

FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL CLASS- III WORKSHEET NO: 18 MATHS

DATE: 22/04/2020

NAME:

TOPIC: NUMBER

Please follow the link: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atGf5IXw5Y0</u> CONCEPT:

Place Value (4 digit Number)

The value of a digit because of its place or position in a number is called its place value. Let's consider number 2145. Arrange the digits in place value chart as given below. Place value chart

Thousands Period		Units Period		
Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
	2	1	4	5

Number such as 2145, have three digits and each digit has a different place value,

Place value of 2 is 2 thousand = 2000 (2 set of thousand)

Place value of 1 is 1 hundred = 100 (1 set of hundred)

Place value of 4 is 4 tens = 40 (4 sets of tens)

Place value of 5 is 5 ones = 5 (5 sets of ones)



Face value :

Face value of a digit in a number is the digit itself.

More clearly, face value of a digit always remains same irrespective of the position where it is located.

For example,

In 5486, the face value of 5 is 5.

The difference between place value and face value

The difference between place value and face has been illustrated in the picture given below.



:**5486**

→ Place value) = 5x1000 = 5000

EXPANDED FORM:

When we write a number as the sum of place value of its digit, the number is said to be in its expanded form.

Standerd form = 2145 Expanded form = 2000 + 100 + 40 + 5

EXERCISE:

Q1. Write the place value and face value of bold digit .

Number	Place value	Face value
47 2 6		
5 678		
7 8 65		
10 9 8		
904 5		
4 5 32	Par B N America	

Q2. Write the the number in expanded form.

- (a) 1324 =
- (b) 5643 =
- (c) 7098 =
- (d) 4532=
- (e) 5001 =
- Q3. Write the standard form of the numbers.
 - (a) 2000 + 200 + 60 + 9 =
 - (b) 3000 + 500 + 30 + 7=
 - (c) 5000 + 50 + 8 =
 - (d) 6000 + 200 + 30 +2 =
 - (e) 4000 + 3 =