

There are \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds, \_\_\_\_\_ tens and \_\_\_\_\_ ones. This is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.



If a number has no \_\_\_\_\_, we must use \_\_\_\_\_ as a placeholder.



\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_



Between the start and end of the number line, the difference in value is \_\_\_\_\_.



There are \_\_\_\_\_ intervals and each interval is worth \_\_\_\_\_.



The previous multiple of 1,000 is \_\_\_\_\_.



The next multiple of 1,000 is \_\_\_\_\_.



1,000 is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds.



\_\_\_\_\_ thousands can be written in numerals as  
\_\_\_\_\_.



The number represented is \_\_\_\_\_.



The value of the digit \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



1 thousand is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds, so  
\_\_\_\_\_ thousand is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds.



$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}} + \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



There are \_\_\_\_\_ thousands, \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds,  
\_\_\_\_\_ tens and \_\_\_\_\_ ones.



The whole is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.



1 more ten than \_\_\_\_\_ tens is \_\_\_\_\_ tens.



1 less ten than \_\_\_\_\_ tens is \_\_\_\_\_ tens.



\_\_\_\_\_ more than \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ less than \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



I know I need to make an exchange because...



The midpoint of the number line is \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ is closer to \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ is greater than \_\_\_\_\_ because...



\_\_\_\_\_ is less than \_\_\_\_\_ because...



\_\_\_\_\_ is greater than \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ thousand  
is greater than \_\_\_\_\_ thousand.



\_\_\_\_\_ is less than \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ thousand is  
less than \_\_\_\_\_ thousand.



In the Roman number system, the letter \_\_\_\_\_  
represents the number \_\_\_\_\_.



The number lies between two multiples of ten:  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



The multiple of 10 after \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



The multiple of 10 before \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ is closer to \_\_\_\_\_ than it is to \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ rounded to the nearest ten is \_\_\_\_\_.





The multiple of 100 after \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



The multiple of 100 before \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



The number lies between two multiples of 100:  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ rounded to the nearest 100 is \_\_\_\_\_.



The multiple of 1,000 after \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



The multiple of 1,000 before \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.



The number lies between two multiples of 1,000:  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



\_\_\_\_\_ rounded to the nearest 1,000 is \_\_\_\_\_.

