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| **Extending Whole Number Understanding** | | |
| Represents 6-digit number on place-value chart (decomposes in one way)    **“982 769 has 9 hundred-thousands,  8 ten-thousands, 2 thousands, 7 hundreds,  6 tens, and 9 ones.”** | Represents 7-digit number on place-value chart (decomposes in one way)    **“1** 025 820**: I used the digits of the number to tell me the number to write in each column.”** | Uses relationships among place-value positions to read and write a number in more than one way    **“1 million, 2 ten-thousands, 5 thousands,  8 hundreds, and 2 tens, can also be 1 million,  25 thousands, 820 ones.”**  **1 025 820 = 1 000 000 + 20 000 + 5000 + 800 + 20** |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | |
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| **Extending Whole Number Understanding (cont’d)** | | |
| Uses place-value to compare and order numbers to 10 000 000    **“Both start with 4 million 125 thousands. 3 hundreds is greater than 1 hundred,  2 tens is greater than 0 tens,  and 7 ones is less than 9 ones. So, 4 125 327 is greater than 4 125 109.”** | Rounds 6- and 7-digit numbers to various places    **“1 025 820 rounded to the nearest ten  is 1 025 820, to the nearest hundred  is 1 025 800, to the nearest thousand  is 1 026 000, to the nearest ten thousand  is 1 030 000, to the nearest hundred thousand is 1 000 000, and to the nearest million  is 1 000 000.”** | Represents and compares numbers flexibly using place-value relationships  **“1 025 820 =  1 000 000 + 20 000 + 5000 + 800 + 20 1 025 820 =  1 000 000 + 20 000 + 5000 + 700 + 120 1 025 820 = 1 000 000 + 20 000 + 5000 + 700 + 110 + 10”** |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | |
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