## Working with Whole numbers

LO 1: To be able to identify a digits value by its place value.
LO 2: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

LO: To be able to work with whole numbers.

1) Zone
2) Place value of whole numbers.
3) Size of negative numbers
4) Follow up work.

| Glue Zone |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| G.g. sad, sick, tired, <br> bored | E.g. happy, calm, <br> focused, ok | E.g. worried, excited, <br> annoyed | E.g. angry, terrified, <br> elated |
|  |  |  |  |

## THE PLACE VALUE OF NUMBERS

All numbers are made up of digits

## 64

How many digits does 40,987 have? (count them)

Every number is made up of the numbers 0-9 But where the numbers are positioned gives them a different value!

A quick way to work out the value of a digit is to work out which place value it has!
TOP TIP - Start with the UNITS and work back!


Tens of
Thousands

Thousands


## 7

Tens of
Thousands

Thousands
Hundreds

Tens
Units

Tens of
Thousands
Thousands
Hundreds
Tens
Units


What column is the 2 in?
What column is the 1 in ?

Tens of Thousands

Hundreds
Tens
Units


7

In this number the 7 is in the Units column. This means that it represents 7.

Tens of
Thousands
Thousands
Hundreds
Tens Units


6 7

In this number the 6 is in the TENS column. This means that it represents 60.

Tens of
Thousands
Thousands
Hundreds
Tens Units


67

In this number the 3 is in the HUNDREDS column. This means that it represents 300 .

Tens of
Thousands

Thousands
Hundreds

Tens

Tens of
Thousands

Thousands
Hundreds



The value of the underlined digit is; 600

## 

The value of the underlined digit is; 300


The value of the underlined digit is;


The value of the underlined digit is;


The value of the underlined digit is; 200000


The value of the underlined digit is;

## 40



The value of the underlined digit is;

> 50,000


The value of the underlined digit is;
1,000,000

LO 2: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is colder?

$12^{\circ} \mathrm{COR} 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is colder?

$$
-12^{\circ} \mathrm{COR} 3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is colder?

## $-9^{\circ} \mathrm{COR} 6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is warmer?

$$
-4^{\circ} \mathrm{COR} 7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is warmer?

$-16^{\circ} \mathrm{COR} 3{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$


LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Would you rather it was..

$$
-3^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \text { OR } 19^{\circ} \mathrm{C} ?
$$

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Would you rather it was..

$-13^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ OR $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ?

LO 3: To be able to give examples of negative numbers in practical context.

## Which is colder?

$$
-12^{\circ} \mathrm{COR}-23^{\circ} \mathrm{C}
$$



EBI

| Glue Zone |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |

LO: To be able to round sums of money.

Follow up work

1) Sheet 1 - Place Value table
2) Sheet 2 - Place Value questions
3) Sheet 3 - Negative number questions.

For ALL worksheets you can either print out and write your answers on, or write your answers on paper.
Please take pictures of your work and email to jo.gould@grangepark.kent.sch.uk

