

10/100/1,000/10,000/100,000 more or less

When finding 10/100/1,000/10,000 or 100,000 more or less than a number you can use a **Gattegno** chart to help you.

100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	600,000 ^{100,000 more} → 700,000	800,000 ← 900,000 ^{100,000 less}		
10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000 ^{10,000 more} → 60,000	70,000 ← 80,000 ^{10,000 less}	90,000		
1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000 ^{1,000 more} → 5,000	6,000 ← 7,000 ^{1,000 less}	8,000	9,000		
100	200	300 ^{100 more} → 400	500 ← 600 ^{100 less}	700	800	900		
10	20 ^{10 more} → 30	40 ← 50 ^{10 less}	60	70	80	90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Move to the **right** to find the number 10/100/1,000/10,000/100,000 **more**.

Move to the **left** to find the number 10/100/1,000/10,000/100,000 **less**.

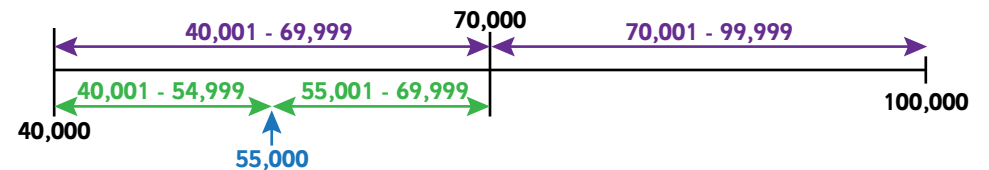
Number lines to 1,000,000

To find the value of each **interval** we need to find the **difference** between the **start** and **end value** and then **divide** that number by the **number of intervals**.

E.g., $1,000,000 \div 10 = 100,000$ so each interval is worth 100,000.



Finding **halfway points between intervals** can help to **estimate** points on a number line.



Comparing and ordering numbers

less than <

equal to =

greater than >

When comparing and ordering numbers, you must compare the number in the greatest place value column first!

HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O	greater than >	HTh	TTh	Th	H	T	O
7	9	1	3	0	4		6	9	1	3	0	4

ascending order →

51 510 5,100 51,000 510,000

descending order ←

510,000 51,000 5,100 510 51

Rounding numbers

When rounding to the **nearest 10,000**, we need to look at the digit in the **thousands column** to decide how to round the number because the **midpoint** between two multiples of 10,000 is **5,000**.

4,999 or less - round down ↓ 5,000 or more - round up ↑

