Edward Peake Church of England Middle School			
Topic: Place Value		**Year: 6**	**NC Strand: Number**

What should I already know?
● How to read, write, order and compare numbers to 10,000
● How to read Roman numerals to a 1000
● How to round any number to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000 up to 10,000
● How to read and write numbers to 100,000
● How to compare and order numbers to 100,000
● How to round numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1000 and 10,000 up to 100,000
● How to read write and represent numbers up to 1,000,000
● How to count forwards and backwards in 10s, 100s, 1000s, 10,000s, and 100,000s
● How to compare and order numbers up to 1,000,000 using the correct vocabulary and symbols
● How to round numbers to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100,000 up to 1,000,000

What will I know by the end of the unit?
● How to read write and represent numbers to ten million in different ways
● How to write a number up to ten million putting the comma's in the correct places
● How to compare and order whole numbers up to ten million
● How to use the correct mathematical vocabulary alongside inequality symbols
● How to round numbers up to ten million to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10,000, 100,000, 1,000,000
● How to use pictures and number lines to work with negative numbers to find intervals across zero

| Vocabulary			
ten million	10,000,000 (10 x10 x10x10x10x10x10)	**less than**	not as many as.
millions	1,000,000 (10x10x10x10x10)	**order**	arrangement according to size, amount or value.
Ten thousand	10,000 (10x10x10x10)	**round (rounded)**	to change a number to a more convenient value.
thousands	1,000 (10x10x10)	**negative number**	any number less than zero
hundreds	100(10x10)	**partition**	a strategy that splits (partitions) numbers into smaller addends,
tens	10	**digit**	symbol used to show a number.
ones	1	**interval**	between two points or values.
zero	0	**sequence**	ordered sets of numbers, shapes or other mathematical objects, arranged according to a rule.
place value	the value of a digit depending on its place in a number.	**linear sequence**	A sequence that that increases or decreases from term to term by a constant amount
greater than	is more than		

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Diagram / Key Information

Negative Numbers

3 - 8 = -5

-6 + 11 = 5

-5   -3

+6   +5

Round Any Number

Rounding to the nearest 1000

2000 ← 2499	2500 → 3000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 100 000

200 000 ← 249 999	250 000 → 300 000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 10 000

20 000 ← 24 999	25 000 → 30 000
round down	round up

Rounding to the nearest 1 000 000

2 000 000 ← 2 499 999	2 500 000 → 3 000 000
round down	round up
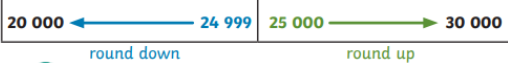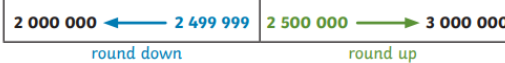
Numbers to Ten Million

3 926 471

Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
3	9	2	6	4	7	1

three million, nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

3 926 471	
3 926 000	471

3 926 471

3 500 000   426 300   171

0   1 000 000 2 000 000 3 000 000 4 000 000 5 000 000 6 000 000 7 000 000 8 000 000 9 000 000 10 000 000
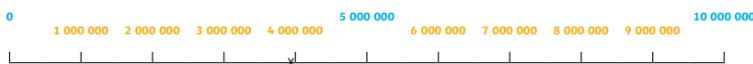
Investigate/Homework tasks

- Homework will be set from the booklet issued by your teacher
- You should complete at least 30 minutes of maths tasks on Maths Whizz (not games). Please attend help sessions if you do not have access to the internet at home
- Additional work you could complete:
  - Find out more about the meaning of the vocabulary list using http://www.amathsdictionaryforkids.com/
- To challenge yourself:
  - Investigate the key questions typed in blue text
  - Explain the key questions typed in purple text

Key skills/Timeline/Topic Questions

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- Why is the zero in a number important when representing large numbers
- Why do we round up when the following digit is 5 or above?
- Which place value column do we look at when rounding to the nearest hundred thousand?
- What is the purpose of rounding?

- Are all negative numbers whole numbers?
- Why does positive one added to negative one equal 0. Can you use a number line to explain this?
- Draw me a picture to show 5 subtract 8
- Show 5 more than negative two on a number line