

ORDER 0.6, 0.06, 0.60 AND 0.66

- 1 Write the four decimals in a column with the decimal points lined up under each other.
- 2 All have 0 in the units place. Look next at the tenths column: 0, 6, 6, 6.
- 3 0.06 has the smallest tenths digit so it comes first.
- 4 0.6 and 0.60 both show 6 tenths and 0 hundredths, so they are equal in size.
- 5 0.66 has 6 tenths and 6 hundredths, so it is the largest.
- 6 Smallest to biggest: 0.06, 0.6, 0.60, 0.66.

WARM-UP

Write each number on the place-value mat, one digit in each box. The decimal points are already lined up for you.

U	t	h

1. Write 2.6, 2.06, 2.60 and 0.88 on the mat, one number in each row.
2. Now write the four numbers from smallest to biggest:

PRACTICE

- 1 Sam finds four decimal cards on his classroom desk: 0.3, 0.03, 0.30 and 0.33. Write them in order from smallest to biggest.
- 2 Mia sorts her maths flashcards showing 0.9, 0.09, 0.90 and 0.99. Put the set in order from smallest to biggest.
- 3 Tom's group has three score cards from a class quiz: 2.3, 2.03 and 2.30. Line them up from smallest to biggest.
- 4 On the classroom number wall the cards 0.7, 0.45, 0.5 and 0.50 are jumbled. Put them in order from smallest to biggest.

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

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

- a. 0.4 and 0.40 are the same size ☐
- b. 0.04 is smaller than 0.4 ☐
- c. A decimal with more digits after the point is larger than one with fewer digits ☐
- d. The decimal with the largest hundredths digit is the largest number in a set ☐