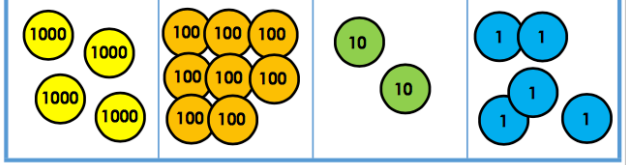
Year 4 - Place Value

Place Value

We use place value grids to show the value of each digit within a number.

Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
4,000	800	20	5

TH	H	T	O
4	8	2	5



Comparing and Ordering numbers

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

You begin with the first column as this has the largest value. If both digits are the same, look at the next column.

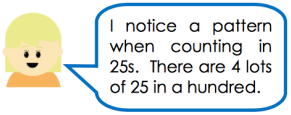
Ascending: Smallest to largest
Descending: Largest to smallest

< = less than and > = greater than

2845 < 3518 3736 > 3518

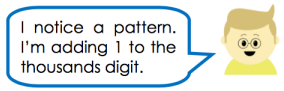
Counting in 25s

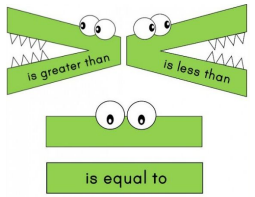
25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200



Counting in 1000s

1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000





Roman numerals

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

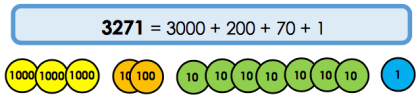
Use your knowledge of place value to help build the number.

Partitioning

Numbers can be partitioned (broken down) in different ways.

For example…

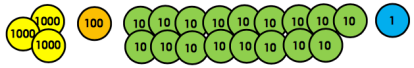
3271 = 3000 + 200 + 70 + 1



3271 = 2000 + 1200 + 60 + 11



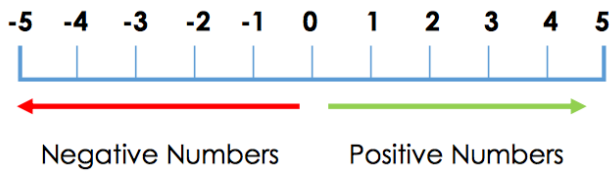
3271 = 3000 + 100 + 170 + 1



Negative Numbers

If you count backwards from zero you will reach negative numbers. We need negative numbers for temperature and money.

Positive numbers	Any number that is more than zero, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Negative numbers	Any number that is less than zero. e.g. -1, -2, -3, -4, -5.



Rounding Numbers

When rounding, don't forget that 5 or more rounds up, 4 or less rounds down.

Nearest 10	Draw a box around the digit in the tens column, underline the ones.	12 → 10
Nearest 100	Draw a box around the digit in the hundreds column, underline the tens.	7891 → 7900
Nearest 1,000	Draw a box around the digit in the thousands column, underline the hundreds.	8,800 → 9,000