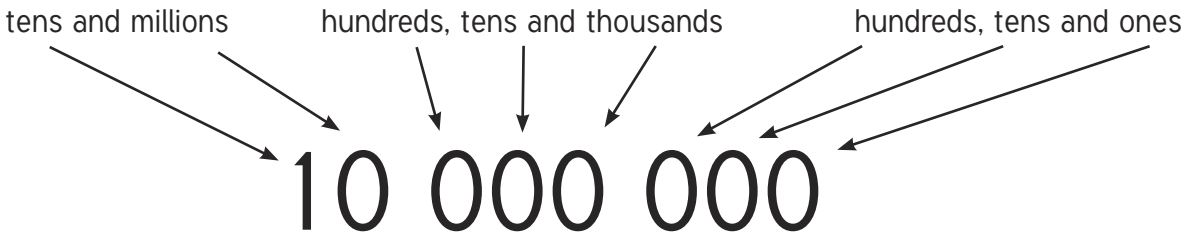
Guidance

Reading and Writing Numbers up to 10 000 000

Practise reading and writing numbers in numerals/figures and words.



7 923 674 is seven million, nine hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and seventy-four.

Here are some more activities that may be useful:

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-726-year-6-numbers-to-1000000-lesson-5-teaching-pack

10, 100 and 1000 More of Less Than a Number

Practise counting in steps of 10, 100 and 1000 from any number. Look at the digits that change and how the number crosses the next hundred, thousand or ten thousand.

367, 377, 387, 397, 407

6872, 6972, 7072, 7172

43 500, 42 500, 41 500, 40 500, 39 500

When confident, add or subtract multiples of 10, 100, 1000 such as 30, 400 or 2000.

Order and Compare Numbers

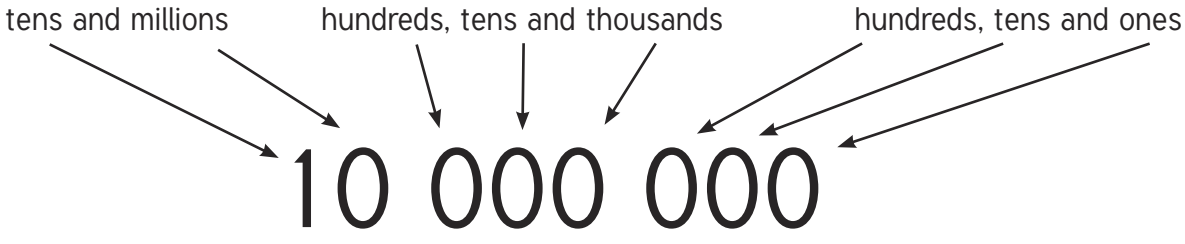
Order and compare numbers by looking at the place value. Questions will either include larger numbers or decimals. 34 000 is larger than 7 000 because the first number has ten thousands, which the second number does not, even though the first digit is larger in the second number. When practising, ask children to explain their reasoning.

This teaching pack gives more practice:

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-725-year-6-numbers-to-1000000-lesson-4-teaching-pack

Place Value

Make sure children can recognise the different digits in any number.



These activity sheets may help:

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-1203-place-value-to-10-000-000-worksheet

Roman Numerals

Using the following, children can practise reading and writing numbers in Roman Numerals:

Roman Numeral	M	D	C	L	X	V	I
Represents	1000	500	100	50	10	5	1

The Roman numerals are combined to make numbers.

Usually, up to three of each letter is used, so III is 3, XXX is 30, CCC is 300.

Combined with V, L and D gives 8, 80 and 800: VIII, LXXX, DCCC.

The numbers one before 5 and 10, ten before 50 and 100, 100 before 500 and 1000 are expressed as one, ten or hundred before so: 4 is IV, 9 is IX, 40 is XL, 90 is XC, 400 is CD, 900 is CM.

This activity sheet provides some more practice

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-400-roman-numerals-worksheet

Rounding

Rounding a number to the nearest 10 means finding the nearest ten to which the number is closer. A number ending in 1, 2, 3, or 4 is rounded down. A number ending in 6, 7, 8 or 9 is rounded up. By convention, a number ending in 5 is also rounded up.

The same rule is applied to rounding to 100. Numbers ending in 1 to 49 are rounded down, 50 to 99 are rounded down. To the nearest 1000, 1 to 499 is rounded down; 500 to 999 is rounded up.

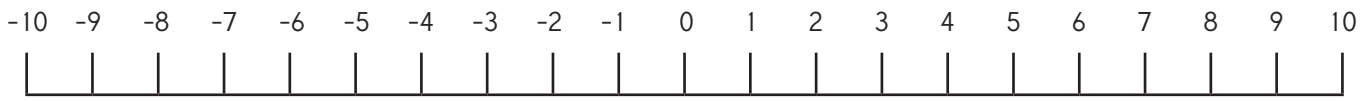
Here is an activity sheet that extends rounding to other numbers:

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-1205-round-any-whole-number-to-a-required-degree-of-accuracy-worksheet

Negative Numbers

Practise counting backwards and forwards through zero and then finding intervals between positive and negative numbers.

Draw a number line if it helps.



Here are some more negative number questions based around temperature.

http://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-m-1797-negative-numbers-and-temperature-activity-sheet