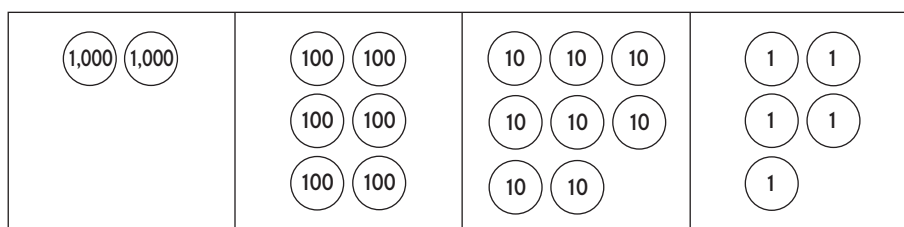# Unit 1 : Numbers to 10,000

Friendly Notes

Thousands, Hundreds, Tens, and Ones
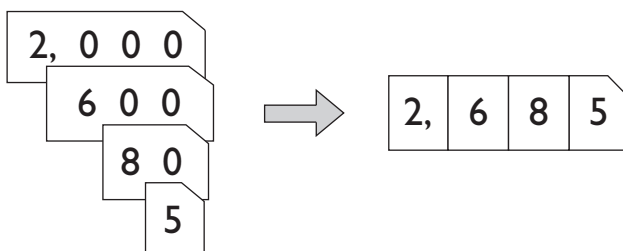
1. Count the thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones in this chart.

(1,000) (1,000)	(100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100)	(10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10)	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

2,000 + 600 + 80 + 5 = 2,685
2,685 is the **standard form** of 2,685.
2,000 + 600 + 80 + 5 is the **expanded form** of 2,685.

$$2,000 + 600 + 80 + 5 \rightarrow 2,685$$

> We write 2,685 in words as two thousand six hundred eighty-five.

In 2,685:
    the digit 2 is in the thousands place.
    Its value is 2,000.
    the digit 6 is in the hundreds place.
    Its value is 600.
    the digit 8 is in the tens place.
    Its value is 80.
    the digit 5 is in the ones place.
    Its value is 5.

Primary Mathematics (Common Core Edition) Extra Practice 3

2. Compare the numbers 3,012, 3,210, and 4,906.
   Which is the greatest number?
   Which is the smallest number?

(1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (10) (1) (1) → 3, 0 0 0
                                          0
                                           1 0
                                             2

(1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (100) (100) (10) → 3, 0 0 0
                                              2 0 0
                                               1 0
                                                0

(1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (1,000) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (100) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) → 4, 0 0 0
                                                                                                                    9 0 0
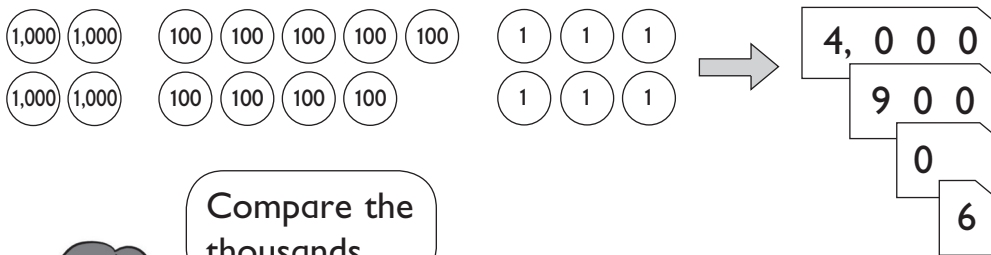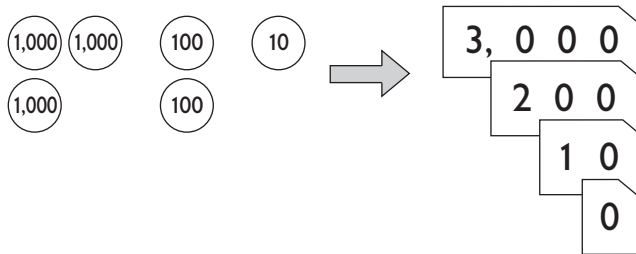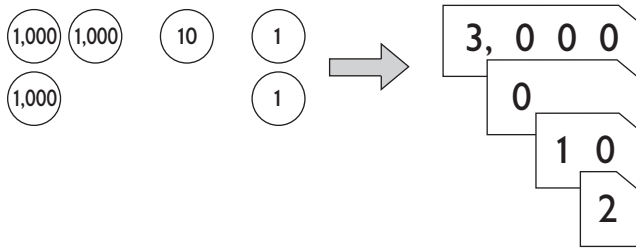   0
                                                                                                                      6

Compare the thousands.

4 thousands is the greatest.
So, 4,906 is the greatest number.

3,012 and 3,210 have the same number of thousands. Compare the hundreds.

0 hundreds is less than 2 hundreds.
So, 3,012 is the smallest number.

Arranging the numbers in order beginning with
the smallest, we have 3,012, 3,210, 4,096.

Number Patterns

In a number pattern, we first find out how the given numbers are related to one another to find the missing numbers.

1.   1,20**2**, 1,20**4**, 1,20**6**, _____

> We add 2 to get the next number.
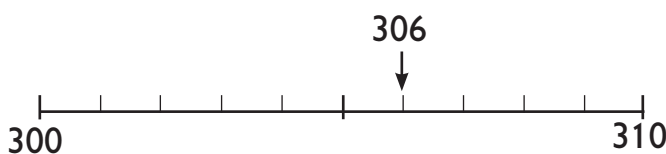> So, the missing number is 1,208.

2.   2,**8**94, 2,**7**94, 2,**6**94, _____

> We subtract one hundred to get the next number.
> So, the missing number is 2,594.
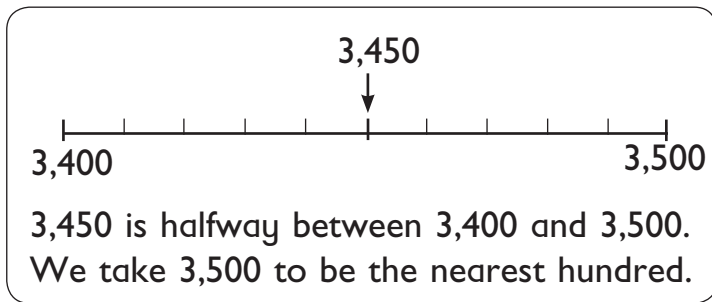
Rounding Numbers

1.   Round 306 to the nearest ten.

306

300   310

306 is between 300 and 310.
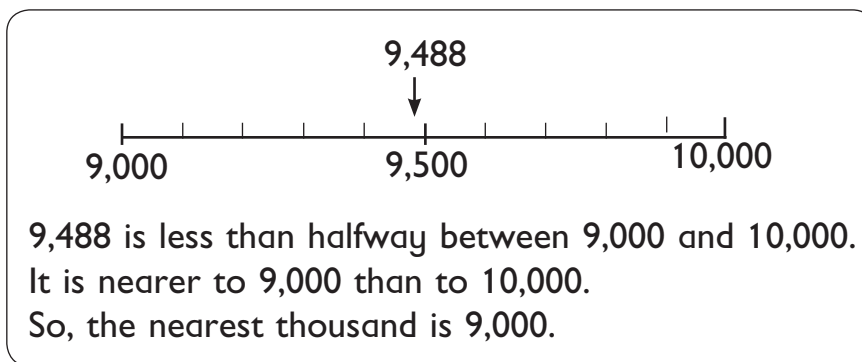It is nearer to 310 than to 300.
So, the nearest ten is 310.

306 is 310 when rounded to the nearest ten.

Primary Mathematics (Common Core Edition) Extra Practice 3

2. Round 3,450 to the nearest hundred.

3,450

3,400   3,500

3,450 is halfway between 3,400 and 3,500.
We take 3,500 to be the nearest hundred.

3,450 is 3,500 when rounded to the nearest hundred.

3. Round 9,488 to the nearest thousand.

9,488

9,000   9,500   10,000

9,488 is less than halfway between 9,000 and 10,000.
It is nearer to 9,000 than to 10,000.
So, the nearest thousand is 9,000.

9,488 is 9,000 when rounded to the nearest thousand.