lesson sixteen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Identify the greater or lesser of two decimals.

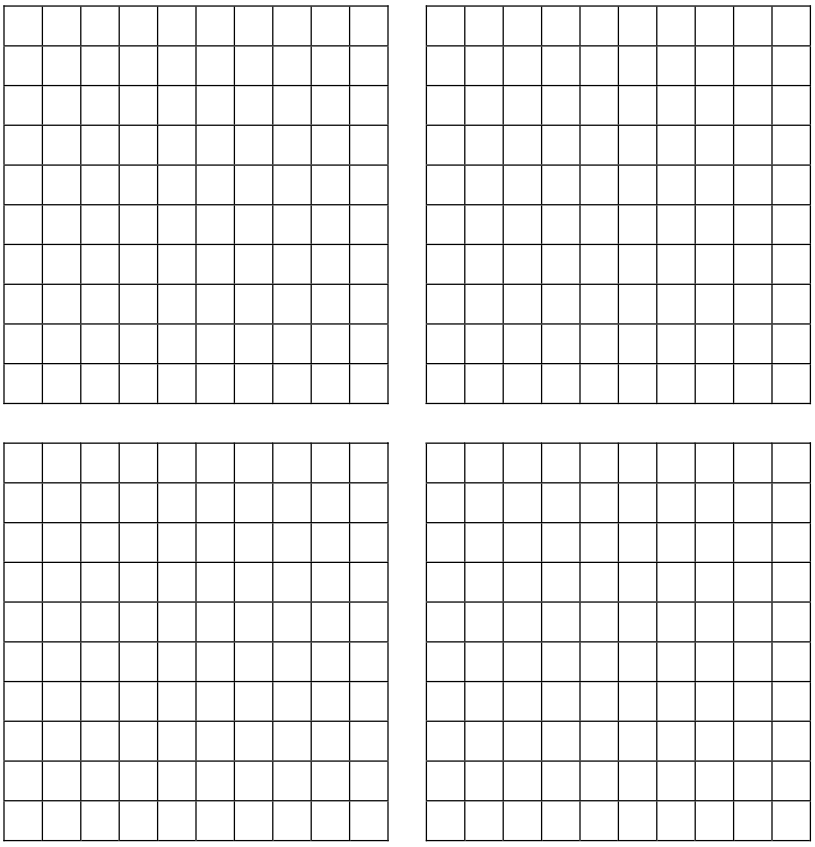
Vocabulary Box

compare — To tell how numbers are alike or different. Examples: Tim is shorter than Amy; $10 is more than $5; Ben and Mei are the same age.

greater than — A phrase used to tell which number is larger. Examples: 4 is greater than 2; 1.6 is greater than 1.5. The symbol > is used to show that a number is greater than another number: $4 > 2$; $1.6 > 1.5$.

less than — A phrase used to tell which number is smaller. Examples: 3 is less than 7; 0.5 is less than 0.9. The symbol < is used to show that a number is less than another number: $3 < 7$; $0.5 < 0.9$.

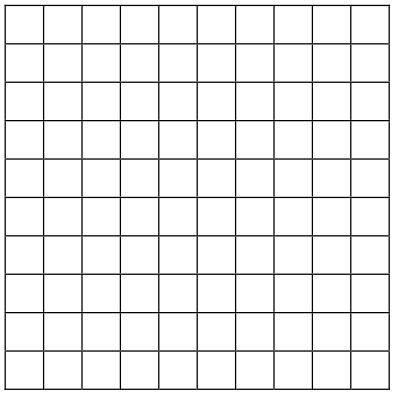
equal to — A phrase used to tell which numbers have the same value. Examples: 6 is equal to 6.00; $\frac{3}{10}$ is equal to 0.3. The symbol = is used to show that a number is equal to another number: $6 = 6.00$; $\frac{3}{10} = 0.3$.



Guided Practice

Directions: Complete the following practice problems with your partner. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

I. Shade each grid to model the decimal written below it. Then, use your shaded grids to compare the two decimals. Write <, >, or = in the blank.



0.35 _____ 0.5

II. Use each place value chart to compare the two decimals written below it. Write <, >, or = in each blank.

1.

ones	.	tenths	hundredths

0.59 _____ 0.52

2.

ones	.	tenths	hundredths

1.67 _____ 1.76

III. Compare each pair of decimals. Write <, >, or = in each blank. You can use grid paper models or place value to compare. Choose the method you prefer.

1. 0.4 _____ 0.46
2. 1.06 _____ 1.6
3. 3.74 _____ 3.47
4. 0.12 _____ 0.2
5. 0.2 _____ 0.20
6. 1.55 _____ 1.45
7. 0.01 _____ 0.1
8. 0.95 _____ 0.59

Summary/Closure

A. Vocabulary Words

Directions: Read each statement. Write *T* if the statement is true. Write *F* if it is false. If the statement is false, rewrite it so that it is true.

1. Twenty-five–hundredths is greater than sixteen-hundredths.

2. Seven-tenths is less than four-tenths.

3. Eighty-hundredths is equal to eight-tenths.

4. Thirty-nine–hundredths is greater than four-tenths.

5. Nine-tenths is equal to nineteen-hundredths.

B. Summarize What We Learned Today

Write two problems that involve comparing two different pairs of decimals. Use words or pictures to explain how to compare the decimals. You will use these notes and explanations as a personal reminder.

lesson seventeen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Identify the greater or lesser of two decimals.

Vocabulary Box

compare — To tell how numbers are alike or different. Examples: Tim is shorter than Amy; $10 is more than $5; Ben and Mei are the same age.

greater than — A phrase used to tell which number is larger. Examples: 4 is greater than 2; 1.6 is greater than 1.5. The symbol > is used to show that a number is greater than another number: 4 > 2; 1.6 > 1.5.

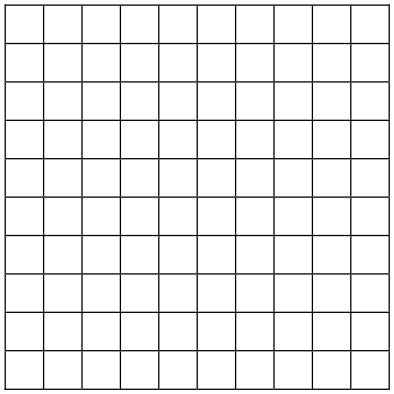
less than — A phrase used to tell which number is smaller. Examples: 3 is less than 7; 0.5 is less than 0.9. The symbol < is used to show that a number is less than another number: 3 < 7; 0.5 < 0.9.

equal to — A phrase used to tell which numbers have the same value. Examples: 6 is equal to 6.00; $\frac{3}{10}$ is equal to 0.3. The symbol = is used to show that a number is equal to another number: 6 = 6.00; $\frac{3}{10}$ = 0.3.

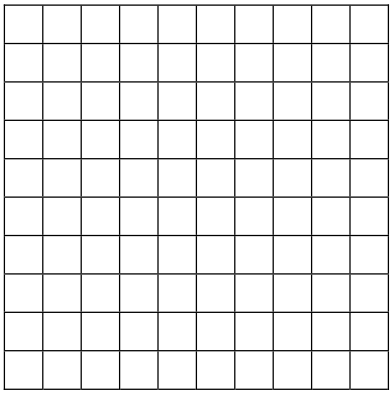
Independent Practice

Directions: Complete the following practice problems on your own. Your teacher will review the answers.

I. Shade each grid to model the decimal written below it. Then use your shaded grids to compare the two decimals. Write <, >, or = in the blank.



0.76 _____



0.67

II. Use each place value chart to compare the two decimals written below it. Write <, >, or = in each blank.

1.

Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		

0.39 _____ 0.37

2.

Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		

2.84 _____ 2.48

3.

Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		

0.99 _____ 1.37

4.

Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
	.		

1.32 _____ 1.31

III. Compare each set of decimals. Write <, >, or = in each blank.

1. 9.7 _____ 0.99
2. 0.2 _____ 0.20
3. 0.16 _____ 0.61
4. 1.05 _____ 1.5

lesson seventeen - student resource sheet

Directions: Compare each set of three numbers. Then, write them in order, from the smallest value to the largest. For example, the numbers 7, 9, and 15 are written in order from least to greatest.

1. 0.4, 0.7, 0.2 _____
2. 1.6, 1.06, 6.1 _____
3. 0.57, 0.6, 0.25 _____
4. 2.2, 0.20, 2.02 _____

Problem Solving

The sign below shows the prices of the items for sale at the school store.

SCHOOL STORE

Pencils: $0.35 each	**Folders: $1.35 each**
Pens: $1.95 each	**Erasers: $0.59 each**
Notebooks: $1.75 each	**Stickers: $0.55 each**

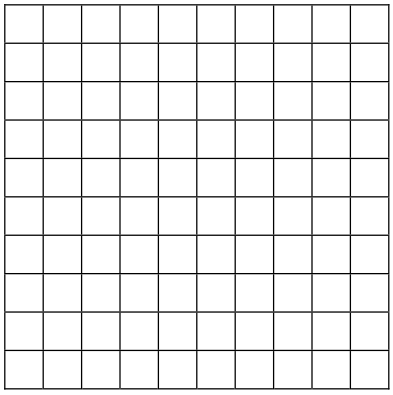
1. Annie bought an eraser. Chantal bought a sticker. Who spent more money?

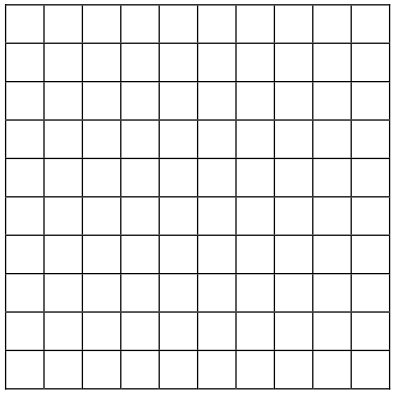
   Find the information you need to solve the problem.

   Price of an eraser: _____

   Price of a sticker: _____

   Compare the two prices. Shade the grids below to compare.





   Answer the question in a complete sentence. Use words from the problem.

2. Miguel bought a folder. Jamal bought a pen. Who spent less money?

   Find the information you need to solve the problem.

   Price of a folder: _____

   Price of a pen: _____

   Compare the two prices. Use place value to compare.

   Answer the question in a complete sentence. Use words from the problem.

3. Linda bought one item at the school store. She spent less than Jamal, but more than Miguel. What did Linda buy? Remember to write your answer in a complete sentence.

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1. 0.47 is _____ than 0.4.
2. Order the decimals from smallest value to largest. 0.5, 0.52, 0.02
3. Write <, > or = in the blank. 9.23 __ 9.06

lesson eighteen - student resource sheet

Lesson Objective: Add and subtract decimals to the hundredths place, using horizontal and vertical formats, with varying numbers of digits.

Vocabulary Box

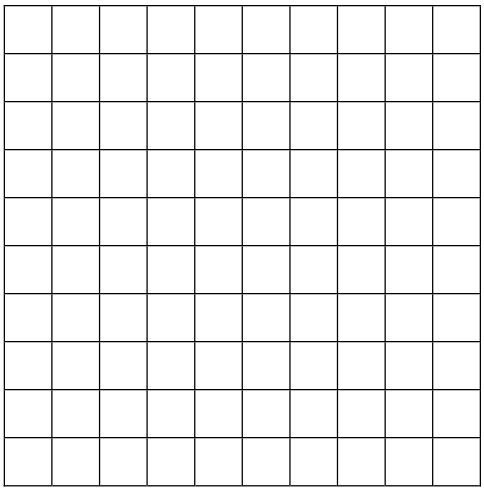
ones — The lowest place value for a whole number. Example: In the number 27.49, the digit 7 is in the ones place. It has a value of 7 ones, or 7.

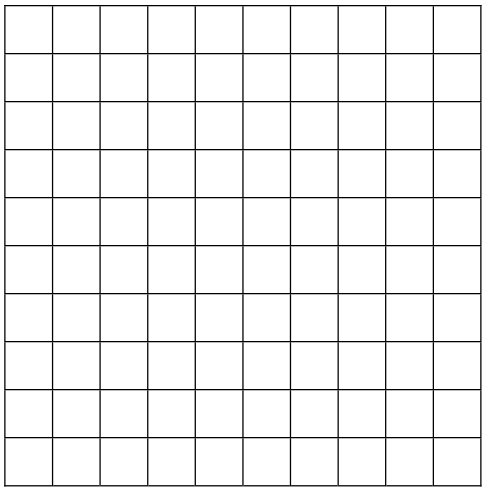
tens — The second-lowest place value for a whole number. Example: In the number 27.49, the digit 2 is in the tens place. It has a value of 2 tens, or 20.

tenths — The highest place value for a decimal. Example: In the number 27.49, the digit 4 is in the tenths place. It has a value of 4 tenths, or 0.4.

hundredths — The second-highest place value for a decimal. Example: In the number 27.49, the digit 9 is in the hundredths place. It has a value of 9 hundredths, or 0.09.

Tens	Ones	Decimal Point	Tenths	Hundredths
2	7	.	4	9



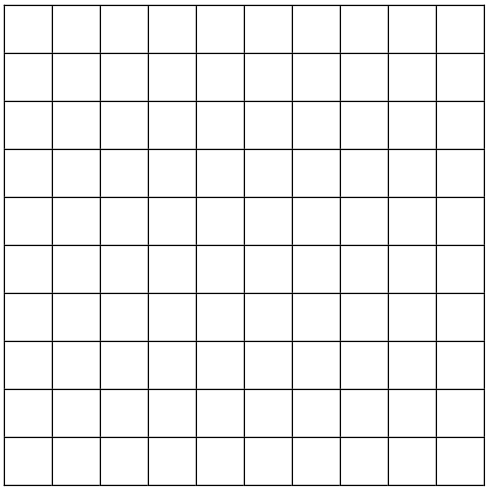


Guided Practice

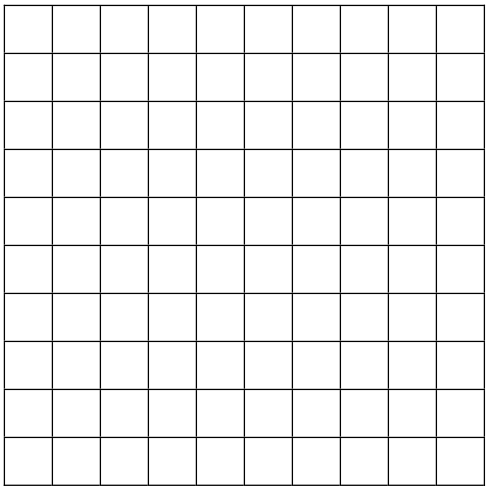
Directions: Complete the following practice problems with your partner. Your teacher will review the answers. Make sure you show all your work.

I. Use shading on grid paper to model each problem. Then use your model to find the sum or difference.

1. 0.18 + 0.3 = _____



2. 0.75 – 0.52 = _____



II. Rewrite each problem stacked. Remember to line up the decimal points. Then use place value to find each sum or difference.

1. 2.49 + 1.23 = _____

2. 4.62 – 3.1 = _____

III. Find each sum or difference. Then, use opposite operations to check your answers. Please work independently.

1. 4.09
   –0.72

2. 12.5
   +6.38

Summary/Closure

A. Vocabulary Words

Directions: Complete this chart by writing the place value of the bold digit in each decimal. Then write the value of that digit. The first problem has been completed as an example.

	Number	Place Value	Value
1.	7.**3**6	tenths	0.3
2.	1**5**.79		
3.	0.2**8**		
4.	**2**0.64		
5.	31.6**2**		
6.	1**7**.4		

B. Summarize What We Learned Today

Write two problems. One should be adding two decimals. The other should be subtracting a decimal from another decimal. Use words or pictures to explain how to add and subtract the decimals. Then, explain how you can check each answer. You will use these notes and explanations as a personal reminder.