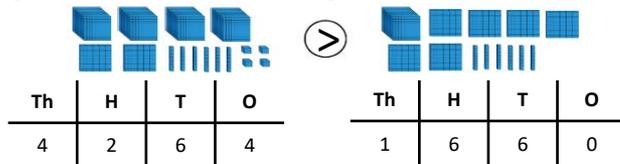


### Key concepts and questions

#### How do you know which number is greater?

Use place value grids to identify digit value. Compare the greatest value first. 4,264 has 4 thousands, 1,660 only 1 thousand, so 4,264 is greater.



#### Can multiple numbers round to the same number?

1 to 4 round down, 5-9 round up.  
So, multiple numbers do round to the same number.  
e.g. 1,440 and 1,380 will both round to 1,400 when rounded to the nearest 100.



### Representations

#### Part Whole Model:

Helps with partitioning numbers in multiple ways.



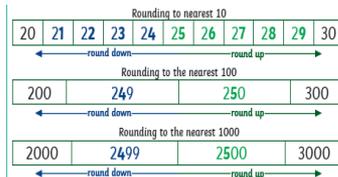
#### Place Value Grid

Helps organise numbers so they can be ordered and compared.



#### Number lines

These can help to round, order and compare numbers up to 10,000.

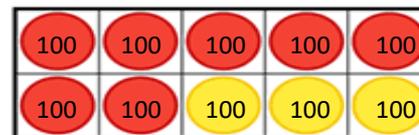


### Key Vocabulary

place value	digit	partition	thousands				
hundreds	tens	ones	zero				
greater than	>	equal to	= same as				
less than	<	counting	6, 7, 9, 25, 1000s				
order	ascending and descending	round	nearest 10, 100 & 1000				
negative number	numbers less than 0	Roman numerals	I	V	X	L	C
			1	5	10	50	100

### Making connections

#### Number bonds



$$3 + 7 = 10$$

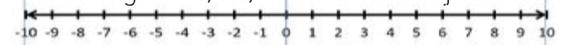
$$30 + 70 = 100$$

$$300 + 700 = 1,000$$

$$3,000 + 7,000 = 10,000$$

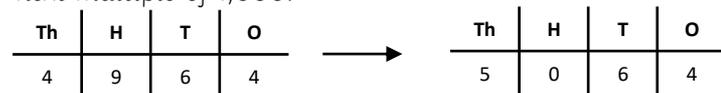
#### Positive and negative numbers

When counting forward from 0 it goes 1, 2, 3. The value of numbers becomes greater.  
When counting backwards it goes -1, -2, -3. The value of numbers becomes smaller.



#### Bridging

Counting can cross a multiple of 10, 100 or 1 000. For example, if counting in 100s and the 100s digit is a 9, you bridge into the next multiple of 1,000.



#### Roman numerals

Analogue clocks often use Roman numerals.

