



1)

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
	6	1	2	5	

2)

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
0	2	6	0		
2	6	0	0		

26
or 260

3) True, the place value chart shows 20.8 which is the answer to 0.208 multiplied by 100.

4) a) $3.334 \times 100 =$

b) $0.908 \times 1000 =$

c) $118.03 \times 10 =$

5) a) $38.5\text{mm} \times 10 = 385\text{mm}$

b) $38.5\text{mm} \times 100 = 3850\text{mm}$

1)

	$\times 10$	$\times 100$	$\times 1000$
2.04	20.4	204	2040
12.1	121	1210	12100
0.426	4.26	42.6	426

2) a) $9.006 \times 10 \times 100 = 9006$

b) $3475 \div 100 \div 10 = 3.475$

c) $0.087 \times 10 \times 10 = 8.7$

d) $674 \div 10 \div 10 = 6.74$

3) Holly is correct. $10 \times 10 = 100$ and $100 \times 10 = 1000$





1) Ruud is correct. When multiplying by 100, each digit moves two places to the left when using a place value grid.

Dennis is incorrect because adding two zeros to the end of 4.103 would make 4.10300; this does not change the number.

2) $200.394 \times 10 \times 10$ will produce the same result as 200.394×100 .

$$200.394 \times 100 = 20\,039.4$$

Dominic is correct. The 9 is now in the ones column and the 4 is in the tenths column.

3) In the example of 23.26, the Gattegno chart would appear as:

10,000	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	60,000
1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000
100	200	300	400	500	600
10	20	30	40	50	60
1	●	3	4	5	6
0.1	0.2	●	0.4	0.5	0.6
0.01	●	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
0.001	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.005	●

When multiplying by 10, the counters will move up by one row. The counters will move two rows when multiplying by 100 and three rows when multiplying by 1000.