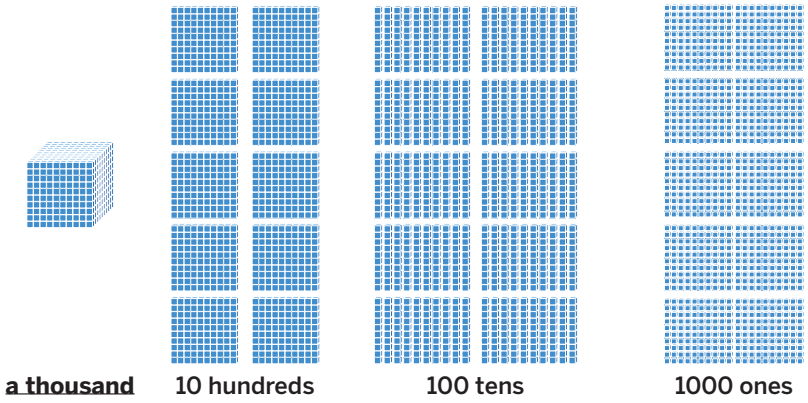
Sub-Unit 1 | Summary

In this sub-unit . . .

- We discovered that **a thousand** can be represented with 10 hundreds, 100 tens, 1000 ones, or a combination of hundreds, tens, and ones put together in different ways.



Math tip: Noticing patterns in the numbers can help you determine how many hundreds, tens, and ones to use.

- We noticed that the digit in the thousands place, which is to the left of the hundreds place, represents an amount of thousands.

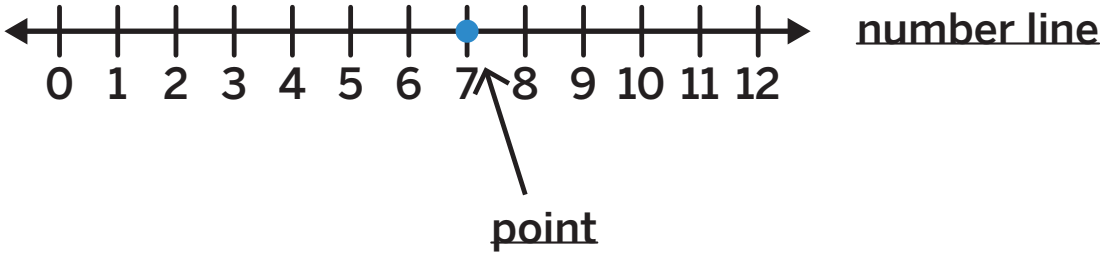
- We represented three-digit and four-digit numbers up to 1,200 in different ways, including standard form, expanded form, and **word form.**

Word form	Standard Form	Expanded Form
one thousand one hundred seventy-six	1,176	1,000 + 100 + 70 + 6

Math tip: Representations can look different and represent the same amount.

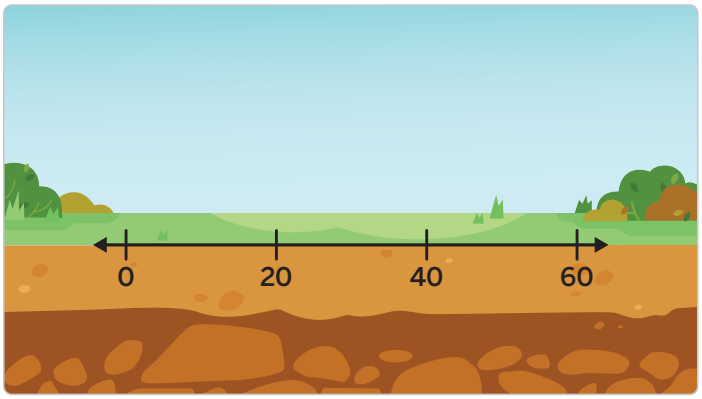
In this sub-unit . . .

- We saw that a **number line** can be used to represent numbers. The numbers on a number line represent distances from 0.



Math tip: Tick marks on a number line are equally spaced.

- We estimated where a number is located on the number line and marked it with a point.



Math tip: You can use the idea that numbers on a number line increase to the right and decrease to the left to compare numbers on a number line.

In this sub-unit . . .

- We compared and ordered three-digit and four-digit numbers by comparing thousands to thousands first, followed by hundreds to hundreds, then tens to tens, and then ones to ones.

1,054 < 1,121

↑ hundreds ↑ hundreds

1,054 and 1,121 both have one thousands, so then we would look at the hundreds place. 1,054 has zero hundreds and 1,121 has one hundred, so 1,054 is less than 1,121.

Math tip: If the digits in the thousands places are the same, then compare the digits in the hundreds places. If the digits in the tens place are the same, then compare the digits in the ones places.

- We compared the numbers to determine their locations on a number line.