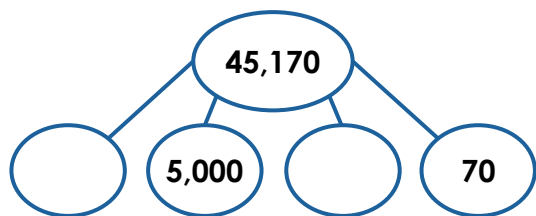
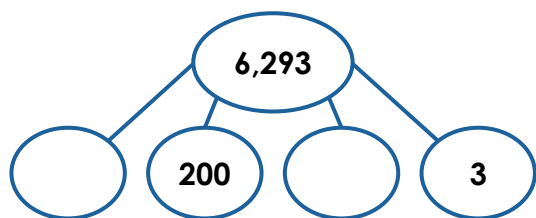


Partition Numbers to 1,000,000

1. What are the missing values?



VF

4. Martin says,



These are the only two ways to partition 56,482.

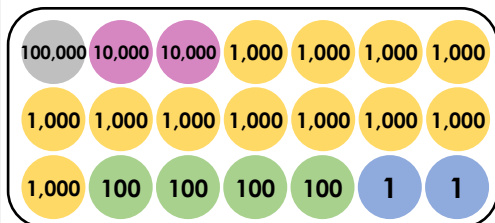
$$50,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 80 + 2$$

$$50,000 + 5,000 + 1,400 + 80 + 2$$

Prove Martin wrong by finding two other ways to partition the number.

PS

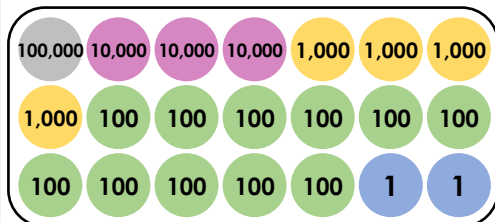
2. Match the representations to the numbers to find the odd one out.



A. 135,102

B. 129,402

C. 132,402



VF

5. Which representation does not show 330,123? Explain why.

A.	
B.	3 hundred-thousands, 30 ten-thousands, 1 hundred, 2 tens and 3 ones
C.	$300,000 + 30,000 + 120 + 3$

R

3. Fill in the missing numbers to complete the bar models.

A.	37,649				
		7,000	600	40	9

B.	37,649				
	30,000	6,000		40	9

C.	37,649			
	20,000		600	

VF

6. These children are making the number 426,537.



Jess

I used 4 hundred-thousands, 2 ten-thousands, 5 thousands, 15 hundreds, 3 tens and 7 ones.



Milo

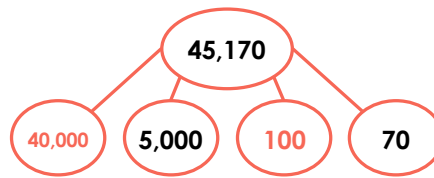
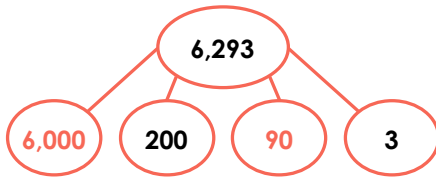
I used 4 hundred-thousands, 1 ten-thousand, 16 thousands, 5 hundreds, 3 tens and 7 ones.

**They are both correct. Explain why.
Use the word 'exchange' in your answer.**

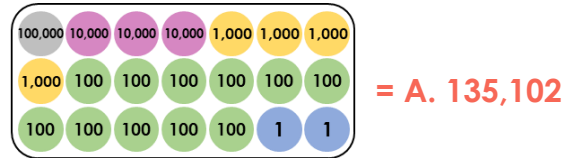
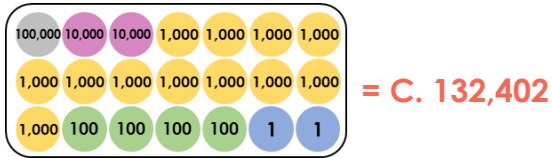
R

Partition Numbers to 1,000,000

1.



2.



Odd one out = B. 129,402

3A.

37,649				
30,000	7,000	600	40	9

B.

37,649				
30,000	6,000	1,600	40	9

C.

37,649				
20,000	17,000	600	49	

4. Various answers, for example: $50,000 + 6,000 + 300 + 180 + 2$ and $50,000 + 6,000 + 400 + 70 + 12$

5. B does not represent 330,123. The number has 3 ten-thousands not 30 ten-thousands. If you have 10 ten-thousands you can exchange them for 1 hundred-thousand.

6. They are both correct because they have used flexible partitioning. Jess could exchange 10 hundreds for 1 thousand. Milo could exchange 10 thousands for 1 ten-thousand.