

In the Roman number system, the letter _____
represents the number _____.



_____ is greater than _____ because...



The value of the _____ digit in _____ is _____.



The column before the _____ column is the
_____ column.



The column after the _____ column is the _____ column.



We can exchange 10 _____ for 1 _____.



We can exchange 1 _____ for _____.



The value of the digit _____ in _____ is _____.



The number before the comma is _____.



The number after the comma is _____.



We write this part of the number as _____.



The whole of the number is written as _____.



There are _____ hundreds in 1,000 and _____ thousands in _____.



There are _____ hundreds in _____.



_____ is _____ the size of _____.



_____ more than _____ is _____.



_____ less than _____ is _____.



_____ is _____ more than _____.



_____ is _____ less than _____.



The value of the first digit is _____.



The value of the next digit is _____.



_____ thousands, _____ hundreds, _____ tens
and _____ ones is equal to _____.



The difference in value between the start and
end point on this number line is _____.



There are _____ intervals.



The number line is counting up in _____.



The previous multiple of 10 is _____.



The next multiple of 10 is _____.



The previous multiple of 100 is _____.



The next multiple of 100 is _____.



The previous multiple of 1,000 is _____.



The next multiple of 1,000 is _____.



_____ is closer to _____ than _____.



_____ rounded to the nearest 10 is _____.



_____ rounded to the nearest 100 is _____.



_____ rounded to the nearest 1,000 is _____.



The number is closer to _____ because...

