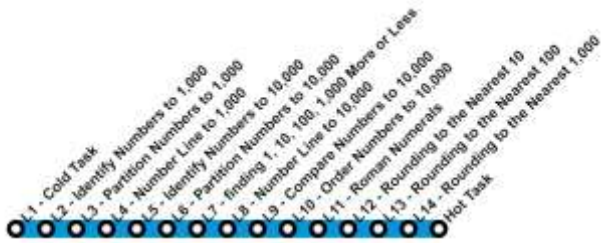
YEAR 4 – Unit 1: Place Value



Sticky learning

New Knowledge

- To know that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten
- To know the roman numerals L=50 and C=100
- To know that over time, the numeral system changed to include the concept of zero and place value.
- To know that negative numbers are numbers that are less than zero.
- To know the place value of each digit in a four-digit number (thousands, hundreds, tens, and ones)

New Skills

- To count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1 000
- To find 1 000 more or less than a given number
- To order and compare numbers beyond 1 000
- To compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places
- To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- To read Roman numerals to 100 (I to C)
- To round any number to the nearest 10, 100 or 1 000
- To solve number and practical problems that involve all of the above and with increasingly large positive numbers

VOCABULARY I HAVE LEARNT BEFORE

Digit - a single symbol used to make a numeral.	**Estimate**– to find a value that is close enough to the right answer, usually with some thought or calculation involved.
Greater than > - when a number has a higher value than the one it is being compared with e.g. 63 > 21	**Hundreds** - the value of the first digit in a 3-digit number e.g. 296 has 2 hundreds
Less than - used to show the relationship between two values. It states that one value is lesser than the other.	**More than**- used to show the relationship between two values. It states that one value is more than the other.

NEW VOCABULARY I WILL LEARN

Estimate – to find a value that is close enough to the right answer, usually with some thought or calculation involved.	**Four-digit number**—a number made up of 1000s, 100s, 10s and 1s.
Place value - the value of each digit in a number.	**Compare and Order** —looking carefully at the digits in order to rank them.
Partitioning – splitting numbers into smaller parts based on their value	**Roman Numerals** – A numeral system that originated in Ancient Rome where numbers are represented by letters.

Number Line

Roman Numerals

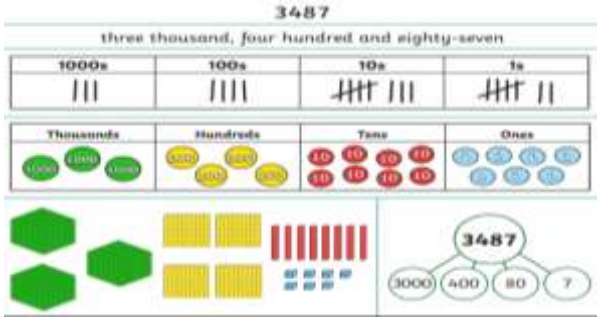
one	1	I
five	5	V
ten	10	X
fifty	50	L
one hundred	100	C

XVIII = 18

XXIX = 29

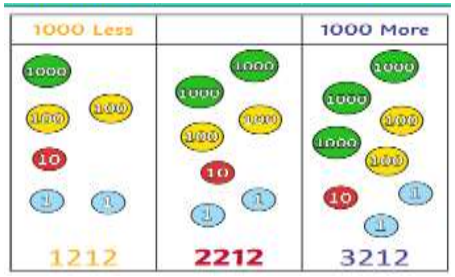
LXXXIV = 84

Roman Numerals

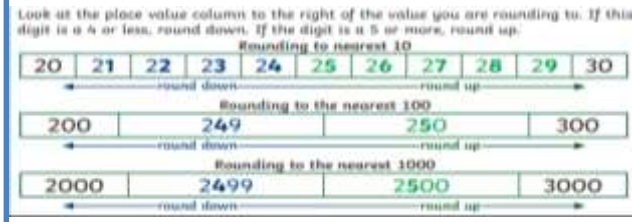


Counting

1000 more and 1000 less



Rounding



Concept Links/Prior Knowledge

- To know all the numbers up to 1000
- To know the place value of each digit in a three-digit number (hundreds, tens, ones)
- To know that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one digit numbers or quantities by 10.
- To know the roman numerals I=1, V=5 and X=10
- To count from 0 in multiples of 4, 8, 50 and 100
- To find 10 or 100 more or less than a given number
- To compare and order numbers up to 1 000
- To identify, represent and estimate numbers using different representations
- To read and write numbers up to 1000 in numerals and in words
- To solve number problems and practical problems