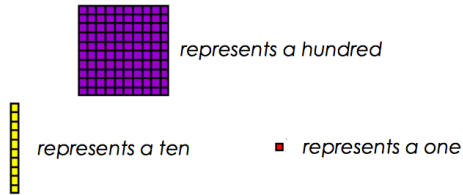




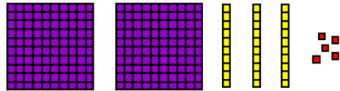
Year 3 - Place Value

Numbers to 1,000 using Base 10

A three-digit number is made up of hundreds, tens and ones.
Base 10 can be used to represent numbers:



This represents the number 235. It is made up of 2 hundreds, 3 tens and 5 ones.



Number line to 1,000

Numbers can be placed on a number line. A number line can start and finish with any number. E.g.



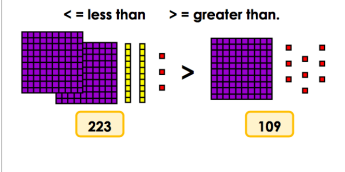
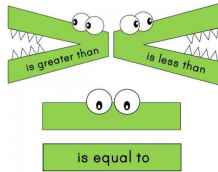
When estimating where to place 200 on this number line, you need to look at the numbers that are already labelled. I know that 200 is halfway between 100 and 300 therefore I need to label 200 halfway along the number line.



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



Place Value

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

Hundreds	Tens	Ones
800	20	5

H	T	O
8	2	5

I have noticed there are 2 lots of 50 in a hundred.

I have noticed I can use my 5 times table to help me count in 50s.

Read and Write Numbers to 1,000

Numbers can be written in both numerals and words.
When writing number in words, it is useful to think about the place value of the digits.

H	T	O
7	2	5

Seven hundred and twenty five.

H	T	O
4	0	3

When there is a zero, we don't need to write anything for that column.
This is four hundred and three.

10 and 100 More or Less

H	T	O
6	3	9

To find 10 more or less than a number, you need to identify the digit in the tens place and increase/decrease by 1.

H	T	O
6	9	4

Finding 10 more is more tricky when the digit in the tens column is 9. Adding 1 to the tens place would make 10 and so to show that, the hundreds column increases by 1 and a zero is placed in the tens column.

Finding 100 more or less is very similar but you change the digit in the hundreds column instead of the tens.

