ‘New Perfect Composite Mathematics’ and is based on the syllabus developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi.

The subject matter is produced in such a way that it relates to the environment and focuses on the development and understanding of the students. It also aims to improve their thinking and reasoning skills. All books in this series are activity based and are written in a simple language.

The subject matter has been presented in graded form. The age, the learning ability and the mathematical difficulties faced by the students at all levels have been kept in mind while presenting difficult concepts.

The syllabus includes the four fundamental operations, namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. These operations have been dealt in a step-by-step approach to enable students understand exactly what is to be done. The traditional and stereotype questions have been avoided.

Salient features of this book are:

• The book covers the entire prescribed syllabus.
• Number system up to 7 digits has been explained. Reading and Writing of Roman Numerals up to 100 has been included.
• International numeration system, up to millions, has been introduced.
• Chapters on 'Percentage' and 'Profit and Loss' have been added as suggested by some fellow teachers from Army Public Schools.
• Formation of mathematical stories or word problems has been taught.
• In geometry, the concept of reflection and rotation of familiar 2-D shapes has been explained in a simple way.
• Making of cubes, cylinders and cones from given nets has been explained.
• A separate chapter explaining Perspective view of 3-D objects while drawing in 2-D has been given.
• Making of border strips and tiling patterns have been explained by taking examples.
• Formulae of area and volume have been verified by Lab Activity methods.
• Lab Activities have been included to make the subject interesting for the students.
• Challenging problems under the heading “Challenge” have been included.
• Four model papers, two term-wise papers and one final examination paper covering the entire syllabus have been given for practice.
• A few high level questions have been given under the head “Put on Your Thinking Cap”.
• The questions in the chapter “Let us Get Ready for Examinations” are given to enable the students to revise the syllabus before the final examination.

The books of the series will surely prove to be useful for the students.

I am thankful to the teachers for adopting our books and encouraging us to bring out the new edition.

I would like to thank Mrs. Sunita Jai Singh and Mrs. Shuchi Goyal for their valuable suggestions which helped me in bringing the series in the present form.

Last but not the least, I am thankful to the publishers who have taken great pains in making the books reader-friendly.

Suggestions for the improvement of the series will be gratefully acknowledged.

AUTHOR
Syllabus

Geometry (16 hrs.)

Shapes and Spatial Understanding

- Gets the feel of perspective while drawing a 3-D object in 2-D.
- Gets the feel of an angle through observation and paper folding.
- Identifies right angles in the environment.
- Classifies angles into right, acute and obtuse angles.
- Represents right angle, acute angle and obtuse angle by drawing and tracing.
- Explores intuitively rotations and reflections of familiar 2-D shapes.
- Explores intuitively symmetry in familiar 3-D shapes.
- Makes the shapes of cubes, cylinders and cones using nets especially designed for this purpose.

Numbers (40 hrs.)

Numbers and Operations

- Finds place value in numbers beyond 1000.
- Appreciates the role of place value in addition, subtraction and multiplication algorithms.
- Uses informal and standard division algorithms.
- Explains the meaning of factors and multiples.

Mental Arithmetic

- Estimates sums, differences, products and quotients and verifies using approximation.

Fractional Numbers

- Finds the fractional part of a collection.
- Compares fractions.
- Identifies equivalent fractions.
- Estimates the degree of closeness of a fraction to known fractions ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ etc.)
- Uses decimal fractions in the context of units of length and money.
- Expresses a given fraction in decimal notation and vice versa.

Money (5 hrs.)

- Applies the four operations in solving problems involving money.

Measurement (26 hrs.)

Length

- Determines area and perimeter of simple geometrical figures.
- Applies the four operations in solving problems involving length, weight and volume.
- Relates commonly used larger and smaller units of length, weight and volume and converts one to the other.
- Applies simple fractions to quantities.
- Converts fractional larger unit into complete smaller units.
• Appreciates volume of a solid body: intuitively and also by informal measurement.
• Uses addition and subtraction in finding time intervals in simple cases.

**Data Handling**
(6 hrs.)
• Collects two-dimensional quantitative data.
• Represents the data in the form of a table.
• Draws a bar graph or a pictograph to present a data.

**Patterns**
(6 hrs.)
• Identifies patterns in square numbers, triangular numbers.
• Relates sequences of odd numbers between consecutive square numbers.
• Makes border strip and tiling patterns.
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EXERCISES

1. Write in figures:
   (a) Twelve thousand five.
   (b) Fifteen thousand nine hundred fifteen.
   (c) Ten thousand twelve.
   (d) Two lakh five thousand five hundred eighty.

2. Write the number names:
   (a) 205600
   (b) 169000
   (c) 500000

3. Write in Hindu-Arabic numerals:
   (a) XXIV
   (b) XXXIX
   (c) XVIII
   (d) XXXVI

4. Write the greatest number of 5-digits using digits 3, 0 and 5.

5. Write the smallest number of 5-digits using digits 7, 2, 0 and 9.

6. Write the smallest number of 6-digits using 3 different digits.

7. Arrange in ascending order:
   35290, 35092, 35029, 53920 and 350000.

8. Ranjana ran 2059 m and Kanchan ran 2507 m. Who ran more and how much?

9. Write, in as many ways as possible, 32 as the sum of two prime numbers.

10. Encircle the prime numbers from the following:
    1 7 2 9 13 21 29 61 79 81 91

11. Write the number which is
    (a) 1 more than 35007 ..........
    (b) 1 less than 80000 ..........

12. Look at the amount of soft drink in each 2 L bottle, given here. How much more soft drink should be added to completely fill each of the bottles?
13. Given here is the price list of vegetables shown at a mother dairy vegetable booth.

Mrs. Khanna bought the following vegetables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Price/kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>₹25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>₹30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td>₹70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>₹40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>₹32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potatoes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg; Onions 3 kg;
Peas 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg; Carrots 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ kg.

She gave a 500-rupee note to the man at the counter. How much balance did she get?

14. Complete the sequences given below:
(a) 18035, 18070, 18105, ……………… , ……………… .
(b) 3800, 4100, 4400, ……………… , ……………… .
(c) 17200, 18300, 19400, ……………… , ……………… .

15. Choose two numbers from each of the following groups which add up to 2900:
(a) 650, 1300, 2250, 1400
(b) 1125, 1865, 1875, 1775

16. On Diwali, Ranjana packed 90 chocolates in a box. She has an order of 875 boxes. How many chocolates does she need to complete the order?

17. A school wants to plant some trees in 53 rows. The gardener bought 5019 saplings from a nursery. How many least number of saplings should he bring more so that each row has same number of trees?

18. Fill in the missing numbers in the factor trees given below:

(a) \[ \begin{array}{c}
120 \\
60 \\
30 \\
10 \\
2 \\
\end{array} \]

(b) \[ \begin{array}{c}
78 \\
2 \\
3 \\
\end{array} \]

19. 10 pens cost ₹154. Find the cost of 1 pen.

20. Fill in the blanks:
(a) \[ \frac{13}{23} + \frac{2}{23} = \ldots . \]
(b) \[ \frac{25}{27} - \frac{12}{27} = \ldots . \]
(c) \[ \frac{2}{5} \text{ of } 1 \text{ kg} = \ldots . \]
21. Poonam bought 12 m 40 cm ribbon and distributed it equally among 4 girls. How much ribbon did each of the girls have?

22. Look at the clock which shows 2:15 p.m. and answer the following questions:
   (a) What time will it be after
      (i) 2 hours 30 minutes
      (ii) 9 hours 45 minutes?
   (b) What time was it before
      (i) 3 hours 30 minutes
      (ii) 1 hour 50 minutes?

23. What are the perimeters of shape A and shape B?
   Shape A = [ ] units
   Shape B = [ ] units

24. Study the patterns and write next three terms:
   (a) 3, 6, 12, 24, ........ , ........ , ........ .
   (b) 2, 5, 8, 11, ........ , ........ , ........ .
   (c) 1, 8, 27, 64, ........ , ........ , ........ .

25. Study the adjoining graph and answer the following questions:
   (a) What does this graph show?
   (b) How many students play badminton?
   (c) What is the most popular game?
   (d) At least how many students were surveyed?

CHALLENGE

Samir bought a box containing ball pens and gel pens. The number of ball pens was six less than gel pens and there were a total of 24 pens. How many gel pens did Samir buy?
Till class IV, we have studied about 5-digit and 6-digit numbers. Now, we will study about 7-digit and 8-digit numbers.

Rohan’s elder brother got a school project to find population of different cities of India in 2001. He searched it on internet and found the list as

- Mumbai: 11978450
- Delhi: 9879172
- Bengaluru: 4301326
- Ahmedabad: 3520085
- Jaipur: 2322575
- Vishakhapatnam: 982904
- Ghaziabad: 968256 and many more.

When Rohan saw the list, he got surprised by seeing so many large numbers. He had studied up to 6-digit numbers. So, Rohan’s brother explained it to him.

The largest 5-digit number is 99999.
When we add 1 to it, we get smallest 6-digit number, i.e., 100000.
The largest 6-digit number is 999999.
When we add 1 to it, we get smallest 7-digit number, i.e., 1000000.
The largest 7-digit number is 9999999.
Similarly, smallest 8-digit number is 10000000.
and largest 8-digit number is 99999999.

We read these numbers like this:

99999 - Ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
100000 - One lakh
999999 - Nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
1000000 - Ten lakh
9999999 - Ninety nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred ninety nine
10000000 - One crore

Have you watched ‘Kaun Banega Crorepati’ programme on TV?
Let us study about them.

PLACE VALUE CHART
Observe the place value chart given below. The chart has been divided into different groups called periods. These are four periods – Ones, Thousands, Lakhs and Crores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crores Period</th>
<th>Lakhs Period</th>
<th>Thousands Period</th>
<th>Units (Ones Period)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ten-Crores</td>
<td>Crores</td>
<td>Ten-Thousands</td>
<td>Hundreds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakhs</td>
<td>Ten-Lakhs</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>Tens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number written above would be read as
3 crore 29 lakh 78 thousand 6 hundred forty five.
So, periods help us to read large numbers.

WRITING LARGE NUMBERS
Let us write the number, “sixty four lakh fifty nine thousand two hundred fifty two”.

**Step 1.** Make a place value chart marking periods up to lakhs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lakhs</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Units (Ones)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>T-Th Th H T O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5 9 2 5 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Step 2.** Starting from extreme left, start writing the number.

So, the number is 6459252.

REPRESENTATION OF NUMBERS ON SPIKE ABACUS
We represented 5-digit numbers on spike abacus. If we add two more spikes on the left of ten-thousand spike, we can represent 7-digit numbers on the abacus. The numbers 560712 and 1312453 are represented on the spike abacus as follows:

![Spike Abacus 1](image1.png)
![Spike Abacus 2](image2.png)
WRITING OF NUMBERS IN FIGURES AND WORDS

(a) By using spike abacus

Example 1. Write the numbers given on each spike abacus in figures and words:

Solution. (a) The number has 2 lakhs, 3 ten-thousands, 1 hundreds, 2 tens and 4 ones. In figures, it is written as ‘230124’ and in words as ‘two lakh thirty thousand one hundred twenty four’.
(b) The number has 2 ten-lakhs, 1 lakh, 2 ten-thousands, 4 thousands and 3 tens. In figures, it is written as ‘2124030’ and in words as ‘twenty one lakh twenty four thousand thirty’.

(b) By using place value table (chart)

Example 2. Write the numbers given in the table in figures and words:

Solution. (a) The number has 5 lakhs, 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 9 tens and 1 ones. In figures, it is written as ‘503291’ and in words as ‘five lakh three thousand two hundred ninety one’.
(b) The number has 2 ten-lakhs, 8 lakhs, 6 ten-thousands, 7 thousands, 5 tens and 4 ones. In figures, it is written as ‘2867054’ and in words as ‘twenty eight lakh sixty seven thousand fifty four’.

READING OF NUMBERS

Before reading a number, we divide it into periods starting from the right. The first period consists of three digits, called the units period. Next period consists of two digits, called the thousands period. Next period also consists of two digits, called the lakhs period. We separate the periods by a comma (,).
While reading, separating the periods by a comma (,) will help us. Let us have some examples:

**Example 3.** Read and write the number names of the following:
(a) 314030  
(b) 823005  
(c) 1370502  
(d) 1000420

**Solution.**
(a) 3,14,030 = Three lakh fourteen thousand thirty.
(b) 8,23,005 = Eight lakh twenty three thousand five.
(c) 13,70,502 = Thirteen lakh seventy thousand five hundred two.
(d) 10,00,420 = Ten lakh four hundred twenty.

**Example 4.** Write the following numbers in figures:
(a) Six lakh three thousand four hundred five.
(b) Forty five lakh four hundred one.

**Solution.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ten-lakhs</th>
<th>Lakhs</th>
<th>Ten-thousands</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Hundreds</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>603405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4500401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 5.** How many numbers have 6 digits?

**Solution.**
Greatest 6-digit number = 999999
Greatest 5-digit number = 99999

∴ 6-digit numbers = 900000

**Exercise 1.1**

1. Read the following numbers from the abacus and write in figures and words.

(a)
(b)
2. Read the following numbers from the table and write in figures and words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ten-lakhs</th>
<th>Lakhs</th>
<th>Ten-thousands</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Hundreds</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Read the following numbers and write their number names:
   (a) 251310  
   (b) 5602130  
   (c) 12308731  
   (d) 1903041

4. Write the following numbers in figures:
   (a) Eight lakh nineteen thousand five hundred sixteen.
   (b) Nine lakh sixteen thousand fifty.
   (c) Two crores sixty two lakh eighty thousand fourteen.
   (d) Eighty lakh seventy thousand five.

5. Build the numbers which have:
   (a) 3 crores, 5 lakhs, 2 tens, 19 thousands, 1 hundreds and 3 ones.
   (b) 41 lakhs, 11 lakhs, 3 hundreds and 5 tens.
   (c) 8 thousands, 2 tens, 9 ones, 7 lakhs and 1 hundreds.

6. There are 3508172 men, 2039051 women and 87329 children in a village. Write these numbers in words.

7. Write in figures the numbers given in the following sentences:
   (a) The population of a country is seventy five lakh seven thousand forty nine.
   (b) The number of school going children in a country is five lakh thirty nine thousand two hundred five.

8. Look at the patterns and write next three numbers:
   (a) 535703, 545703, 555703  
   (b) 1128596, 1328596, 1528596

9. Rohan was asked to write the number ‘five lakh seven thousand four hundred five’. He wrote down 5070405. Is this correct? If not, write the correct number.

10. Place commas at the appropriate places in each of the following to separate the periods:
    (a) 2509832  
    (b) 7526094  
    (c) 36128979  
    (d) 18245793

11. Write in ascending order the numbers between
    (a) 870506 and 870510  
    (b) 1112345 and 1112348
PLACE VALUE AND EXPANDED FORM

We have seen earlier that with the extension of places on the left, the place value chart also extends to the left. The place value chart can help us in determining the place value of a digit.

Example 1. Enter in the place value chart the digits of the following numbers and find the place value of the digit 3 in each case:
(a) 360526  (b) 3500614  (c) 2083569

Solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Ten-lakhs</th>
<th>Lakhs</th>
<th>Ten-thousands</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Hundreds</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>360526</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3500614</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2083569</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The place value of 3 in words is three lakh and in figures is 300000.
(b) The place value of 3 in words is thirty lakh and in figures is 3000000.
(c) The place value of 3 in words is three thousand and in figures is 3000.

Example 2. Write each of the following numbers in the expanded form and find the place value of the digit 5 in words and in figures:
(a) 858492  (b) 2503702

Solution.

(a) 858492 = 800000 + 50000 + 8000 + 400 + 90 + 2
∴ Place value of 5 in words is fifty thousand and in figures is 50000
(b) 2503702 = 2000000 + 500000 + 0 + 3000 + 700 + 0 + 2
= 2000000 + 500000 + 3000 + 700 + 2
∴ Place value of 5 in words is five lakh and in figures is 500000

Example 3. Find the place value of the digits given in the boxes:
(a) 5 6 2391  (b) 2 95600

Solution.

(a) The place value of 6 is 60000
(b) The place value of 2 is 200000

Example 4. Write the following numbers in the short form:
(a) 800000 + 70000 + 5000 + 200 + 50 + 6
(b) 6000000 + 30000 + 500 + 3
**Solution.** Required short forms are:

(a) $800000 + 70000 + 5000 + 200 + 50 + 6 = 875256$.
(b) $6000000 + 30000 + 500 + 3 = 6030503$

**EXERCISE 1.2**

1. Write the following numbers in the place value chart and find the place value of the digit 7 in each case:
   (a) 3756920  
   (b) 7062408  
   (c) 270053   
   (d) 8725963

2. Find the place value of 3 in 5320519 both in figures and words.

3. Write the following numbers in the expanded form:
   (a) 670534  
   (b) 403200  
   (c) 7820067  
   (d) 909005

4. Write the following numbers in the expanded form and find the place value of the digit 9 in each case:
   (a) 920561  
   (b) 9503520  
   (c) 495604  
   (d) 3070590

5. Find the place value of the digits given in the boxes:
   (a) 53 6 9521  
   (b) 9 256143  
   (c) 700 4 89

6. Find the digits in the required place in each of the following:
   (a) Ten-lakhs place in 5807093  
   (b) Lakhs place in 5298760

7. Write the following numbers in the short form:
   (a) $500000 + 70000 + 3000 + 200 + 40 + 7$
   (b) $100000 + 30000 + 4000 + 30 + 2$
   (c) $8000000 + 500000 + 3000 + 400 + 60$

**ORDER RELATION**

We have already learnt the method of finding the greater of the two given 5-digit numbers in standard IV. The same method is applied when the number consists of more than 5 digits. For example,

$25 > 9; \quad 356 > 89; \quad 5049 > 620; \quad 76549 > 9876; \quad 120345 > 68234$

Thus

**The number with more digits is greater than the number with less digits.**

Now let us take some examples of numbers having the same number of digits. We know that

$251 > 193; \quad 8052 > 2984; \quad 57081 > 54394; \quad 87632 > 87395$

Thus

**To compare two numbers having the same number of digits, we start comparing the digits from the leftmost position.**
Example 1. Which is greater of 351761 and 292873?
Solution. 351761 has 6 digits.
292873 has 6 digits.
∴ We compare the digits at the leftmost positions in the two given numbers.
The digit on the leftmost position of 351761 is 3.
The digit on the leftmost position of 292873 is 2.
Since 3 > 2
∴ 351761 > 292873.

Example 2. Compare 8705321 and 8702358 and find which is greater.
Solution. 8705321 has 7 digits.
8702358 also has 7 digits.
Now the digit on the leftmost position of 8705321 is 8.
Similarly, the digit on the leftmost position of 8702358 is 8.
But 8 = 8
∴ We compare the next digit.
The digit next to 8 in 8705321 is 7.
The digit next to 8 in 8702358 is 7.
But 7 = 7
∴ We compare the next digit.
The next digit to 7 in both the numbers are again equal.
∴ We compare still the next digits.
The digit next to 0 in 8705321 is 5.
The digit next to 0 in 8702358 is 2.
But 5 > 2
∴ 8705321 > 8702358.

Example 3. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:
518896, 872300, 27562, 300252.
Solution. The smallest number is 27562. The next number greater than 27562 is 300252.
The numbers greater than 300252 in order are 518896 and 872300.
∴ The numbers when arranged in ascending order are:
27562, 300252, 518896, 872300

Example 4. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:
301516, 8620031, 302650, 6532289.
Solution. The greatest number is 8620031. The next number smaller than 8620031 is 6532289. Other numbers smaller than 6532289 in order are 302650 and 301516.

∴ The numbers when arranged in descending order are:
8620031, 6532289, 302650, 301516.

FORMATION OF GREATEST AND SMALLEST NUMBERS
We have learnt the method of forming the greatest and the smallest number of 5 digits. The same rule applies in the formation of numbers of more than 5 digits.

Study the following examples:

(a) Repetition of digits not allowed

Example 5. Form greatest and smallest number of 6 digits using the digits 3, 1, 8, 0, 5 and 9 only once.

Solution. To write the greatest number of 6 digits, start with the greatest digit on the leftmost place and then write the other digits in descending order.

∴ The greatest number of 6 digits is 985310.

To write the smallest number of 6 digits, start with the smallest digit on the leftmost place and then write the other digits in ascending order.

∴ The smallest number of 6 digits is 103589.

(b) Repetition of digits is allowed

Example 6. Write 6-digit greatest and smallest numbers by using the digits 1, 8, 5, 0, 2.

Solution. For writing the greatest number, the greatest digit is repeated on the leftmost places. We start writing from ones place and write the smallest given digit and then other digits in ascending order. The greatest 6-digit number is 885210.

For writing the smallest number, the greatest digit is written in ones place and the smallest number is repeated on the leftmost places.

The smallest 6-digit number is 100258.

Note If 0 is given, then 0 is repeated on the places just before the last place.
1. Compare the following numbers and put > or < in the blanks:
   (a) 725029......89945
   (b) 45005......295030
   (c) 807670......769070
   (d) 327605......345005
   (e) 878788......877887
   (f) 900537......906892

2. Find the smallest and the greatest numbers from the following:
   (a) 723523, 72315, 640219, 900101
   (b) 9323562, 2897050, 999999, 9999999

3. Arrange the following numbers in ascending order:
   (a) 435198, 285002, 997651, 900302
   (b) 402019, 292725, 450020, 370587
   (c) 1925378, 2035450, 35715, 537819

4. Arrange the following numbers in descending order:
   (a) 8775923, 878919, 2023785, 423610
   (b) 525, 925215, 170819, 1920023
   (c) 3232572, 1923892, 62705, 407084

5. Write the smallest and the greatest numbers using each of the following digits only once:
   (a) 2, 3, 5, 0, 9, 4
   (b) 2, 3, 0, 4, 6, 8, 7

6. Write any number of seven digits. Write another number by reversing the digits. Find which of the two numbers is smaller.

7. By using 0, 2, 4, 5 and 6, write the smallest and the greatest numbers of six digits.

8. By using 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, write the smallest and greatest numbers of seven digits.

9. Write the greatest and smallest numbers of 6 digits by using 2, 3, 0, 5, 4, 1 only once such that the digit 4 always appears at the hundreds place.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF WRITING NUMBERS IN WORDS

The system of writing numbers in words discussed earlier is called Indian system. In English system (or International system), we use the following:

1 lakh = 100 thousands
10 lakhs = 1 million
1 crore = 10 millions

In offices also, we sometimes use millions etc.

While writing in international system, we separate the period by putting comma (,) in groups of three from the extreme right, e.g., 3,540,986.
The following table will help us in writing the numbers in international system:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian System</th>
<th>1 Crore</th>
<th>Ten-lakhs</th>
<th>Lakhs</th>
<th>Ten-thousands</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Hundreds</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Ones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ten Millions</td>
<td>Millions</td>
<td>Hundred-thousands</td>
<td>Ten-thousands</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>Hundreds</td>
<td>Tens</td>
<td>Ones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millions</td>
<td>Thousands</td>
<td>Units</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**: The first three digits from the extreme right make units period, next three digits make thousands period and the next period makes millions period.

**Example 1.** Separate by commas and write in words, in international system:
(a) 304219
(b) 9340596
(c) 18390439

**Solution.**
(a) 304,219 = Three hundred four thousand two hundred and nineteen.
(b) 9,340,596 = Nine million three hundred forty thousand five hundred and ninety six.
(c) 18,390,439 = Eighteen million three hundred ninety thousand four hundred and thirty nine.

**Example 2.** Write in figures:
Two million six hundred two thousand three hundred and eighty.

**Solution.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Millions</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

∴ The number is 2,602,380.

**Exercise 1.4**

1. Write the following numbers in words (international system):
   (a) 2035708 
   (b) 55086105 
   (c) 315705 
   (d) 700800 
   (e) 70302905 
   (f) 2030405 

14 PERFECT COMPOSITE MATHEMATICS
2. Write the following numbers in figures:
   (a) Two million five hundred fifty thousand three hundred and six.
   (b) Six million ninety thousand two hundred and thirty.
   (c) Five million nine hundred and twelve.
   (d) Four million three hundred forty thousand and six hundred.
   (e) One million seven hundred thousand and ninety.
   (f) Nineteen million thirty four thousand and four.

ROMAN NUMERALS

We know that the seven basic Roman numerals are I, V, X, L, C, D and M.

These numerals stand respectively for 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1000. We have used I, V and X and formed numbers up to 39 in class IV. Here we shall learn the use of L and C to form numbers up to 100.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value (Hindu Arabic Numerals)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the convention, the compound symbols are formed by the rules given below:

(a) X when written to the left of L or C, it is subtracted from that numeral, e.g.,
   XL = 50 – 10 = 40;
   XC = 100 – 10 = 90

(b) X when written to the right of L or C, it is added to that numeral, e.g.,
   LX = 50 + 10 = 60;
   LXX = 50 + 10 + 10 = 70;
   LXXX = 50 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 80

(c) I and X can be repeated a maximum of three times.

Example 1. Write the following in Roman numerals:
   (a) 47    (b) 75    (c) 89    (d) 98
   Solution. (a) 47 = 40 + 7  (b) 75 = 70 + 5
             = XL + VII    = LXX + V
             = XLVII
   (c) 89 = 80 + 9  (d) 98 = 90 + 8
             = LXXX + IX  = XC + VIII
             = LXXXIX     = XCVIII

Example 2. Write the following in Hindu-Arabic numerals:
   (a) LXIV    (b) LIX    (c) LXXIII
   (d) XCVI
   Solution. (a) LXIV = L + X + IV  (b) LIX = L + IX
             = 50 + 10 + 4 = 64    = 50 + 9 = 59
   (c) LXXIII = L + XX + III (d) XCVI = XC + VI
             = 50 + 20 + 3 = 73    = 90 + 6 = 96

Do you know? Romans did not have ‘0’.
EXERCISE 1.5

1. Write the following in Roman numerals:
   (a) 40
   (b) 55
   (c) 74
   (d) 89
   (e) 94
   (f) 88
   (g) 44
   (h) 67
   (i) 99
   (j) 79

2. Write the following in Hindu-Arabic numerals:
   (a) LXIII
   (b) XLIX
   (c) LXXXIII
   (d) XCV
   (e) LXXVII

3. Compare: Use >, < or = in the box:
   (a) XCI
   (b) XLIII
   (c) LIX
   (d) C

4. Write the equivalent Roman numeral in the box:
   (a) L – X =
   (b) XLII + XXIX =
   (c) XCII – LXVIII =

LIFE SKILLS

Today the world has become one place where trade and travel between various countries is very common. It is very important to understand the currencies of various countries and their conversion.

Learn the names of currencies used in different countries.

Answer the following questions:

1. Mr. Mittal went to England for a business deal. He was required to pay £120 thousand (£ stands for pound).
   (a) How much did Mr. Mittal pay in Indian rupees? (1£ = ₹89)
   (b) Express the answer in Indian system.

2. Mr. Williams came to India from USA for holidays. He spent fourteen lakh rupees in India.
   How much money did Mr. Williams pay in terms of dollars if $1 = ₹70? ($ stands for dollar)

3. What lesson (value) do you get from it?

CHALLENGE

Rearrange one matchstick only to make the statements true:

1. $\text{LXIX} + \text{V} = \text{LXIII}$
2. $\text{XXII} - \text{X} = \text{XXXI}$
3. $\text{IX} + \text{III} = \text{XIV}$
LARGE NUMBERS

Chapter Test

Time: 30 minutes

Note: Each question is of 2 marks.

1. Encircle the correct answer from the given options:
   (a) The place value of 8 in 4806951 is
       (i) 4800000  (ii) 800000  (iii) 8000  (iv) 8000000
   (b) One million eight thousand nineteen is
       (i) 108091  (ii) 1008019  (iii) 180019  (iv) 180090

2. Fill in the correct numbers in the boxes connected to each pointer. The points are placed equidistant on the line.

3. Fill in the blanks:
   (a) One million = ................. lakh
   (b) Sixty lakh = ................. million
   (c) One lakh = ................. thousand
   (d) 5 hundred thousand = ................. lakh

4. Write in Roman numerals:
   (a) 49 .................  (b) 110 .................
   (c) 90 .................  (d) 59 .................

5. The prices of 4 cars of different makes are given below:
   Car A → ₹1530000  Car B → ₹1528500
   Car C → ₹2109000  Car D → ₹2190000
   Use the symbol > or < to compare the prices:
   (a) Car A  Car B  Car C
   (b) Car B  Car C  Car D
   (c) Car D  Car C  Car D
   (d) Car B  Car D

Space for rough work
## ADDITION

In our previous classes we have learnt the addition of 4 or 5-digit numbers. In the same way we add 6 or 7-digit numbers.

**Example 1.** Add 537923 and 365408. Write the number sentence.

**Solution.** Putting the digits of the given numbers in the column form and then adding:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{L} & \text{T-Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
5 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 2 & 3 \\
+3 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 0 & 8 \\
\hline
9 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

Number Sentence: 537923 + 365408 = 903331

**Example 2.** Add 5130512 and 3989095 and write the sum in words.

**Solution.** Putting the digits of the given numbers in the column form and then adding:

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
\text{T-L} & \text{L} & \text{T-Th} & \text{Th} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{O} \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
5 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 2 \\
+3 & 9 & 8 & 9 & 0 & 9 & 5 \\
\hline
9 & 9 & 1 & 9 & 6 & 0 & 7 \\
\end{array}
\]

Sum = Ninety one lakh nineteen thousand six hundred seven.

*Note* In the addition sum, the numbers to be added are called *addends.*
EXERCISE 2.1

Add:

1.  
   \[4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 1 \ 2\]
   \[+ \ 4 \ 6 \ 4 \ 3 \ 9 \ 8\]

2.  
   \[6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2 \ 6\]
   \[+ \ 1 \ 4 \ 0 \ 8 \ 3 \ 9 \ 1\]

3.  
   \[3 \ 4 \ 2 \ 8 \ 8 \ 9 \ 1\]
   \[+ \ 2 \ 0 \ 9 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 4\]

4.  
   \[5 \ 6 \ 3 \ 2 \ 8 \ 0 \ 9\]
   \[+ \ 8 \ 6 \ 4 \ 9 \ 8 \ 9\]

5.  
   \[2 \ 5 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 2\]
   \[+ \ 3 \ 6 \ 3 \ 4 \ 0 \ 7 \ 8\]

6.  
   \[4 \ 8 \ 5 \ 6 \ 3 \ 2 \ 9\]
   \[+ \ 9 \ 0 \ 7 \ 9 \ 9 \ 3\]

7.  
   \[2 \ 8 \ 8 \ 2 \ 7 \ 7 \ 7\]
   \[+ \ 5 \ 9 \ 8 \ 7 \ 6 \ 5\]
   \[+ \ 7 \ 0 \ 2 \ 0 \ 8 \ 1\]

8.  
   \[1 \ 7 \ 0 \ 3 \ 0 \ 2 \ 9\]
   \[+ \ 2 \ 6 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 1 \ 1\]
   \[+ \ 3 \ 5 \ 7 \ 6 \ 0 \ 8 \ 4\]

Find the sum of the following:

9.  \[3703895 + 2887098\]
10. \[2080706 + 3887765\]
11. \[2387640 + 5487604 + 859726\]
12. \[85 + 999 + 23456 + 9054381\]

WORD PROBLEMS ON ADDITION

Example 1, A housing company built 567083 flats in 2017 and 397927 flats in 2018. How many total flats were built in the two years? Write the solution sentence.

Solution.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Flats built in 2017} & = 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 0 \ 8 \ 3 \\
\text{Flats built in 2018} & = 3 \ 9 \ 7 \ 9 \ 2 \ 7 \\
\text{Total flats built in two years} & = 9 \ 6 \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 0
\end{align*}
\]

Solution sentence:
The company built 965010 flats in two years.
Example 2. In one year, the states of Punjab, U.P. and M.P. produced 1370819, 2505925 and 2795947 bags of wheat respectively. Find the total number of bags produced by these three states.

Solution.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{Wheat produced by Punjab} & = & 1 & 3 & 7 & 0 & 8 & 1 & 9 \\
\text{Wheat produced by U.P.} & = & 2 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 9 & 2 & 5 \\
\text{Wheat produced by M.P.} & = & 2 & 7 & 9 & 5 & 9 & 4 & 7 \\
\text{Total wheat produced} & = & 6 & 6 & 7 & 2 & 6 & 9 & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[\therefore\] The three states produced 6672691 bags of wheat.

**EXERCISE 2.2**

1. The number of persons who visited Kanyakumari in the years 2015 and 2016 was 2537615 and 4088294 respectively. How many persons visited Kanyakumari in these two years?

2. A factory produced 5592827 pink bulbs and 4267985 milky bulbs. How many bulbs did it produce altogether?

3. There are 5725819 men, 3209792 women and 795983 children in a city. What is its population?

4. In an election 2795946 votes were found valid, 2305 votes were found invalid and 305 persons did not vote. How many voters were registered in all?

5. In 2017, hand pumps were dug in drought areas. The Government dug 325712, 180025 and 97509 hand pumps respectively in three different states. How many total hand pumps were dug in these states?

6. An examination board conducted four examinations in a year. The fees received from these examinations was ₹785812, ₹99871, ₹82090 and ₹1590803 respectively. Find the total fees received by the board in that year.

**SUBTRACTION**

We have learnt the method of subtracting 4 or 5-digit numbers. In the same way we subtract the numbers having 6 or 7 digits.

Example 1. Subtract 5317903 from 6823812 and check your answer.
Solution. Writing the numbers in the columns, we have

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
T-L & L & T-Th & Th & H & T & O \\
6 & 8 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 8 & 1 \\
- & 5 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 9 & 0 & 3 \\
\hline
1 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 9 & 0 & 9
\end{array}
\]

Checking:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
5 & 3 & 1 & 7 & 9 & 0 & 3 \\
+ & 1 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 9 & 0 & 9 \\
\hline
6 & 8 & 2 & 3 & 8 & 1 & 2
\end{array}
\]

\[\text{Note} \quad \text{In the above example 6823812 is called minuend and 5317903 is called subtrahend.}\]

Example 2. Find the difference between 3502108 and 787916. Write the number sentence.

Solution. Writing the digits of the greater number on the top and then subtracting as usual, we get

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
& 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 8 \\
- & 7 & 8 & 7 & 9 & 1 & 6 \\
\hline
2 & 7 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 9 & 2
\end{array}
\]

The number sentence: \(3502108 - 787916 = 2714192\).

**EXERCISE 2.3**

Subtract:

1. \(5 \ 0 \ 3 \ 4 \ 8 \ 1\)  
   \(- \ 2 \ 1 \ 8 \ 3 \ 7 \ 5\)

2. \(4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 5 \ 7 \ 0\)  
   \(- \ 8 \ 7 \ 3 \ 9 \ 1\)

3. \(5 \ 7 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0\)  
   \(- \ 1 \ 3 \ 8 \ 0 \ 5 \ 4 \ 2\)

4. \(8 \ 5 \ 7 \ 0 \ 3 \ 1 \ 2\)  
   \(- \ 3 \ 8 \ 9 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \ 5\)

5. \(9 \ 6 \ 0 \ 3 \ 8 \ 2 \ 5\)  
   \(- \ 2 \ 7 \ 1 \ 4 \ 0 \ 8 \ 7\)

6. \(3 \ 5 \ 0 \ 6 \ 7 \ 0 \ 8\)  
   \(- \ 8 \ 5 \ 7 \ 1 \ 2 \ 9\)
Find the difference:

7. $827903 - 718014$
8. $7123056 - 6048108$
9. $7020029 - 501249$
10. $8023425 - 408930$

11. Find the difference between 6509312 and 5483609. Check the answer.

12. Look at the pattern and write next two terms:
   (a) 158913, 159014, 159115, .........., ............
   (b) 627509, 627304, 627099, .........., ............

WORD PROBLEMS ON SUBTRACTION

Example 1. The sum of two numbers is 4482308. If one number is 918695, find the other number.

Solution.       Sum of two numbers   =   4 4 8 2 3 0 8
                One of the numbers      =   9 1 8 6 9 5
                Other number           =                      3 5 6 3 6 1 3

∴ Second number = 3563613.

Example 2. 8607975 bags of wheat were stored in a godown. Out of these, 875918 bags were taken out in March and 877509 bags were taken out in April. How much wheat was in stock after April in the godown?

Solution.       Wheat taken out in March   =   8 7 5 9 1 8 bags
                Wheat taken out in April    =   8 7 7 5 0 9 bags
                Total wheat taken out      =                       1 7 5 3 4 2 7 bags
                Wheat in godown            =   8 6 0 7 9 7 5 bags
                Wheat taken out            =   1 7 5 3 4 2 7 bags
                Balance in stock           =                      6 8 5 4 5 4 8 bags

EXERCISE 2.4

1. A factory produced 1535798 bulbs in 2015 and 2285905 bulbs in 2016. Find the increase in the production of bulbs.

2. The sum of two numbers is 3798905. If one of the numbers is 890905, find the other number.

3. There are two numbers, one of which is 2587925. The second number is 287887 less than the given number. Find the second number.

4. What should be added to 287098 so that the sum becomes 309103?

5. The difference of two numbers is 109253. If the greater number is 202020, find the smaller number.
6. The population of a city was 3728205 in 2017 and in 2018 it became 3729519. Find the increase in population.

7. The population of a city is 523503. If the number of males is 298825, find the number of females.

8. Vijay’s van travelled 137825 kilometres in 2016. Rahim’s van travelled 140207 kilometres the same year. How many kilometres Rahim’s van travelled more than Vijay’s?

9. Ashok wanted to buy a new car which costs ₹428825. He had ₹379500 and borrowed the rest from a bank. How much money did he borrow from the bank?

10. The total sale proceeds of a Super Bazaar in the month of February, 2018 was ₹6870813. If the sale proceeds for the first two weeks was ₹1800925 and ₹2150708, find the sale for the remaining two weeks.

**ESTIMATING THE SUM AND THE DIFFERENCE**

We have learnt in standard IV, the method of estimating the sum to the nearest thousands and ten-thousands. We apply the same rule here as well.

To round a number at the lakhs place, we consider the number at the ten-thousands place, if it is 5 or more, we move up otherwise, we move down.

For example:

(a) 352080 is rounded off to 400000 to the nearest lakh.
(b) 239786 is rounded off to 200000 to the nearest lakh.
(c) 4802159 is rounded off to 5000000 to the nearest ten-lakh.

In general,

When we round off a given number to the required place, we consider the next number at the right side. If this number is 5 or more than 5, the number at the required place is increased by 1 and all the numbers at the right side become zeros. If this number at the right side is less than 5, the number at the required place remains the same and all the numbers at the right side become zeros.

**Example 1.** Find the actual and estimated sum of 380419 and 218765 by rounding off to the nearest lakh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solution.</th>
<th>Actual sum</th>
<th>Estimated Sum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380419</td>
<td>+ 218765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599184</td>
<td>+ 200000</td>
<td>600000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example 2.** Find the actual and the estimated difference of 832910 and 590100 by rounding off to the nearest lakh.
Solution. Actual difference Estimated difference
832910 800000
- 590100 - 600000
242810 200000

Example 3. Rishab spent ₹6370915 on buying a flat and ₹549810 on buying a car. Estimate the total cost he paid and compare with the actual cost.

Solution. Estimated cost of flat = ₹6400000
Estimated cost of car = ₹500000
Estimated total cost = ₹6900000
Actual cost = (6370915 + 549810)
= ₹6920725

Estimated cost and actual cost are almost equal.

Example 4. Renuka earns ₹1509500 in a year and spends ₹1285000. Estimate her annual savings.

Solution. Rounding off to the nearest lakh
Annual income = ₹1500000
Annual expenditure = ₹1300000
Annual savings = ₹(1500000 - 1300000)
= ₹200000

EXERCISE 2.5

1. Find the actual and estimated sum by rounding off to the nearest ten-thousand:
   (a) Actual Estimated (b) Actual Estimated
   3 2 9 5 1 2
   + 1 1 2 0 8 7
   = 4 4 1 5 9 9
   = 5 2 2 7 1 4
   + 2 8 3 9 2 9
   = 8 0 5 5 2 3

2. Find the actual and estimated sum by rounding off to the nearest lakh:
   (a) Actual Estimated (b) Actual Estimated
   2 8 0 1 2 5
   + 1 2 8 5 0 9
   = 4 0 8 6 3 4
   = 1 4 2 9 8 1 7
   + 5 6 0 7 5 2 0
   = 9 7 7 7 3 6
   = 6 0 9 7 5 2
3. Find the actual and estimated difference by rounding to the nearest lakh:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Estimated</th>
<th></th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Estimated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 2 7 3 1 9</td>
<td>2 1 9 5 6 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 8 5 1 0 3</td>
<td>8 7 3 0 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. A farmer produced 390784 kg wheat and 123000 kg pulses in a year. Estimate his total produce by rounding off to the nearest lakh.

5. A fruit seller bought 280514 bananas, 301718 oranges and 453892 apples from the wholesale market. Round off to the nearest lakh and estimate the total fruits he bought.

6. A school needs ₹4987653 for its building. It has only ₹3592468 in its accounts. Estimate the money by rounding off to the nearest lakh, it has still to raise.

7. An exporter has an order to supply 380519 shirts. He has 213456 shirts in stock. How many more shirts has he to arrange? Estimate by rounding off to the nearest lakh.

8. A big car costs ₹817812 and a small one costs ₹385906. Estimate the difference in their costs.

9. Write in a better way:

   Example: "My salary is ₹79495 per month" can be written in a better way as "My salary is ₹80000 per month."

   (a) I am 15 years 3 months 8 days old.
   (b) 2830145 teachers are working in primary schools in a country.
   (c) 4892 persons attended the function.
   (d) I spent ₹8110 on buying a suit.

---

**Story writing (Framing a word problem)**

We have already learnt how to write a story for the given number sentence in standard IV. There may be different stories for a single sentence. It all depends upon you, how you look at it.

For example, for the number sentence 523809 + 297000 = ?

We can write the following stories:

(a) What is the sum of 523809 and 297000?
(b) Arun's father bought two cars, one costing ₹523809 and the other costing ₹297000. How much total money did his father pay for the cars?
(c) A pump throws 523809 litre and 297000 litre water in two days. How much total water does the pump throw in two days?
Similarly, we can write following stories for the number sentence

\[ 6573000 - 5987000 = ? \]

(a) What is the difference between 5987000 and 6573000?

(b) Nitika bought a flat for ₹6573000 and her friend Manjula bought a flat for ₹5987000. How much more money did Nitika pay?

(c) A cloth merchant has 6573000 m cloth in his shop. He sells out 598700 m cloth. How much cloth is still in the shop?

**EXERCISE 2.6**

Frame word problem (or write a story) for each of the following number sentence:

1. \( 800000 + 200000 = ? \)
2. \( 530219 + 87100 = ? \)
3. \( 280915 + 894 = ? \)
4. \( 317849 - 286500 = ? \)
5. \( 100000 - 1 = ? \)
6. \( 387619 - 25700 = ? \)

**CHALLENGE**

1. A factory produced 1858509 bolts in January and 7623 bolts more in February than in January. However, due to short supply of electricity it produced 25838 bolts less in March than in February. How many total bolts did it produce in these three months?

2. Find the smallest and the greatest numbers which are rounded off to the nearest lakh as 500000.

3. Fill in the boxes and check your answer:
Chapter Test

Time: 30 minutes

Note: Each question is of 2 marks.

1. Encircle the correct answer from the given options:
   (a) Round off 322521 to the nearest lakh.
       (i) 300000  (ii) 400000
       (iii) 320000  (iv) 330000
   (b) The estimated sum of 28019 and 32925 is
       (i) 61000  (ii) 70000
       (iii) 60000  (iv) 71000

2. Write a number in the blank space which is
   (a) 2 thousands more than 532500
   (b) 3 lakhs more than 432526
   (c) 15 thousands more than 623445
   (d) 12 thousands less than 500310

3. Find the estimated difference of 58991 and 141000.

4. There are two numbers. One of them is 150319 and the second is 27827 more than this. What is the second number?

5. The population of two cities A and B is 530820 and 489519 respectively.
   (a) Which city is more populated?
   (b) What is the difference of population of the given cities?