

Assignment

Subject: - Mathematics

Class: - VI

Teacher: - Mrs. Poonam Sunil

Name: _____ Class & Sec: _____ Roll No. _____ Date: 30.03.2020

Chapter 1: Knowing Our Number

We can count objects in large Numbers. We enjoyed working with numbers in our previous classes. We have added, subtracted, multiplied and divided them. We also looked for patterns in numbers sequences and done many other interesting things with numbers. In this chapter we shall move forward on such interesting things with a bit of review and revision as well.

Comparing Numbers

Can you find the greatest and the smallest numbers in each row?

1) 382, 4972, 18, 59785, 75 Ans. 59785 is the greatest and 18 is the smallest

2) 1473, 89423, 100, 5000, 310 Ans.

3) 1834, 75284, 111, 2333, 450 Ans.

How many numbers can you make?

Suppose we have four digits 7, 8, 3, 5. Using these digits we want to make different 4-digit numbers in such a way that no digit is repeated in them. Which is the greatest number and the smallest number?

- Greatest number is 8753 and smallest number is 3578

Introducing 10,000

We know that beyond 99, there is no 2-digit number. 99 is the greatest 2-digit number. Similarly the greatest 3-digit number is 999 and the greatest 4-digit number is 9999. What shall we get if we add 1 to 9999?

Look at this pattern:

$$9 + 1 = 10 = 10 \times 1$$

$$99 + 1 = 100 = 10 \times 10$$

$$999 + 1 = 1000 = 10 \times 100$$

Similarly we should get the smallest 5-digit number that is $9999 + 1 = 10000 = 10 \times 1000$

Revisiting place value

For Example: $78 = 70 + 8$

$$278 = 200 + 70 + 8$$

$$5278 = 5000 + 200 + 70 + 8$$

$$45278 = 4 \times 10000 + 5 \times 1000 + 2 \times 100 + 7 \times 10 + 8$$

We may write 6-digit numbers in the expanded form as

$$2,46,853 = 2 \times 1,00,000 + 4 \times 10,000 + 6 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 5 \times 10 + 3$$

Remember:

1 hundred = 10 tens

1 thousand = 10 hundreds
= 100 tens

1 lakh = 100 thousands
= 1000 hundreds

1 Crore = 100 lakhs
= 10000 thousands

An Aid in reading and writing large Numbers

H	T	O
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2	5	7
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Similarly, for 2902

Th	H	T	O
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2	9	0	2
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Expansion

$$2 \times 100 + 5 \times 10 + 7 \times 1$$

Expansion

$$2 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$$

(Let us call them placement boxes) Fill the entries in the blanks left.

Number	TCr	Cr	Tlakh	Lakh	Fth	Th	H	T	O	Number Name
2,57,34,543	—	2	5	7	3	4	5	4	3	—
66,32,75,829	6	6	3	2	7	5	8	2	9	Sixty six crore thirty two lakh Seventy five thousand eight hundred twenty nine

Exercise 1.1

1) Fill in the blanks.

a) 1 lakh = _____ ten thousand

b) 1 million = _____ hundred thousand

c) 1 crore = _____ ten lakh

d) 1 crore = _____ million

e) 1 million = _____ lakh

2) Place commas correctly and write the numerals.

a) Seventy three lakh seventy five thousand three hundred seven.

b) Nine crore five lakh forty one

c) Seven crore forty two lakh twenty one thousand three hundred two.

d) Fifty eight million four hundred twenty eight thousand two hundred two.

e) Twenty three lakh thirty thousand ten

- 3) Insert commas suitably and write the names according to Indian System of Numeration
- a) 87545762 b) 8546283 c) 99900046
d) 98432701
- 4) Insert commas suitably and write the names according to International System of Numeration
- a) 78921092 b) 7452283 c) 99985102
d) 48049831