Unit 6 Review Page

Writing Tenths as Hundredths Review

*in our place value system, "10 makes 1," so 10 hundredths equals 1 tenth ($\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$)

*tenths can be rewritten as hundredths

*Example: $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{20}{100}$ (fractional form) 0.2 = 0.20 (decimal form)

Adding Tenths & Hundredths Review

*first, rewrite the tenths as hundredths; then add the numerators

*Example: $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{34}{100} = \frac{20}{100} + \frac{34}{100} = \frac{54}{100}$

Writing Fractions as Decimals Review

*place value chart:

Hundreds	Tens	Ones		Tenths	Hundredths
3	4	1	.	8	6

*one tenth ($\frac{1}{10}$) means there will be a one in the tenths place (0.1)

*one hundredth ($\frac{1}{100}$) means there will be a one in the hundredths place (0.01)

*thirty-four hundredths ($\frac{34}{100}$) is composed of three tenths & four hundredths, which is written as 0.34

Comparing Decimals Review

*there are several strategies for comparing decimals:

*place value strategy: look at the largest place value first & compare the digits

*Example: 0.34 and 0.57 ... the tenths place is the largest place value & since 0.57 has a 5 in the tenths place and 0.34 has a 3 in the tenths place, 0.57 is greater than 0.34.

*Comparison Expression: 0.34 < 0.57

*number line strategy: draw a number line & mark both numbers on the number line; the number furthest to the right is the larger number

*Example:

*area/grid model strategy: draw two grids and shade in the area representing the numbers; the grid with the most area shaded in represents the larger number

*Example: