



**Unit 2 Review**

7. Write the number that has  
5 in the ones place,  
3 in the thousands place,  
8 in the ten-thousands place,  
4 in the tenths,  
and 9 in all of the remaining places. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Write the number that has  
2 in the ones place,  
0 in the thousands place,  
9 in the ten-thousands place,  
1 in the tenths,  
and 8 in all of the remaining places. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Write the number that has  
6 in the ones place,  
2 in the thousands place,  
7 in the ten-thousands place,  
1 in the tenths,  
and 0 in all of the remaining places. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Students were studying the globe in math class. The legend stated that  
1 inch = 800 miles. They measured the distance between two cities. It  
was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. About how many miles apart were the two cities?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. Why should we make magnitude estimates in multiplication problems?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Unit 2 Review**

Write the following in expanded notation.

17.  $45 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

18.  $256.2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

19. Frank has the following set of data from his class' test scores: 72, 85, 96, 99, 60, 92, 88, 96, and 91. Find the following landmarks for this set of data.

- a. maximum (biggest) \_\_\_\_\_
- b. minimum (smallest) \_\_\_\_\_
- c. range (biggest-smallest) \_\_\_\_\_
- d. mode (frequent) \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Median (middle) \_\_\_\_\_

Finish the pattern below.

20. 3, 6, 9, 12, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_