

New Horizon School

Support Material

Class-3

Mathematics

Periodic Test-1

Name: _____

Roll.No.: _____

Section: _____

Chapter-1-Numbers

->The smallest four-digit number is **1000**.

->Four digit place value chart

Thousand	Hundred	Tense	Ones
1	0	0	0

->The largest four-digit number is **9999**.

->**Expanded form** of a number means writing it as a sum of the place value Of its digit.

Th	H	T	O	1358 -> <u>1000+300+50+8</u>
1	3	5	8	

-> **Short Form** of a number: $1000+300+50+8 = \underline{1358}$

-> Face value and Place value

Face value means actual value of a digit in a given number.

Place value denotes the position of a digit in a number according to place value chart.

Example: Place value of 7 in 4789 is 700 and face value id 7.

->The place value of 0 is always 0 irrespective of its place in the number.

Example: The place value of 0 in both 907 and 4089 is 0.

->**Comparison of numbers**

Rules 1: The number having more digits than other is greater.

$$3126 > 899$$

Rule 2: If the number of digits is the same, then the number having more thousands, is greater.

$$4635 > 3635$$

Rule 3: If the numbers of digits are the same and thousands place digit are also same, then the number having more hundreds is greater.

$$3641 < 3732$$

Rule 4: If the numbers of digits are the same and their thousands and hundreds place digits are also same, then the number having more tens is greater.

$$6754 < 6764$$

Rule 5: If the number digits are same and their thousands, hundreds and tens place digits are also same, then the number having more ones is greater.

$$5769 > 5768$$

Rule 6: If the number of digits is the same and their thousands, hundreds, tens and ones place digits are also same, then the numbers are equal.

$$8743 = 8743$$

➔ Rounding off

To the nearest 10-> we look at the digit in the ones place. If it is 0,1,2,3,4, we round off to the lower ten. If it is 5,6,7,8,9, we round off to the higher ten.

$$87 \rightarrow 90$$

$$8667 \rightarrow 8670$$

$$2775 \rightarrow 2780$$

To the nearest 100-> we look at the digit in the tens place. If it is 0,1,2,3,4, we round off to the lower hundred. If it is 5,6,7,8,9 we round off to the higher hundred.

$$267 \rightarrow 300$$

$$1339 \rightarrow 1300$$

$$4558 \rightarrow 4600$$

To the nearest 1000-> we look at the digit in the hundreds place. If it is 0,1,2,3,4 we round off to the lower thousand. If it is 5,6,7,8,9 we round off to the higher thousand.

$$8212 \rightarrow 8000$$

$$5202 \rightarrow 5000$$

$$8478 \rightarrow 8000$$

➔ Roman Numerals

Roman Numerals	I	V	X	L	C	D	M
Hindu-Arabic Numerals	1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

➔ Forming numbers

*To form the greatest number using the given digits, we arrange the digits in descending order.

*To form the smallest number we arrange the given digits in ascending order.

*When one of the given digits is 0, to form the smallest number we put 0 at the second place from the left. We then fill the remaining places from left to right in ascending order.

4,0,2,1 -> Greatest-4210 smallest-1024

CH- Addition

- The sum of two numbers does not change when the order of the addends is changed.
- The sum of three or more numbers remains the same even when their grouping is changed.
- The sum of a number and 0 is the number itself.
- To add 10, 100, 1000 to a number, we add 1 to the digit at the tens, hundred and thousand places, respectively.
- Rounding off is an easy way to estimate the sums of two or more numbers.

$112+217=329$ (more than 300 or less than 300)