

Class 5

Subject: Maths Unit 1

Important definitions with solutions

1. Large Numbers.

| Crores | | Lakhs | | Thousands | | Ones | | |
|--------|---|-------|---|-----------|----|------|---|---|
| TC | C | TL | L | TTH | TH | H | T | O |
| 1 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 |

Answer: 17,08,41,019

Seventeen Crore eight lakh forty-one thousand nineteen.

2. Expanded forms:

Expressing a number as the sum of the place value of all its digits is called expanded form

Example $93,11,075 = 90,00,000 + 3,00,000 + 10,000 + 1,000 + 700 + 5$

9 ten lakhs + 3 lakhs + 1 ten thousand + 1 thousand + 7 tens + 5 ones

3. Forming Numbers

- To form the greatest number with the given set of numbers, arrange the digits in descending order
- To form the smallest number with the given set of digits, arrange the digits in ascending order if there is 0 at the extreme left interchange it with the digit on its immediate right.

Example: Form the greatest and the smallest numbers using the digit 0,9,5,7,3,4

Greatest number 9,75,430

Smallest Numbers 3,04,579

4. Face value :Face value of a digit in a number is the digit itself

Place value: The place value of a digit in a number depends on the place it occupies in the place value chart

Place value of a digit = Face value of the digit x value of the place

Example: 31, 50, 736

Face value of 5= 5

Place value of 5= $5 \times 10,000 = 50,000$

5. Round off each of the following numbers:

- 2,538 to nearest 100
Solution: 2538 $3 < 5$ so, 2538 is rounded down to 2,500
- 21,620 to the nearest thousand
Solution: 21,620 $6 > 5$ so, 21620 is rounded up to 22,000

6. Roman numeral has seven basic symbols – I, V, X, L, C, D and M. Different combinations of these symbols are used to represent numbers

| Roman Numerals | I | V | X | L | C | D | M |
|-----------------------|---|---|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Hindu Arabic numerals | 1 | 5 | 10 | 50 | 100 | 500 | 1000 |

- Only I, X, C and M can be repeated
- A symbol can be repeated up to a maximum of three times in a number
- The symbol V, L, D are never subtracted

Example: $XI + XVII = 11 + 17 = 28 = XXVIII$

Note: Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division stands already taught in class 4 and solve below given questions accordingly.

Home Assignment

Class 5

Subject: Maths

- Write the numeral for the following number names:
 - Forty five lakh six thousand nine.
 - Twenty three crore eight lakh thirty thousand sixteen.
- Write the number names of the following:
 - 3,997,457
 - 5,64,187,819
- Write the sum of face value and place value of 9 in 8,14,549.
- Write in standard form (short form)
 - $5,00,00,000 + 4,000 + 6$
 - 6 lakh + 4 ten thousands + 7 ones
- Round off the following numbers to the nearest 1000.
 - 6,349
 - 32,784
- Solve the following and write the answers in roman numerals:
 - $XXX + IX$
 - $CCI - CXLVI$
- Arrange in columns and do as directed:
 - $4,26,407 + 9,458 + 5,96,400$
 - $63,10,400 - 54,19,931$
- Find the Product:
 - $4,258 \times 369$
 - 704×500
- Divide and find the quotient and remainder:
 - $31,865 \div 45$
 - $46,670 \div 200$
- The sum of 24,93,700 and 35,82,419 is subtracted from 8,50,12,796. What is the result?