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MATHS- PLACE VALUE\\ \title{
MATHS- PLACE VALUE YEAR 4
}

RECAP
Represent numbers to 100

Partition numbers to 100

Number line to 100

Hundreds


Hundreds, tens and ones


## Number line to 1,000

Estimate on a number line to 1,000

Compare numbers to 1,000

## CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

| Represent numbers to 1,000 |
| :--- |
| Partition numbers to 1,000 |
| Number line to 1,000 |

Thousands

Represent numbers to 10,000

Partition numbers to 10,000

Flexible partitioning of numbers to 10,000

| Number line to 10,000 | Roman numerals |
| :--- | :--- |
| Estimate on a number line to 10,000 | Round to the nearest 10 |
| Compare numbers to 10,000 | Round to the nearest 100 |
| Order numbers to 10,000 |  |

Round to the nearest 1,000

## EXTENDED KNOWLEDGE

Apply the crucial knowledge from above to demonstrate reasoning and explain.

## KEY VOCABULARY

| Thousands | Groups of 1000. Ten hundreds. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hundreds | Groups of 100. |
| One hundred ones or ten tens. |  |
| Tens | Groups of ten Ten ones. |
| Ones | A single unit. |


| Zero | $N \sigma$ quantity. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Partition | Splitting a number into smaller parts. |
| Digit | A single symbol used to make a number. |
| Greater than/Less than | Greater than or less than are signs used to compare two numbers or values. The sign > means greater than and the sign < means less than. For example, $5>3$ means 5 is greater than 3 , and $2<$ 4 means 2 is less than 4 |
| Negative number | A number less than zero. |
| Roman Numerall | Symbols used to represent numbers in the Roman times. |

