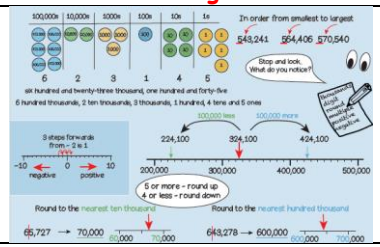
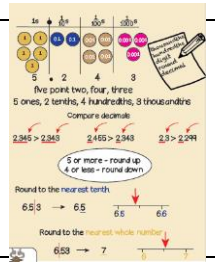
Year 5 Term 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser

Place Value

Manipulatives and strategies

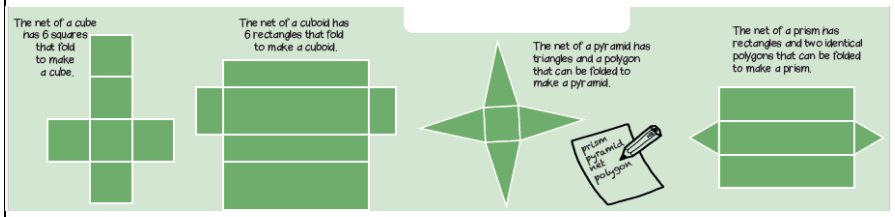




Vocabulary and meanings

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
ten thousands	5-digit numbers = 10,000 – 99,999
hundred thousands	6-digit numbers = 100,000 – 999,999
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
round	Adjusting a number up or down. Used mostly for estimating.
negative	Numbers less than zero, with a minus sign. 0 -1 -2 -3
positive	Any number more than zero. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
multiple	The answer you get when you multiply one number by another.

Manipulatives and strategies



Vocabulary and meanings

net	A pattern that you can cut and fold to make a model of a solid shape.
square	A flat shape with 4 straight sides where: • all sides have equal length, and • every interior angle is a right angle (90°) It is a quadrilateral and a regular polygon.
rectangle	A 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where all interior angles are right angles (90°). Opposite sides are parallel and of equal length.
polygon	A two-dimensional shape with straight sides.
cube	A box-shaped solid object that has six identical square faces.
cuboid	A box-shaped solid object. • It has six flat sides • All angles are right angles • All of its faces are rectangles

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