

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 2) - Part 1: Chapter 2- Number Work



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Maths (Problem Set 2) - Part 1: Chapter 2- Number Work

Class 5: Maths Chapter 2 solutions. Complete Class 5 Maths Chapter 2 Notes.

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Maharashtra Board 5th Maths Chapter 2, Class 5 Maths Chapter 2 solutions

Questions and Answers.

Question 1.

Using the digits 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 write ten each of two-, three-, four- and five-digit numbers. Read the numbers.

Answer:

Two-digit numbers	Reading a number
37	Thirty-seven
80	Eighty
49	Forty-nine
65	Sixty-five
28	Twenty-eight
54	Fifty-four

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92	Ninety-two
71	Seventy-one
16	Sixteen
22	Twenty-two
Three-digit numbers	Reading a number
504	Five hundred and four
386	Three hundred eighty-six
430	Four hundred thirty
891	Eight hundred ninety-one
615	Six hundred fifteen
267	Two hundred sixty-seven
900	Nine hundred
173	One hundred seventy-three
766	Seven hundred sixty-six
258	Two hundred and fifty-eight
Four-digit numbers	Reading a number
3,817	Three thousand eight hundred and seventeen
4,059	Four thousand fifty-nine
9,611	Nine thousand six hundred and eleven
7,413	Seven thousand four hundred thirteen
5,608	Five thousand six hundred and eight
Four-digit numbers	Reading a number
2,009	Two thousand and nine

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6,420	Six thousand four hundred and twenty
1,357	One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven
8,172	Eight thousand one hundred and seventy-two
6,156 –	Six thousand one hundred and fifty-six
Five-digit numbers	Reading a number
41,309	Forty-one thousand, three hundred and nine
68,527	Sixty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty seven
50,348	Fifty thousand three hundred and forty eight
76,052	Seventy-six thousand and fifty-two
21,546	Twenty-one thousand five hundred and forty-six
10,358	Ten thousand three hundred and fifty-eight
94,215	Ninety-four thousand two hundred and fifteen
36,104	Thirty-six thousand one hundred and four
89,157	Eighty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-seven
72,560	Seventy-two thousand five hundred and sixty

Question 2.

Fill in the blanks in the table below.

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Devanagari numerals	International numerals	Number written in words
(1) २,३५९	2,359	Two thousand, three hundred and fifty-nine
(2) ३२,७५६	-----	-----
(3) -----	67,859	-----
(4) १,०३४	-----	-----
(5) -----	-----	Twenty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-five

Answer:

Devnagari numerals	International numerals	Number written in words
(1) २,३५९	2,359	Two thousand three hundred and fifty nine
(2) ३२,७५६	32,756	Thirty two thousand seven hundred and fifty Six
(3) ६७,८५९	67,859	Sixty seven thousand eight hundred and fifty Nine
(4) १,०३४	1,034	One thousand and thirty four
(5) २७,८९५	27,895	Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and ninety five

Question 3.

As a part of the 'Avoid Plastic Project', Zilla Parishad schools made and provided paper bags to provision stores and greengrocers. Read the talukawise numbers of the bags and write the numbers in words.

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Kopargaon 12,740	Shevgaon 28,095	Karjat 31,608	Sangamner 10,972
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Answer:

Talukas	No. of Bags	Numbers in words
Kopargaon	12,740	Twelve thousand seven hundred and forty
Shevgaon	28,095	Twenty-eight thousand and ninety-five
Karjat	31,608	Thirty-one thousand six hundred and eight
Sangamner	10,792	Ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-two

Question 4.

How many rupees do they make?

(1) 20 notes of 1000 rupees, 5 notes of 100 rupees and 14 notes of 10 rupees.

(2) 15 notes of 1000 rupees, 12 notes of 100 rupees, 8 notes of 10 rupees and 5 coins of 1 rupee.

Answer:

Question 5.

Write the biggest and the smallest five-digit numbers that can be made using the digits 4, 5, 0, 3, 7 only once.

Answer:

Biggest five digit number is 75,430 Smallest five digit number is 30,457

Question 6.

The names of some places and their populations are given below. Use this information to answer the questions that follow.

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Tala : 40,642

Gaganbawada : 35,777

Bodhwad : 91,256

Moregaon : 87,012

Bhamragad : 35,950

Velhe : 54,497

Ashti : 76,201

Washi : 92,173

Morwada : 85,890

(1) Which place has the greatest population? What is its population?

(2) Which place, Morwada or Moregaon, has the greater population?

(3) Which place has the smallest population? How much is it?

Answer:

(1) Washi has the greatest population. Population of Washi is 92,173

(2) Moregaon has the greater population.

(3) Gaganbawada has the smallest population. Its population is 35,777

Introducing six-digit numbers

Teacher : How much, do you think, is the price of a four-wheeler?

Ajay : Maybe about six or seven lakh rupees.

Teacher : Do you know exactly how much one lakh is?

Ajay : It's a lot, isn't it? More than even ten thousand, right?

Teacher : Yes, indeed ! Let's find out just how much. What is $999 + 1$?

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Ajay : One thousand.

Teacher : You have learnt to write 99000, too. Now, if you add 1000 to that, you will get one hundred thousand. That's what we call one lakh.

Vijay : $9999+1$ is 10,000 (ten thousand). We had made the ten thousands place for it. Can we make a place for one lakh too in the same way?

Teacher : Yes, of course. Carry out the addition $99,999 + 1$ and see what you get.

$$\begin{array}{r} 99,999 \\ + \quad 1 \\ \hline 1,00,000 \end{array}$$

Here we keep carrying over till we have to make a place for the 'lakh' on the left of the ten thousands place. And we write the last carried over one in that place. The sum we get is read as 'one lakh'.

Vijay : Kishakaka bought a second-hand car for two and a half lakh rupees.

Ajay : How much is two and a half lakh?

Teacher : One lakh is 100 thousand. So, half a lakh is 50 thousand. Because, half of 100 is 50.



Vijay : That means two and a half lakh is 2 lakh 50 thousand.

Teacher : Now write this number in figures.

Vijay : 2,50,000.

Teacher : We have seen that a hundred thousand is 1 lakh. If we have 1000 notes of 100 rupees, how many rupees would they make?

Vijay : 1000 notes of 100 rupees would make 1 lakh rupees.

Reading six-digit numbers

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- (1) 2,35,705 : two lakh thirty-five thousand seven hundred and five
- (2) 8,00,363 : eight lakh three hundred and sixty-three
- (3) 3,07,899 : three lakh seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine
- (4) 9,00,049 : nine lakh forty-nine
- (5) 5,30,735 : five lakh thirty thousand seven hundred and thirty-five

Writing six-digit numbers in figures

(1) Eight lakh, nine thousand and forty-three : There are 8 lakhs in this number. There are no ten thousands, so we write 0 in that place. As there are 9 thousands, we write 9 in the thousands place. We write 0 in the hundreds place as there are no hundreds. Forty-three is equal to 4 tens and 3 units, so in the tens and units places we write 4 and 3 respectively. In figures : 8,09,043.

When writing numbers in figures, write the digit in the highest place first and then, in each of the next smaller places, write the proper digit from 1 to 9. Write 0, if there is no digit in that place. For example, if the number eight lakh, nine thousand and forty-three is written as '89043', it is wrong. It should be written as 8,09,043. Here, we have to write zero in the ten thousands place.

(2) Four lakh, twenty thousand, five hundred : In this figure, there aren't any thousands in the thousands place, so we write 0 in it. Since there are five hundreds, we write 5 in the hundreds place. There are no tens and units, hence, we write 0 in those places. In figures : 4,20,500.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Question 1.

Fill in the blanks in the table below:

Answer:

Devnagari numerals	International numerals	The number written in words
(1) ५,५१८	5,518	Five thousand five hundred and eighteen

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(2) ४९,८०९	49,809	Forty-nine thousand eight hundred and nine
(3) ७,२५६	7,256	Seven thousand two hundred and fifty-six

Question 2.**Solve the following:**

(1) In an election, the First candidate received 58,735 votes, the Second candidate received 65,500, the Third candidate received 85,450 and the Fourth candidate got 09,689 votes. Read the numbers of the votes and write the numbers in words.

Answer:

First candidate – 58,735 – Fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-five

Second candidate – 65,500 – Sixty-five thousand five hundred

Third candidate – 85,450 – Eighty-five thousand four hundred and fifty

Fourth candidate – 09,689 – Nine thousand six hundred and eighty-nine

Question 3.**How many rupees do they make?**

***(1) 10 notes of 2,000 rupees, 5 notes of 100 rupees and 14 notes of 10 rupees.**

Solution:

10 notes of 2,000 rupees = $10 \times 2,000$ ₹ 20,000

5 notes of 100 rupees = 5×100 = ₹ 500

14 notes of 10 rupees = 14×10 = ₹ 140

Total = ₹ 20,640

$$\begin{array}{rcl} = & 10 \times 2,000 & = ₹ \quad 20,000 \\ = & 5 \times 100 & = ₹ \quad 500 \\ = & 14 \times 10 & = ₹ \quad 140 \\ \hline \text{Total} & & = ₹ \quad 20,640 \end{array}$$

∴ They make, twenty thousand, six hundred and forty.

***(2) 7 notes of 2,000 rupees, 12 notes of 100 rupees, 8 notes of 10 rupees and 5 coins of 1 rupee**

Solution:

$$7 \text{ notes of } 2,000 \text{ rupees} = 7 \times 2,000 = ₹ 14,000$$

$$12 \text{ notes of } 100 \text{ rupees} = 12 \times 100 = ₹ 1,200$$

$$8 \text{ notes of } 10 \text{ rupees} = 8 \times 10 = ₹ 80$$

$$5 \text{ coins of } 1 \text{ rupee} = 5 \times 1 = ₹ 5$$

$$\text{Total} = ₹ 15,285$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} = & 7 \times 2,000 & = ₹ \quad 14,000 \\ = & 12 \times 100 & = ₹ \quad 1,200 \\ = & 8 \times 10 & = ₹ \quad 80 \\ = & 5 \times 1 & = ₹ \quad 5 \\ \hline \text{Total} & & = ₹ \quad 15,285 \end{array}$$

∴ They make, fifteen thousand, two hundred and eighty five.

(3) 4 notes of 2,000 rupees, 6 notes of 100 rupees and 12 notes of 10 rupees

Solution:

$$4 \text{ notes of } 2,000 \text{ rupees} = 4 \times 2,000 = ₹ 8,000$$

$$6 \text{ notes of } 100 \text{ rupees} = 6 \times 100 = ₹ 600$$

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12 notes of 10 rupees = $12 \times 10 = ₹ 120$

Total = ₹ 8,720

=	$4 \times 2,000$	= ₹	8,000
=	6×100	= ₹	600
=	12×10	= ₹	120
	Total	= ₹	8,720

∴ They make, eight thousand, seven hundred and twenty.

(4) 5 notes of 2,000 rupees, 9 notes of 500 rupees, 8 notes of 100 rupees, 7 notes of 50 rupees, 6 notes of 20 rupees and 5 note of 10 rupees

Solution:

5 notes of 2,000 rupees $5 \times 2,000 = ₹ 10,000$

9 notes of 500 rupees = $9 \times 500 = ₹ 4,500$

8 notes of 100 rupees = $8 \times 100 = ₹ 800$

7 notes of 50 rupees = $7 \times 50 = ₹ 350$

6 notes of 20 rupees = $6 \times 20 = ₹ 120$

5 notes of 10 rupees = $5 \times 10 = ₹ 50$

Total = ₹ 15,820

=	5 × 2,000	= ₹	10,000
=	9 × 500	= ₹	4,500
=	8 × 100	= ₹	800
=	7 × 50	= ₹	350
=	6 × 20	= ₹	120
=	5 × 10	= ₹	50
Total		= ₹	15,820

∴ They make, fifteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty.

***Question 4.**

Write the biggest and the smallest numbers using all the given digits in every number. Use each digit only once.

(1) 4, 8, 0, 2, 6, 5;

(2) 2, 6, 7, 1, 4;

(3) 5, 9, 6, 1, 4, 3;

(4) 9, 4, 1, 3, 6;

(5) 5, 3, 0, 0, 2

Answer:

(1) Biggest six digit number is 8,65,420 Smallest six digit number is 2,04,568

(2) Biggest five digit number is 76,421 Smallest five digit number is 12,467

(3) Biggest six digit number is 9,65,431 Smallest six digit number is 1,34,569

(4) Biggest five digit number is 96,431 Smallest five digit number is 13,469

(5) Biggest five digit number is 53,200 Smallest five digit number is 20,035

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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