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| **Place Value** | | **Addition (Mental Strategies)** | |
| **Manipulatives and strategies** | | **Manipulatives and strategies** | |
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| **Vocabulary and meanings** | | **Vocabulary and meanings** | |
| Digit/numerals | A single number to represent values in mathematics | Regroup | Where groups of 10 are moved to a different place value while performing addition or subtraction.  **Year 3, Term 1 Knowledge Organiser for Place Value and Addition (mental methods).** |
| zero | Holds a place in a number or represents nothing. |
| ones | 1-digit number = 1 - 9 |
| tens | 2-digit numbers = 10 - 99 | Total | A whole or complete amount. |
| hundreds | 3-digit numbers = 100 – 999 |
| Plus | The operation of addition. |
| value | How much each digit/numeral is representing. |
| exchange | Changing a larger value number into a smaller value number. For example, 1 ten = 10 ones so to change 1 ten to get 10 ones is exchanging |
| Sum | The result of adding 2 or more numbers together. |
| columns | Vertical lines to the left and right to separate number values. | Addend | Any number that’s added to another. |
| position | Where a number is placed on a number line. |
| more | A number gets bigger in value; 8 10 12 14 |
| less | A number gets smaller in value; 12 10 8 6 |