# Year 4, Term 1 Knowledge Organiser for Place Value and Geometry.

## Place Value

### Manipulatives and strategies



## Geometry

### Manipulatives and strategies



Angles can be compared by the amount of turn.

### Place Value — Vocabulary and meanings

| Digit/numerals | A single number to represent values in mathematics |
| --- | --- |
| zero | Holds a place in a number or represents nothing. |
| ones | 1-digit number = 1 - 9 |
| tens | 2-digit numbers = 10 - 99 |
| hundreds | 3-digit numbers = 100 - 999 |
| thousands | 4-digit numbers = 1000 - 9999 |
| 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 |
| columns | Vertical lines to the left and right to separate number values.  |
| position | Where a number is placed on a number line. |
| increase | A number gets bigger in value; 8  10  12  14 |
| decrease | A number gets smaller in value; 12  10  8  6 |

### Geometry — Vocabulary and meanings

| angle | The space between to intersecting lines or the space in the corner/vertices of a shape. |
| --- | --- |
| acute | An acute angle is smaller than a right angle (smaller than 90 degrees). |
| obtuse | An obtuse angle is larger than a right angle (larger than 90 degrees) but smaller than two right angles (smaller than 180 degrees). |
| right angle | A 90-degree angle or a quarter turn. |

## Place Value

### Vocabulary and meanings

| round | Adjusting a number up or down. Used mostly for estimating. |
| --- | --- |
| negative | Numbers less than zero, with a minus sign. 0 -1 -2 -3 |