



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
MATHEMATICS
PLACE VALUE
PRACTICE WORKSHEET



Class: IV Sec:

Date:.....

Name:

Roll No:.....

I Fill in the blanks.

- The numeral for eight lakh, seven thousand four hundred twenty is _____
- The place of digit 4 in 4,60,593 is _____
- Compare : 1,05,501 _____ 1,50,510
- 756 rounded to the nearest 100 is _____
- The Roman numeral for 39 is _____
- The predecessor of 30,251 is _____
- The smallest number that can be built with the digits 4, 9, 0, 3, 6 is _____
- The number between 1,99,999 and 2,00,001 is _____
- A 6- digit number begins at the _____ place.
- The numeral for nine lakh thirty is _____
- The Roman numeral for 500 is _____

II. Choose the correct answer.

- The standard numeral for $5,00,000 + 700 + 3 =$ _____
i) 5,70,003 ii) 5,07,003 iii) 5,00,703 iv) 5,00,730
- The place value of 7 in 5,79,600 is _____
i) 7000 ii) 70,000 iii) 700 iv) 7,00,000
- The Hindu- Arabic numeral for XXIV is _____
i) 26 ii) 27 iii) 20 iv) 24
- The successor of 29,999 is _____
i) 30,000 ii) 29,998 iii) 29,000 iv) 30.998

III. Do as directed.

- a. Insert comma and write the number name for 720005

- b. Arrange in ascending order.

6,20,590 6, 02, 509 6,20, 509 6,02,590

- c. Observe the pattern.

i) 75,840 75,940 _____ _____ _____ _____

ii) 94,007 95,007 _____ _____ _____ _____

- d. Give answer in Roman numeral.

i) XXX + XIX

ii) XXIX – XIV

- e. Build the greatest and the smallest 5- digit number using the digits 6, 9, 3, 0.

- f. Find the difference between the place values of 2 in 32,426

- g. Round the given number:

i) 428 to the nearest 10 _____

ii) 750 to the nearest 100 _____