| 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 with a value of 10,000 and the other counters all have lower values. |
| 2 | a) 10,000 <br> b) 174,000 <br> c) 49.995 <br> d) 8,000 <br> e) 365,008 |
| 3 | a) 7,069 7,096 7,906 7,960 <br> b) $7,9607,9067,0967,069$ <br> c) The list of greatest to smallest is the reverse order of smallest to greatest. |
| 4 | a) 19,207 <br> b) 17,099 <br> c) 43,409 <br> Start with the column with highest value. If they are the same look at the next column. For example, for a) all the numbers have 1 ten thousand, so the column that is important to decide the highest value is the thousands column. |
| 5 | a) > <br> b) > <br> c) < <br> d) > |
| 6 | $£ 210,770<£ 309,075<£ 310,675<£ 312,075$ |
| 7 | 455,705 < 557,450 < 575,540 < 755,540 |


| Question | Answer |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | numbers less than 70,000 |
| 9 |  |
| 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). |  |

