

**New Horizon School**

**Class 4**

**Mathematics**

**Support Material**

**Periodic Test - 1**

**Name of the student :**

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## Chapter – Large numbers

- Numbers are used everywhere in our day to day life.
- The smallest two digit number is 10 and the largest two digit number is 99.
- The smallest three digit number is 100 and the largest three digit number is 999.
- The smallest four digit number is 1000 and the largest four digit number is 9999.
- The smallest five digit number is 10,000 and the largest five digit number is 99,999.
- The smallest six digit number is 1,00,000 and the largest six digit number is 9,99,999.
- The successor of a number is obtained when we add 1 to a given number.
- The predecessor of a number is obtained when we subtract 1 from a number.
- The Indian place value system is as follows:

| Periods | Lakhs     |      | Thousands    |           | Ones    |      |      |
|---------|-----------|------|--------------|-----------|---------|------|------|
| Places  | Ten Lakhs | Lakh | Ten Thousand | Thousands | Hundred | Tens | Ones |

- The International place value system is as follows:

| Millions        |              |          | Thousands        |              |           | Ones    |      |      |
|-----------------|--------------|----------|------------------|--------------|-----------|---------|------|------|
| Hundred Million | Ten Millions | Millions | Hundred Thousand | Ten Thousand | Thousands | Hundred | Tens | Ones |

- Roman number system was developed in ancient Rome.
- Roman number is another system of writing numbers.
- Roman numbers has seven basic symbols.

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

#### Rules for writing Roman Numerals

- Repetition of a Roman numeral symbol means addition. For example XXX means 30, CC means 100.
- When we write a smaller roman number after a greater number, their values are added. For example, VI = 5 + 1 = 6, XII = 10 + 1 + 1 = 12.
- When we write a bigger roman number before greater number, their values are subtracted. For example, IV = 5 – 1 = 4, XL = 50 – 10 = 40
- Only I, X, C and M can be repeated.
- V, L, D cannot be repeated and cannot be subtracted.
- X can be subtracted from L and C only.
- C can be subtracted from D and M only.

## **Chapter - Addition**

- **Addition means putting all the things together.**
- **When we add two or more number, the numbers which are added are called addends and the result obtained is called sum.**

### **Properties of Addition**

- **The sum of two number remains the same even if we change the order of the numbers. For example,  
 $5+4=4+5 = 9$ ,       $6 + 7 = 7 + 6 = 13$**
- **When adding three or more numbers the numbers can be grouped in any way. The sum remains the same in all the cases. Example:     $12 + (10 + 4) = 12 + 14 = 26$   
                                  $(12 + 10) + 4 = 22 + 4 = 26$**
- **When we add zero to the number the sum is always the number itself. Example :     $144 + 0 = 144$**
- **When we add 1 to any number the sum is the successor of the number. Ex :     $645 + 1 = 646$**