

Comparing and Ordering Large Numbers

Unit: Number System & Notation - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: Two schools posted their fundraising totals. Anaya's showed 98,750. The rival school showed 1,02,300. Anaya counted the digits in her total. Then she counted theirs. She had more nines than they had anything. So why had they won?

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. The table lines up 4567 and 4657 by column. Using it, which number is greater?

The table lines up 4567 and

- ☐ A. They are equal
- ☐ B. 4567
- ☐ C. 4657
- ☐ D. You cannot tell

Q2. 999 has 3 digits and 1000 has 4 digits. Which rule tells you the bigger one instantly, without comparing any digit?

- ☐ A. More digits always means a bigger number
- ☐ B. A bigger first digit always wins
- ☐ C. You must compare every digit first
- ☐ D. There is no shortcut rule

Q3. Compare 23456 and 23465, column by column, to find the smaller one.

- ☐ A. 23465
- ☐ B. They are equal
- ☐ C. 23456
- ☐ D. You cannot tell

Q4. The table lines up 8,00,000 and 80,000 by column. Using it, which number is greater?



- ☐ A. 80,000
- ☐ B. They are equal
- ☐ C. You cannot tell
- ☐ D. 8,00,000

Q5. 12345 has 5 digits and 9999 has 4 digits. Which rule tells you the bigger one instantly?

- ☐ A. More digits always means a bigger number
- ☐ B. A number full of 9s always wins
- ☐ C. The number written first is bigger
- ☐ D. There is no shortcut rule

Q6. Compare 5,05,050 and 5,50,050, column by column, to find the smaller one.

- ☐ A. 5,50,050
- ☐ B. 5,05,050
- ☐ C. They are equal
- ☐ D. You cannot tell

Q7. The table lines up 1,00,000 and 99,999 by column, right-aligned. Using it, which number is greater?

The table lines up 1,00,000

- ☐ A. 99,999
- ☐ B. They are equal
- ☐ C. You cannot tell
- ☐ D. 1,00,000

Q8. If two numbers match in every single column, what must be true about them?

- ☐ A. The first one is slightly bigger
- ☐ B. They are exactly equal

- ☐ C. The second one is slightly bigger
- ☐ D. You cannot know without more digits

Q9. Compare 606 and 660, column by column, to find the smaller one.

- ☐ A. 606
- ☐ B. 660
- ☐ C. They are equal
- ☐ D. You cannot tell

Q10. The table lines up 45,678 and 45,687 by their last four digits. Using it, which number is greater?

- ☐ A. 45,678
- ☐ B. 45,687
- ☐ C. They are equal
- ☐ D. You cannot tell

Section B - Medium

Q11. The table lines up 4567, 4657, 4576 and 4675 by column. Using it, arrange them in ascending order.

The table lines up 4567, 465

then compare

- ☐ A. 4567, 4657, 4576, 4675
- ☐ B. 4567, 4576, 4657, 4675
- ☐ C. 4675, 4657, 4576, 4567
- ☐ D. 4576, 4567, 4657, 4675

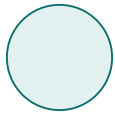
Q12. 1,234 has 4 digits, 12,345 has 5, and 1,23,456 has 6. Which rule orders them instantly?

- ☐ A. Digit count alone -- more digits, bigger number
- ☐ B. Compare the leading digit of each
- ☐ C. Compare the last digit of each
- ☐ D. They must be equal since all start with 1

Q13. Arrange in descending order: 34521, 34512, 34215, 35421

- ☐ A. 35421, 34521, 34512, 34215
- ☐ B. 34215, 34512, 34521, 35421
- ☐ C. 35421, 34215, 34512, 34521
- ☐ D. 34521, 35421, 34512, 34215

Q14. The table lines up 88888, 89888 and 88988 by column. Using it, which is the greatest?



The table lines up 88888, 89

- ☐ A. 88888
- ☐ B. 88988
- ☐ C. They are all equal
- ☐ D. 89888

Q15. Write the greatest 5-digit number.

- ☐ A. 10000
- ☐ B. 98765
- ☐ C. 99999
- ☐ D. 100000

Q16. Which is the smallest: 76543, 76534 or 76453?

- ☐ A. 76543
- ☐ B. 76453
- ☐ C. 76534
- ☐ D. They are all equal

Q17. The table lines up 9,09,090; 9,90,900; and 9,00,999 by column. Using it, arrange them in ascending order.



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The table lines up 9,09,090;

- ☐ A. 9,00,999; 9,09,090; 9,90,900
- ☐ B. 9,09,090; 9,00,999; 9,90,900

- ☐ C. 9,90,900; 9,09,090; 9,00,999
- ☐ D. 9,00,999; 9,90,900; 9,09,090

Q18. Write the smallest 6-digit number.

- ☐ A. 999999
- ☐ B. 111111
- ☐ C. 123456
- ☐ D. 100000

Q19. Arrange in descending order: 500000, 50000, 5000000

- ☐ A. 50000, 500000, 5000000
- ☐ B. 5000000, 500000, 50000
- ☐ C. 500000, 5000000, 50000
- ☐ D. 5000000, 50000, 500000

Q20. The table lines up 2,34,567; 2,34,675; and 2,34,576 by column. Using it, arrange them in descending order.

- ☐ A. 2,34,567; 2,34,576; 2,34,675
- ☐ B. 2,34,576; 2,34,675; 2,34,567
- ☐ C. 2,34,675; 2,34,576; 2,34,567
- ☐ D. 2,34,567; 2,34,675; 2,34,576

Section C - Challenge

Q21. The table has 6 empty column slots. Using the digits 1,2,3,4,5,6 once each, fill them to make the GREATEST possible number.



The table has 6 empty column

- ☐ A. 123456
- ☐ B. 654321
- ☐ C. 612345
- ☐ D. 165432

Q22. How many 5-digit numbers are there in all?

- ☐ A. 99999

- ☐ B. 90000
- ☐ C. 89999
- ☐ D. 10000

Q23. Form the greatest 5-digit number using 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 once each.

- ☐ A. 86420
- ☐ B. 80642
- ☐ C. 02468
- ☐ D. 68420

Q24. The table has 4 empty column slots. Using the digits 5,0,3,9 once each, fill them to make the GREATEST possible number.

The table has 4 empty column



- ☐ A. 3059
- ☐ B. 9035
- ☐ C. 0359
- ☐ D. 9530

Q25. Find the difference between the greatest and the smallest 4-digit numbers.

- ☐ A. 9000
- ☐ B. 8999
- ☐ C. 9999
- ☐ D. 8998

Q26. Form the smallest 5-digit number using 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8 once each.

- ☐ A. 02468
- ☐ B. 24680
- ☐ C. 20468
- ☐ D. 20648

Q27. The table fixes 7 in the thousands slot. Using the remaining digits 9,5,3 once each, fill the rest to make the GREATEST possible number.



The table fixes 7 in the tho

- ☐ A. 7359
- ☐ B. 9753
- ☐ C. 7953
- ☐ D. 7935

Q28. Anaya's total is 98,750 and the rival total is 1,02,300. Which comparison rule decides it?

- ☐ A. The leading digit, since 9 beats 1
- ☐ B. The last digit, since 0 beats 0
- ☐ C. No rule applies to numbers this large
- ☐ D. The digit count, since 6 digits beat 5

Q29. Form the smallest 4-digit number using 5, 0, 3 and 9 once each.

- ☐ A. 3059
- ☐ B. 0359
- ☐ C. 3509
- ☐ D. 9530

Q30. The table shows the smallest 6-digit and 7-digit numbers. Using it, what is the smallest 7-digit number?

- ☐ A. 99,99,999
- ☐ B. 11,11,111
- ☐ C. 10,00,000
- ☐ D. 1,00,000

Answer Key

Q1: (C) (c) 4657. The thousands match, so compare hundreds: 6 beats 5. The last two digits never need looking at.

Q2: (A) (a) More digits always means a bigger number. 1000 has one more digit than 999, so it wins before any column is even checked.

Q3: (C) (c) 23456. The first three digits match, then the tens differ: 5 against 6, so 23456 is smaller.

Q4: (D) (d) 8,00,000. It has six digits against five. Both start with 8, which is exactly why counting digits has to come first.

Q5: (A) (a) More digits always means a bigger number. The 9s in 9999 look impressive but they sit in smaller columns than any digit of the 5-digit number.

Q6: (B) (b) 5,05,050. Both have six digits and both start with 5, so move right: 0 against 5 in the next column decides it.

Q7: (D) (d) 1,00,000. Six digits against five. This is the exact pair from the story: the smallest six-digit number still beats the largest five-digit one.

Q8: (B) (b) They are exactly equal. No column ever differs, so no comparison rule ever finds a winner.

Q9: (A) (a) 606. Hundreds match at 6, then tens differ: 0 against 6, so 606 is smaller.

Q10: (B) (b) 45,687. The table's first three columns match, so read the last one: 8 beats 7.

Q11: (B) (b) 4567, 4576, 4657, 4675. All share the leading 4, so sort on the hundreds first, then the tens. Option (c) is the same list in descending order.

Q12: (A) (a) Digit count alone. Three different digit counts (4, 5, 6) settle the order before a single column is compared.

Q13: (A) (a) 35421, 34521, 34512, 34215. The second digit separates 35421 from the rest immediately. Option (b) is ascending order instead.

Q14: (D) (d) 89888. All have five digits and start with 8, so the second column decides: 9 beats 8. Option (b) has its 9 one column further right, where it is worth less.

Q15: (C) (c) 99999. Every column holds the largest possible digit. Option (d) has six digits, so it is out of range.

Q16: (B) (b) 76453. The first two digits match across all three, so compare the third: 4 is smaller than 5.

Q17: (A) (a) 9,00,999; 9,09,090; 9,90,900. All start with 9, so the second column sorts them: 0, 0, 9 — then the third splits the first two.

Q18: (D) (d) 100000. The leading digit must be at least 1, and every other column can then be 0. A leading 0 would make it a 5-digit number.

Q19: (B) (b) 5000000, 500000, 50000. Digit counts are 7, 6 and 5, so ordering is decided by length alone.

Q20: (C) (c) 2,34,675; 2,34,576; 2,34,567. The first three digits are identical, so the fourth column decides: 6, 5, 5, then the fifth splits the last two.

Q21: (B) (b) 654321. Put the largest digit in the largest column and work down. Option (a) is the smallest such number, not the greatest.

Q22: (B) (b) 90000. They run from 10000 to 99999, so $99999 - 10000 + 1$. Option (c) forgets the +1 that counts both endpoints.

Q23: (A) (a) 86420. Largest digit first, then descending. The 0 naturally lands last, where it does the least harm.

Q24: (D) (d) 9530. Descending order of the digits. Option (b) puts the 0 too early, which wastes a large column on nothing.

Q25: (B) (b) 8999. The greatest is 9999 and the smallest is 1000, so the difference is $9999 - 1000$. Option (c) forgets to subtract the smallest at all.

Q26: (C) (c) 20468. A zero may not lead, so 2 goes first and the 0 takes the next column. Option (a) leads with 0, which makes it a 4-digit number.

Q27: (C) (c) 7953. The 7 is fixed in front, so arrange the remaining 9, 5, 3 in descending order after it. Option (b) ignores the condition entirely.

Q28: (D) (d) The digit count, since 6 digits beat 5. Option (a) is exactly Anaya's mistake — a big leading digit in a smaller column still loses.

Q29: (A) (a) 3059. The smallest non-zero digit leads, then the 0 takes the next column. Option (b) leads with 0, which makes it a 3-digit number.

Q30: (C) (c) 10,00,000 — ten lakh. Option (d) has only six digits, and option (a) is the largest 7-digit number rather than the smallest.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching