

Key Vocabulary:

- units
- ones
- tens
- hundreds
- thousands
- ten thousands
- hundred thousands
- millions
- ten million
- powers of 10
- place holder
- equal to
- estimate
- ascending
- descending
- interval
- round
- digit
- negative number
- positive number

Key learning: recognise the place value of each digit up to 10,000,000

3 926 471

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	2	6	4	7	1

three million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

3 926 471
3 926 000 471



Key learning: use negative numbers in context and calculate intervals across zero.

Example using temperature:

On Monday the temperature was -5°C and on Tuesday 4°C . What was the difference between the temperature on Monday and the temperature on Tuesday?

This is best worked out using a number line to find the difference

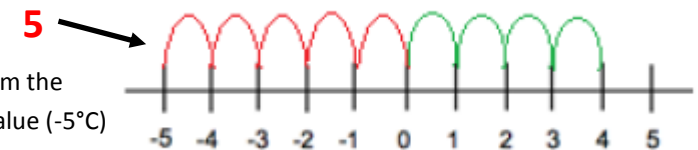
Answer: 9°C

Steps:

- Draw an empty number line.
- Use the number line and identify the position of the numbers on it.
- Use number bond knowledge to identify the jump to zero from the lower value number.
- Repeat from zero to the higher value number.
- Add the two numbers.

Jump to zero from the lower value (4°C)

Jump to zero from the lower number value (-5°C)



Key learning: compare and order numbers up to 10,000,000

Ordering

Example: largest to smallest

- When ordering numbers starting with the largest, look at the most significant digit.

34 769 855 824 109 341 823 002

- Recognise what this digit is worth.

30 000 800 000 100 000 800 000

- If two numbers have the same most significant digit, look at the next most significant digit and so on.

855 824 823 002
850 000 820 000

- Put the numbers in order.

855 824 823 002 109 341 34 769

Comparing

equals



$$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$$

Both calculations have the value 64.

greater than



$$223\ 873 > 98\ 256$$

The number on the left has 2 hundred thousands and the number on the right has 0 hundred thousands.

less than



$$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$$

The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

Key learning: round any number to a required degree of accuracy

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

Example:

Round 782,856 to the nearest 10,000

782,856 rounds to 780,000 (to the nearest 10,000) because it is only 2,856 away from this but more than 7,000 away from 790,000.

This is best modelled and understood using a number line:

