

**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMMU**  
**SESSION 2021-22**  
**FOUNDATION WORKSHEET**

**CLASS: IV**

**SUBJECT: MATHS**

**Topic: Numbers and Numeration**

**Explanation**

- Greatest 2-digit number = 99  
Smallest 3-digit number =  $\begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ \hline 100 \end{array}$
- Greatest 3-digit number = 999  
Smallest 4-digit number =  $\begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$

a) 3,436 = Three thousand four hundred thirty six.

b) 7,302 –Seven thousand three hundred two.

Q. Write the number names

- a) 5,480      b) 5,614      c) 4,232      d) 7,513

II) Write the numerals:

- a) Five thousand five hundred nine.
- b) Nine thousand seven hundred ten
- c) Three thousand one hundred forty
- d) Five thousand two hundred thirty nine

**Face Value and Place Value**

The face value of a digit is the value of the digit itself irrespective of its place in the number.  
The place value of a digit depends on its position in the number.

**Practice:**

1) Find the face value and place value of underlined digit:

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a) 6, <u>7</u> 08 | d) 7,4 <u>3</u> 0 |
| b) <u>1</u> ,508  | e) 5, <u>2</u> 31 |
| c) <u>4</u> ,089  | f) 4,2 <u>6</u> 5 |

2) Find sum of the place values of two 8s in 8,805

**Explanation:**

Expanded Notation of a Number

e.g.  $-7,298 = 7,000 + 200 + 90 + 8$

$3,245 = 3,000 + 200 + 40 + 5$

**Practice**

I) Write the expanded form:

a) 4,167      b) 4,195      c) 7,192      d) 5,142

II) Write the short form:

a)  $2,000 + 400 + 50 + 8$

b)  $4,000 + 600 + 60 + 9$

c)  $7,000 + 70 + 7$

d)  $8,000 + 300 + 50 + 9$

**Successor and Predecessor of a number**

The successor of a number is 1 more than the number. 4293

$+ 1 = 4294$

The predecessor of a number is 1 less than the number. 4897

$-1 = 4896$

**Practice:**

I) Write the successor of:

a) 3,400

c) 2,584

b) 3,441

d) 1,216

II) Write the predecessor of:

a) 5,816

c) 4,100

b) 1,009

d) 3,905

**Comparison of Numbers:**

a) 3,284 \_\_\_\_\_ 5,234

d) 1,404 \_\_\_\_\_ 5,369

b) 5,417 \_\_\_\_\_ 5,407

e) 2,916 \_\_\_\_\_ 7,081

c) 8,999 \_\_\_\_\_ 9,799

f) 4,203 \_\_\_\_\_ 4,203

**Explanation:**

**Ascending and Descending Order:**

Ascending order means arranging numbers from smallest to biggest.

Descending order means arranging numbers from biggest to smallest.

## Practice

- 1) Arrange in ascending order:
  - a) 2,480 ; 2,820 ; 2,028 ; 2,082
  - b) 7,230 ; 7,320 ; 7,540 ; 7,218
- 2) Arrange in descending order:
  - a) 5,508 ; 5,950 ; 5,480 ; 5, 182
  - b) 3,107 ; 9,206 ; 5,203 ; 7,328

## Explanation:

Forming Numbers:

To write the smallest number using the given digits only once

$$1, 2, 0, 7 = 1027$$

To write the greatest number using the given digits only once, we simply arrange the digits in descending order.

$$9,6,5,4 = 9654$$

## Practice:

- I) Write the smallest and greatest 4-digit numbers by using each digit only once.
  - a) 5,0,3,9
  - b) 4,1,7,8
  - c) 5,6,7,2
- II) Form the smallest 4-digit number using the digits 3,5,7 repeating 7 twice.
- III) Form the greatest 4-digit number using the digits 4,3,1 repeating 4 twice.

## Explanation:

Rounding Numbers

- Rounding numbers are approximate numbers.
- To round off nearest tens always check ones place, whether it is greater than 5 or not.
- To round off nearest hundreds, check last two digits, whether it is greater than or equal to 50 or not.
- To round off nearest thousands, check last three digits, whether it is greater than or equal to 500 or not.

## Practice:

- I) Round off to the nearest tens
  - a) 75
  - b) 42
  - c) 57
  - d) 81
- II) Round off to the nearest hundreds

a) 528

b) 472

c) 735

d) 432

**Roman****Numerals****Explanation**

The Romans used only seven symbols to form numbers.

Hindu-Arabic Numeral	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000
Roman Numeral	1	V	X	L	C	D	M

**Rules for Writing Roman Numerals**

- The symbols I and X can be used upto to three times in a number and the values are added.
- A Roman numeral of smaller value written on the right of a roman numeral of greater value is added to the numeral of greater value is added to the numeral of greater value.

$$VII = 5 + 1 + 1 = 7$$

$$XII = 10 + 1 + 1 = 12$$

- A Roman numeral of smaller value written on the left of a roman numeral of greater value is subtracted from the numeral of greater value.

$$IX = 10 - 1 = 9$$

$$XL = 50 - 10 = 40$$

- V, L, D are never subtracted.
- X can be subtracted from L and C only once.
- When a Roman numeral of smaller value is placed between two roman numerals of greater values, its value is always subtracted from the value of the symbol on its right.

$$XIV = 10 + (5-1)$$

$$= 10 + 4$$

$$= 14$$

**Practice**

I) Write the Roman numeral:

a) 57

d) 15

b) 43

e) 24

c) 35

f) 33

II) Write the Hindu-Arabic numeral

a) XIX

e) XIV

b) XXXV

f) XX

c) XLII

g) XIV