## YR6 PLACE VALUE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## Key Concepts

- Numbers to ten million
- Rounding any whole number to a required degree of accuracy
- Recognising the place value of numbers up to 10,000,000
- Compare and order numbers
- Negative numbers


## Key Vocabulary

- increase/decrease
- less than/greater than
- equal to
- rounding
- nearest
- negative number
- compare

- order
- partitioning
- place value
- Part, part whole
- ones, tens, hundreds, thousands, ten thousands, hundred thousands, millions, ten million


## Place Value of Digits

Place value helps us know the value of a digit, depending on its place in the number.

| TM | M | HTH | TTH | TH | H | T | O |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 5 |

- In the number above, the 1 digit is in the ten millions place so it really means 10,000,000 (ten million).
- The 3 digit is in the millions place so it really means 3,000,000 (3 million).
- The 7 digit is in the hundred thousands place so it really means 700,000 (seven hundred thousand).
- The 6 digit is in the ten thousands place so it really means 60,000 (sixty thousand).
- The 4 digit is in the thousands place so it really means 4,000 (four thousand).
- The 8 digit is in the hundreds place so it really means 800 (eight hundred)
- The 2 digit is in the tens place so it really means 20 (twenty).
- The 5 digit is in the ones place so it means 5 (five).

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## Representing Numbers

Numbers can be represented in a variety of ways:


The above representations are often called part, part, whole diagrams. They can show different ways to partition a number.


The counters on this place value chart show the number $2,130,421$. This is written as two million, one hundred and thirty thousand, four hundred and twenty-one.

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## Negative Numbers

If you count backwards from zero you reach negative numbers.

Positive numbers are any numbers more than zero e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 .
Negative numbers are any numbers less than zero e.g. $-1,-2,-3,-4,-5$.
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}-5 & -4 & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5\end{array}$


Negative numbers Positive numbers

The number line shows that -5 is smaller than -1.

Negative numbers are often shown vertically such as on thermometers.

When we add a

| $\dot{\omega}$ | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{\omega}$ | -1 | 0 | - | $N$ | $\omega$ | $A$ | positive number to a negative number, we D count upwards towards zero.

$$
-2+5=3
$$

[^0]$-1-3=-4$

## Rounding

When rounding, you first need to identify which digit will tell you whether to round up or down.

- To round a number to the nearest 10, you should look at the ones digit.
- To round a number to the nearest 100, you should look at the tens digit.
- To round a number to the nearest 1000, you should look at the hundreds digit.
- To round a number to the nearest $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$, you should look at the thousands digit
- To round a number to the nearest $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{0 0 0}$, you should look at the ten thousands digit.
- To round a number to the nearest 1,000,000, you should look at the hundred thousands digit.

527,356 to the nearest 10 is 527,360
527,356 to the nearest 100 is 527,400
527,356 to the nearest 1000 is 527,000


527,356 to the nearest 10,000 is 530,000
527,356 to the nearest $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ is 500,000
527,356 to the nearest $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ is
1,000,000

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## Ordering Numbers

When we put numbers in order, we need to compare the value of their digits.

$$
\begin{array}{l|l|l|l|}
\hline 2,123,518 & 2,123,736 & 2,1245
\end{array}
$$

First, look at the millions digits in each number. Each number has the same digit in the millions place so you then keep comparing digits of the same place value until you find ones that are different. The thousands digits are different so that tells us that $2,12 \mathbf{2}, 845$ is the smallest number because it has a 2 in the thousands place. Looking at the hundreds digits, we can see that $2,123, \underline{5} 18$ is the next smallest.


Smalles $\dagger$

## Comparing Numbers

We can compare numbers using the < and > symbols.
< means less than > means greater than $=$ means equal to

$\square$
$\square$


[^0]:    $\square$
    0
    $\frac{0}{2}$
    $\frac{0}{2}$
    When we subtract a positive number from a negative, we count down away from zero.

