

UNIT 01 / 15 · LEARN & TRY

Large Numbers Around Us

Name: _____ Date: _____

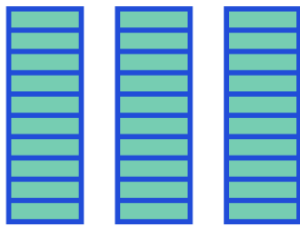
Goal: Represent estimate compare and operate with large numbers.

Learn

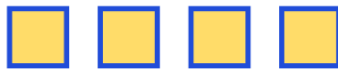
Large numbers need clear place value and sensible estimates. Indian and international comma systems group the same quantity differently. Rounding changes precision, not the underlying actual value.

Worked example

12,34,567 in Indian grouping is 1,234,567 internationally. Rounded to the nearest lakh it is 12,00,000.



3 tens



4 ones

$$30 + 4 = 34$$

Read the tens and ones model. Build a different two-digit number, or extend this place-value model for the numbers in your unit.

1. Write fifty-three lakh twenty thousand six in digits.

2. Write 72,50,000 using international grouping.

UNIT 01 · PRACTISE · 3–6

Large Numbers Around Us

3. Round 8,76,540 to the nearest ten thousand.

4. A population grows from 12,45,000 to 13,10,500. Increase?

5. Estimate $49,850 \times 21$ using $50,000 \times 20$.

6. Is an estimate of a population to the nearest lakh suitable for counting classroom seats? Explain.

Explain one answer. Choose a question to revisit after a few days.

UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

Large Numbers Around Us

1. 53,20,006
2. 7,250,000
3. 8,80,000
4. 65,500
5. About 10,00,000; exact calculation may differ.
6. No. The required precision depends on the decision; seat counts need much greater precision.

Teaching note

Start by checking: Read large numbers in the Indian system. Model the worked example, then ask for a reason as well as an answer. Revisit tasks 2 and 6 after two days, using different numbers where appropriate.