

Decimal Practice

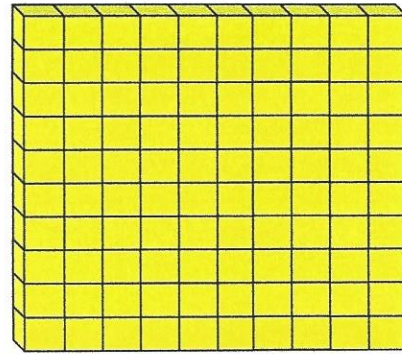
① Represent decimals with base ten place value pieces.

 = .01

one hundredth

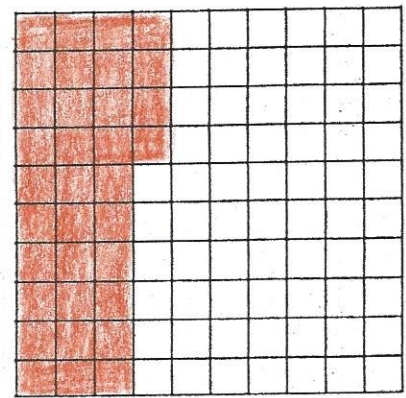
 = .1

one tenth

 = 1 whole

② Use pictorial form to color in decimal representations (models).
Relate to fractions.

These can also be used to model addition and subtraction of decimals.



.34 or $\frac{34}{100}$

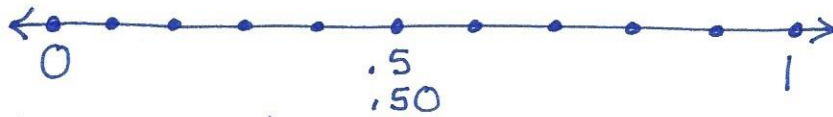
③ Use these models to show equivalent decimals which will help with comparing, rounding, adding and subtracting decimals.

ex: $.6 = .60$ } show on a 100 grid to
 $.5 = .50$ } prove 6 tenths = 60 hund.

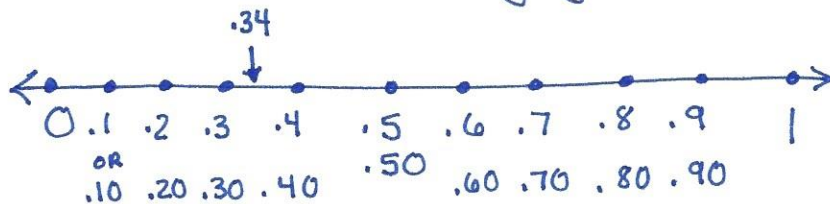
Adding a zero to the right of the last digit in a decimal does not change its value.

.15 (?) .7 → try .15 (<) .70

④ Place decimals on a number line.

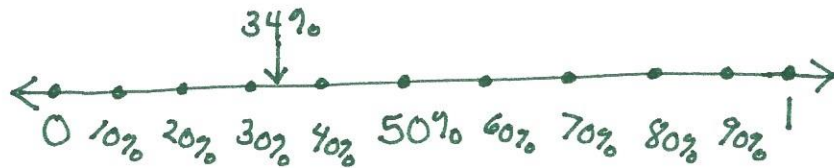


- Identify endpoints (0 and 1) and midpoint (.5/.50/.500)
- Then place 4 points between each.
- Plot decimals accordingly. Ex: Where is .34?



⑤ Relate decimals to percent.

- Multiply decimal $\times 100$ ex: $.34 \times 100 = 34\%$
- To multiply a decimal $\times 100$, move the decimal 2 places to the right $\underbrace{.34}_{\rightarrow} = 34\%$
- Show on a numberline



⑥ Apply use of decimals and percents:

- Relate decimals to money. $.34 = 34$ cents
- Use anchor charts to show relationship between decimals, fractions, percents using pictures and words.
- Assignment grades may be in % form
- Relate to pie graphs and shapes

= 25% = 50% = 75%

- When students are lining up, cleaning up, getting quiet, the teacher can say, "50% are ready, 80% are ready... I need 100% ready."