

Key Vocabulary

zero

ones

tens

hundreds

thousands

place value

greater than

less than

order

round

rounded to

negative number

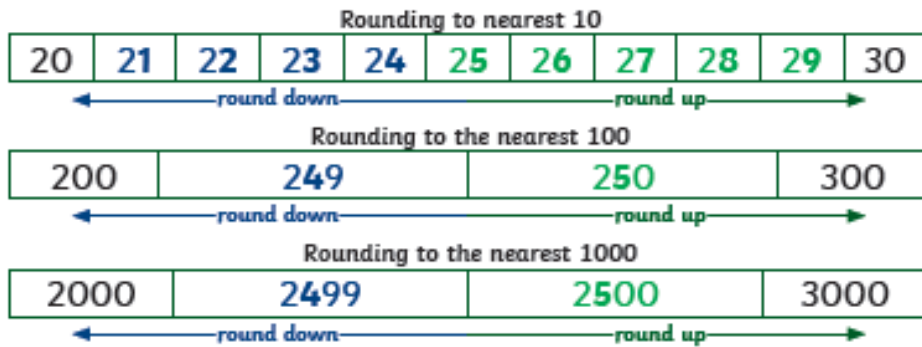
partition

digit

roman numeral

Rounding to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000

Look at the place value column to the right of the value you are **rounding** to. If the digit is 4 or less you **round down** and if the digit is 5 or more then you **round up**



Examples to the nearest 10 (look at the ones digit)

14 – rounds down to 10

136 – rounds up to 140

3562 – rounds down to 3560

Examples to the nearest 100 (look at the tens digit)

187 – rounds up to 200

4324 – rounds down to 4300

Examples to the nearest 1000 (look at the hundreds digit)

4367 – rounds down to 4000

4729 – rounds up to 5000

Counting

Counting in 6s

0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
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Counting in 7s

0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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Counting in 9s

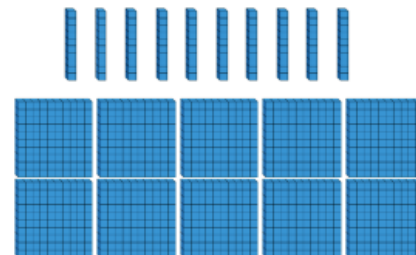
0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
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Counting in 25s

0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200	225	250
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Counting in 1000s

0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10 000
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10 tens = 100

10 hundreds = 1000

Partitioning

Three thousand, four hundred and eighty seven



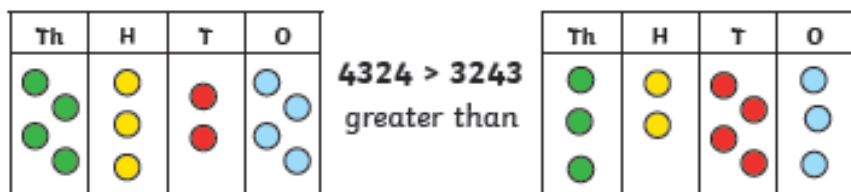
1000s	100s	10s	1s
Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
1000 1000 1000	100 100 100	10 10 10 10	1 1 1 1

1000 more or less

When finding 1000 more or less of a number, only the thousands digit changes unless you cross a hundreds boundary
e.g. **1000 less than 1087 = 987**



Compare 4-digit numbers



Order numbers



Negative numbers



There are **numbers below zero**. We use negative numbers to measure temperature, to number floors lower than ground level in buildings or in bank statements if we have spent too much money!

Roman numerals

one	1	I
five	5	V
ten	10	X
fifty	50	L
one hundred	100	C

I = 1
II = 2
III = 3
IV = 4 (1 less than 5)
V = 5

VI = 6 (5 + 1)
VII = 7 (5 + 2)
VIII = 8 (5 + 3)
IX = 9 (1 less than 10)
X = 10

XI = 11
XII = 12
XIII = 13
XIV = 14 (10 + 1 less than 5)
XV = 15

XVI = 16
XVII = 17
XVIII = 18
XIX = 19 (10 + 1 less than 10)
XX = 20