Reading and Writing Large Numbers

Unit: Knowing Our Numbers - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: The city cricket stadium was getting a new roof, and the newspaper printed the cost on the front page: Rs 45,67,00,000. Kabir read it out as "forty-five thousand six hundred seventy crore" and nearly fell off his chair. Anaya read the same digits and got a number a hundred times smaller. Only one of them could be about to tell their parents the stadium cost more than the entire city's budget.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. The grid shows 34,56,78,901 split into periods, crore highlighted. Using it, what is the digit in the crore period's tens place?

- [ ] **A.** 4
- [ ] **B.** 6
- [ ] **C.** 3
- [ ] **D.** 8

Q2. In the Indian system, which period is closest to the ones period?

- [ ] **A.** Crore
- [ ] **B.** Thousand
- [ ] **C.** Lakh
- [ ] **D.** Million

Q3. How many digits does one crore have?

- [ ] **A.** 8
- [ ] **B.** 6
- [ ] **C.** 7
- [ ] **D.** 9

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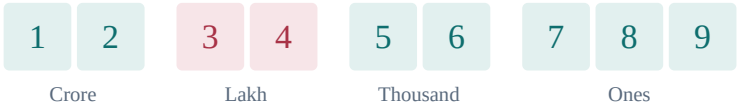
Q4. The grid shows a number split into periods, lakh highlighted. Using it, how many digits are in the lakh period box (not counting other periods)?



- [ ] **A.** 1
- [ ] **B.** 3
- [ ] **C.** 2
- [ ] **D.** 4

Q5. From which side of a number do you start counting digits to find the periods?

- [ ] **A.** The left
- [ ] **B.** The middle
- [ ] **C.** Wherever the first digit is
- [ ] **D.** The right

Q6. How many zeros does one lakh have?

- [ ] **A.** 5
- [ ] **B.** 4
- [ ] **C.** 6
- [ ] **D.** 7

Q7. The grid shows 4567800 correctly split into periods. Using it, which of these correctly separates 4567800 into periods?

- [ ] **A.** 45,678,00
- [ ] **B.** 45,67,800
- [ ] **C.** 4,56,78,00
- [ ] **D.** 456,7,800

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Q8. What is the ones period made of?

- A. The last 3 digits
- B. The last 2 digits
- C. The first 3 digits
- D. The last 4 digits

Q9. Which number is 1,00,000?

- A. One thousand
- B. One lakh
- C. One crore
- D. Ten thousand

Q10. A place value chart is most useful for which task?

- A. Adding two small numbers
- B. Drawing a triangle
- C. Measuring weight
- D. Correctly grouping and reading a long number

Section B - Medium

Q11. The grid shows 305672000 correctly split into periods. Using it, how are Indian commas placed?

Crore		Lakh		Thousand		Ones		
3	0	5	6	7	2	0	0	0

- A. 305,672,000
- B. 3,056,72,000
- C. 30,56,72,000
- D. 30,567,2000

Q12. Kabir groups a number as 456,7,800 by counting from the left instead of the right. What is wrong with this?

- A. Nothing, both directions give the same groups
- B. The group sizes come out wrong because periods are fixed relative to the right end

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- [ ] **C.** It only matters for International numbers
- [ ] **D.** The digits themselves change value

Q13. How many lakh make up 3 crore?

- [ ] **A.** 30
- [ ] **B.** 3000
- [ ] **C.** 3
- [ ] **D.** 300

Q14. The grid shows 6,78,90,123 split into periods, thousand highlighted. Using it, what is the digit in the thousand period, tens place?

- [ ] **A.** 9
- [ ] **B.** 0
- [ ] **C.** 1
- [ ] **D.** 9 or 0 depending on which end you count

Q15. Which digit sits directly to the left of the lakh period's leftmost digit?

- [ ] **A.** The ones period's rightmost digit
- [ ] **B.** The crore period's rightmost digit
- [ ] **C.** The thousand period's leftmost digit
- [ ] **D.** There is no digit there

Q16. Write "twelve crore six lakh" in figures.

- [ ] **A.** 12,06,00,000
- [ ] **B.** 12,60,00,000
- [ ] **C.** 1,20,60,000
- [ ] **D.** 12,00,06,000

Q17. The grid shows 8,05,00,000 split into periods. Using it, read this number correctly.

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- [ ] **A.** Eighty crore fifty lakh
- [ ] **B.** Eight lakh five thousand
- [ ] **C.** Eight crore fifty lakh
- [ ] **D.** Eight crore five lakh

Q18. A 9-digit number's crore period holds how many digits?

- [ ] **A.** 2
- [ ] **B.** 1
- [ ] **C.** 3
- [ ] **D.** 4

Q19. Which number is larger: 9,99,99,999 or 1,00,00,000?

- [ ] **A.** 1,00,00,000
- [ ] **B.** They are equal
- [ ] **C.** 9,99,99,999
- [ ] **D.** Cannot be compared

Q20. If Kabir reads the digits of a number left to right without checking periods, what kind of mistake is most likely?

- [ ] **A.** He changes a digit's value
- [ ] **B.** He forgets a digit exists
- [ ] **C.** The number becomes negative
- [ ] **D.** He calls one period by another period's name

Section C - Challenge

Q21. The grid shows 2,05,34,56,789 with its crore-period digits highlighted: the leading ten-crore digit 2, then the crore box 05. Using it, what are the first three digits of this number, left to right?

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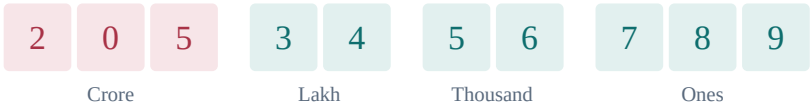

- [ ] **A.** 0, 5, 2
- [ ] **B.** 2, 0, 5
- [ ] **C.** 5, 0, 2
- [ ] **D.** 2, 5, 0

Q22. Anaya says a bridge cost "forty lakh crore" rupees. What is actually wrong with this phrase, regardless of the number involved?

- [ ] **A.** Nothing, it is a valid Indian-system period name
- [ ] **B.** It should be "crore lakh" instead
- [ ] **C.** "Lakh crore" is not a real period — periods do not combine like that
- [ ] **D.** It is only wrong if the number is odd

Q23. If you swap the crore-period digits with the lakh-period digits in 23,45,00,000 (making it 45,23,00,000), by roughly what factor does the number change?

- [ ] **A.** It stays almost the same
- [ ] **B.** It becomes ten times smaller
- [ ] **C.** It roughly doubles
- [ ] **D.** It becomes exactly a hundred times larger

Q24. The grid shows the 7-digit number 56,78,900 -- notice the lakh period is completely filled and there is no crore period yet. Using it, which periods does a 7-digit number definitely use?

- [ ] **A.** Ones, thousand, and lakh, all complete
- [ ] **B.** Ones and thousand only, no lakh
- [ ] **C.** Ones, thousand, lakh, and crore
- [ ] **D.** Just the ones period alone

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Q25. A number's lakh period is "00". What does this tell you?

- **A.** The number must be zero
- **B.** It cannot have a crore period
- **C.** It is smaller than one lakh
- **D.** Only that period is empty; others can be non-zero

Q26. Two 8-digit numbers have identical digits in their crore and lakh periods but different digits in their thousand and ones periods. What can you conclude about which is larger?

- **A.** They must be equal
- **B.** Needs a calculator
- **C.** More digits wins
- **D.** The larger lower part wins

Q27. The grid shows 10,00,00,000, the smallest 9-digit number, with its leading crore digits highlighted. Which number is this?

- **A.** 9,99,99,999
- **B.** 10,00,00,000
- **C.** 1,00,00,000
- **D.** 10,00,00,001

Q28. Ms. Rao says a correctly filled place value chart can never disagree with reading digit by digit for the VALUE of the number, only for how it sounds when spoken aloud. Why is this true?

- **A.** Because place value charts secretly change digit values
- **B.** Because the chart only reorganises how digits are grouped and named — the digits and their place values stay identical either way
- **C.** It is not true — the chart can change the value
- **D.** Because charts are only accurate for numbers under one lakh

Q29. Kabir's original misread turned 45,67,00,000 into a number that used the word "thousand" for the lakh period. Roughly how many times too large or small was his

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spoken number compared to the real one?

- [ ] **A.** About 10 times too large
- [ ] **B.** About 100 times too small
- [ ] **C.** Exactly equal, only the words differed
- [ ] **D.** About 1000 times too large

Q30. A number is read as "seven crore zero lakh forty-five thousand". What must its lakh-period digits be?

- [ ] **A.** 45
- [ ] **B.** 70
- [ ] **C.** 00
- [ ] **D.** 07

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Answer Key

Q1: (C) (c) 3. The grid's crore box reads "34", and the tens digit of that pair is 3.

Q2: (B) (b) Thousand. The order from the right is ones, thousand, lakh, crore, so thousand sits right next to ones. Lakh is one period further away.

Q3: (A) (a) 8. One crore is 1,00,00,000 — count them: 1 followed by seven zeros makes eight digits total. Seven digits alone would only reach 99,99,999.

Q4: (C) (c) 2. The grid's lakh box holds exactly two digits -- every period after ones holds two digits in the Indian system; only ones holds three.

Q5: (D) (d) The right. Starting from the left was exactly Kabir's mistake — the leftmost group is the one whose size changes depending on how many digits the whole number has.

Q6: (A) (a) 5. One lakh is 1,00,000. Six zeros would make it a crore's neighbour, ten lakh, not one lakh itself.

Q7: (B) (b) 45,67,800. The grid's own boxes read 45 (lakh), 67 (thousand), 800 (ones) -- the other options split the digits into the wrong group sizes.

Q8: (A) (a) The last 3 digits. Every other period has 2 digits, but the ones period is the one exception, holding 3.

Q9: (B) (b) One lakh. Count the zeros: five of them. Ten thousand has only four zeros, and one crore has seven.

Q10: (D) (d) Correctly grouping and reading a long number. That is exactly what caught Kabir's mistake — sorting the digits into boxes stopped him misreading the periods.

Q11: (C) (c) 30,56,72,000. The grid's own boxes read 30 (crore), 56 (lakh), 72 (thousand), 000 (ones). Option (a) uses the International 3-3-3 grouping instead.

Q12: (B) (b) The group sizes come out wrong because periods are fixed relative to the right end. Counting from the left makes the leftover group size depend on the total digit count, which is exactly the error the story shows.

Q13: (D) (d) 300. One crore is 100 lakh, so 3 crore is 3 x 100 = 300 lakh. Answering 30 mixes up the crore-to-lakh step with the lakh-to-thousand step.

Q14: (A) (a) 9. The grid's thousand box reads "90", and its tens digit is 9.

Q15: (B) (b) The crore period's rightmost digit. Periods sit side by side in order ones, thousand, lakh, crore from the right, so crore's rightmost digit is the very next box after lakh's leftmost.

Q16: (A) (a) 12,06,00,000. Crore box holds 12, lakh box holds 06 — the zero must be written to hold the lakh box's tens place, or the six shifts into the wrong place, which is exactly what option (b) does.

Q17: (D) (d) Eight crore five lakh. The grid's crore box holds "08" and the lakh box holds "05" — read each box's own two digits, not as if it were a bigger number.

Q18: (C) (c) 3. A 9-digit number is ones(3) + thousand(2) + lakh(2) = 7, leaving 2 more digits, so the crore period stretches to 3 digits to reach the ten-crore place.

Q19: (C) (c) 9,99,99,999. Both numbers have 8 digits, but comparing from the crore place down, 9 beats 1 immediately — 9,99,99,999 is the largest possible 8-digit number, one less

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than the 9-digit 10,00,00,000.

Q20: (D) (d) He calls one period by another period's name. That is exactly what happened — he said "thousand" where the digits actually belonged to the lakh period, without changing any digit.

Q21: (B) (b) 2, 0, 5. Reading the grid's highlighted boxes left to right: the ten-crore digit (2) comes first, then the crore period's own two digits "0" then "5" -- reading always goes from the highest place value down.

Q22: (C) (c) "Lakh crore" is not a real period — periods do not combine like that. The Indian periods are fixed single names (ones, thousand, lakh, crore); larger values need arab, kharab and so on, never a mash-up of two period names.

Q23: (C) (c) It roughly doubles. 23,45,00,000 is about 23.45 crore while 45,23,00,000 is about 45.23 crore — swapping the higher-value period's digits with a smaller pair nearly doubles the total here, showing how much the crore period dominates the value.

Q24: (A) (a) Ones, thousand, and lakh, all complete. 7 digits = 3 (ones) + 2 (thousand) + 2 (lakh), exactly filling the lakh period -- an 8th digit would be needed to start the crore period.

Q25: (D) (d) Only that period is empty; others can be non-zero. A zero period box just means that group of digits is 0 — it does not force the whole number to be small or zero, since the crore period can still hold real digits.

Q26: (D) (d) The larger lower part wins. Once the higher-value periods (crore, lakh) match exactly, comparison falls to the thousand-and-ones portion, same as comparing any multi-digit numbers place by place.

Q27: (B) (b) 10,00,00,000 — ten crore. Option (a) has only 8 digits (the largest 8-digit number), and option (c) is one crore, an 8-digit number as well.

Q28: (B) (b) Because the chart only reorganises how digits are grouped and named — the digits and their place values stay identical either way. This is the same lesson as Anaya and Kabir's stadium number: grouping changes the spoken words, never the underlying quantity.

Q29: (A) (a) About 10 times too large. Calling the lakh-period digits "thousand" effectively read "45,670" thousand-crore-ish, roughly ten times the true forty-five-crore-odd value — a period-naming slip changes the stated size, unlike a pure comma-placement difference between systems.

Q30: (C) (c) 00. "Zero lakh" directly names the lakh period's value as zero, meaning both digits in that box are 0 — the 45 belongs to the thousand period instead, exactly as its own name says.

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