

# Master Ordering 7-Digit Numbers

## Rationale

In this step, pupils build on their understanding of comparing 7-digit numbers to order 7-digit numbers as well as 7-digit and 6-digit numbers. They will work from left to right, looking at the greatest place value column first and continue to use the vocabulary 'greatest' and 'smallest' in their ordering.

They will continue to use the vocabulary 'ascending' and 'descending'. They will prove their understanding through the use of number lines. Pupils will develop their learning by writing missing digits to make ordering correct.



## Key Stem Sentences

- The greatest number is \_\_\_\_
- The smallest number is \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ has more / fewer 1,000,000s / 100,000s / 10,000s / 1,000s / 100s / 10s / 1s than \_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_ has no 1,000,000s / 100,000s / 10,000s / 1,000s / 100s / 10s / 1s



## Key Vocabulary

- greatest place value column
- greatest / smallest
- more / fewer / no
- ascending order / descending order



## Common Errors or Misconceptions

- Pupils may misread the value of digits, including when using zero as a placeholder.
- Pupils may not line up numbers accurately. For example, 3092386  
309239



## Key Representations

### Place value counters



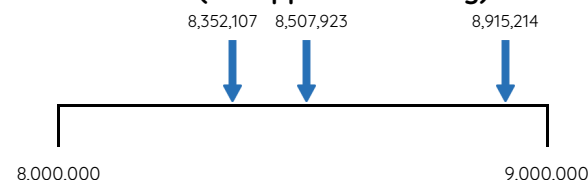
2,103,010 has fewer 100,000s than 2,300,102. 2,300,102 has fewer 1,000,000s than 3,001,020. The smallest number is 2,103,010 and the greatest number is 3,001,020

### Place value charts with digits

1,000,000s	100,000s	10,000s	1,000s	100s	10s	1s
7	1	6	5	9	8	2
7	1	6	4	7	5	0
7	1	6	6	8	2	1

The smallest number is 7,164,750 and the greatest number is 7,166,821

### Number lines (to support reasoning)



## Pupils will FLOURISH if they can...

- identify which number is the smallest and which is the greatest.
- order numbers from smallest to greatest and greatest to smallest.
- complete missing digits to make ordering correct.
- explain their understanding in multiple ways using their own words and representations.

