

NAME and CLASS:

TOTAL OUT OF 12:

More Binary Numbers

This works exactly the same way as the smaller numbers, only now you have a larger grid to work with. **Example: 124 = 0-1-1-1-1-1-0-0**

Each number (**0** or **1**) is called a '**bit**' short for 'binary digit'. Each block of 4 bits is called a "**nybble**". Each block of 8 bits is called a "**byte**".

| DECIMAL | BINARY CONVERSION | | | | | | | | CORRECT? |
|---------|-------------------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----------|
| 123 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 156 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 84 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 37 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 255 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 12 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 22 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 191 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 243 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 16 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 178 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 92 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |
| 46 | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | |