



REFERENCE CHART · GRADES 1-2 · 1.NBT.B.2 | 2.NBT.A.1

Place Value: Ones to Hundreds

Where a digit sits decides what it is worth.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3 3 hundreds = 300	5 5 tens = 50	4 4 ones = 4

$$300 + 50 + 4 = 354$$

Same digit, different place, different value - a 3 in the hundreds place is worth **300**; one place to the right it would be worth only **30**.

YOUR TURN - WRITE THREE NUMBERS, THEN SAY THE VALUE OF EACH DIGIT

Hundreds	Tens	Ones



REFERENCE CHART · GRADES 3-4 · 4.NBT.A.1 | 4.NBT.A.2

Place Value: To the Hundred Thousands

Digits travel in groups of three - say the period, then its name.

THOUSANDS PERIOD			ONES PERIOD		
Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
4 400,000	5 50,000	8, 8,000	6 600	0 0	4 4

$400,000 + 50,000 + 8,000 + 600 + 4 = 458,604$

Read it: "four hundred fifty-eight **thousand**, six hundred four." The 0 writes nothing when you add - but it still holds the tens place.

YOUR TURN - WRITE THREE NUMBERS, COMMA AFTER THE THOUSANDS PERIOD

H-Th	T-Th	Th	H	T	O



REFERENCE CHART · GRADE 5 · 5.NBT.A.1 | 5.NBT.A.3

Place Value: Decimals

The pattern doesn't stop at the point - every place is ten times the one to its right.

← ×10 each place

÷10 each place →

WHOLE NUMBERS				.	DECIMAL PLACES		
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones		Tenths 1/10	Hundredths 1/100	Thousandths 1/1000
2, 2,000	4 400	8 80	3 3	.	1 0.1	5 0.05	6 0.006

$2,000 + 400 + 80 + 3 + 0.1 + 0.05 + 0.006 = 2,483.156$

Read the point as "and": "two thousand four hundred eighty-three **and** one hundred fifty-six thousandths."

YOUR TURN - THE POINT IS ALREADY PLACED

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