

# Maths Unit Planning



<b>Year: 4</b>	<b>Unit: Place Value B</b>	<b>Approx. length: 8</b>
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## Prior Learning:

### Counting

- One hundred ones make 100
- It is possible to count in 100s up to 1000
- **It is possible to count in 50's up to 1000 or forwards and backwards from a multiple of 50**
- **Multiples of 3 are numbers in the 3 times table**
- **Multiples of 4 are numbers in the 4 times table**
- **Multiples of 8 are numbers in the 8 times table**

### Represent

- Base 10 shows that hundreds are bigger than ones
- **A zero in place value columns represents no value in that column**
- Place value counters can represent how a number is made
- Number lines can be shown with or without start and end
- Intervals on a number line help place numbers accurately on a number line
- Intervals and given numbers support estimation of where a number should be placed on the number line
- **Three-digit numbers have place value of hundreds, tens and ones**

### Use PV and Compare

- **Ten 10s make 100**
- Numbers can be compared and ordered using concrete resources, pictures and symbols
- **Numbers (up to 1000) can be compared as numerals**
- **Finding 10 more or 10 less involves a change in the tens digit**
- **Finding 100 more or 100 less involves a change in the hundreds digit**

## Main Learning (taken from long term progression doc):

Learners will know:

- **Multiples of 6 are numbers in the 6 times table**
- **1000 is made up of ten hundreds**
- **4-digit numbers are made up of 1000s, 100s, 10s, 1s**
- **It is possible to find ten more or less or a hundred more or less or 1000 more or less, than a given number**
- **A zero in place value columns represents no value in that column**
- **'Negative' is used to describe numbers below zero**
- **A two-digit number ending in 5 should always round up to the nearest ten**
- **4-digit numbers fall between two multiples of 1000 and can be rounded to the nearest 10, 100 or 1000**

### Counting

- 3-digit numbers fall between two multiples of 100, 4-numbers fall between two multiples of 1000
- There are two 25s in 50 and four 25s in 100
- The negative symbol applies only to the number it is paired with

### Represent

- Numbers can be represented in different ways – base 10, numerals, on a place value grid etc.
- Roman numerals are letters representing numbers (I, V, X, L, C)
- The Roman system does not have a symbol for zero and therefore does not have a place holder

### Use Place Value and Compare

- Numbers can be partitioned in more than one way to make the same total
- It is possible to count forwards and backwards in equal steps from both sides of a number line (up to 10,000)
- Comparison language and symbols can be used to compare 4-digit numbers
- It is possible to order numbers from smallest to largest using the place value of the digits

#### Problems and rounding

- A two-digit number ending in 5 should always round up to the nearest ten
- The ones column is used to round to the nearest ten
- The tens column is used to round to the nearest hundred
- The hundreds column is used to round to the nearest 1000

	<b>Key Learning:</b>	<b>Resources</b> (Inc. Pages of PM books):	<b>Scaffolding:</b>
1	Number line to 10,000	32,33,34	Use physical number line and whiteboards to support children where needed.
2	Between two multiples	35,36,37	Use physical number line to support children where needed.
3	Estimate on a number line to 10,000	38,39,40	Use physical number line and whiteboards to support children where needed.
4	Compare and order numbers to 10,000	41,42,43	Use place value grid for support.
5	Round to the nearest 1,000	44,45,46	Use number lines for visual assistance, and repeating rhymes.
6	Round to the nearest 100	47,48,49	Use number lines for visual assistance, and repeating rhymes.
7	Round to the nearest 10	50,51,52	Use number lines for visual assistance, and repeating rhymes.
8	Round to the nearest 1,000,100, or 10	53,54,55	Use number lines for visual assistance, and repeating rhymes.