

Large Numbers Around Us

CBSE

Worksheet | Grade 7 | Mathematics

10 original questions | 20 marks | Student copy and teacher key

Name: _____ Class / section: _____ Date: _____

Use your notebook or additional paper for working and extended answers. Show reasoning where asked.

Question 1: Place the commas [2]

Write 5842063 using the Indian and international comma systems.

Working / response: _____

Question 2: Face value and place value [2]

In 58,42,063, state the face value and the place value of the digit 8.

Working / response: _____

Question 3: Move between number names [2]

Express 27 lakh as an international numeral and in millions.

Working / response: _____

Question 4: Compare with a reason [2]

Which is greater: 8,09,540 or 8,90,450? Explain the first place at which the digits differ.

Working / response: _____

Question 5: Round at two scales [2]

Round 73,46,280 to the nearest lakh and to the nearest ten lakh.

Working / response: _____

Question 6: Estimate, then calculate [2]

Estimate $49,850 + 30,240$ by rounding each number to the nearest thousand. Then find the exact sum.

Working / response: _____

Question 7: Make sense of a school order [2]

A school orders 125 boxes containing 800 sheets each. Find the total number of sheets and express it in lakhs.

Working / response: _____

Question 8: Read a change in attendance [2]

A fictional science exhibition recorded 4,82,750 visitors last year and 5,19,360 this year. How many more visitors came? Show your calculation.

Working / response: _____

Question 9: Use every digit once [2]

Use the digits 0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 exactly once to make the greatest and the smallest seven-digit numbers. A number cannot begin with zero.

Working / response: _____

Question 10: Explain a misconception [2]

A pupil says that 6,05,040 and 6,50,040 are equal because zeros do not matter. Explain the error and find the difference.

Working / response: _____

Teacher key: Large Numbers Around Us

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These are classroom marking points. Accept equivalent correct methods and supported interpretations. Each numbered criterion carries one mark.

Question 1: Place the commas [2]

1. Indian system: 58,42,063.
2. International system: 5,842,063.

Question 2: Face value and place value [2]

1. The face value is 8.
2. The digit is in the lakh place, so its place value is 8,00,000.

Question 3: Move between number names [2]

1. 27 lakh = 2,700,000.
2. 2,700,000 = 2.7 million.

Question 4: Compare with a reason [2]

1. 8,90,450 is greater.
2. The lakh digits are equal; at the ten-thousands place, 9 is greater than 0.

Question 5: Round at two scales [2]

1. Nearest lakh: 73,00,000, because the ten-thousands digit is 4.
2. Nearest ten lakh: 70,00,000, because the lakhs digit is 3.

Question 6: Estimate, then calculate [2]

1. $50,000 + 30,000$ gives an estimated sum of 80,000.
2. The exact sum is 80,090.

Question 7: Make sense of a school order [2]

1. $125 \times 800 = 1,00,000$ sheets.
2. 1,00,000 sheets equals 1 lakh sheets.

Question 8: Read a change in attendance [2]

1. Subtract the earlier count from the later count: $5,19,360 - 4,82,750$.
2. The increase is 36,610 visitors.

Question 9: Use every digit once [2]

1. Greatest: 98,75,310.
2. Smallest: 10,35,789; choose 1 first, then arrange the remaining digits in ascending order.

Question 10: Explain a misconception [2]

1. Position matters: the digit 5 represents 5,000 in 6,05,040 and 50,000 in 6,50,040.
2. $6,50,040 - 6,05,040 = 45,000$, so the numbers are not equal.