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Moving Ahead with Large Numbers



Self-Check

Use the questions in the menu to check your progress and select practice with reading, writing, and comparing large numbers.

- Look at each row in the table.
- For each row, decide whether you are “Working On It,” you are “Getting It,” or you already “Got It.”
- Remember, you may feel you are “Working On It” for one row, but for another row, you already “Got It.”
- On this table, draw a circle around each set of problems you decide to do.
- If one set of problems seems too easy or too hard, choose a different set from the same row.

Workshop Menu			
Can I Do This?	▲ Working On It!  I could use some extra help.	● Getting It!  I just need some more practice.	■ Got It!  I'm ready for a challenge.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and write large numbers. • Represent large numbers using place value charts and number sentences. 	Questions 1–4, 10	Questions 1, 3, 5–6, 10	Questions 5–9
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare large numbers. • Locate large numbers on number lines. • Round large numbers • Estimate sums and differences for large numbers 	Questions 11, 13–15, 18–21, 24	Questions 12–19, 21–24	Questions 12–18, 21–25




Use the examples on the *Writing Numbers in Words* and the *Representing Large Numbers* pages in the *Student Guide* Reference section while you work.

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Showing Large Numbers

-    **1.** Use the Stadiums, Teams, and Cities Table in the *Student Guide* to fill in the populations in the place value chart. The first one is an example.

City	Millions		Thousands			Ones		
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		1	6	1	4	0	0	0
Beijing, China								
State College, Pennsylvania								
Champaign, Illinois								
Chicago, Illinois								

-    **2.** Write in words the population of the smallest city in the place value chart.

-    **3.** Write in words the population of the largest city in the place value chart.

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Use the Stadiums, Teams, and Cities Table in the *Student Guide* to complete the tables below.

▲ 4. Complete the table using the number of seats in each stadium. The first one is an example.

Stadium	Number of Seats	
	Number Sentence for Expanded Form	Words
Estadio do Maracana	$88,992 = 80,000 + 8000 + 900 + 90 + 2$	Eighty-eight thousand, nine hundred ninety-two
Beaver Stadium		
Kinnick Stadium		
Wrigley Field		

Find n to make each number sentence true in Questions 5–9.

■●■ 5. $52,325 = 50,000 + 2000 + n + 20 + 5$

$n =$ _____

■●■ 6. $40,000 + 1000 + 100 + n = 41,160$

$n =$ _____

■ ■ ■ 7. $n + 7000 + 200 + 80 + 2 = 107,282$

$n =$ _____

■ ■ ■ 8. $2,000,000 + 800,000 + n + 3000 + 100 + 10 + 4 = 2,853,114$

$n =$ _____

■ ■ ■ 9. $16,000,000 + n + 40,000 = 16,140,000$

$n =$ _____

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Check-In: Question 10

10. Complete the table below using the populations of cities. Follow the example in Question 4 above.

City	Population	
	Number Sentence for Expanded Form	Words
Columbus, Ohio		
Iowa City, Iowa		
New York, New York		




Comparing Large Numbers

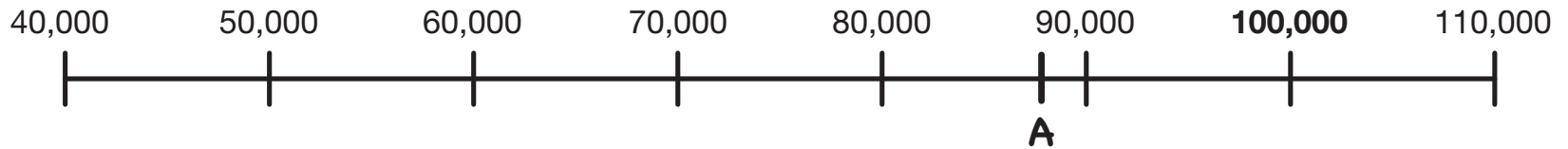
Use the Stadiums, Teams, and Cities Table in the *Student Guide* to complete the number lines.

11. Locate the numbers of seats for the three baseball stadiums on the number line below. Label your marks with the correct letter H, I, and J.






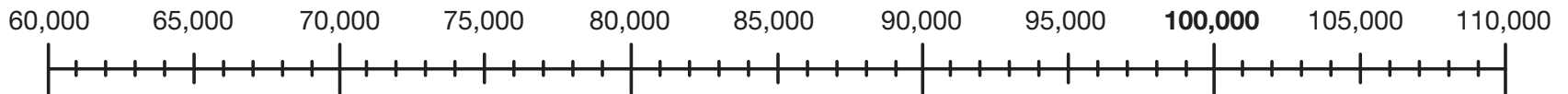
Use the Stadiums, Teams, and Cities Table in the *Student Guide* to complete the number lines.

-    **12.** Locate the numbers of seats in each stadium on the number line below. Label your marks with the letter in the table for each stadium. The first one is an example.



Check-In: Questions 13–14

-    **13.** Locate the number of seats for the five football stadiums on the number line below. Label your marks with the correct letter C, D, E, F, and G or the names of the stadiums.



-    **14.** Write the names of the football stadiums in order from the smallest to largest number of seats.

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Use the number line above to round each number in Questions 15–18. The first one is an example.

	Nearest 1000	Nearest 10,000	Nearest 100,000
Ex. 107,282	<i>107,000</i> _____	<i>110,000</i> _____	<i>100,000</i> _____

<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 15. 106,201	_____	_____	_____
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<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 16. 102,329	_____	_____	_____
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	Nearest 1000	Nearest 5000	Nearest 10,000
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<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 17. 70,585	_____	_____	_____
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<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 18. 62,872	_____	_____	_____
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Questions 19–20 can be solved using the number line in Question 13.

19. About how many more people can sit and watch a game in Memorial Stadium than Kinnick Stadium?

20. Estimate the difference between the number of seats in Beaver Stadium and Kinnick Stadium.

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Choose tools to help you answer Questions 21–25. You may use the Stadiums, Teams, and Cities Table in the *Student Guide*, number lines in Questions 11–13, and rounded numbers.

21. About how many people can watch baseball games at U.S. Cellular Field and Wrigley Field at the same time? Write a number sentence to show how you made your estimate.

22. About how many more people live in Columbus than Iowa City?

23. About how many more people live in New York than Chicago?



Check-In: Question 24

24. A. College football games are often played on Saturday afternoons. About how many people can attend games in Ohio Stadium and Kinnick Stadium on the same afternoon? Show or tell how you know.

B. About how many more people can attend a game in Ohio Stadium than Kinnick Stadium?

25. The number of people who watched the Super Bowl on television on February 1, 2012 was 98,732,000. The number of people who watched the last baseball game of the 2012 World Series was 22,339,000. Estimate the difference in the number of people that watched the two games. Show or tell how you know.