

Year 5 Maths – Number and Place Value

<u>Previously learned Vocabulary</u>	
Thousand (y3)	Derive (y4)
Round (y4)	Negative (y4)
Roman numerals (y4)	
<u>New Vocabulary</u>	
million(s)	power(s)
linear sequence	equivalence

Identify 7 digit numbers and the place value of each digit



I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500

Read roman numerals to 1000 (M) and recognise years written in Roman numerals.

Counting in 100,000s to get to 1,000,000 (a million)



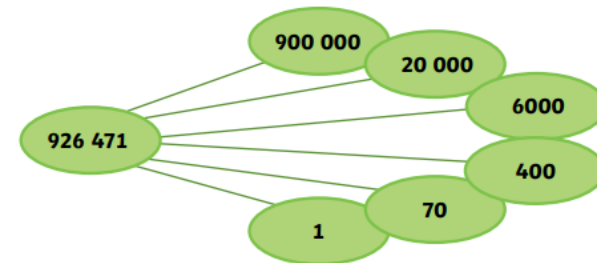
Order and compare 7 digit numbers

equals	greater than	less than
$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$	$23\ 873 > 8256$	$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$
Both calculations have the value 64.	The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.	The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.

Round any number up to 1 000 000 to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10 000 and 100 000



Partition 7 digit numbers



Read and write numbers to at least 1 000 000

5,467,350

↓

five million four hundred sixty-seven thousand three hundred fifty

Count forwards or backwards in steps of powers of 10 for any given number up to 1 000 000

Example: $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1,000$

- In words: 10^3 could be called "10 to the third power", "10 to the power 3"