Year 5—Number and Place Value

SAINT MARY'S



<u>KeyVocabulary</u>

Zero	The number before one. It is neither positive or negative.	Compare and Order					
Ones	Single units between 1 and 9						
Tens	Ten single units make $1 ext{ ten}$. The digit in the tens column shows how many tens the number has.	equals greater t 26 + 38 = 8 × 8 23 873 >		1an less than 3256 901 198 < 1 091 098			
Hundreds	One hundred single units, or 10 tens, make one hundred. The digit in the hundred column shows how many hundreds the number has.	Both calculations have the value 64.	left has 2 The number on the right has 1 number on the million and the number on				
Thousands	One thousand single units, 10 hundreds or 100 tens, make one thousand. The digit in the thousand column shows how many thou- sands the number has.		right has 0 ten thousands. the left has 0 millions.				
Millions	One million single units, 1000 thousands, 10000 hundreds or 100000 tens, make one million. The digit in the millions column shows how many millions the number has.	smallest 898	6735 6835	7019	9002	11 235	greatest
Increase	Becoming greater in value.					nding	
Decrease	Becoming smaller in value.	Gru	eater than		50 10	0 150	200
Compare	Look for similarities and/or differences between at least two objects or numbers.				-		
Order	To place numbers in sequence according to a given criteria (ie as- cending)	87	Descending				
Round	To use the nearest multiple (usually nearest 10 or 100) in order to make estimating and			200 1	150 10	0 50	0
Negative	calculating easier. A number that is less than zero.		Match the diagram to the number.				
More/	A greater amount.	1 = 1 1 2 = 11 12	1 = XI 30 = XXX 2 = XII 40 = XL		100 10	1000 1000 1000 0 100 100 100	
Less/ Fever	A smaller amount or not as much.	3 = III 13 4 = IV 14	50 = L = XIV 60 = LX				
Ascending	Numbers that are arranged from smallest to largest .	5 = V 15	5 = XV 70 = LXX	4,005	JL	4,500	4,050
Descending	Numbers that are arranged from biggest to smallest.	6 = VI 16	5 = XVI 80 = LXXX				
Partition	Breaking a whole number down into its different parts.	7 = VII 17 8 = VIII 18	= XVII 90 = XC				
Digit	One of the ten numerals 0 to 9 used to make up all numbers.	9 = IX 19	= XIX = 500 = D				
Roman Numeral	A system of symbols used to represent numbers that were developed by the Romans.	10 = X 20) = XX 1000 = M				

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Negative Numbers

-25-24-23-22-21-20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9 -8 -7 -6 -3 10 11 12 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Counting in Sequence Counting in 6s **Counting in Powers of 10** 6 12 18 0 24 30 36 42 48 54 60 Counting in 10s Counting in 100s Counting in 7s 375 385 395 405 415 2941 3041 3141 3241 3341 365 2841 0 7 14 21 28 35 42 49 56 63 70 Counting in 9s The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one hundred and 0 tens. more thousand and 0 hundreds. 9 18 27 36 45 54 63 72 90 0 81 Counting in 25s Counting in 10 000s Counting in 100 000s 25 50 75 125 175 200 225 250 0 100 150 296 109 2 972 151 3 072 151 3 172 151 276 109 286 109 306 109 3 272 151 Counting in 1000s The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred 2000 5000 8000 10 000 0 1000 3000 4000 6000 7000 9000 become one more hundred thousand and O thousands becomes one more million and O ten thousands. hundred thousands. Numbers to One Million Rounding 926 471 Rounding to the nearest 10 900 000 20 000 Hundred 20 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 Ten 21 22 23 Ones Thousands Hundreds Tens Thousands Thousands 6000 round down round up 9 6 4 926 471 Rounding to the nearest 1000 nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one 400 2499 2500 -▶ 3000 2000 ┥ 70 round down round up Rounding to the nearest 100 000 1 000 000 500 000 0 **—**249 999 250 000 **—** ▶ 300 000 100 00 200 000 300 000 400 000 600 000 700 000 800 000 900 000 200 000 🗲 round down round up