

Day 1

Teach

Follow this link and work through the page:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zhnrcqt>

If you cannot watch the video, read the information below.

Place value helps us work out the value of a digit depending on its place or position in a number.

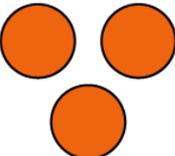
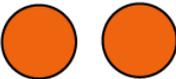
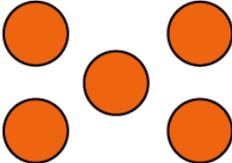
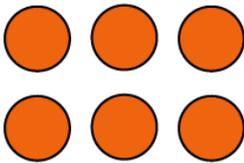
Place value can be represented in a number of ways including:

- place value charts
- base 10 blocks
- arrow cards

Place value charts

Starting with the furthest digit on the left (the thousands column), check the value of the digit and then move across to the next one on the right (the hundreds). After the hundreds, do the exact same to the digits in the tens and ones.

Take a look at this place value chart.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			

What number does each column represent?

You have three thousands (3,000), two hundreds (200), five tens (50) and six ones (6).

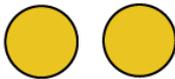
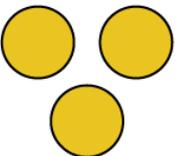
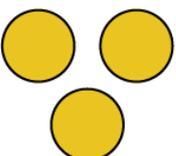
So, what number does this make?

$$3,000 + 200 + 50 + 6 = 3,256$$

Three thousand, two hundred and fifty-six.

Example

Lilly says that she has represented the number 3,231 in the place value chart. Is she correct?

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			

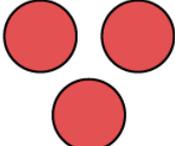
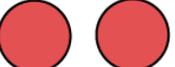
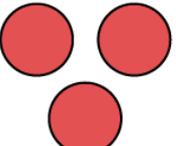
Break down what is being represented first in the chart.

There are 2 thousands, 3 hundreds, 3 tens and 1 one.

$$2,000 + 300 + 30 + 1 = 2,331$$

Oops, Lilly is incorrect! She has mixed up the values of the thousands and hundreds.

3,231 would look like this in a place value chart:

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
			

$$3,000 + 200 + 30 + 1 = 3,231$$

What happens when the number gets even bigger?

When the number passes the thousands mark, that's when you reach the **ten thousands** and an extra column gets introduced into the place value chart to the left.

Practice

Complete the activities on the website page. You can also play this game to practise your skills:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zd2f7nb/articles/zn2y7nb>

Day 2

Teach

Work through this webpage:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjf492p>

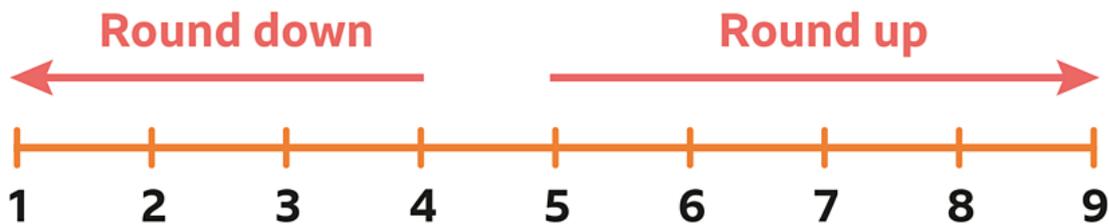
If you can't access the website, read the information below:

The rule for rounding

Always look at the digit to the right of the one you're supposed to be rounding to:

- if it is 5 or more, then **round it up**
- if it is less than 5, then **round it down**

To round a number to the nearest **10**, look at the amount of ones. If this is 5 or more, round up. If it is 4 or less, round down.



Example 1

Round **1289** to the nearest ten.

First, look at the ones digit:

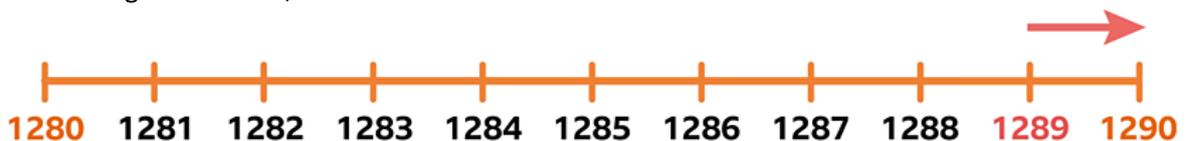
1289

9 is greater than 5, so you **round up**.

So 1289 rounded to the nearest ten is 1290.

The number line below also shows you how much closer 1289 is to 1290.

To round a number to the nearest **100**, look at the tens digit. If the tens digit is 5 or more, round up. If the tens digit is 4 or less, round down.



Example 2

Round 2233 to the nearest hundred.

Look at the tens digit:

2233

3 is less than 5, so you **round down**.

2233 rounded to the nearest hundred is 2200.



To round a number to the nearest **1000**, look at the hundreds digit. If the hundreds digit is 5 or more, round up. If the hundreds digit is 4 or less, round down.

Example 3

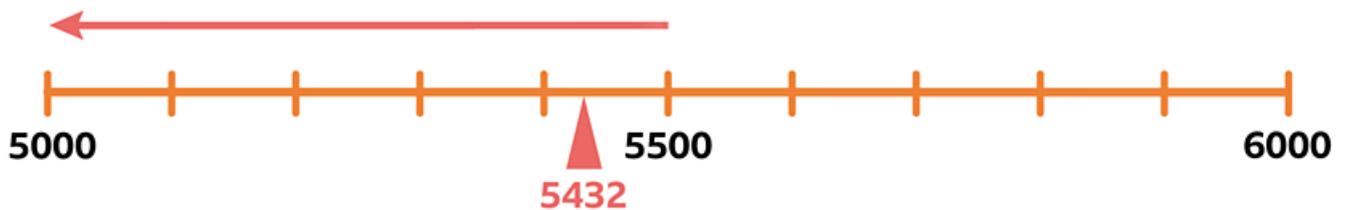
Round 5432 to the nearest thousand.

Remember to look at the hundreds digit:

5432

4 is in the hundreds column, so you **round down**.

5432 rounded to the nearest thousand is 5000.



Even when numbers get larger, you can still apply the same rules to round - just look at the digit to the right of the value you are rounding to!

Practice

Complete the activities on this webpage:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zjf492p>