

Understanding Whole Numbers

Lesson 1-1



Vocabulary

standard form – a number is written using digits and place value (the regular way to write numbers).

expanded form – a number is written as a sum using the place and value of each digit.

Place Value Chart

Trillions Period			Billions Period			Millions Period			Thousands Period			Ones Period		
Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
		2	6	2	3	6	8	4	6	0	8	0	0	0



How To Read a Large Number

- Numbers are grouped in sets of three (each set is called a period).
- Only read three numbers at a time.
- Say the name of the period that the numbers are in.
- Say “and” for the decimal, but do not say “and” if there isn’t a decimal.



Example

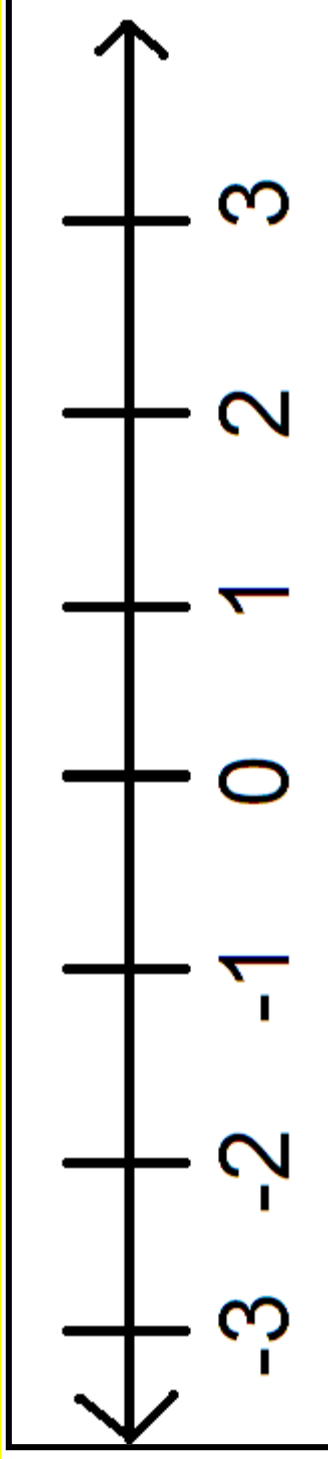
4,658,089

Millions period	Thousands period	Ones period
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Four million, six hundred fifty-eight thousand, eighty-nine.

Number Lines

Numbers towards the right on a number line are larger. As you move to the left on a number line, the numbers get smaller.



What's Bigger? 1 or -2?

1 is larger because it is to the *right* of the -2. What numbers are smaller than -2?

-3 and -4 are both smaller than -2 because they are to the *left* of -2.

Comparing Numbers

- Line up the numbers vertically (up and down) by the ones place (or the decimal, if there is one).
- Start at the left and compare the digits.
- Move towards the right until you find a difference.



Just a Reminder...

< means “less than.”

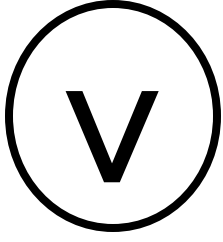
> means “greater than.”

= means “equal to.”



Example

45,312 < 45,321



~~45,312~~
~~45,321~~

1 is less than 2



Example 2 – Put the numbers in order from least to greatest.

~~321~~ / ~~345~~ / ~~354~~ / ~~29~~ / ~~1,013~~ / ~~312~~ / ~~332~~

~~321~~

~~345~~ < ~~312~~ < ~~321~~ < ~~332~~

354

345 < 354 < 1,013

29

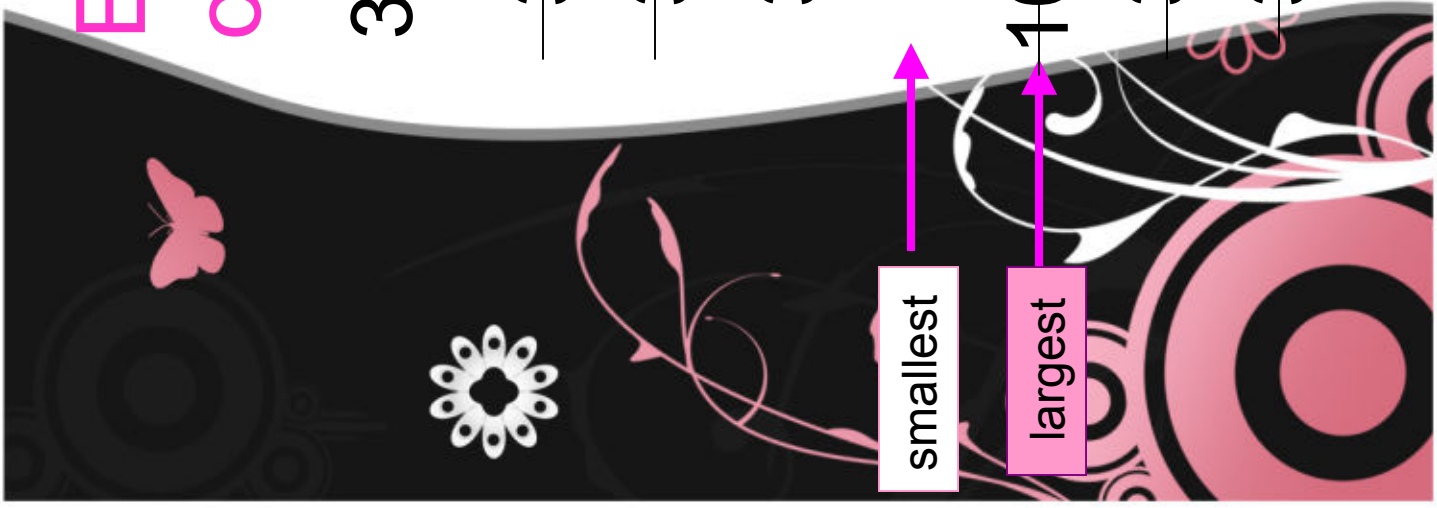
1013

312

332

smallest

largest



Homework Time

Commonly Misspelled Numbers:

- hundred
- thousand
- eight
- forty
- ninety

