

Ordering a set of numbers

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

To order a set of numbers, compare them column by column starting at the biggest place value and only move right when the digits tie. Least to greatest keeps pulling out the smallest that is left; greatest to least pulls out the biggest.

→ 850, 990, 1,005 in order least to greatest: 850, 990, 1,005.

→ 3,040 and 3,004 tie on thousands and hundreds, so the tens column decides: 3,004 then 3,040.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

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**.

Th	H	T	U
	8	7	5
	9	8	0
1	0	2	0
1	1	0	5
1	2	0	0

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: 720, 950, 1,050

Q2: 850, 990, 1,005

Q3: 1,200, 1,105, 1,020, 980, 875

Q4: 5,006, 5,060, 5,600

Q5: 4,018, 4,081, 4,180, 4,810

a) Never — The lesson says to line up place values and check columns from the left (thousands first).

b) Sometimes — Hundreds decides only when those digits differ; if they match too you keep moving right.

c) Never — Thousands match, then hundreds 0 is less than 5, so 4,050 is smaller.

d) Always — Lining up by place value gives the 3-digit number 0 thousands, which loses to any thousands digit 1-9.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: $4,531 = 4,000 + 500 + 30 + 1$

S2: 2486, 2963, 7553, 7628

S3: 8,000 (8 thousands)

S4: 1491, 2238, 4631, 6409

S5: between 8,100 and 8,200, nearer 8,200