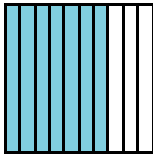


A.

Flat=1 Rod=.1



Decimal Notation

.7

=

Word Notation

7  
tenths

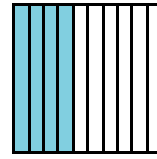
=

Fraction Notation

 $\frac{7}{10}$ 

B.

Flat=1 Rod=.1



Decimal Notation

.4

=

Word Notation

tenths

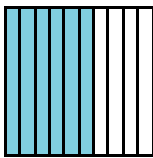
=

Fraction Notation

—

C.

Flat=1 Rod=.1



Decimal Notation

.6

=

Word Notation

tenths

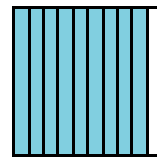
=

Fraction Notation

—

D.

Flat=1 Rod=.1



Decimal Notation

.9

=

Word Notation

tenths

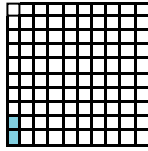
=

Fraction Notation

—

A.

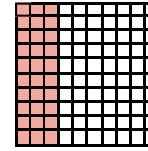
Flat=1 Rod=.1 Square=.01



DECIMAL NOTATION		=	FRACTION NOTATION	
<b>.02</b>			$\frac{2}{100}$	
└───┬───┘			└───┬───┘	
0	.02		$\frac{0}{100}$	$\frac{2}{100}$
↓	↓		↑	↑
0	2	→	$\frac{0}{10}$	$\frac{2}{100}$
tenths	hundredths			

B.

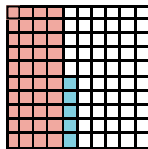
Flat=1 Rod=.1 Square=.01



DECIMAL NOTATION		=	FRACTION NOTATION	
<b>.3</b>			—	
└───┬───┘			└───┬───┘	
.			$\frac{\quad}{100}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
↓	↓		↑	↑
		→	$\frac{\quad}{10}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
tenths	hundredths			

C.

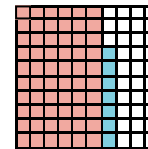
Flat=1 Rod=.1 Square=.01



DECIMAL NOTATION		=	FRACTION NOTATION	
<b>.45</b>			—	
└───┬───┘			└───┬───┘	
.	.0		$\frac{\quad}{100}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
↓	↓		↑	↑
		→	$\frac{\quad}{10}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
tenths	hundredths			

D.

Flat=1 Rod=.1 Square=.01



DECIMAL NOTATION		=	FRACTION NOTATION	
<b>.67</b>			—	
└───┬───┘			└───┬───┘	
.	.0		$\frac{\quad}{100}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
↓	↓		↑	↑
		→	$\frac{\quad}{10}$	$\frac{\quad}{100}$
tenths	hundredths			

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

A.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.43	=	—
-----	---	---

B.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.5	=	—
----	---	---

C.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.06	=	—
-----	---	---

D.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.7	=	—
----	---	---

E.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.8	=	—
----	---	---

F.

DECIMAL NOTATION      FRACTION NOTATION

.92	=	—
-----	---	---

Name:

Sam wonders why .34 is called “34 hundredths” since there is a 4 in the hundredths place, not 34. Sam’s friend Diane uses equivalent fractions to show that .34’s name is the sum of the digits’ values.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & .34 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{“3 tenths”} & & \text{“4 hundredths”} \\ \frac{3}{10} = \frac{30}{100} & & \frac{4}{100} \\ \\ \frac{30}{100} + \frac{4}{100} = \frac{34}{100} & & \end{array}$$

“Thirty-four hundredths”

Use Diane’s reasoning to explain why 0.89 is called “89 hundredths.”

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & .89 & \\ & \swarrow \quad \searrow & \\ \text{“8 tenths”} & & \text{“9 hundredths”} \end{array}$$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# MAZE - B

Find your way from the top to the bottom of the maze.

Draw a circle around the equation if it is **TRUE**.

$.48 = 48/10$	$3.7 = 37/100$	$.82 = 82/10$	$8.1 = 81/100$	$.25 = 25/100$
$.93 = 93/10$	$.16 = 16/10$	$.76 = 76/10$	$.69 = 69/100$	$.26 = 26/100$
$5.5 = 55/100$	$.66 = 66/100$	$.58 = 58/100$	$.79 = 79/100$	$.48 = 48/10$
$5.4 = 54/100$	$.59 = 59/100$	$5.4 = 54/100$	$6.5 = 65/100$	$4.9 = 49/100$
$.48 = 48/10$	$.78 = 78/100$	$.72 = 72/100$	$.49 = 49/100$	$.81 = 81/10$
$2.8 = 28/100$	$1.8 = 18/100$	$8.1 = 81/100$	$.70 = 70/100$	$7.1 = 71/100$