



Place Values

In our number system the position, or **place**, of a digit is very important, it determines the value of the number. The value of each place is a **multiple of 10**.

Starting on the right, the places are 1s, then 10s, then 100s, 1000s, etc.

There can be only one **digit** (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) in each place.

The value of a number is the sum of all the place values.

The number **27** has a **2 in the tens place** and **7 in the ones place**.

Its value is 2 times 10 plus 7 times 1, or $2 \times 10 + 7 \times 1$

The number **207** has a **2 in the hundreds place**, **0 in the tens place**, and **7 in the ones place**. Its value is 2 times 100 plus 0 times 10, plus 7 times 1. The zero in the tens place cannot be left out.

The number **270** has a **2 in the hundreds place**, **7 in the tens place**, and **0 in the ones place**. Its value is 2 times 100 plus 7 times 10, plus 0. The zero in the ones place cannot be left out.

Leading zeros are not written. For example, in the number **270** there are **no groups of 1000**, but we write just 270, not 0270.

The exercise at

<https://readwritecompute.com/arithmetic/counting/placeValues1.php?level=4>

Has groups of ten on the left, then some extra pictures on the right. If there are 10 or more extra pictures on the left, the child should draw a line around the group of 10 and count that with the 10s place.

6 6 sailboats
10s 1s

2 0 teddy bears
10s 1s