

**digit**

any one of the  
numbers  
0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9

**numeral**

the symbol used  
to stand for any  
number  
(ex:  $\overbrace{175}$ )

**ones place**

the last digit, farthest to the right in any number; stands for the value of that place – which is 1

**tens place**

the digit that is second from the right in any number; stands for the value of that place – which is 10

**hundreds  
place**

**the digit third from  
the right in any  
number; stands for  
the value of that  
place – which is 100**

**thousands  
place**

**the digit fourth from  
the right in any  
number; stands for  
the value of that  
place – which is 1,000**

**greater  
than**

**describes a  
number that is  
bigger than  
another number  
( $>$ )**

**less than**

**describes a  
number that is  
smaller than  
another number  
( $<$ )**

**equal to**

something that has  
exactly the same  
amount or value as  
something else  
(=)

**regroup**

to trade amounts that  
are equal in an  
addition or  
subtraction problem  
(ex: ten ones can be  
traded for one ten)

**skip  
count**

**counting by  
numbers other  
than the  
number 1**

**place  
value**

**refers to the  
value of where a  
digit is in a  
number**

**round**

to make a number  
more simple, but  
still keep its value  
close to what it  
really is

**cardinal  
numbers**

numbers that tell  
how many of  
something  
there are  
(1, 2, 3...)

# ordinal numbers

whole numbers  
that tell the  
position of  
something in a list  
(1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>...)