

Expanded Form and Number Names up to 9 Digits

Unit: Number System & Notation - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: Kabir wrote a cheque for four lakh five thousand rupees. He wrote the figures as 4,05,000 and the words as 'four lakh fifty thousand'. The bank returned it. One zero had cost him forty-five thousand rupees.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. The table breaks 7,082 into its columns. Which column holds the digit 8?



The table breaks 7,082 into

- ☐ A. Thousands
- ☐ B. Hundreds
- ☐ C. Tens
- ☐ D. Ones

Q2. Which of these correctly defines 'place value'?

- ☐ A. What a digit is worth because of the column it sits in
- ☐ B. The digit itself, no matter where it sits
- ☐ C. The number of digits in a number
- ☐ D. The largest digit in a number

Q3. Write $8000 + 500 + 70 + 1$ in standard form. Add it up.

- ☐ A. 8501
- ☐ B. 8580
- ☐ C. 8571
- ☐ D. 8671

Q4. The table breaks 9,205 into its columns. Which column has a 0 in it?



The table breaks 9,205 into

- ☐ A. Thousands
- ☐ B. Hundreds
- ☐ C. Tens
- ☐ D. Ones

Q5. Which of these correctly defines 'face value'?

- ☐ A. What a digit is worth because of its column
- ☐ B. The digit itself, wherever it sits
- ☐ C. The sum of every digit in a number
- ☐ D. The column a digit sits in

Q6. Write 5610 in expanded form. Work through each column.

- ☐ A. $5000 + 60 + 10$
- ☐ B. $500 + 600 + 10$
- ☐ C. $5000 + 600 + 1$
- ☐ D. $5000 + 600 + 10$

Q7. The table breaks $60,000 + 3,000 + 20$ apart by column. What goes in the empty Ones column?

The table breaks $60,000 + 3,$

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 0

Q8. Why must a zero still be written in a number, even though it adds nothing to its expanded form?

- ☐ A. It holds a column open so the other digits keep their true place value
- ☐ B. It makes the number look longer

- ☐ C. It is a rule with no real reason
- ☐ D. It only matters for very large numbers

Q9. Write 809 in expanded form. Work through each column.

- ☐ A. $800 + 9$
- ☐ B. $80 + 9$
- ☐ C. $800 + 90$
- ☐ D. $8 + 0 + 9$

Q10. The table shows 70000 broken into columns. Using it, how many non-zero terms will its expanded form have?

- ☐ A. 0
- ☐ B. 1
- ☐ C. 4
- ☐ D. 5

Section B - Medium

Q11. The table breaks 45,67,890 into its columns. Using it, write the expanded form.

The table breaks 45,67,890 i

then compare

- ☐ A. $400000 + 50000 + 6000 + 700 + 80 + 9$
- ☐ B. $4000000 + 500000 + 60000 + 7000 + 800 + 90$
- ☐ C. $4000000 + 500000 + 60000 + 7000 + 800 + 90 + 0$
- ☐ D. $4000000 + 500000 + 60000 + 7000 + 800 + 9$

Q12. Write the number name of 3,45,678 in the Indian system.

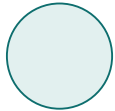
- ☐ A. Thirty-four lakh five thousand six hundred seventy-eight
- ☐ B. Three lakh forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight
- ☐ C. Three lakh forty-five thousand six hundred eighty-seven
- ☐ D. Three hundred forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight

Q13. Write 2,00,304 in expanded form.

- ☐ A. $200000 + 3000 + 4$

- ☐ B. $20000 + 300 + 4$
- ☐ C. $200000 + 300 + 4$
- ☐ D. $200000 + 30 + 4$

Q14. The table breaks 90,08,007 into its columns. Using it, write the expanded form.



The table breaks 90,08,007 i

- ☐ A. $900000 + 8000 + 7$
- ☐ B. $9000000 + 80000 + 7$
- ☐ C. $9000000 + 8000 + 70$
- ☐ D. $9000000 + 8000 + 7$

Q15. Write the number name of 10,00,000.

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

Q16. Write 'four crore twelve lakh' in figures.

- ☐ A. 4,12,000
- ☐ B. 41,200,000
- ☐ C. 4,12,000,00
- ☐ D. 4,12,00,000

Q17. The table breaks 1,23,45,678 into its 8 columns, none empty. How many terms does its expanded form have?



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The table breaks 1,23,45,678

- ☐ A. 7
- ☐ B. 8
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 9

Q18. Write the number name of 55,55,555.

- ☐ A. Fifty-five lakh fifty-five thousand five hundred fifty-five
- ☐ B. Five crore fifty-five lakh five hundred fifty-five
- ☐ C. Fifty-five lakh five thousand five hundred fifty-five
- ☐ D. Five lakh fifty-five thousand five hundred fifty-five

Q19. Write 'nine crore nine' in figures.

- ☐ A. 9,00,009
- ☐ B. 90,00,009
- ☐ C. 9,00,00,009
- ☐ D. 9,00,00,090

Q20. The table starts filling in 'six lakh five thousand twenty', leaving the ten-thousands and hundreds columns blank. What must those two blank columns be?

- ☐ A. Both zero — giving 6,05,020
- ☐ B. Both five — giving 6,55,520
- ☐ C. 5 and 2 — giving 6,52,020
- ☐ D. It cannot be determined

Section C - Challenge

Q21. The table breaks 4,76,821 into columns. Using it, what is the place value of the 7?



The table breaks 4,76,821 in

- ☐ A. 7
- ☐ B. 7,000
- ☐ C. 70,000
- ☐ D. 7,00,000

Q22. Which statement about the digit 7 in 4,76,821 is true?

- ☐ A. Its face value is 7 and its place value is 70,000
- ☐ B. Its face value is 70,000 and its place value is 7
- ☐ C. Its face value and its place value are always equal
- ☐ D. Face value changes depending on which column the digit sits in

Q23. Find the difference between the place value and the face value of 5 in 3,52,146.

- ☐ A. 49,995
- ☐ B. 50,000
- ☐ C. 49,999
- ☐ D. 4,995

Q24. The table breaks 9,87,65,432 into columns. Using it, what is the place value of the 9?

The table breaks 9,87,65,432



- ☐ A. 9,00,000
- ☐ B. 9,00,00,000
- ☐ C. 90,00,000
- ☐ D. 9

Q25. A classmate says the zero in 40,506 doesn't matter because it is worth nothing. Which statement best corrects this idea?

- ☐ A. The classmate is right, so the zero can simply be dropped
- ☐ B. The zero always adds one to the digit beside it
- ☐ C. Zeros only matter in numbers larger than a lakh
- ☐ D. Its place value is 0, but it still holds the hundreds column open so the other digits keep their true value

Q26. Find the sum of the place values of both 3s in 3,43,210.

- ☐ A. 6
- ☐ B. 33,000
- ☐ C. 300,300
- ☐ D. 3,03,000

Q27. The table shows 5,55,555 — the same digit in every column. Using the table, what is the place value of the leftmost 5?



The table shows 5,55,555 — t

- ☐ A. 50,000
- ☐ B. 5,000
- ☐ C. 5,00,000
- ☐ D. 5

Q28. Amit says the digit 8 has the greatest place value in 3,08,74,251, because 8 is a bigger digit than 3. What is wrong with his reasoning?

- ☐ A. Nothing -- Amit is right, since 8 is numerically larger than 3
- ☐ B. Place value depends on column position, not digit size -- the leftmost digit, 3, sits in the crores column
- ☐ C. Both digits actually have equal place value
- ☐ D. 8 has the greater place value because it appears later in the number

Q29. Find the difference between the place values of the two 4s in 4,54,000.

- ☐ A. 3,60,000
- ☐ B. 4,04,000
- ☐ C. 3,96,000
- ☐ D. 0

Q30. The table has slots for 8 crores, 4 lakhs, 6 thousands and 2 ones, with the rest blank. Fill the blanks and write the full number.

- ☐ A. 8,46,002
- ☐ B. 8,04,06,002
- ☐ C. 8,40,60,002
- ☐ D. 84,06,002

Answer Key

Q1: (C) (c) Tens. Read the table's own column headers straight above the 8. Hundreds is the trap because the 0 sitting there is easy to skip past.

Q2: (A) (a) What a digit is worth because of the column it sits in. Option (b) is actually the definition of face value — the two are the pair Kabir's story is built around.

Q3: (C) (c) 8571. Add each column: $8000+500=8500$, $+70=8570$, $+1=8571$. Option (a) drops the 70 (tens) entirely. Option (b) misadds $500+70$ as 580 instead of 570.

Q4: (C) (c) Tens. Scan the table row for the 0 — it sits under the Tens header. That empty tens column is why the expanded form of 9,205 skips straight from hundreds to ones.

Q5: (B) (b) The digit itself, wherever it sits. It never changes, unlike place value, which is option (a).

Q6: (D) (d) $5000 + 600 + 10$. The ones column is empty, so it drops out: thousands 5, hundreds 6, tens 1. Option (c) misreads the tens digit as if it belonged in the ones column. Option (a) demotes the hundreds digit 6 to the tens column.

Q7: (D) (d) 0. Neither hundreds nor ones is named in the sum, so both columns hold a zero — giving 63020, not a shortened 6320.

Q8: (A) (a) It holds a column open. Drop it and every digit to its left slides one column right, changing the whole number's value — exactly what happened on Kabir's cheque.

Q9: (A) (a) $800 + 9$. The tens column is empty, so it's skipped: hundreds 8 becomes 800, ones 9 stays 9. Option (c) misplaces the 9 into the tens column instead of the ones column. Option (b) demotes the hundreds digit 8 to the tens column.

Q10: (B) (b) 1. Scan the table row: only the ten-thousands column is non-zero, so expanded form is just 70000 on its own — no plus signs needed.

Q11: (B) (b) $4000000 + 500000 + 60000 + 7000 + 800 + 90$. The ones column is zero so the sum ends at 90. Option (a) is every term one column too small.

Q12: (B) (b) Three lakh forty-five thousand six hundred seventy-eight. Read period by period: 3 | 45 | 678. Option (d) reads it correctly but in the International system, and option (c) swaps the last two digits.

Q13: (C) (c) $200000 + 300 + 4$. The 3 sits in the hundreds column. Option (a) promotes it to thousands by miscounting the zeros.

Q14: (D) (d) $9000000 + 8000 + 7$. Only three digits are non-zero, so the sum has three terms. Option (a) is ten times too small throughout.

Q15: (B) (b) Ten lakh. Count the zeros: six of them, which is also one million. One lakh has only five.

Q16: (D) (d) 4,12,00,000. Four fills the crore period and twelve fills the lakh period, with the thousands and ones periods empty.

Q17: (B) (b) 8. Every column in the table is filled (no zero), so every one of the eight digits contributes a term.

Q18: (A) (a) Fifty-five lakh fifty-five thousand five hundred fifty-five. Read the periods 55 | 55 | 555. Option (c) shrinks the thousands period from 55 to 5.

Q19: (C) (c) 9,00,00,009. Nine crore fills the highest period and nine fills the ones column, with everything between held open by zeros.

Q20: (A) (a) Both zero. Nothing was named for those columns, so both stay at zero — giving 6,05,020, not 6,50,020, which is exactly the mistake on Kabir's cheque.

Q21: (C) (c) 70,000. The 7 sits in the ten-thousands column. Option (a) gives its face value instead, which is the classic confusion.

Q22: (A) (a) Its face value is 7 and its place value is 70,000. Option (b) swaps the two definitions -- face value never depends on the column, only place value does.

Q23: (A) (a) 49,995. The place value is 50,000 and the face value is 5, so the difference is $50,000 - 5$. Option (b) forgets to subtract the face value at all.

Q24: (B) (b) 9,00,00,000. The 9 is the leading digit of an 8-digit number, so it sits in the crores column and is worth nine crore.

Q25: (D) (d) Its place value is 0, but it still holds the hundreds column open. Option (a) is exactly Kabir's cheque mistake -- drop the zero and every digit to its left slides one column, changing the number's value.

Q26: (D) (d) 3,03,000. The first 3 is worth 3,00,000 and the second is worth 3,000, so together they make 3,03,000. Option (a) adds the face values instead.

Q27: (C) (c) 5,00,000. Although every digit is a 5, only the leftmost one sits in the lakhs column. Each 5 to its right is worth a tenth as much.

Q28: (B) (b) Place value depends on column position, not digit size. The leftmost digit always has the greatest place value -- here three crore. Amit's mistake is comparing digits themselves instead of their columns.

Q29: (C) (c) 3,96,000. The digits are 4-5-4-0-0-0: the first 4 sits in the lakhs place (4,00,000) and the second in the thousands place (4,000), so $4,00,000 - 4,000 = 3,96,000$. Option (a) misplaces the second 4 in the ten-thousands column (40,000) instead of thousands. Option (d) subtracts the face values (4-4) instead of the place values.

Q30: (B) (b) 8,04,06,002. Every named period fills its own column exactly as given; every column the table left blank takes a zero. Option (a) squeezes the periods together and loses two columns.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching