



Maths

Calculation Policy

Rounding

2024

Year Four → page 3

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Year Four:

0 → I can recognise that a 4 digit number is made up of thousands, hundreds, tens and ones

See Y4 place value

0 → I can identify the value of each digit in 4 digit numbers

See Y4 place value

0 → I can identify the multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000 either side of a given number

See Y4 place value

0 → I can find the midpoint between two multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000

1. Number line



What's the difference between the two numbers? 10

What would halfway be? $10 \div 2 = 5$

So, 5 more than 340 is 345

0 → I can place a number on a number line using the midpoint as a guide

1. Draw a number line
2. Find the multiple of 10, 100 or 1,000 before and after
3. Find the midpoint
4. Estimate where it would be



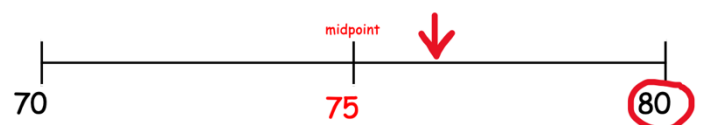
Place 5,632

0 → I can round to the nearest 10

- 2 digit numbers

Round 76 to the nearest 10.

1. Number line method:
 - a. Draw number line
 - b. Add the multiple of 10 before and after



- 2.
- 3.

Round 76 to the nearest 10.

		7	(6)		↑	Round up because it is 6						
		8	0									

- b. Circle the digit in the place value column to the right (in this case, the ones)
- c. If the circled digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the previous multiple of 10 → the underline digit stays the same and everything to the right becomes a 0
- d. If the circled digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round up to the next multiple of 10 → the underlined digit goes up by one and everything to the right becomes 0
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|

- 3 digit numbers
Same as previous
- 4 digit numbers
Same as previous

0 $\leftarrow x$ I can round to the nearest 100

- 3 digit numbers
- 4 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 100s.

0 $\leftarrow$ I can round to the nearest 1,000

- 4 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 1,000s.

➔ I can identify the place value of each digit up to one decimal place
See Y4 place value

Key I can identify the whole before and after a number with one decimal place

- ## 1. Number line

Find the midpoint between 11 and 12.



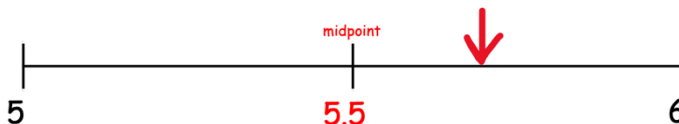
What's the difference between 11 and 12? 1

What would halfway be? $1 \div 2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

So, 0.5 more than 11 is 11.5

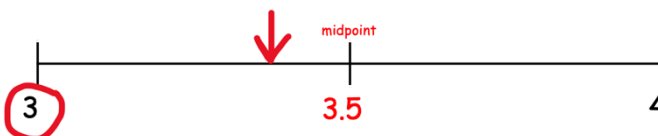
1. Draw a number line
2. Find the whole before and after
3. Find the midpoint
4. Estimate where it would be

Place 5.7



1. Number line method:
 - a. Draw number line
 - b. Add the whole before and after
 - c. Find the midpoint
 - d. Place your number
 - e. Which whole is it closest to?

Round 3.4 to the nearest whole.



2. Rule:
 - a. Underline the digit in the place value column you are rounding to (in this case, the ones because whole means no decimal places)

Round 3.4 to the nearest whole.

[illegible]

- b. Circle the digit in the place value column to the right (in this case, the tenths)
- c. If the circled digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the previous multiple of 10 → the underlined digit stays the same and everything to the right becomes a 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST WHOLE, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE ONES AS THE NUMBER WOULD NO LONGER BE WHOLE.**
- d. If the circled digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round up to the next multiple of 10 → the underlined digit goes up by one and everything to the right becomes 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST WHOLE, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE ONES AS THE NUMBER WOULD NO LONGER BE WHOLE.**

Year Five:

0 → I can recognise that a 5 digit number is made up of ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones

See Y5 place value

0 → I can recognise that a 6 digit number is made up of hundred thousands, ten thousands, thousands, hundreds, tens and ones

See Y5 place value

0 → I can identify the value of each digit in 5 and 6 digit numbers

See Y5 place value

0 → I can identify the multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000 either side of a given number

See Y4 place value

0 → I can identify the multiples of 10,000 and 100,000 either side of a given number

See Y5 place value

0 → I can find the midpoint between two multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000

See previous year group

0 → I can find the midpoint between two multiples of 10,000 and 100,000

1. Number line



What's the difference between the two numbers? 10

What would halfway be? $10 \div 2 = 5$

So, 5 more than 340 is 345

➡ I can place a number on a number line between two wholes using the midpoint

1. Draw a number line
2. Find the multiple of 10, 100 or 1,000 before and after
3. Find the midpoint
4. Estimate where it would be



Place 5,632

➡ I can round to the nearest 10

- 2 digit numbers
- 3 digit numbers
- 4 digit numbers

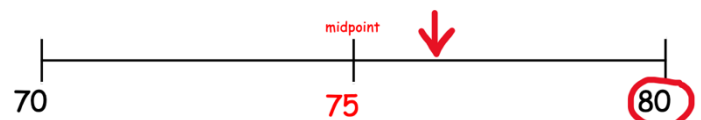
See previous year group

➡ I can round to the nearest 10

- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

1. Number line method:
 - a. Draw number line
 - b. Add the multiple of 10 before and after
 - c. Find the midpoint
 - d. Place your number
 - e. Which multiple is it closest to?

Round 76 to the nearest 10.



2. Rule:

- Round 76 to the nearest 10.
- a. Underline the digit in the place value column you are rounding to (in this case, the tens)
- b. Circle the digit in the place value column to the right (in this case, the ones)
- c. If the circled digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the previous multiple of 10 → the underlined digit stays the same and everything to the right becomes a 0
- d. If the circled digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round up to the next multiple of 10 → the underlined digit goes up by one and everything to the right becomes 0
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | <u>7</u> | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 8 | 0 | | | | | | |
- ↑ Round up because

Round 76 to the nearest 10.

		7	(6)	↑	Round up because it is 6						
		8	0								

Key I can round to the nearest 100

- 3 digit numbers
- 4 digit numbers

[See previous year group](#)

0 $\leftarrow x$ I can round to the nearest 100

- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 100s.

🔑 I can round to the nearest 1,000

- 4 digit numbers
-

[See previous year group](#)

0 $\leftarrow x$ I can round to the nearest 1,000

- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 1,000s.

0 → I can round to the nearest 10,000

- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 10,000s.

0 → I can round to the nearest 100,000

- 6 digit numbers

Use the same method as rounding to the nearest 10 but applied to 100,000s.

0 → I can identify the place value of each digit up to three decimal places

See Y5 place value

0 → I can identify the whole before and after a number with one decimal place

See previous year group

0 → I can identify the whole before and after a number with two and three decimal places

0 → I can identify the tenths before and after a number with two and three decimal places

0 → I can identify the hundredths before and after a number with two and three decimal places

0 → I can find the midpoint between two whole numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can find the midpoint between two tenths

1. Number line

Find the midpoint between 11 and 12.



What's the difference between 11 and 12? 1

What would halfway be? $1 \div 2 = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$

So, 0.5 more than 11 is 11.5

0→ I can find the midpoint between two hundredths

Use same method as previous

0→ I can place a number with one decimal place on a number line between two wholes using the midpoint

See previous year group

0→ I can place a number with two and three decimal places on a number line between two wholes using the midpoint

1. Draw a number line
2. Find the whole before and after
3. Find the midpoint
4. Estimate where it would be

Place 5.7



0→ I can place a number with two and three decimal places on a number line between two tenths using the midpoint

Use same method as previous

0→ I can place a number with three decimal places on a number line between two hundredths using the midpoint

Use same method as previous

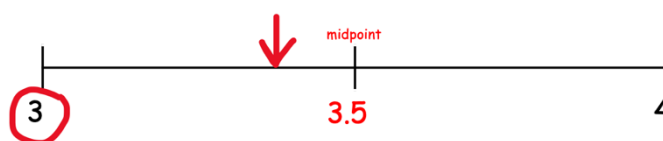
0→ I can round numbers with one decimal places to the nearest whole

See previous year group

0→ I can round numbers with two and three decimal places to the nearest whole

1. Number line method:
 - a. Draw number line
 - b. Add the whole before and after
 - c. Find the midpoint
 - d. Place your number
 - e. Which whole is it closest to?

Round 3.4 to the nearest whole.



2. Rule:
 - a. Underline the digit in the place value column you are rounding to (in this case, the ones because whole means no decimal places)

Round 3.4 to the nearest whole.

		3	.	4															

↓ Round down because it is 4

3

- b. Circle the digit in the place value column to the right (in this case, the tenths)
- c. If the circled digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the previous multiple of 10 → the underlined digit stays the same and everything to the right becomes a 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST WHOLE, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE ONES AS THE NUMBER WOULD NO LONGER BE WHOLE.**
- d. If the circled digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round up to the next multiple of 10 → the underlined digit goes up by one and everything to the right becomes 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE NEAREST WHOLE, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE ONES AS THE NUMBER WOULD NO LONGER BE WHOLE.**

Key I can round numbers with two and three decimal places to 1 decimal place

1. Number line method:
 - a. Draw number line
 - b. Add the tenth before and after
 - c. Find the midpoint
 - d. Place your number
 - e. Which tenth is it closest to?

Round 3.467 to the nearest 1dp.

3.4 midpoint 3.5

2. Rule:
 - a. Underline the digit in the place value column you are rounding to (in this case, the tenths because 1dp means 1 digit after the decimal point)

[illegible]

- c. If the circled digit is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4, round down to the previous multiple of 10 → the underlined digit stays the same and everything to the right becomes a 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE DECIMAL PLACES, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE COLUMN WE ARE ROUNDING TO AS THE ANSWER WOULD NO LONGER BE 1 DECIMAL PLACE (1 DIGIT AFTER THE DECIMAL POINT)**
- d. If the circled digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, round up to the next multiple of 10 → the underlined digit goes up by one and everything to the right becomes 0 **HOWEVER, WHEN ROUNDING TO THE DECIMAL PLACES, WE DON'T PUT 0S AFTER THE COLUMN WE ARE ROUNDING TO AS THE ANSWER WOULD NO LONGER BE 1 DECIMAL PLACE (1 DIGIT AFTER THE DECIMAL POINT)**

0 → I can round numbers with three decimal places to 2 decimal places

Use same method as previous

Year Six:

0 → I can round to the nearest 10

- 2 digit numbers
- 3 digit numbers
- 4 digit numbers
- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 100

- 3 digit numbers
- 4 digit numbers
- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 1,000

- 4 digit numbers
- 5 digit numbers

- 6 digit numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 10,000

- 5 digit numbers
- 6 digit numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 100,000

- 6 digit numbers

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest whole

- Numbers with 1 decimal place
- Numbers with 2 decimal places
- Numbers with 3 decimal places

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 1 decimal place

- Numbers with 2 decimal places
- Numbers with 3 decimal places

See previous year group

0 → I can round to the nearest 2 decimal places

- Numbers with 3 decimal places

See previous year group

0 → I can round any number to any degree of accuracy