

ORDERING LEAST TO GREATEST

- 1 The crowds are **1,200**, **980**, **1,020**, **875** and **1,105**.
- 2 **875** is smallest (no thousands). Next is **980**.
- 3 The rest all have 1 thousand. Hundreds are 2, 0 and 1, so next is **1,020**, then **1,105**, then **1,200**.



 WARM-UP

Use the squared space to write out and order each set of crowds by hand.

Sorting

A full-page view of a blank sheet of graph paper. The grid consists of small squares formed by thin grey lines. The paper has a white background and a dark blue border at the top.

1. Write the set 720, 1,050, 950 in a column lining up the place values, then reorder it least to greatest.
2. Write out 5,600, 5,060, 5,006 and order them least to greatest, circling the column that decides.
3. Reverse the ordered set 875, 980, 1,020, 1,105, 1,200 to write it greatest to least.

 PRACTICE

- 1 Three GAA matches drew crowds of 720, 1,050 and 950. List the crowds from smallest to biggest.
- 2 A camogie club recorded gate numbers of 850, 990 and 1,005 over three games. Line them up from smallest to biggest.
- 3 Three county finals had attendances of 5,600, 5,060 and 5,006. Arrange them from smallest to biggest.

ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always true, sometimes true, or never true? Write A, S or N.

- To compare two numbers you start with the units column.
- If the thousands digits match, the hundreds digit decides which is bigger.
- 4,050 is bigger than 4,500.
- When ordering numbers, a 3-digit number comes before any 4-digit number.

IRISH FACT Primary schools across Ireland

The Republic of Ireland has about **3,240** mainstream primary schools — a four-digit total that sits between three and four thousand.

Department of Education statistics

