## Overview



In our unit on number and place value we learn:
-Roman Numerals to 1,000 -Numbers to One Million -Powers of $10 \quad-10 / 100 / 1,000 / 10,000 / 100,000$ More/Less
-Partition Numbers to 1,000,000 -Number Line to 1,000,000
-Compare/Order to 1,000,000 -Round within 1,000,000
Number and Place Value is useful learning because it is the foundation for all other maths. It helps us to understand the value of digits of numbers and to use mental calculation methods. It helps us to use maths functionally in many areas of our lives.


| Comparing and Ordering/ Counting in Powers of 10 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Comparing and Ordering Numbers | Counting in Powers of 10 |
| $>$ Greater than $35,213>4,840$ <br> The number on the left has 3 ten thousands and the number on the right does not have any ten thousands. | 475 485 495 505 515Tens increase until 10 tens becomes 1 <br> hundred and 0 tens. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { EEquals } \\ 39+42=9 \times 9 \end{gathered}$ <br> Both calculations have the same value: 81 . | $\begin{array}{lllll}1739 & 1839 & 1939 & 2039 & 2139\end{array}$ <br> Hundreds increase until 10 hundreds becomes 1 thousand and 0 hundreds. |
| < Less than $989,523 \text { < 2,153,822 }$ <br> The number on the right has 2 millions and the number on the left does not have any millions. | $\begin{array}{lllll}376,428 & 386,428 & 396,428 & 406,428 & 416,428\end{array}$ <br> Ten thousands increase until 10 ten thousands becomes 1 hundred thousands and |
|  | no ten thousands. |
|  | $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllllll}\text { 4,784,661 } & 4,884,661 & 4,984,661 & 5,084,661 & 5,661\end{array}$ |
|  | Hundred thousands increase until 10 ten |
| Smallest Largest | hundred thousands. |


| Roman Numerals |  |  | Rounding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roman Num |  | Add the numerals 'T', 'X' or | Rounding |
| $\begin{array}{ll}1= & 1 \\ 2= & \text { II } \\ 3= & \text { III } \\ 4= & \text { V } \\ 5= & \mathrm{V} \\ 6= & \mathrm{VI} \\ 7= & \mathrm{VII} \\ 8= & \mathrm{VIII} \\ 9= & \mathrm{IX} \\ 10= & \mathrm{x} \\ 20= & \mathrm{xX} \\ 21= & \mathrm{xxI} \\ 30= & \mathrm{xxx}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 40= & \mathrm{XL} \\ 50= & \mathrm{L} \\ 60= & \mathrm{LX} \\ 70= & \mathrm{LXX} \\ 80= & \mathrm{LXXX} \\ 90= & \mathrm{XC} \\ 100= & \mathrm{C} \\ 101= & \mathrm{Cl} \\ 150= & \mathrm{CL} \\ 200= & \mathrm{CC} \\ 500= & \mathrm{D} \\ 800= & \mathrm{DCCC} \\ 1000= & \mathrm{M} \end{array}$ | Count on with the numeral 'I' from each 10,5 or 50 . <br> 4 is written 1 before a 5 . <br> 9 is written 1 before a 10 . <br> 40 is written 10 before 50 . <br> 90 is written 10 before 100 . | Rounding Numbers <br> A rounded number has about the same value as the starting number, but it is less exact. |

## Key Vocabulary

| Millions | Hundreds | Thousands | Negative Number | Interval | Sequence | Linear Sequence |
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