



YEAR 5 – Place Value Knowledge Organiser



Roman Numerals; Read and Write Numbers to 1,000,000; Finding 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 and 100,000 more or less than a number; Comparing and Ordering Numbers to 1,000,000; Rounding to 10, 100 and 1,000.

Place Value											
Millions			Thousands			Ones			Decimals		
Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	.7	8	9

Greater Than

$$8 > 5$$

Less Than

$$5 < 8$$

Equal To

$$7 = 7$$

ROMAN NUMERALS: WHAT DO THE SYMBOLS MEAN?

I	V	X	L	C	D	M
1	5	10	50	100	500	1000

Key Vocabulary

Digit – The numerals 0 to 9 in a number.

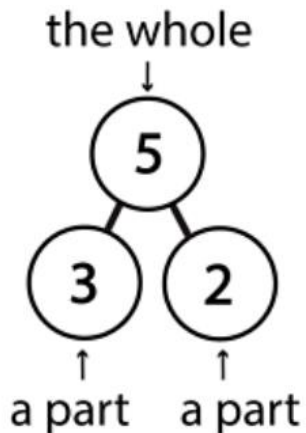
Place Value – The value of a digit based on its position in a number. E.g. 15 – the 1 is worth 10.

Numerals – A symbol that represents a number e.g. X = 10, V = 5.

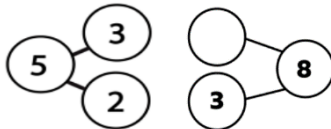
Partitioning – Splitting a number into parts. E.g. 15 can be split into 10 and 5.

Rounding – Making a number simpler but keeping its value close to what it was. E.g. 73 rounded to 10 = 70.

Part-Whole Model



Sometimes a part-whole model looks different but every time the part-whole has two parts that add up to the whole.



Rounding

Underline the place you are rounding to. We'll use to the nearest 10 as an example - 1576

If the number to the right is five to nine, the underlined number needs to climb the vine - 1586

If the number to the right is zero to four, the underlined number needs to stay on the floor.

All numbers after the underlined number become zero - 1580.