

# INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH

HALF YEARLY EXAM WORKSHEET 2021-2022

SUBJECT: 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 5,27,302 is \_\_\_\_\_.
16. 569703 \_\_\_\_\_ 569073 ( $<$ ,  $>$ ,  $=$ ).
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 \_\_\_\_\_



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

- a)  $50,000 + 600 + 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- b)  $9,00,000 + 4000 + 20 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- c)  $6,00,000 + 20000 + 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.
- d)  $10000 + 2000 + 70 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**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 by \_\_\_\_\_, 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 325 mangoes. How many mangoes will an orchard with 26 such trees give?
2. Golden mango Cooperative farms has 620 rows of mango trees with 15 trees in each row. How many mango trees are planted in the farm?
3. 225 trucks each carrying 82 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.78. What do 9 toy cars cost?
6. A bag contains 65 kg of rice. How much would 230 such weigh?
7. A cell phone 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 4: DIVISION

### I. Fill in the blanks.

1. The number which is to be divided is called \_\_\_\_\_
2. The number by which we divide is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The answer in division is called \_\_\_\_\_
4. The number which is left over in division is called \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is always less than the divisor.
6. Division by \_\_\_\_\_ is not possible.
7. When we find the price of one, it is called the \_\_\_\_\_
8. Zero divided by any number is \_\_\_\_\_
9. Any number divided by \_\_\_\_\_ is one.
10.  $485 \div \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 485$
11.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 92 = 0$ .
12.  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \div 23 = 1$
13.  $74 \div 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

## II. Solve.

- a)  $9876 \div 9$       b)  $5910 \div 8$       c)  $7550 \div 5$       d)  $7309 \div 7$   
e)  $6537 \div 6$       f)  $1000 \div 4$       g)  $2166 \div 3$       h)  $8080 \div 2$

## III. Find the quotient and remainder

- a)  $60 \div 30$       b)  $320 \div 45$       c)  $270 \div 90$       d)  $890 \div 10$   
e)  $76 \div 20$       f)  $95 \div 60$       g)  $811 \div 50$       h)  $506 \div 70$   
i)  $97 \div 34$       j)  $86 \div 27$       k)  $79 \div 82$       l)  $615 \div 67$   
m)  $230 \div 49$       n)  $989 \div 76$       o)  $305 \div 57$       p)  $9494 \div 92$   
q)  $7045 \div 48$       r)  $3456 \div 16$       s)  $9634 \div 37$       t)  $305 \div 5$

## IV. Solve the following.

1. If 8 chocolate cost Rs. 256. What does 1 chocolate cost?
2. If 3 balls cost Rs. 609. What does 1 ball cost?
3. If 7 crayon boxes cost Rs. 196. How much does 1 crayon box cost?
4. If 6 shirts cost Rs.4236. What does 1 shirt cost?

## UNIT: 6 MULTIPLES

### I. Fill in the blanks

1. Every number is a multiple of \_\_\_\_\_
2. Every multiple of a number is \_\_\_\_\_ than or equal to the number.
3. We can find the \_\_\_\_\_ of a number by multiplying it by 1, 2, 3, 4 so on.
4. Third multiple of 6 is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fifth multiple of 7 is \_\_\_\_\_
6. Second multiple of 8 is \_\_\_\_\_

### II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING.

1. Find the first 5 multiples of each of the following.  
a) 8          b) 12          c) 9          d) 7          e) 50
2. Find the first two common multiples of the following.  
a) 4, 8          b) 2, 4          c) 10, 5          d) 6, 3          e) 9, 12

Note: Practice Multiplication Tables .

Refer text book, note book for more practice.

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