



Topic: Place Value

Year: 3

Strand: Place Value



What should I already know?

That 10 ones are equal to 1 ten and that 40 (for example) can be composed from 40 ones or 4 tens.

Know how many tens there are in multiples of 10 up to 100

To recognize the place value of each digit in a 2-digit number and compose and decompose 2-digit numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning.

Reason about the location of any 2-digit number in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of ten.

Key Vocabulary

ones	One is the number 1. We sometimes call these units.
Tens	Ten is the number 10. There are 10 ones in 1 ten.
Hundreds	Hundred is the number 100. There are one hundred ones in a hundred. There are ten 10s in a hundred.
Partition	To separate a whole number into different parts.
Multiple	The result of multiplying a number by another number.
Compose	To make a number from its different parts.
Decompose	To break something into parts, that together are the same as the original.
Place Value	The value of where a digit is in the number.
Equivalent	Having the same value.
Digit	A symbol used to make a number.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What is the place value of the 7 digit in 374?	70
Can you partition 483?	400 + 80 + 3
How many tens are there in 140?	14
Which of these numbers are multiples of 10? 620 724 306 810	620 & 810
621 = ? + 400	221
How many lengths of 10cm can a 350cm piece of ribbon be split into?	35
3 + 500 + 30 =	533
638 - 30 =	608
A plant was 7m tall. It grew another	776cm
Fill in the missing symbol	<

Objectives

Know that 10 tens are equivalent to 1 hundred and that 100 is 10 times the size of 10; apply this to identify and work out how many tens there are in other three-digit multiples of 10.

Recognise the place value of each digit in a 3-digit number and compose and decompose 3-digit numbers using standard and non-standard partitioning.

Reason about the location of any 3-digit number in the linear number system, including identifying the previous and next multiple of 10 or 100.

Divide 100 into 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts and read scales/number lines marked in multiples of 100 with 2, 4, 5 and 10 equal parts