

Key Vocabulary:

thousands

hundreds

tens

ones

units

zero

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded to

negative number

partition

digit

Key learning: say and understand what each digit represents in a 4-digit number

Example:

2483 means:

2 thousands (2000)

4 hundreds (400)

8 tens (80)

3 ones (3)

Different representations of 3487:

3487

three thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven

1000s	100s	10s	1s

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

Key learning: find 1000 more or less than a given number

1. identify the digit in the number you are finding more or less than: **2212** (the thousands digit)
2. To find 1000 less, subtract one: **2212** becomes **1212**
3. To find 1000 more, add one: **2212** becomes **3212**

1000 Less		1000 More
1212	2212	3212

In this case, it is only ever the thousands digit that changes

Key learning: count in multiples of 6, 7, 9, 25 and 1000

Counting in 6s

0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 7s

0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 9s

0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Counting in 25s

0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
---	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Counting in 1000s

0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000
---	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------

Key learning: compare and order numbers beyond 1000

Comparing Numbers:

Remember **<** means less than and **>** means greater than

- First look at the most significant digit (the larger the thousands digit, the larger the number).

4352 and **7647** so **4352 < 7647**

“4352 is less than 7647”

- If the thousands digit is the same, then look at the hundreds digit (the larger the hundreds digit, the larger the number when the thousands digit is the same).

8734 and **8461** so **8734 > 8461**

“8734 is greater than 8461”

Ordering Numbers:

As with comparing numbers, look at the most significant digit to help you decide on the order.

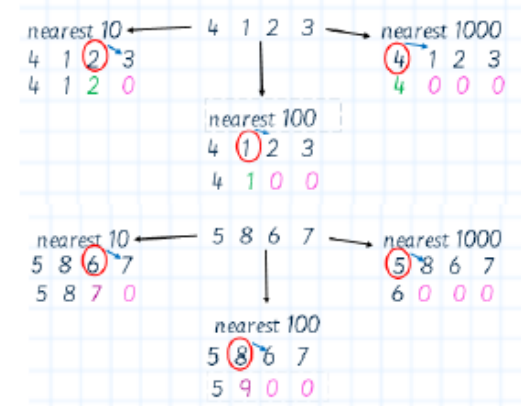


Key learning: round to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000

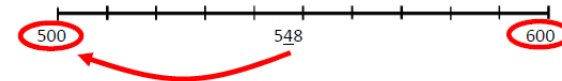
Rounding means making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. The result is less accurate, but easier to use.

Example:

If 8,996 people live in a country, we might round to the nearest thousand and say that approximately 9,000 people live in the country.

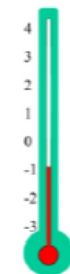


Round 548 to the nearest 100.



548 is closer to 500 than 600 so we round down. This is easier to see using a number line.

Key learning: count backwards through zero to include negative numbers



When you count backwards, you'll eventually reach zero. At that point, you'll then start to count into negative numbers, e.g. -1, -2, -3