

Topic 06 / Lesson 2 ▼

LESSON 6-2

Place-Value Relationships

 [MA.3.NSO.1.2](#), [MTR.2.1](#), [MTR.4.1](#)

For more help with this lesson, view the [Visual Learning Animation](#) or the [Another Look Video](#).

MATH HELP AT HOME

Sample Additional Practice Exercise 1

Write the number in standard form.

5 thousands + 6 hundreds + 13 tens + 8 ones
5,738

Rewrite 13 tens, because 10 tens equals 100.

13 tens equals 10 tens plus 3 tens or 1 hundred plus 3 tens.

Add 1 hundred to 6 hundreds to get 7 hundreds.

The result is 5 thousands, 7 hundreds, 3 tens, 8 ones or 5,738.

HOME ACTIVITY

Go to the Bank

MATERIALS

Paper, Scissors, Markers or Crayons, Calculator

ACTIVITY

Cut small rectangles of paper to create play money: Ten \$1,000 bills, and twenty each of \$100 bills, \$10 bills, and \$1 bills. Write the amount on each bill, using 4 different colors. (Or use 4 different paper colors, if you prefer.) You are the banker, and your child is the storekeeper. To start, your child gets most of the bills for the store, and you keep some bills at the bank. Have your child sort the store's bills and write the result.

Here is an example: Five \$1,000s, fourteen \$100s, eleven \$10s, eighteen \$1s. Then have your child "go to the bank" to exchange bills, ending with an equal amount of money but fewer bills. Allow your child to figure out how to do this (exchange ten \$1s for a \$10 bill, exchange ten \$10s for a \$100 bill, exchange ten \$100s for a \$1,000 bill). After all exchanges are made, have your child write the new result. The example above yields six \$1,000s, five \$100s, two \$10s, eight \$1s, which is \$6,528. Use a calculator to show that the two results are equal.