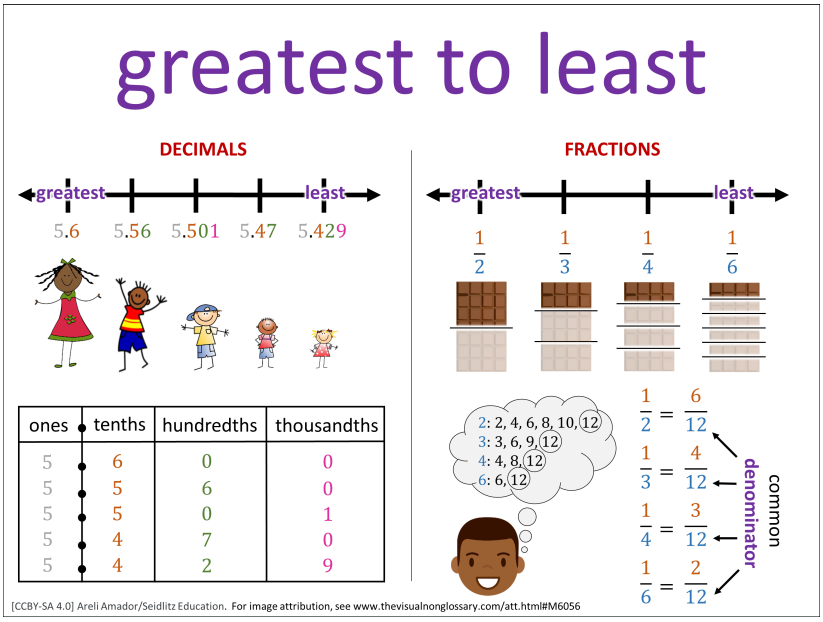
The Visual Non-Glossary™

Understanding Order: From Greatest to Least

The purpose for reading is to understand how to decide which numbers are greater or less and put them in the correct order from greatest to least.

Pay Attention To:

- How numbers are compared
- What makes a number greater or less
- How positive and negative numbers are described
- What the term greatest to least means
- How denominators affect comparison



When you put numbers in order from **greatest to least**, you start with the number that is the biggest and end with the number that is the smallest. For example, if you have the numbers 4, 2.5, and -1, you look to see which one is the **greatest**. The number 4 is the **greatest**, 2.5 comes next, and -1 is the **least**.

You can think about a number line to help compare numbers. Numbers that are farther to the right are **greater** than numbers on the left. That means positive numbers are **greater** than negative numbers.

Sometimes, numbers are written as fractions. If the fractions have different **denominators**, that means they are split into different-sized parts. You can change the **denominators** to match or turn the fractions into decimals to compare them more easily.

Putting numbers in order from **greatest to least** helps you know which numbers are worth more and which are worth less.

Seidlitz EDUCATION

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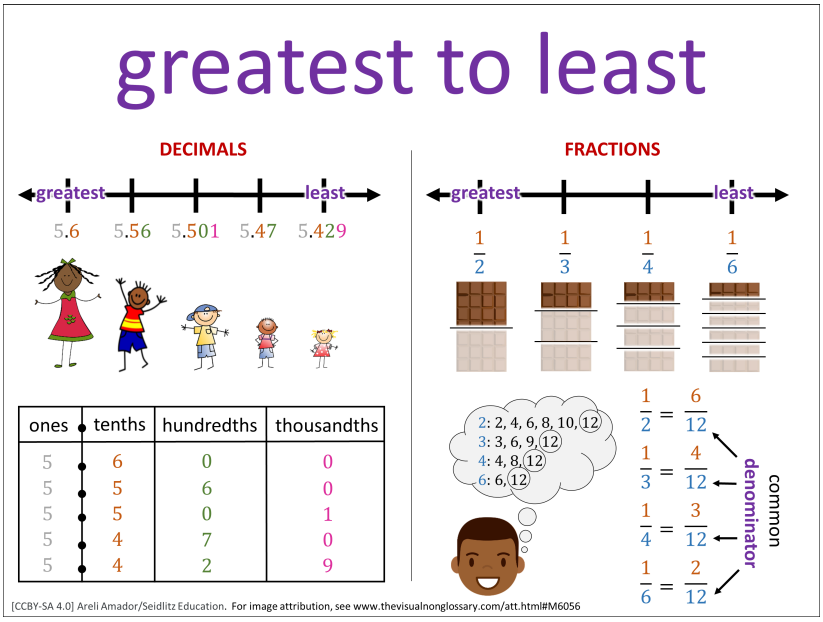

When ordering numbers from **greatest to least**, you start with the number that has the highest value and work your way down. For example, if you are given the numbers 4, 2.5, and -1, you first notice that 4 is the **greatest**, followed by 2.5, and then -1 is the **least**.

To compare numbers, it helps to think about where they would go on a number line. Numbers on the right are **greater** than numbers on the left. Positive numbers are always **greater** than negative numbers.

Sometimes, you might need to compare fractions. When the fractions have different **denominators**, you can rewrite them with the same **denominator** or turn them into decimals to see which is **greater**. This makes it easier to order them correctly.

Ordering numbers from **greatest to least** means understanding their value and using what you know about number lines, place value, and **denominators**.

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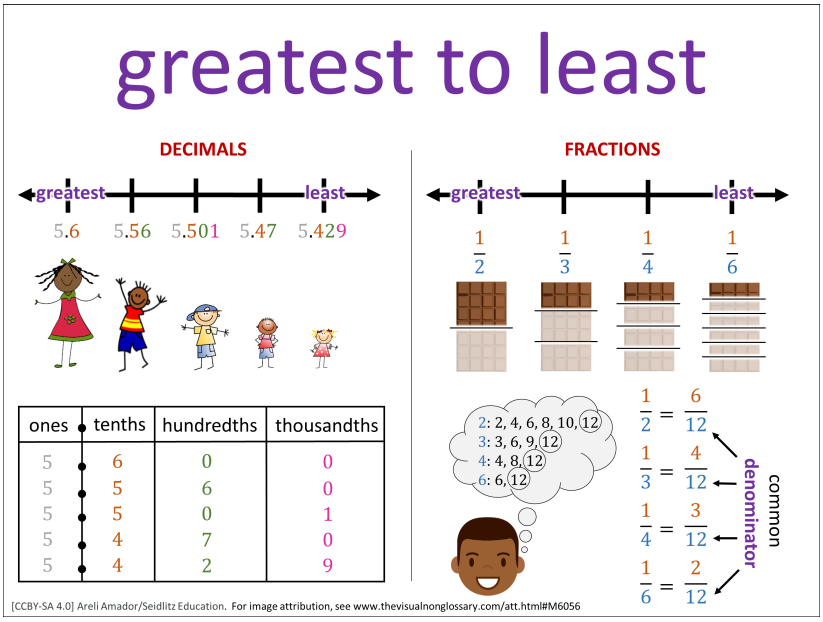

To order numbers from **greatest to least**, begin with the number that holds the most value and continue to the **least**. Consider the numbers 4, 2.5, and -1. Clearly, 4 is the **greatest**, followed by 2.5, and finally -1 is the **least**.

Using a number line can help visualize comparisons. Numbers located farther to the right are **greater** than those to the left. Positive values are always **greater** than negative values.

When comparing fractions, unequal **denominators** can be a challenge. Converting to a common **denominator** or using decimal equivalents can help determine which number is **greater**.

Understanding how to arrange values from **greatest to least** supports accurate reasoning when working with integers and rational numbers.