NOTES ON THE TOPICS COVERED TODAY:

➢ Difference between Indian and International place value systems.

Indian Place Value Chart

Crores		Lakhs		Thousands		Ones		
Ten Crores (TC) (10,00,00,000)	Crores (C) (1,00,00,000)	Ten Lakhs (TL) (10,00,000)	Lakhs (L) (1,00,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

In Indian system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3 and further in group of 2. The place value chart have been separated into groups called periods i.e. ones, thousands, lakhs and crores.

Let's read this number according to Indian Place Value Chart.

3,56,245 – Three lakh fifty six thousand two hundred forty five

1,23,50,005- One crore twenty three lakh fifty thousand five crores.

International Place Value Chart

Millions			Thousands			Ones		
Hundred Millions (HM) (100,000,000)	Ten Millions (TM) (10,000,000)	Millions (M) (1,000,000)	Hundred Thousands (HTh) (100,000)	Ten Thousands (TTh) (10,000)	Thousands (Th) (1,000)	Hundreds (H) (100)	Tens (T) (10)	Ones (O) (1)

In International system we start grouping the number from right in group of 3, called period and we put comma or space after each period to make the number easily readable.

Let's read this number according to International Place Value Chart.

37,987,450 – Thirty seven million nine hundred eighty seven thousand four hundred fifty

100,000,150- One hundred million one hundred fifty.

Comparison of the two place value systems with their place values .

Number	No. of digits	Indian system	International system
10000	5	10,000 – ten thousand	10,000 – ten thousand
100000	6	1,00,000 – one lakh	100,000 – one hundred thousand
1000000	7	10,00,000 – ten lakh	1,000,000 – one million
10000000	8	1,00,00,000 – one crore	10,000,000 – ten million

Now see how the number in the chart is written in both ways(International and Indian palce value system.

Millions		Thousands			Ones		
Ten millions	Millions	Hundred thousands	Ten thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
5	6	3	1	0	5	2	9

It is written as:

56,,310,,529

It is read as: **Fifty-six million three hundred ten thousand five hundred twenty-nine**

In the Indian system it is written as:

5,63,10,529

It is read as: **Five crore sixty-three lakh ten thousand five hundred twenty-nine**

Rounding numbers

Rounding to the nearest ten

To round a number to the nearest 10, find which multiple of 10 the number is closest to.

Ex: 362 lies between 360 and 370. It is closer to 360.

Therefore 362 is rounded to 360.

Rounding to the nearest hundred

To round a number to the nearest 100, find which multiple of 100 the number is closest to.

Ex: 2340 lies between 2300 and 2400. It is closer to 2300.

Therefore 2340 is rounded to 2300.

Rounding to the nearest thousand

To round a number to the nearest 1000, find which multiple of 1000 the number is closest to.

Ex: 82,854 lies between 82,000 and 83,000. It is closer to 83,000.

Therefore 82,854 is rounded to 83,000.

WORKSHEET

1. Write these numbers in figures and words in the Indian and international systems.

a) 369512   b) 2397010   c) 32954602   d) 60032051

2. Census (counting of population) in India was done in 2011. The populations of some states of India in 2011 were as follows. Write the population figures in words.

a) West Bengal: 91,276,115

b) Himachal Pradesh: 6,864,602

3.Write the following 2011 census state populations in figures.

a) Punjab: Twenty-seven million seven hundred forty-three thousand three hundred thirty-eight

b) Kerala: Thirty-three million four hundred six thousand sixty-one

4.Round to the nearest 10.

a) 263   b) 8745   c) 24,666

5. Round to the nearest 100.

a) 687   b) 3863   c) 24,550

6. Round to the nearest 1000.

a) 6592   b) 999   c) 26,438

7. 48,563 people saw the cricket match between India and Sri Lanka. Round the number to the nearest 100 for a newspaper headline.

8. The head of a bank gets a salary of ` 2,34,741 per month. Round the salary to the nearest 1000.