

## Chapter- 5

## Place Value and Face Value

## STUDY NOTES

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:** Enable the learners to know the concepts of place value, face value, abacus, expanded form and compact form.

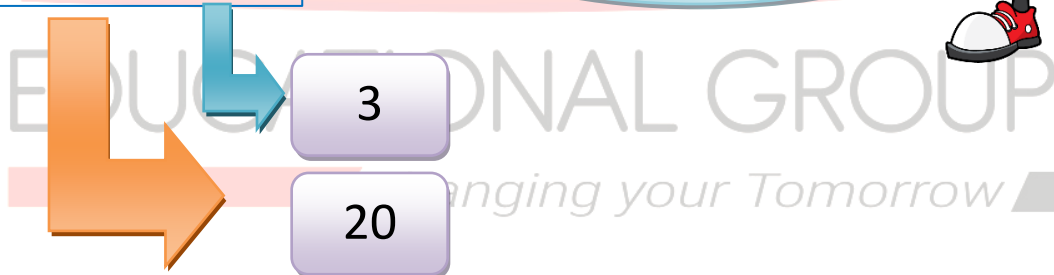
## Place Value

**Place value** is the **value** of each digit in a number. For example, the 5 in 53 represents 5 tens, or 50; however, the 35 represents 5 ones, or 5.

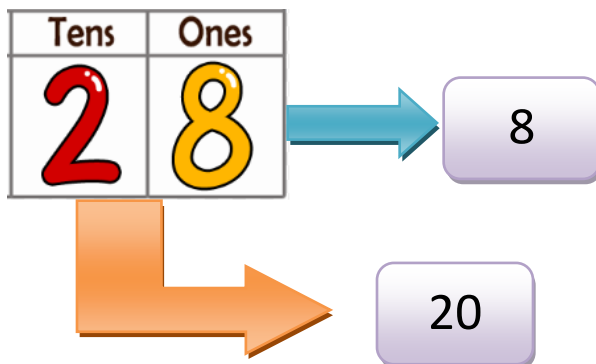
**Example:** Let us consider the number 23.

Tens	Ones
2	3

Here there are 3 ones and 2 tens.  
So, place value of 3 is  $3 \times 1 = 3$   
and Place value of 2 is  $2 \times 10 = 20$



**Example:** Place value of 2 and 8 in 28.



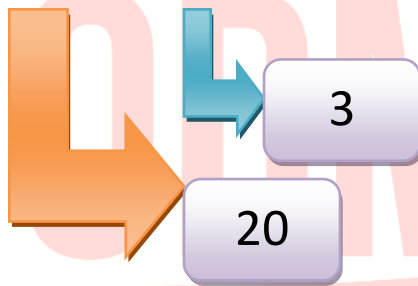
## Face Value

The face value of a digit in a number is the digit itself. It is not determined by its position in the number.

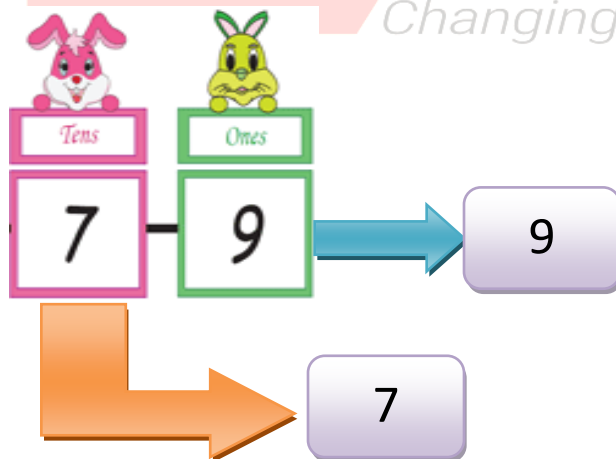
**Example:** Let us consider 23 again.

Tens	Ones
2	3

Here the face value of 3 ones is 3 and the face value of 2 tens is 2 not 20.



**Example:** Face value of 7 and 9 in 79.



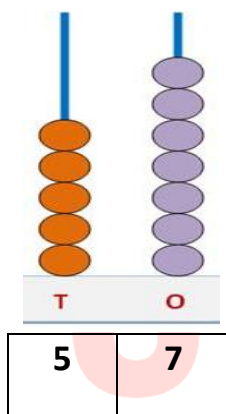
## Place Value Using Abacus

An abacus has spikes that represent places of digits in a given number. Spikes are named from right to left as **O**, **T**, **H**, and so on. **O** stands for ones, **T** stands for tens and **H** stands for Hundreds.

The place value of a digit at tens place = the digit X 10.

The place value of a digit at ones place = the digit X 1.

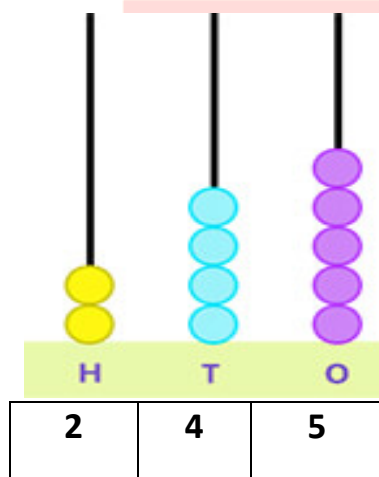
**Example: Consider number 57**



5 is in tens place, so the value of 5 is  $5 \times 10 = 50$

7 is in ones place, so the value of 7 is  $7 \times 1 = 7$

**Example: Consider number 245**



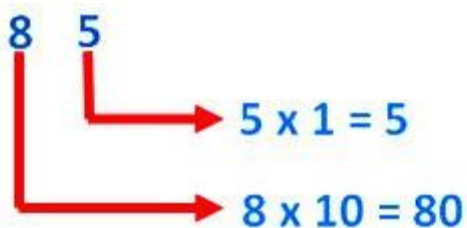
2 is in hundreds place, so the value of 2 is  $2 \times 100 = 200$

4 is in tens place, so the value of 4 is  $4 \times 10 = 40$

## Numbers in Expanded Form

The expanded form of a number can be obtained by breaking and showing the value of each digit in the number.

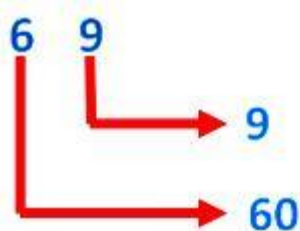
**Example:** Write the expanded form of **85**



Expanded form of  
number  $85 = 80 + 5$



**Example:** Write the expanded form of **69**



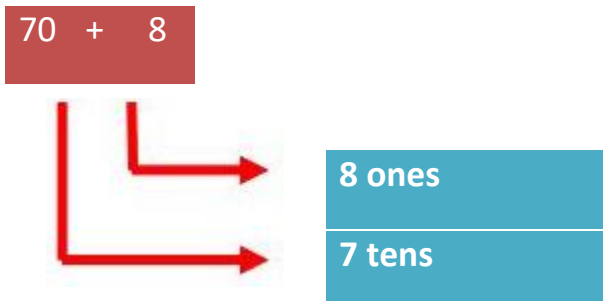
Expanded form of  
number  $69 = 60 + 9$



## Numbers in Compact form

The compact form of a number is written using the digits 0-9 according to their place value. We can also say it as a short form.

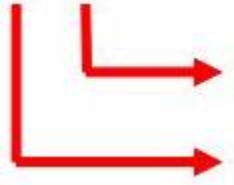
**Example:** Write  $70 + 8$  in Compact form.



**Compact form of  $70 + 8 = 78$**

**Example:** Write  $30 + 0$  in Compact Form.

$$30 + 0$$

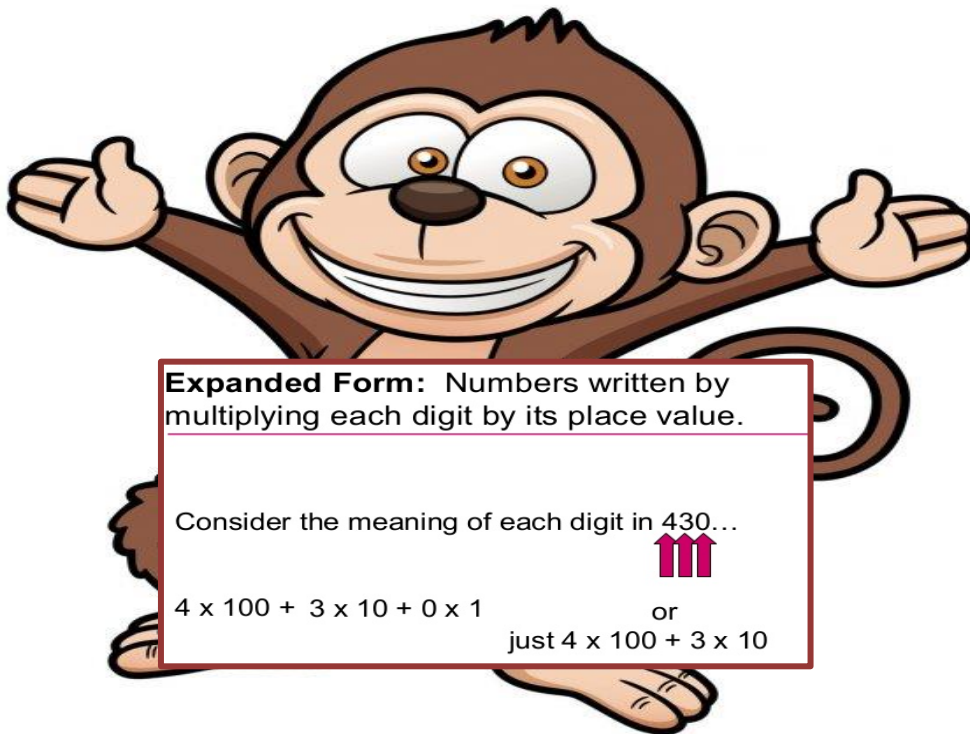


0 one

3 tens

**Compact form of  $\underline{30} + \underline{0} = 30$**

Facts of expanded form



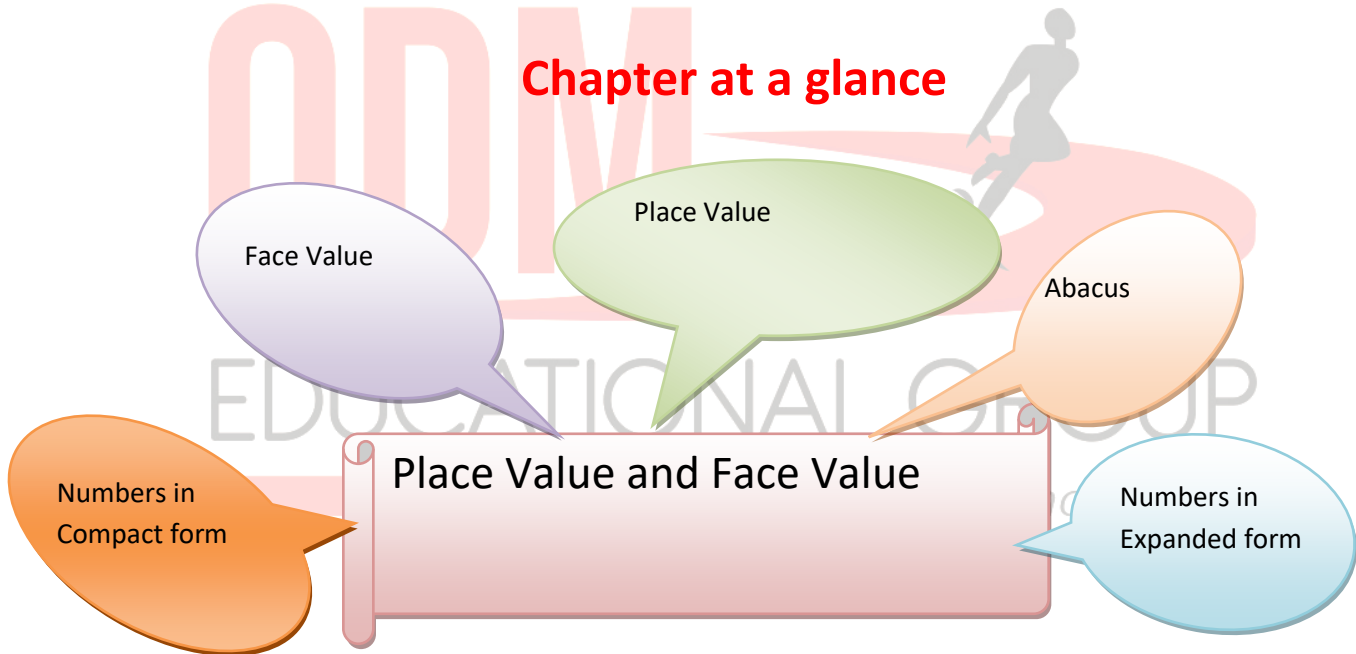
## My Math Poem

### Place Value Poem

The **ONES** are on the right  
The **TENS** are next in line.  
Move **ONE** more to the left,  
For the **HUNDREDS** every time.



### Chapter at a glance



**LEARNING OUTCOME:** The learner is now able to Know the difference between Place Value and Face value, Abacus, and the difference between Expanded form and Compact Form.