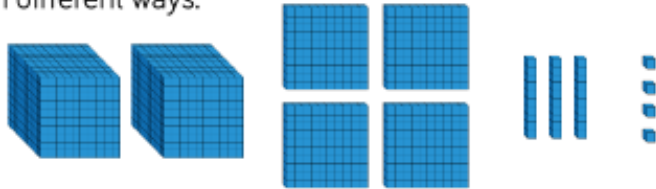**Y4 place value – further practice: partitioning**

Partitioning involves breaking down a large number into smaller parts. This is often done by splitting up a 4-digit number into thousands, hundreds, tens and ones.

1. Move the Base 10 around and make exchanges to represent the number in different ways.

2000 + 400 + ☐ + 4
1000 + ☐ + ☐ + 14
1000 + 1300 + ☐ + ☐

Here we are practising exchanges.

Top Tips:

1 thousand = 10 hundreds

1 hundred = 10 tens

1 ten = 10 ones

2. Represent the number in two different ways in a part-whole model.

3. Eva describes a number. She says,
"My number has 4 thousands and 301 ones"
What is Eva's number?
Can you describe Eva's number in a different way?

Challenge 1:

Which is the odd one out?

3,500   3,500 ones

2 thousands   35 tens
and 15 hundreds

Explain how you know.

Challenge 2:

Jack says: My number has five thousands, three hundreds and 64 ones.

My number has fifty three hundreds, 6 tens and 4 ones. Amir says:

Who has the largest number?
Explain.