

SUBJECT- MATHEMATICS
CLASS- V
CHAPTER- 1
THE FISH TALE (LARGE NUMBERS)

TOPICS TO BE STUDIED IN THIS CHAPTER

- ☐ *Comparison of numbers*
- ☐ *Indian number system*
- ☐ *International number system*
- ☐ *Place value and Face value*
- ☐ *Estimation of large numbers*

❑ *Comparison of numbers*

Ascending Order- Arranging things, i.e., numbers, quantities, lengths, etc. from a lower value to larger value is known as **ascending order**.

Descending order Arranging things, i.e., numbers, quantities, lengths, etc. from a larger value to lower value is known as **descending order**.

We use these signs to compare numbers:

$=$	<i>When two values are equal, we use the "equals" sign</i>	<i>example: $1000+2 = 1002$</i>
$<$	<i>When one value is smaller than another, we can use a "less than" sign.</i>	<i>example: $3267 < 5349$</i>
$>$	<i>When one value is bigger than another, we can use a "greater than" sign</i>	<i>example: $9344 > 6323$</i>

□ *Place value and Face value*

Place value describes the position or place of a digit in a number. Each digit has a place in a number.

Face value of a digit is the value of the digit itself, in a number. Whether the number is single-digit, double-digit, or three-digit or any number, each digit has its face value.

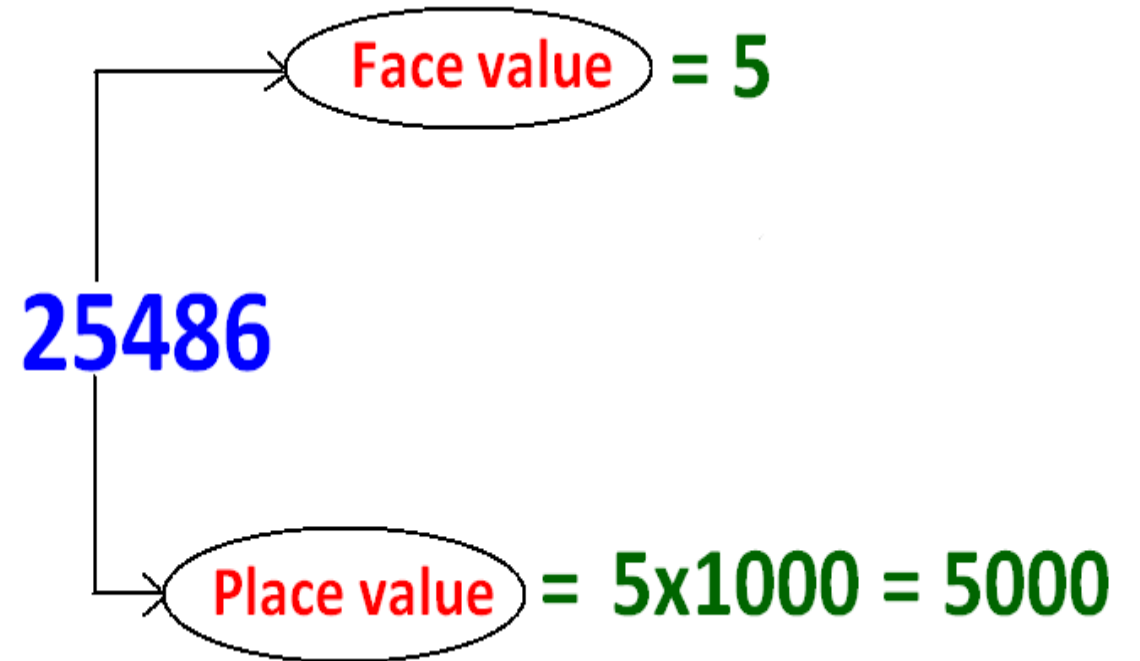
Example 1

7,85,64,382

5

Face Value	5
Place Value	5,00,000

Example 2



❑ *Indian number system*

Indian Place Value Chart >>>									
Periods	Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Places	TC	C	TL	L	T-TH	TH	H	T	O
	Ten Crores 10,00,00,000	Crores 1,00,00,000	Ten Lakhs 10,00,000	Lakhs 1,00,000	Ten Thousands 10,000	Thousands 1,000	Hundreds 100	Tens 10	Ones 1

❑ *Rules to read number in Indian system*

Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakh	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
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In Indian system we put commas after every period.

*Starting from the right, the first **period** is ones, consisting of three place values (ones, tens, and hundreds).*

*The next **period** is thousands, consisting of two place values (thousands and ten thousands)*

*The third **period** is lakhs , consisting of two place values (lakhs and ten lakhs)*

*The fourth **period is crores** , consisting of two place values (crores and ten crores)*

Example : Write the number name of 135724353 according to Indian number system

Step 1- write the number in Indian place value chart

Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakh	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	5	7	2	4	3	5	3

Step 2- Put the commas according to the periods in Indian Place value

Ten crores	Crores	Ten lakhs	Lakh	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	,5	7	,2	4	,3	5	3

Step 3- To read the number 13,57,24,353 as

Thirteen crore fifty seven lakh twenty four thousand three hundred and fifty three.

❑ *International number system*

PERIODS →

PLACES →

Billions			Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred-billions	Ten-billions	Billions	Hundred-millions	Ten-millions	Millions	Hundred-thousands	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

❑ *Rules to read number in International system*

Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred thousands	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
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In International system we put commas after every period.

*Starting from the right, the first **period** is ones, consisting of three place values (ones, tens, and hundreds).*

*The next **period** is thousands, consisting of three place values (thousands, ten thousands and hundred thousands)*

*The third **period** is Million , consisting of three place values (million, Ten million and hundred million)*

Example : Write the number name of 135724353 according to International number system

Step 1- write the number in International place value chart

Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred thousands	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	5	7	2	4	3	5	3

Step 2- Put the commas according to the periods in International Place value

Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred thousands	Ten-thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1	3	5	,7	2	4	,3	5	3

Step 3- To read the number 135,724,353 as

One hundred thirty five million seven hundred twenty four thousand three hundred fifty three.

Correlation of Indian & International number system

Indian Numeration	Crore	Ten Lakh	Lakh	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One
Numbers	10000000	1000000	100000	10000	1000	100	10	0
International Numeration	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	Ones

- ❖ 1 lakh = 100 thousand
- ❖ 10 lakh = 1 million
- ❖ 1 crore = 10 million
- ❖ 10 crore = 100 million

❑ *Estimation of large numbers (Rounding off)*

Rounding off means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to the next number or previous number.

The result is less accurate, but easier to use.

Example: 73 rounded to the nearest ten is 70, because 73 is closer to 70 than to 80. But 76 goes up to 80.

73 → 70

76 → 80.

Rules to Estimate (Rounding off)

- ***If the number you are rounding is followed by 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, round the number up.*** Example: 388 rounded to the nearest hundred is 400.

388  **400**

- ***If the number you are rounding is followed by 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, round the number down.*** Example: 3213 rounded to the nearest thousand is 3000.

3213  **3000**

Examples (Rounding off)

- Round off 43124 to nearest ten thousand
43,124  **40000**
- Round off 292313 to nearest lakhs
2,92,312  **300000**