Reading and Writing Multi-Digit Whole Numbers

Apply the skill to decisions and designs

Name _____ **Date** _____ **Score** _____ / 8

QUICK REVIEW

Read groups of three digits. $305{,}042$ is three hundred five thousand forty-two. Its expanded form is $300{,}000 + 5{,}000 + 40 + 2$; zero holds an empty place.

Worked example

Write $408{,}026$ in expanded form.

1. The thousands group is 408 and the remaining group is 026.
2. Place values give $400000 + 8000 + 20 + 6 = 408026$.
3. Check the sum: $408026 = 408026$; zeros keep any empty places.
Answer: $400000 + 8000 + 20 + 6$.

Practice Problems

Show your thinking.

1. Use cards $0, 0, 2, 4, 6, 8$ once each. Find the greatest six-digit number whose final three-digit group is read “forty.”

2. A torn name reads “three hundred [words missing] thousand eight.” Give two possible numerals and complete names. Is the numeral unique?

3. One label reads “four hundred twelve thousand sixty.” Another reads $400{,}000 + 12{,}000 + 600$. Can both name one number? Prove it with their difference.

4. A log lists 25 thousands, 14 hundreds, and 6 ones. Regroup it into a standard numeral; do not join the counts.

Unit	Count
Thousands	25
Hundreds	14
Ones	6

5. Can a six-digit numeral have a nonzero hundreds digit if its full number name ends “thousand five”? Explain using its final group.

6. Rebuild $500{,}000 + \square + 6{,}000 + 300 + 8$. Its name starts “five hundred forty-six thousand.” Find the missing term and full numeral.

7. Find the least and greatest numerals named “four hundred twelve thousand ...” with ones digit 7. Give their nonzero expanded forms.

8. Design a six-digit numeral with three nonzero digits in its thousands group. Its nonzero expanded form must have exactly four terms, including 60. Give its word name too.

Answer Key

1. $862{,}040$.

2. Not unique: $301{,}008$, three hundred one thousand eight; $302{,}008$, three hundred two thousand eight.

3. No: $412{,}060$ and $412{,}600$ differ by 540.

4. $26{,}406$.

5. No. The final group must be 005, so its hundreds digit is 0.

6. Missing term $40{,}000$; numeral $546{,}308$.

7. Least: $412{,}007 = 400{,}000 + 10{,}000 + 2{,}000 + 7$. Greatest: $412{,}997 = 400{,}000 + 10{,}000 + 2{,}000 + 900 + 90 + 7$.

8. For example, $321{,}060 = 300{,}000 + 20{,}000 + 1{,}000 + 60$; three hundred twenty-one thousand sixty.

Step-by-Step Solutions

Follow each calculation, then check your own work.

Problem 1

1. The final group must be 040, using the 4 and both 0 cards.

2. The remaining cards are $2, 6, 8$. Put them in descending order to make the greatest thousands group, 862.

3. Join the groups: $862 \times 1{,}000 + 40 = 862{,}040$. No other order of $2, 6, 8$ makes a larger first group.

Problem 2

1. The missing word could be “one” or “two,” giving thousands groups 301 and 302.

2. With “one,” $301 \times 1{,}000 + 8 = 301{,}008$.

3. With “two,” $302 \times 1{,}000 + 8 = 302{,}008$. Both fit the visible words but give different numerals.

Problem 3

1. The word label gives $412{,}000 + 60 = 412{,}060$.

2. The sum label gives $400{,}000 + 12{,}000 + 600 = 412{,}600$.

3. $412{,}600 - 412{,}060 = 540$. The sum label has 600, not 60, so the labels cannot agree.

Problem 4

1. The entries mean $25 \times 1{,}000 = 25{,}000$, $14 \times 100 = 1{,}400$, and 6.

2. Regroup 14 hundreds as 1 thousand and 4 hundreds: $1{,}400 = 1{,}000 + 400$.

3. There are now $25 + 1 = 26$ thousands, so $26{,}000 + 400 + 6 = 26{,}406$.

Problem 5

1. After the word “thousand,” only “five” remains, so the final three-digit group is 005.

2. That group has 0 hundreds, 0 tens, and 5 ones: $0 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 = 5$.

3. The hundreds place must therefore contain 0. A nonzero hundreds digit would add an unspoken hundred amount.

Problem 6

1. The beginning of the name fixes the thousands group at 546, worth $546{,}000$.

2. The shown thousands terms total $500{,}000 + 6{,}000 = 506{,}000$. The missing term is $546{,}000 - 506{,}000 = 40{,}000$.

3. Add the final group: $546{,}000 + 300 + 8 = 546{,}308$. Both partial clues now fit.

Problem 7

1. The fixed beginning gives $412 \times 1{,}000 = 412{,}000$ in every case.

2. For the least final group, use 0 hundreds, 0 tens, and 7 ones: $412{,}000 + 7 = 412{,}007$.

3. For the greatest final group, use 9 hundreds, 9 tens, and 7 ones: $412{,}000 + 900 + 90 + 7 = 412{,}997$.

Problem 8

1. Choose thousands group 321: $300{,}000 + 20{,}000 + 1{,}000 = 321{,}000$. Each of its three digits is nonzero.

2. Use 060 as the final group. It contributes only 60, since its hundreds and ones digits are 0.

3. $300{,}000 + 20{,}000 + 1{,}000 + 60 = 321{,}060$ has exactly 4 nonzero terms and is read three hundred twenty-one thousand sixty.

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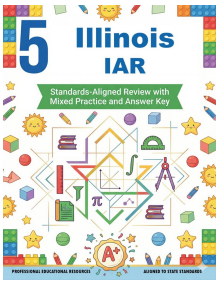

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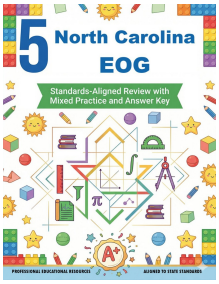

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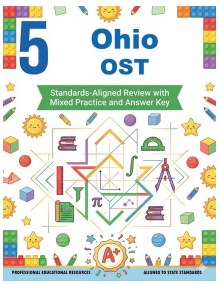

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