

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

## HALF YEARLY EXAM WORKSHEET 2017- 2018

SUB : MATHEMATICS

CLASS : IV

### UNIT - I PLACE VALUE

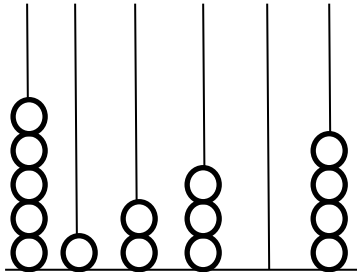
#### I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Smallest 5 – digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If we add 1 to the greatest 5 – digit number, we get \_\_\_\_\_ number.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ period has 3 places.
4. A 6- digit number begins with the \_\_\_\_\_ place.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ value only gives the value of the digit .
6. The lakhs place is in the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
7. Smallest 6- digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Thousands period has \_\_\_\_\_ places , \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the places in ones period.
10. The place value chart has been separated into groups called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Greatest 5- digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.
12. One lakh has \_\_\_\_\_ zeros.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ gives the value of the digit depending on its place in the number.
14. We put \_\_\_\_\_ to separate the periods.
15. The face value of 7 in 6,97,300 is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. 469703 \_\_\_\_\_ 469073 ( < , > , = ).
17. Greatest 5- digit number using the digits 6, 9, 1, 2 and 3 is \_\_\_\_\_.

18. Place value of 8 in 8,25,007 is \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Place value of zero is always \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Smallest 6- digit number using the digit 1,0,8,9,4 and 6 is \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ the number of digits, the greater the number.
22. The standard numeral for  $300000+60=$ \_\_\_\_\_
23. 1 ten= \_\_\_\_\_ ones
24. 1 hundred = \_\_\_\_\_ tens
25. 10 hundreds = \_\_\_\_\_ thousands
26. \_\_\_\_\_ thousands = 1 lakh
27. Greatest 6 digit number is \_\_\_\_\_
28. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 digit number  $+1=10000$
29. Greatest 3 digit number + \_\_\_\_\_ = smallest 4 digit number
30. Greatest \_\_\_\_\_ number + 1 =100
31. The \_\_\_\_\_ value gives the value of the digit.
32. 98345 \_\_\_\_\_ 98435 (< , > ,=)
33. We write \_\_\_\_\_ for ten thousand.
34. A 6 –digit number moves into a new period called the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
35. The number before is called \_\_\_\_\_
36. The number after is called \_\_\_\_\_
37. To get the successor of a number , we have to add \_\_\_\_\_
38. To get the predecessor of a number ,we have to \_\_\_\_\_ 1.
39. Successor of 308789 is \_\_\_\_\_
40. Predecessor of 695000 is \_\_\_\_\_

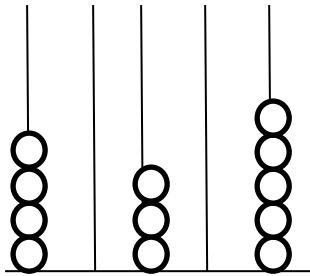
## II. Do the following.

1. Write the numbers shown on the spike abacus and then write in words.



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2. Write in figures.

- a) Nine lakh forty thousand sixteen \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Sixty seven thousand one hundred one \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Two lakh eighteen \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Seven lakh ninety two thousand four hundred sixteen \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Fill in the blanks .

In 8,56,420

\_\_\_\_\_ tens

\_\_\_\_\_ lakhs

\_\_\_\_\_ ten thousands

\_\_\_\_\_ ones

\_\_\_\_\_ hundreds

\_\_\_\_\_ thousands.

**4. Write the numeral in each of the following :**

- a)  $50,000 + 600 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- b)  $9,00,000 + 4000 + 20 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- c)  $6,00,000 + 20\ 000 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- d)  $10\ 000 + 2000 + 70 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Write the place value and the face value of the underlined digits**

- a) 8,49,255 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 67,043 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 59,368 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 7,04,003 \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write the expanded form.**

- a) 4,65,208 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 50,607 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 2,09,678 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 876532 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Fill in the blanks.**

- a) 37,456 ; 47,456 ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 66,105 ; 67,105 ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 4,803 ; 4,903 ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 72,055 ; 72,065 ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Write the number before for the following numbers:**

- a) 10563 \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 567070 \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 900000 \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 784500 \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Write the number after for the following numbers :**

a) 945672 \_\_\_\_\_

b) 455449 \_\_\_\_\_

c) 299999 \_\_\_\_\_

d) 630999 \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Put the correct sign ( < , > )**

a) 84173 \_\_\_\_\_ 848173

b) 95043 \_\_\_\_\_ 95988

c) 110184 \_\_\_\_\_ 110814

d) 679687 \_\_\_\_\_ 99785

**11. Ring the greatest number.**

a) 83675 , 200456 , 98500

b) 184396 , 180396, 159396

c) 98634, 98364 , 98643

**12. Ring the smallest number.**

a) 119672 , 90251, 109672

b) 841379 , 843719 , 841739

c) 428350 , 520043 , 696785

**13. Rearrange the following numbers in descending order.**

a) 42860 , 43816 , 42806 , 43806

\_\_\_\_\_

b) 110184 , 98795, 985600 , 26458

\_\_\_\_\_

c) 196722 , 634560 , 185763 , 65458

\_\_\_\_\_

**14. Rearrange the following numbers in ascending order.**

a) 538196 , 63985 , 636856 , 446786

\_\_\_\_\_

b) 26391 , 64026 , 64006 , 58192

\_\_\_\_\_

c) 232134 , 231315 , 230600 , 233008

\_\_\_\_\_

**15. Use the digits to make the greatest number and the smallest number possible. Do not repeat the digits.**

Digits	smallest number	greatest number
6 , 0 , 2 , 9		
7 , 5 , 1 , 6 , 8		
8 , 3 , 0 , 2 , 9 , 5		
4 , 9 , 6 , 2 , 3 , 7		

**ROMAN NUMERALS**

**I. Fill in the blanks**

1. Roman symbols are formed by \_\_\_\_\_ symbols.
2. Putting a letter after one of a bigger value means, \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. Putting a letter before one of bigger value means \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. The letters can be repeated up to a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ times only.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is never subtracted.
6. I can be subtracted from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ only.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is never repeated.
8. Roman symbol for 100 is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Hindu – Arabic numeral for XXIX is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Roman symbol for 25 is \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Write the Roman numerals for the given numbers.**

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| a) 6 --   | f) 23 --   |
| b) 36 --  | g) 10 --   |
| c) 500 -- | h) 4 --    |
| d) 18 --  | i) 19 --   |
| e) 30 --  | j) 1000 -- |

**III. Write the Hindu – Arabic numerals for the following.**

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| a) XXXVIII -- | f) XXI --  |
| b) D --       | g) XIV --  |
| c) XX --      | h) XXXI -- |
| d) III --     | i) XVII -- |
| e) L --       | j) XXI --  |

## UNIT – 2 ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION

### I. Fill in the blanks

1. The numbers which are added are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Answer of addition is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The sum of any number and zero is \_\_\_\_\_
4. Answer of subtraction is called \_\_\_\_\_
5. Any number subtracted from \_\_\_\_\_ is zero.
6. When we subtract \_\_\_\_\_ from a number , we get the number itself.
7. We can add two or more numbers in any order, the \_\_\_\_\_ remains the same.
8.  $572 + 38 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + 572$
9. In  $66 + 203 + 5 = 274$  \_\_\_\_\_ are addends and the sum is \_\_\_\_\_
10. When we change the order of the numbers being added, the \_\_\_\_\_ does not change.
11. \_\_\_\_\_  $- 0 = 4890$
12.  $672 + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 672$
13.  $345 - \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 0$

### II Add the following.

- a)  $8040 + 5764$                       b)  $5458 + 965$                       c)  $28979 + 5765$
- d)  $29653 + 78 + 8850$       e)  $5934 + 656 + 598328$       f)  $6754 + 8 + 5067$



### III. Subtract the following.

- a)  $37900 - 2800$       b)  $4000 - 295$       c)  $86571 - 78456$   
d)  $4905 - 255$       e)  $79231 - 9027$       f)  $90000 - 2508$

### IV. Solve the following.

- 1) In a town there are 72,950 men, 78,256 women and 62,543 children. Find the total population of the town.
- 2) A man deposited Rs. 95,000 in a bank a few days later he deposited Rs. 57,890 again. Find the total money in his account.
- 3) A businessman deposited Rs. 2,95,750 in a bank . Six months later he deposited Rs. 79,955 again. What amount did he deposit in the bank in all?
- 4) In a large stadium there were 76,060 men and 52,992 were women and 2604 children . How many people are there in all?
- 5) on a particular day , the bank received Rs . 9856 and gave out Rs .975 . How much more money was received by the bank than given out ?
- 6) Mr.Suresh has Rs.6830 in the bank .He wants to leave only Rs.3950 there and take out the rest.how much money can he take out ?
- 7) The Mehtas bought a new TV and gave in their old TV in exchange.Their old TV was valued at Rs.67890 . They had to pay the dealer Rs. 5670. What was the cost of their new TV ?

## Unit 3: Multiplication

### I. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the repeated addition of the same number.
2. The answer in the multiplication is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. The numbers being multiplied are called \_\_\_\_\_
4. If a number is multiplied by 1, the product is the \_\_\_\_\_
5. If a number is multiplied \_\_\_\_\_, the product is zero.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ x 1 = 56
7.  $764 \times 0 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
8.  $52 \times 86 = 86 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_
9.  $39 \times 20 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
10.  $60 \times 40 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is opposite of division .
12.  $345 \times 30 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
13.  $908 \times 70 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
14.  $5428 \times 60 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
15.  $817 \times 500 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
16.  $976 \times$  \_\_\_\_\_ = 9760
17. \_\_\_\_\_ x 100 = 4500

## II. Multiply the following

a)  $5923 \times 6$

b)  $1978 \times 8$

c)  $4566 \times 5$

d)  $23 \times 56$

e)  $307 \times 80$

f)  $4598 \times 70$

g)  $657 \times 89$

h)  $53 \times 462$

i)  $509 \times 25$

j)  $3132 \times 27$

k)  $230 \times 96$

l)  $3506 \times 43$

m)  $267 \times 900$

n)  $737 \times 800$

o)  $257 \times 600$

### b) Solve the following

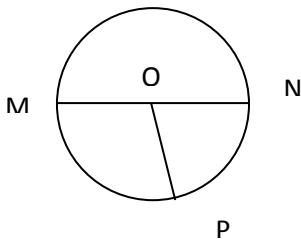
1. Each of Ram's mango trees gives about 345 mangoes . How many mangoes will an orchard with 27 such trees give?
2. Golden mango Cooperative farms has 708 rows of mango trees with 15 trees in each row. How many mango trees are planted in the farm?
3. 325 trucks each carrying 92 Kg of apples come into the city. How many kilograms of apples have come into the city?
4. A bicycle costs Rs.975. How much will 28 bicycle cost?
5. The cost of toy car is Rs.63. What do 7 toy cars cost?
6. A bag contains 65 kg of rice . How much would 230 such weigh?
7. A cell shop sold 768 cell phones in a week. How many cell phones will be sold in 43 weeks?
8. The cost of a box of pen is Rs 950. What is the cost of 8 such boxes of pens?
9. The cost of a chocolate box is Rs. 490. What is the cost of 7 such boxes?

## UNIT : 9 Shapes , Space and Patterns

### I. Fill in the blanks

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a quadrilateral with opposite sides equal.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ shapes are called closed curves.
3. Closed shapes formed by straight lines are called \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ is named according to the number of sides it has.
5. A polygon with three line segments is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a quadrilateral with opposite sides equal.
7. A polygon with 4 line segments is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a quadrilateral with all sides equal.
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a simple closed curve .
10. The length of the circle is called it's \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The point where the diameter and the radius meet is called \_\_\_\_\_ of the circle.

12. In the given figure



- a) Centre of the circle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Radius of the circle is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Diameter of the circle is \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The \_\_\_\_\_ is twice the length of the radius.
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is half the length of the diameter.
15. The radius of a circle is 3cm .It's diameter is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The diameter of a circle is 16m .It's radius is \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ runs between the circle and its centre.
18. The line segment joining centre and any point on the circle is called \_\_\_\_\_

## II . Do the following

### 1. Name the parts of the circle.

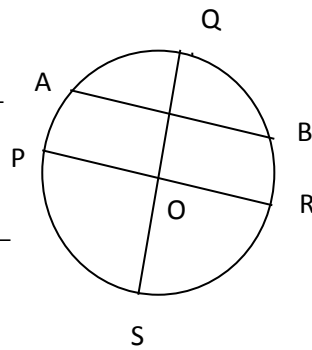
a) Name the centre \_\_\_\_\_

b) Name two diameters \_\_\_\_\_

c) Name four radii \_\_\_\_\_

d) OQ \_\_\_\_\_

e) Is AB the diameter of the circle? \_\_\_\_\_



### 2. Give the radius of the circle with the following diameter

a) 32 cm

b) 10 m

c) 74 m

d) 90 cm

e) 16 cm

f) 52 m

g) 28cm

h) 50 m

### 3. Give the diameter of circle with the following radius .

a) 30 cm

b) 25 m

c) 85 cm

d) 9 m

e) 50 cm

f) 18 m

g) 72 m

h) 44 cm

### 4. Say whether the following are true or false.

a) A triangle is a polygon

b) All the radii of a particular circle are of equal length.

c) All squares are quadrilaterals

d) All quadrilaterals are rectangles.

e) The diameter is half the radius..

f) The diameter goes through the centre of the circle.

g) A polygon is made up of line segments.

## UNIT 13 : HANDLING DATA

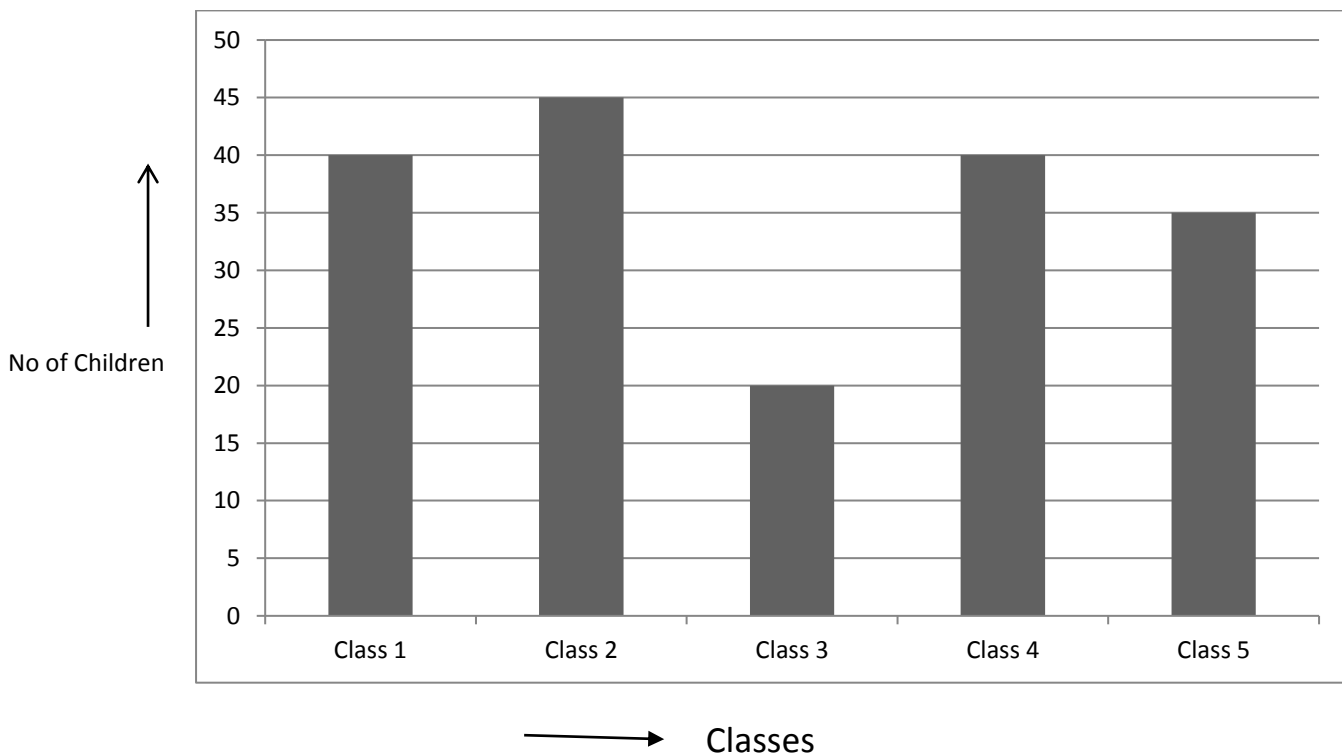
### I. Fill in the blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_ uses bars to represent numbers.
2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ scales in any bar graph \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ giving the details of the information given in the graph.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ explaining the scales.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are used to show and compare information.

### II. Do the following

1. Children of different classes in a school took part in the annual day function. The given bar graph tells us how many children participated from each

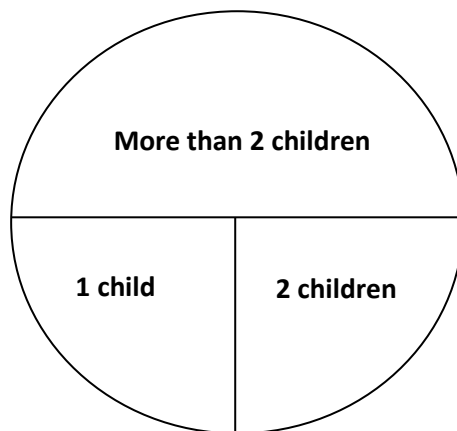
**Children participating in the annual day function**



**Read the bar graph and answer the following questions.**

- a) Write the horizontal as well as vertical scales of the given bar graph.
- b) How many children from class 5 took part?
- c) From which class did 40 children take part?
- d) Which is greater -- the participants from class 3 or class 5 ?
- e) From which class did the least number of children take part?
- f) From the class did the maximum children participate?

**2. Here is circle graph showing the number of children in Indian families.**



- a) What fraction of families includes exactly 2 children?
- b) Which is the largest category shown?
- c) What fraction of families has 1 child

Note: Practice Multiplication Tables 1 to 12.  
Refer text book, note book for more practice.

**Prepared By : III – V Boys Section**