

# Class 3 Maths

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## Lesson 2 – 4 digit numbers

### Explanation ( To be done in copy)

$$1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1= 10$$

$$10 \text{ times } 1 = 10$$

$$10 \text{ times } 1 = 10$$

$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10 = 100$$

$$10 \text{ tens} = 100$$

$$20 \text{ tens} = 200$$

$$30 \text{ tens} = 300$$

$$100 \text{ tens} = 1000$$

$$10 \text{ hundreds} = 1 \text{ thousand}$$

Abacus – It was the first calculating device invented in chins. In the following figures numbers are represented on Abacus.

### Number names

Th	H	T	O
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1	5	4	3
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It is read as One thousand five hundred forty-three

### Comparing numbers

1. Number containing more digits is always greater than the number containing less digits.
2. If two numbers have same number of digits, the number which has bigger digit on the left is greater.

3. Example : 3472    645  
( 4 digit number)    ( 3-digit number)

So, 3472 is greater than 645.

### Successor and Predecessor

The number which comes before the given number is called predecessor.

The number which comes after the given number is called successor.

To build numbers

Consider the given numbers = 3, 5, 1

To form the greatest 3-digit number , first write the greatest number i.e, 5, followed by second largest number i.e, 3, followed by the smallest number i.e, 1, thus answer is 531.

To form the smallest 3-digit number follow the reverse process.

If the number has “0” as one of the digits, to form greatest number, 0 must be kept at the end and to form the smallest number put 0 in the first place.

Example – To form a greatest number from 7,0,4,3 = 7430.

To form a smallest number from 7, 4, 0, 3 = 0347

Place value and Face value

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000	100	10	1

Example : Find the place value and face value of all digits in 2837

Th	H	T	O	Place value	Face value
2	8	3	7		
				7 Ones or 7	7
				3 tens or 30	3
				8 Hundreds or 800	8
				2 thousands or 2000	2

To be done in copy.

Exercise 2.1

### Numbers Beyond 1000

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{[2 cubes]} & + & \text{[2 flats]} & + & \text{[1 rod]} & + & \text{[2 units]} \\
 2000 & + & 200 & + & 10 & + & 2 = 2212
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{[1 cube]} & + & \text{[3 flats]} & + & \text{[2 rods]} & + & \text{[4 units]} \\
 1000 & + & 300 & + & 20 & + & 4 = 1324
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \text{[3 cubes]} & + & \text{[4 flats]} & + & \text{[3 rods]} & + & \text{[2 units]} \\
 3000 & + & 400 & + & 30 & + & 2 = 3432
 \end{array}$$

### EXERCISE - 2.1

Write Number Names Using the Given Figures.

1.  $\text{[1 cube]} + \text{[2 flats]} + \text{[1 rod]} + \text{[2 units]} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$


2.  $\text{[2 cubes]} + \text{[4 flats]} + \text{[2 rods]} + \text{[1 unit]} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3.  $\text{[3 cubes]} + \text{[2 flats]} + \text{[4 rods]} + \text{[2 units]} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4.  $\text{[2 cubes]} + \text{[3 flats]} + \text{[4 rods]} + \text{[3 units]} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Concept of Abacus for explanation.

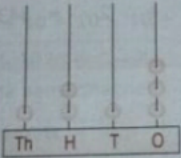
**ABACUS**

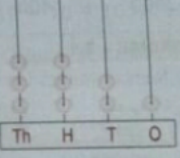


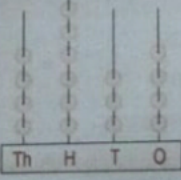
Abacus was the first calculating device invented in China in 3000 BC. It consisted of a rectangular wooden frame with number of bars having beads.

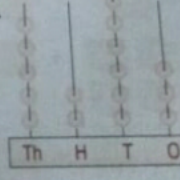
The first row represented the unit digit, second row represented tens, third row represented hundreds and so on.

In the following figures numbers are represented on the Abacus. Count the beads on each row. You'll see that number of beads in each row gives the respective number.

1.   
= 1213

2.   
= 3321

3.   
= 4634

4.   
= 5263

18

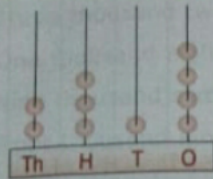
Effectual Math

Exercise 2.2. to be solved in copy.

### EXERCISE - 2.2

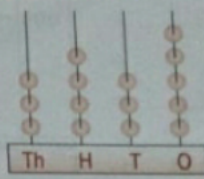
1. Read the Abacus and Write the Number Represented by it.

(a)



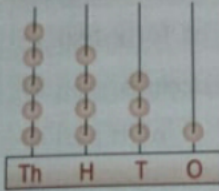
= \_\_\_\_\_

(b)



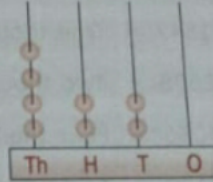
= \_\_\_\_\_

(c)



= \_\_\_\_\_

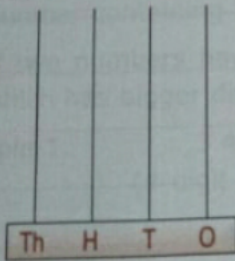
(d)



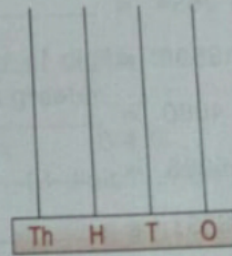
= \_\_\_\_\_

2. Represent the Following Numbers in the Abacus.

(a) 3045



(b) 4321



### Exercise 2.3

1. Write number names for the given numbers.

a. 7654 = Seven thousand, six hundred, fifty – four (This has been done for you as example)

b. 3509 =

c. 4080 =

d. 6006 =

e.  $8351 =$

2. Write in numbers.

a. Two thousand four hundred sixty = 2460 ( Done for you as example)

b. Three thousand two hundred thirty – nine =

c. One thousand eight =

d. Nine thousand sixty-three =

e. Eight thousand nine hundred twenty-two =

#### Exercise 2.4

1. Put  $>$  or  $<$  sign in the given boxes.

a.  $8614 \underline{<} 9825$  ( Done for you as an example)

b.  $4721 \underline{\quad} 798$

c.  $752 \underline{\quad} 7520$

d.  $3538 \underline{\quad} 3537$

e.  $5649 \underline{\quad} 5648$

f.  $9970 \underline{\quad} 9907$

g.  $9845 \underline{\quad} 9854$

h.  $6212 \underline{\quad} 6122$

2. Write in expanded form.

a.  $7654 = 7000 + 600 + 50 + 4$  ( Done for you as example)

b.  $8308 =$

c.  $9763 =$

d.  $6531 =$

e.  $4080 =$

f.  $5948 =$

g.  $1865 =$

3. Write in compact form.

a.  $6000 + 500 + 40 + 1 = 6541$  (Done for you as example)

b.  $7000 + 400 + 00 + 8 =$

c.  $8000 + 000 + 50 + 9 =$

d.  $1000 + 700 + 30 + 0 =$

e.  $9000 + 600 + 80 + 7 =$

f.  $6000 + 900 + 10 + 5 =$

g.  $5000 + 800 + 00 + 0 =$

Exercise 2.5.

1. Give the Predecessor of the given numbers.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ 439

( Explanation : To find the predecessor subtract 1 from the number,  $439 - 1 = 438$ )

438, 439 ( Example solved for you)

b. \_\_\_\_\_, 1710



- c. \_\_\_\_\_, 2754
- d. \_\_\_\_\_, 7288
- e. \_\_\_\_\_, 6330
- f. \_\_\_\_\_, 4581

2. Give the successor of the given numbers.

- a. 359, \_\_\_\_\_

( Explanation : To find the successor, add 1 to the number,  
 $359 + 1 = 360$ )

359, 360 ) Example solved for you)

- b. 4721 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 8610, \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 2729, \_\_\_\_\_
- e. 5674, \_\_\_\_\_
- f. 5089, \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 2.6

1. Write the greatest and smallest 4-digit numbers using the following digits.

	Greatest number	Smallest number
1. 3,7,8,1	8731	1378[EXAMPLE]
2. 8,2,9,7		
3. 5,0,7,3		

4. 6,2,8,7		
5. 8,5,0,9		

Exercise 2.7.

1. Find the Place value and face Value of all digits in

A. 3165 ( Done for you as example)

Place value of 3 = 3000

Face value of 3 = 3

Place value of 1 = 100

Face value of 1 =

1

Place value of 6 = 60

Face value of 6 =

6

Place value of 5 = 5

face value of 5 = 5

b. 6 3 0 8

c. 8 1 4 7

2. Find the place value and face value of the underlined digits.

a. 3 2 2 3

Place value of 2 = 200, face value of 2 = 2 ( Done for you as example)

b. 6 0 8 3

c. 9 6 4 8

d. 3 7 9 1

Mental Maths ( To be done students for practice and clarity of concepts)

1. The smallest 4-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The greatest 4-digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What number should be added to greatest 3-digit number to get smallest 4 – digit number?
4. What is the place value of 1 in smallest 4-digit number?
5. What number should be subtracted from smallest 5-digit number to get greatest 4-digit number?

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