| Question | Answer |
|----------|--|
| 1 | Dani is wrong because each of the three counters in B have a value of 10,000, whereas in A, there are only 2 counters have a value of 10,000 and the other counters all have lower values. |
| | a) 15,200 10,000 |
| | b) 174,000 300,000 |
| 2 | c) 50,000 49,995 |
| | d) 80,000 8,000 |
| | e) 365,008 1 million |
| | a) 7,069, 7,096, 7,906, 7,960 |
| 3 | b) 7,960, 7,906, 7,096, 7,069 |
| | c) The list of greatest to smallest is the reverse order of smallest to greatest. |
| | a) 16,578 19,207 18,011 13,999 |
| | b) 17,096 17,045 17,088 17,099 |
| 4 | c) 23,412 33,508 43,409 13,061 |
| | A discussion around starting with the column with highest value would be useful here e.g. for a) they each have 1 ten thousand, so the column that is important to decide the highest value is the thousands column. |
| | a) 3,500 > 3,400 c) 62,500 < 65,200 |
| 5 | b) 5,400 > 4,500 d) 147,500 > 145,700 |
| | |

<u>Y5 – Autumn – Block 1 – Step 9 – Compare and order numbers to one million Answers</u>

| Question | Answer |
|----------|--|
| 6 | least expensive most expensive £201,770 < £309,075 < £310,675 < £312,075 |
| 7 | 455,705 < 557,450 < 575,540 < 755,540 |
| 8 | numbers less than 70,000 three hundred thousand 799 145,000 620,000 85,400 There are no numbers in the overlapping section because if a number is smaller than 70,000, then it can't be greater than 120,000 (and vice versa). |
| 9 | a) 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 b) It could be 6, 7, 8 or 9 |