

**STUDY LINK**  
**2•1**

# Numbers Everywhere



Find examples of numbers—all kinds of numbers. Look in newspapers and magazines. Look in books. Look on food packages. Ask people in your family for examples.

Write your numbers below. If an adult says you may, cut out the numbers and tape them onto the back of this page.

Be sure you write what the numbers mean.

**Example:** Mount Everest is 29,028 feet high. It is the world's tallest mountain.

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**Practice**

1.  $5 \times 3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_    2. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 4 \times 3$     3. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 10 \div 2$     4.  $8 \div 4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
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# Many Names for Numbers



1. Write five names for 64.

64

2. Write five names for 132.

132

3. Pretend that the 4-key on your calculator is broken. Write six ways to display the number 40 on the calculator without using the 4-key. Try to use different numbers and operations.

**Example:**  $2 \times 2 \times 10$

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### Try This

4. Now pretend that all the keys on your calculator work except for the 3-key and the 6-key. Write six ways to display the number 36 without using these keys.

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### Practice

5.  $20 + 60 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 60 + 90$

7. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 80 - 30$

8.  $110 - 40 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

STUDY LINK  
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## Place Value in Whole Numbers



1. Write the number that has

6 in the millions place,  
4 in the thousands place,  
7 in the ten-millions place,  
5 in the hundred-thousands place,  
8 in the hundred-millions place, and  
0 in the remaining places.

6

2. Write the number that has

7 in the ten-thousands place,  
3 in the millions place,  
1 in the hundred-thousands place,  
8 in the tens place,  
2 in the ten-millions place, and  
0 in the remaining places.



3. Compare the two numbers you wrote in Problems 1 and 2.

Which is greater? \_\_\_\_\_

4. The 6 in 46,711,304 stands for 6 million, or 6,000,000.

a. The 4 in 508,433,529 stands for 400 \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The 8 in 182,945,777 stands for 80 \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

c. The 5 in 509,822,119 stands for 500 \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

d. The 3 in 450,037,111 stands for 30 \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

### Try This

5. Write the number that is 1 hundred thousand more.

a. 210,366 310,366

b. 496,708 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 321,589 \_\_\_\_\_

d. 945,620 \_\_\_\_\_

6. Write the number that is 1 million more.

a. 3,499,702 4,499,702

b. 12,877,000 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 29,457,300 \_\_\_\_\_

d. 149,691,688 \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice

7. 32, 45, 58, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 89, 115, 141

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Place Values in Whole Numbers



1. Write the numbers in order from smallest to largest.

15,964   1,509,460   150,094,400  
 1,400,960   15,094,600

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the number that has

5 in the hundred-millions place,  
 7 in the ten-thousands place,  
 1 in the millions place,  
 9 in the hundred-thousands place,  
 8 in the ten-millions place, and  
 0 in all other places.



\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write the largest number you can. Use each digit just once.

3 5 0 7 9 2 6 4 \_\_\_\_\_

4. Write the value of the digit 8 in each numeral below.

a. 80,007,941 \_\_\_\_\_      b. 835,099,714 \_\_\_\_\_

c. 8,714,366 \_\_\_\_\_      d. 860,490 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Write each number using digits.

a. four hundred eighty-seven million, sixty-three \_\_\_\_\_

b. fifteen million, two hundred ninety-seven \_\_\_\_\_

### Try This

6. I am an 8-digit number.

- The digit in the thousands place is the result of dividing 64 by 8.
- The digit in the millions place is the result of dividing 63 by 9.
- The digit in the ten-millions place is the result of dividing 54 by 6.
- The digit in the tens place is the result of dividing 40 by 5.
- The digit in the hundred-thousands place is the result of dividing 33 by 11.
- All the other digits are the result of subtracting any number from itself.

What number am I? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
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## Collecting Data



1. Make a list of all the people in your family. Include all the people living at home now. Also include any brothers or sisters who live somewhere else. The people who live at home do not have to be related to you. Do not forget to write your name in the list.

You will need this information to learn about the sizes of families in your class.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How many people are in your family? \_\_\_\_\_ people

The tally chart at the right shows the number of books that some students read over the summer. Use the information to answer the questions below.

Number of Books Reported	Number of Students
2	///
3	###
4	
5	### //
6	###
7	//
8	////

2. How many students reported the number of books they read? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the **maximum** (the largest number of books reported)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the **minimum** (the smallest number of books reported)? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What is the **range**? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the **mode** (the most frequent number of books reported)? \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice

7.  $30 + 50 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 70 + 70 + 70$

9. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 90 + 80 + 60$

10.  $100 + 40 + 70 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
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# Line Plots

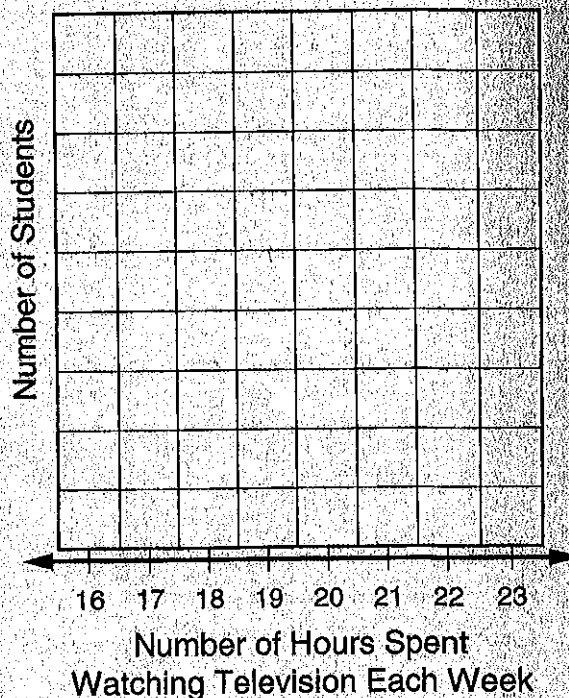


The students in Sylvia's class estimated how much time they spend watching television each week. The tally chart below shows the data they collected.

Number of Hours per Week Spent Watching TV	Number of Students
16	///
17	///
18	
19	###
20	###
21	
22	###
23	

1. Construct a line plot for the data.

**Student Data on Television Time**



2. Find the following landmarks for the data:

- a. The maximum number of hours spent watching television each week. \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
 b. minimum \_\_\_\_\_ hours      c. range \_\_\_\_\_ hours  
 d. mode \_\_\_\_\_ hours      e. median \_\_\_\_\_ hours

3. Estimate the amount of time that you watch television each week. \_\_\_\_\_ hours

### Try This

4. Calculate the mean number of hours Sylvia and her classmates spent watching TV each week. \_\_\_\_\_ hours

### Practice

5.  $80 + 30 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 90 + 90$

7. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 70 + 60$

8.  $120 + 30 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
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# Multidigit Addition *continued*



Make a ballpark estimate. Use the **column-addition method** to add.  
 Compare your answer with your estimate to see if your answer makes sense.



11. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 89 \\ + 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

12. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 634 \\ + 86 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

13. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ + 77 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

14. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 481 \\ + 239 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

15. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 746 \\ + 327 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

16. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 508 \\ + 1,848 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

17.  $15 + 31 = 26$

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

18.  $100 + 100 = 200$

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
**2-7****Multidigit Addition**

Make a ballpark estimate. Use the **partial-sums** method to add. Compare your answer with your estimate to see if your answer makes sense.



<p>1.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ + 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>	<p>2.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 439 \\ + 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>	<p>3.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 227 \\ + 386 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>
<p>4.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 493 \\ + 939 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>	<p>5.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ + 1,788 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>	<p>6.</p> $\begin{array}{r} 4,239 \\ + 1,508 \\ \hline \end{array}$ <p>Ballpark estimate: _____</p>

**Practice**

7.  $8 \times 7 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      8.  $9 \times 9 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      9. \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 6 = 9$       10. \_\_\_\_\_  $\div 4 = 8$



**STUDY LINK**  
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## Gestation Period



The period between the time an animal becomes pregnant and the time its baby is born is called the **gestation period**. The table below shows the number of days in the average gestation period for some animals.

1. For the gestation periods listed in the table ...

a. what is the maximum number of days?

\_\_\_\_\_ days

b. what is the minimum number of days?

\_\_\_\_\_ days

c. what is the range (the difference between the maximum and the minimum)?

\_\_\_\_\_ days

d. what is the median (middle) number of days?

\_\_\_\_\_ days

**Average Gestation Period**  
(in days)

Animal	Number of Days
dog	61
giraffe	457
goat	151
human	266
Asian elephant	645
mouse	19
squirrel	44
rhinoceros	480
rabbit	31

Source: World Almanac

2. Which animals have an average gestation period that is longer than 1 year?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How much longer is the average gestation period for a goat than for a dog? \_\_\_\_\_ days

4. Which animal has an average gestation period that is about twice as long as a rabbit's? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Which animal has an average gestation period that is about half as long as a squirrel's? \_\_\_\_\_

### Practice

6.  $56 + 33 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 167 + 96$

8. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 78 - 32$

9.  $271 - 89 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY LINK**  
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# Multidigit Subtraction



Make a ballpark estimate. Use the **trade-first subtraction method** to subtract. Compare your answer with your estimate to see if your answer makes sense.



1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ - 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

2.

$$\begin{array}{r} 469 \\ - 87 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

3.

$$\begin{array}{r} 732 \\ - 365 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,321 \\ - 575 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

5.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,613 \\ - 2,724 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

6.

$$\begin{array}{r} 6,600 \\ - 4,278 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate:

\_\_\_\_\_

**Practice**

7.  $8 \times \underline{\quad} = 64$    8.  $9 \times \underline{\quad} = 72$    9.  $56 = \underline{\quad} \times 8$    10.  $42 = \underline{\quad} \times 7$

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_



# Multidigit Subtraction *continued*



Make a ballpark estimate. Use the **partial differences method** to subtract. Compare your answer with your estimate to see if your answer makes sense.

11.

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ - 55 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

12.

$$\begin{array}{r} 136 \\ - 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

13.

$$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ - 167 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

14.

$$\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ - 282 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

15.

$$\begin{array}{r} 5,673 \\ - 1,194 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

16.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3,601 \\ - 1,063 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Ballpark estimate: \_\_\_\_\_

## Practice

17. \_\_\_\_\_, 55, 44, \_\_\_\_\_, 22

Rule: \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 72, 81 Rule: \_\_\_\_\_