

Indian vs International Number System

Unit: Number System & Notation - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: Anaya's cricket app said the stadium had 1,25,000 seats. Her cousin in London opened the same app and it said 125,000. Same stadium. Same seats. The commas had moved. Anaya was sure one of them had a broken app.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. The table shows 4,56,78,901 split into Indian-system periods. Which period holds the digit group '78'?

Crore	Lakh	Thousand
4	56	78

- ☐ A. Crore
- ☐ B. Lakh
- ☐ C. Ones
- ☐ D. Thousand

Q2. In the Indian system, which period comes straight after thousands?

- ☐ A. Millions
- ☐ B. Lakhs
- ☐ C. Crores
- ☐ D. Billions

Q3. How many zeros are there in one lakh? Count them.

- ☐ A. 4
- ☐ B. 7
- ☐ C. 6
- ☐ D. 5

Q4. The table shows 4,567,890 split into International-system periods. Which period holds the digit group '567'?

3, then 2, then 2

Indian commas

- ☐ A. Millions
- ☐ B. Thousands
- ☐ C. Ones
- ☐ D. Lakhs

Q5. In the International system, which period comes straight after thousands?

- ☐ A. Lakhs
- ☐ B. Millions
- ☐ C. Crores
- ☐ D. Hundreds

Q6. How many zeros are there in one crore? Count them.

- ☐ A. 5
- ☐ B. 6
- ☐ C. 7
- ☐ D. 8

Q7. The table shows the same stadium's seat count written both ways. Which system groups the LAST three digits together first, then continues in twos?

million

lakh

- ☐ A. Indian
- ☐ B. International
- ☐ C. Both
- ☐ D. Neither

Q8. Which of these is the correct Indian-system name for 1,00,000?

- ☐ A. One lakh
- ☐ B. One crore
- ☐ C. One million

☐ D. Ten thousand

Q9. How many lakhs make one crore? Work it out.

☐ A. 10

☐ B. 50

☐ C. 100

☐ D. 1000

Q10. Look at the table again. Does the VALUE of a number change when you switch between the two systems?

☐ A. Yes, it gets bigger

☐ B. Yes, it gets smaller

☐ C. No, only the grouping changes

☐ D. Only if it has more than six digits

Section B - Medium

Q11. The table breaks 4567890 into its columns, unmarked. Using it, place Indian commas in the number.

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place boxes

☐ A. 4,567,890

☐ B. 45,67,890

☐ C. 456,78,90

☐ D. 4,56,78,90

Q12. In the International system, commas are placed in groups of how many digits, counting from the right?

☐ A. Three, the whole way

☐ B. Three, then two, then two

☐ C. Two, the whole way

☐ D. Four, the whole way

Q13. Convert 5 crore to millions.

☐ A. 5 million

- ☐ B. 50 million
- ☐ C. 500 million
- ☐ D. 0.5 million

Q14. The table breaks 123456 into its columns, unmarked. Using it, place Indian commas in the number.

4567890

45,67,890

- ☐ A. 123,456
- ☐ B. 1,23,456
- ☐ C. 12,34,56
- ☐ D. 1,234,56

Q15. Write 5,04,321 in words using the Indian system.

- ☐ A. Five lakh four thousand three hundred twenty-one
- ☐ B. Fifty-four thousand three hundred twenty-one
- ☐ C. Five lakh forty-three thousand twenty-one
- ☐ D. Five hundred four thousand three hundred twenty-one

Q16. Convert 20 million to lakhs.

- ☐ A. 20 lakh
- ☐ B. 2000 lakh
- ☐ C. 2 lakh
- ☐ D. 200 lakh

Q17. The table breaks 90807060 into its columns, unmarked. Using it, place International commas in the number.

3,3,3 International
3,2,2 Indian

- ☐ A. 9,08,07,060
- ☐ B. 90,807,060
- ☐ C. 908,070,60

☐ D. 9,0807,060

Q18. Which is bigger: 1 crore or 10 million?

- ☐ A. 1 crore
- ☐ B. 10 million
- ☐ C. They are exactly equal
- ☐ D. It depends on the country

Q19. How many thousands make one lakh?

- ☐ A. 10
- ☐ B. 1000
- ☐ C. 100
- ☐ D. 50

Q20. The table shows 20000000 already grouped in the International system. Using that, write it with Indian commas instead.

- ☐ A. 20,000,000
- ☐ B. 2,0000,000
- ☐ C. 200,00,000
- ☐ D. 2,00,00,000

Section C - Challenge

Q21. The table breaks 45,000,000 (International grouping) into Indian columns, unmarked. Using it, write it with Indian commas.



- ☐ A. 4,50,00,000
- ☐ B. 45,00,000
- ☐ C. 45,000,00
- ☐ D. 4,5000,000

Q22. Write 7,60,05,004 in words using the Indian system.

- ☐ A. Seven crore sixty lakh five thousand four
- ☐ B. Seven crore six lakh five thousand four

- ☐ C. Seventy-six lakh five thousand four
- ☐ D. Seven crore sixty lakh fifty-four

Q23. How many lakhs make one million?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 10
- ☐ C. 100
- ☐ D. 1000

Q24. The table shows the smallest 7-digit and 8-digit numbers. Using it, what is the smallest 8-digit number, and what is it called?

wrong commas

- ☐ A. 10,00,000 — ten lakh
- ☐ B. 1,00,00,000 — one crore
- ☐ C. 99,99,999 — ninety-nine lakh
- ☐ D. 1,00,00,001 — one crore one

Q25. An 8-digit number has what highest place value in the Indian system?

- ☐ A. Lakhs
- ☐ B. Ten lakhs
- ☐ C. Crores
- ☐ D. Ten crores

Q26. Write 'five crore twenty lakh' in figures.

- ☐ A. 5,20,00,000
- ☐ B. 52,00,000
- ☐ C. 5,02,00,000
- ☐ D. 5,20,000

Q27. The table lines up all four amounts in figures. Using it, which number is the largest?

same digits

two grouping stories

- ☐ A. 9 lakh
- ☐ B. 9,00,000
- ☐ C. 95 thousand
- ☐ D. 1 million

Q28. Anaya writes a number as 1,25,000 and Veer writes 125,000. What can you conclude?

- ☐ A. Anaya has made a mistake
- ☐ B. Veer has made a mistake
- ☐ C. Both are correct, in different systems
- ☐ D. They are different numbers

Q29. A number is written 3,00,00,000 in the Indian system. What is it in the International system?

- ☐ A. 3,000,000 — three million
- ☐ B. 30,000,000 — thirty million
- ☐ C. 300,000,000 — three hundred million
- ☐ D. 300,000 — three hundred thousand

Q30. The table shows the smallest 7-digit and 8-digit numbers. Using it, what is the LARGEST 7-digit number in the Indian system?

- ☐ A. 1,00,00,000
- ☐ B. 9,99,999
- ☐ C. 9,99,99,999
- ☐ D. 99,99,999

Answer Key

Q1: (D) (d) Thousand. Read the table row where '78' sits in the Digit group column — it lines up with the Thousand period. Lakh is the tempting wrong answer because it is next to it in the table.

Q2: (B) (b) Lakhs. The Indian order is ones, thousands, lakhs, crores. Millions is tempting because it is the next period up in the International system, but the two systems have different period names.

Q3: (D) (d) 5. Write out 1,00,000 and count: 5 zeros. Six zeros would make it a million, which is why 6 is the most tempting wrong answer.

Q4: (B) (b) Thousands. The table row for '567' is labelled Thousands. Lakhs is a trap option — it's an Indian-system name and never appears in an International-system table.

Q5: (B) (b) Millions. The International order is ones, thousands, millions, billions. Lakhs belongs to the Indian system only.

Q6: (C) (c) 7. Write out 1,00,00,000 and count: 7 zeros. Counting only six gives a million, not a crore.

Q7: (A) (a) Indian. Look at the comma positions in the table's Indian row: three digits, then two, then two. The International row groups in threes the whole way, so it does not match the pattern described.

Q8: (A) (a) One lakh. Count the zeros: five of them. Ten thousand has only four.

Q9: (C) (c) 100. Divide 1,00,00,000 by 1,00,000 and you get 100. 10 is the tempting answer because 10 lakh makes a million, not a crore.

Q10: (C) (c) No, only the grouping changes. Read the table's own digits: 1-2-5-0-0-0 on both rows, identical. This is exactly Anaya's stadium — same seats, two ways of writing the count.

Q11: (B) (b) 45,67,890. Take three from the right (890), then two (67), then two (45). Option (a) is the International grouping, which is the natural mistake.

Q12: (A) (a) Three, the whole way. That's the defining rule of the International system. "Three, then two, then two" describes the Indian system instead.

Q13: (B) (b) 50 million. One crore is 10 million, so five crore is 50 million. Answering 5 million forgets to apply the conversion at all.

Q14: (B) (b) 1,23,456. Three from the right (456), then two (23), then what is left (1). Option (a) is the International version.

Q15: (A) (a) Five lakh four thousand three hundred twenty-one. Read period by period: 5 | 04 | 321. Option (d) reads it correctly but in the International system.

Q16: (D) (d) 200 lakh. One million is 10 lakh, so 20 million is 200 lakh. Option (a) leaves the number unchanged, which is the usual slip.

Q17: (B) (b) 90,807,060. Groups of three from the right: 060, 807, 90. Option (a) is the Indian grouping of the same digits.

Q18: (C) (c) They are exactly equal. Both are 10,000,000 — seven zeros. This is the clearest proof that the systems describe the same numbers.

Q19: (C) (c) 100. A lakh is 1,00,000 and a thousand is 1,000, so it takes a hundred of them. Answering 10 confuses lakh with ten thousand.

Q20: (D) (d) 2,00,00,000. That is two crore — regroup the same digits 3, then 2, then 2 from the right. Option (a) just repeats the table's own International grouping instead of converting it.

Q21: (A) (a) 4,50,00,000. That is four crore fifty lakh. Option (b) has one group too few and is only 45 lakh — ten times too small.

Q22: (A) (a) Seven crore sixty lakh five thousand four. Read it period by period: 7 | 60 | 05 | 004. Option (d) drops the thousands period, which is the easiest one to skip because it starts with a zero.

Q23: (B) (b) 10. A million has six zeros and a lakh has five, so a million is ten lakh. Answering 100 confuses this with the lakh-to-crore step.

Q24: (B) (b) 1,00,00,000 — one crore. Count the digits: eight. Option (a) has only seven digits, and option (c) is the largest 7-digit number.

Q25: (C) (c) Crores. The smallest 8-digit number is 1,00,00,000, which is one crore. Ten crores needs nine digits.

Q26: (A) (a) 5,20,00,000. Five crore fills the crore period and twenty fills the lakh period. Option (c) reads as five crore two lakh, because the 2 has slipped one place right.

Q27: (D) (d) 1 million, which is 10 lakh. Options (a) and (b) are the same number written two ways — both 9 lakh, and both smaller than a million.

Q28: (C) (c) Both are correct, in different systems. The digits 1-2-5-0-0-0 are identical on both lines — only the grouping differs, so the value cannot have changed.

Q29: (B) (b) 30,000,000 — thirty million. Three crore is 3×10 million. Option (a) drops a zero and gives three million, which is only 30 lakh.

Q30: (D) (d) 99,99,999. It is exactly one less than the table's 8-digit boundary, 1,00,00,000. Option (a) IS that boundary number — one too many digits.

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