

CLASS 7

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

Revision Notes for Class 7 Maths Chapter 1: Large Numbers Around Us

Condensed revision notes for Class 7 Maths Chapter 1: Large Numbers Around Us - Ganita Prakash textbook.

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Indian numbering system: ones, tens, hundreds, thousand, lakh (1,00,000), crore (1,00,00,000) — commas placed after 3 digits, then every 2 digits.

International (American) system: ones, tens, hundreds, thousand, million (1,000,000), billion (1,000,000,000) — commas placed every 3 digits.

Key conversions: 1 lakh = 1,00,000; 1 crore = 1,00,00,000 = 10 million; 1 billion = 1,00,00,00,000 = 10,000 lakh.

Comparing numbers: convert to the same system/place value before comparing, or compare digit-count first (more digits = larger number, assuming no leading zeros).

Estimation: round each number to its largest place value before adding/subtracting, to get a quick sanity-check figure.

Place value expressions: any number can be written as a sum of (digit $\times$ place value) for each digit, and often in more than one valid way (e.g. $5072 = 5 \times 1000 + 7 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$, or other combinations).

Digit-count rule for products: multiplying two n -digit numbers always gives a product with either $(2n-1)$ or $2n$ digits — never more, never fewer.

Multiplication shortcuts: regroup factors to create easy round numbers, e.g. $25 = 100/4$, $125 = 1000/8$, $250 = 1000/4$, to simplify multiplication.

More on this chapter: [NCERT Solutions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 1](#) | [Extra Questions for Class 7 Maths Chapter 1](#) | [Class 7 Maths Book](#) | [Formulas Handbook](#)