

Y2 Comparing and Ordering

KS1 Y2 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Compare 58 and 85. Which sign goes in $58 \bigcirc 85$?

Step 1 · Look at the tens first

58 has 5 tens, 85 has 8 tens

Step 2 · 5 tens is fewer than 8 tens

58 is less than 85

Answer: $58 < 85$

Check: The sign's small, pointy end points at the smaller number ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

Compare 47 and 42.

Step 1 · The tens are the same

Step 2 · So compare the ones: 7 and 2

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Which is greater: 34 or 43?

2. Which is smaller: 71 or 17?

3. Write $<$ or $>$: $25 \bigcirc 52$

4. Write $<$ or $>$: $90 \bigcirc 89$

5. Write $<$ or $>$: $66 \bigcirc 68$

6. Write $<$, $>$ or $=$: $50 \bigcirc 50$

7. Which is the largest: 39, 93, 59?

8. Order from smallest to largest: 28, 82, 22

9. Order from largest to smallest: 14, 41, 40, 4

10. Write $<$, $>$ or $=$: $30 + 7 \bigcirc 73$

11. Write $<$, $>$ or $=$: $60 + 2 \bigcirc 62$

12. Write a number to make this true: $45 < \underline{\quad} < 47$

13. Priya scored 58 and Tom scored 85. Who scored more?

14. What is the largest 2-digit number you can make with the digits 3 and 8?

4. Before you hand it in

Saying 29 is bigger than 31 because 9 is bigger than 1.

Always compare the tens first. 2 tens is less than 3 tens, so $29 < 31$.

Writing the sign the wrong way round, like $25 > 52$.

The wide, open side faces the bigger number. The small point faces the smaller number.

Thinking = means "the answer comes next".

= means "is the same as". Both sides must have the same value, like $40 + 5 = 45$.

Putting a 1-digit number like 6 after bigger numbers because the digit 6 looks big.

Any 1-digit number is smaller than any 2-digit number.