# MATHS- PLACE VALUE <br> <br> YEAR 3 

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## RECAP

Representations of numbers.
Partitioning two-digit numbers, tens and one.

## CRUCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Represent numbers to 100

Partition numbers to 100

Number line to 100

Hundreds

Represent numbers to 1,000

Partition numbers to 1,000

Flexible partitioning of numbers to 1,000

Hundreds, tens and ones

Find 1,10 or 100 more or less

Number line to 1,000

Estimate on a number line to 1,000

Compare numbers to 1,000

Order numbers to 1,000

Count in 50 s

## EXTENDED KNOWLEDGE

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

## KEY VOCABULARY

| Hundreds | Groups of 100. <br> One hundred ones or ten tens. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tens | Groups of ten Ten ones. |
| Ones | A single unit. |
| Place value | The numerical value of a digit in <br> relation to its position in a <br> number. For example, In the <br> number 275, the 7 represents 7 <br> tens. |


| Zero | N $\sigma$ quantity. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Partition | Splitting a number into smaller <br> parts. |
| Digit | A single symbot used to make a |
| number. |  | \left\lvert\, | 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 |\right.

