1) Write the 4-digit number being described.

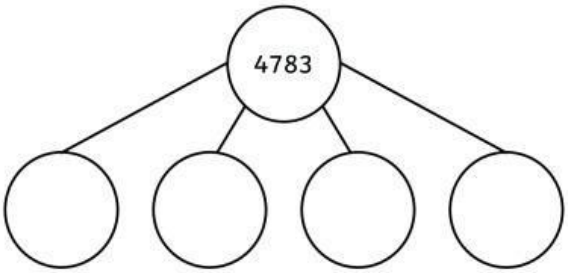
a) This number has 4 thousands, 7 hundreds, 2 tens and 8 ones. _____

b) This number has 9 thousands, 5 tens and 3 ones. _____

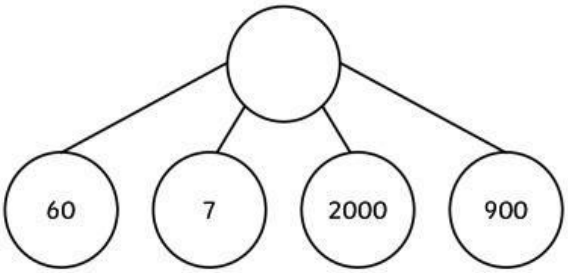
c) This number has 6 tens, 5 hundreds, 1 thousand and 9 ones. _____

2) Fill in the missing values on the part-whole models.

a)



b)



3) Complete the calculations.

a) 500 + 3 + 4000 = _____

b) 7000 + 90 + 800 = _____

c) 6507 – 500 = _____

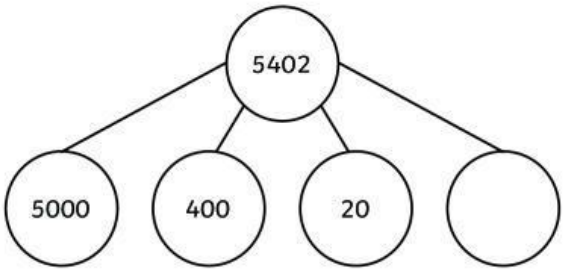
d) 9028 – 20 = _____

e) 2701 – 1 = _____

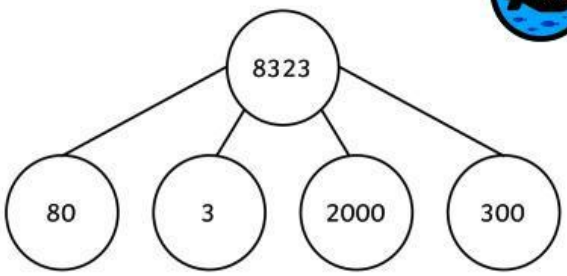
LIVEWORKSHEETS

1) Find the mistake on each part-whole model. Explain how to correct the mistake.

a)



b)



a) _____

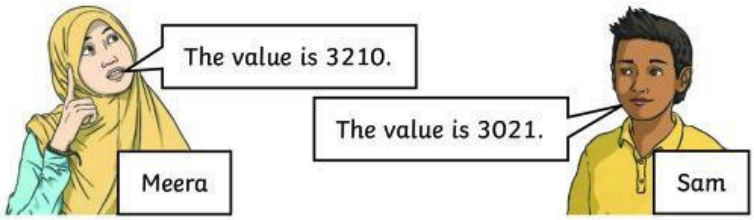
_____

b) _____

_____

2) Meera and Sam are discussing the value of these place value counters. Who is correct? How do you know?





_____

_____

3) Explain what has been added to or subtracted from each number.

a) 5729 ⟶ 5829 _____

b) 5729 ⟶ 5029 _____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1)

4	3	9	2	1	5

Using each digit card only once, find the smallest and the largest 4-digit numbers you can make when:

a) The numbers have 4 tens. Smallest: _____ Largest: _____

b) The numbers have 3 hundreds. Smallest: _____ Largest: _____

c) The numbers have 9 thousands. Smallest: _____ Largest: _____

2) Solve the clues to identify the secret number.

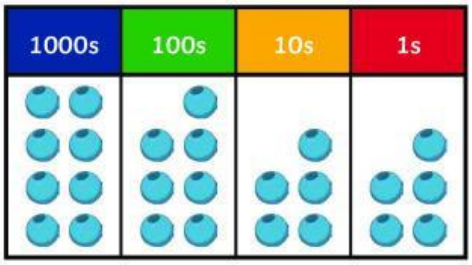
- My number has four digits.
- It is less than 8000 but greater than 7000.
- The hundreds digit is less than 6 but greater than 4.
- The tens digit is an odd number that is lower than 5 but higher than 1.
- The ones digit is in the 3 times table, and is larger than 4 but smaller than 8.

Number: _____

3) Craig uses 25 beads to represent some 4-digit numbers on a place value chart. He uses all 25 beads every time he makes a number. Here, he has made the number 8755.

:e. Write them partitioned like he has done.

8000 + 700 + 50 + 5 = 8755



LIVEWORKSHEETS