# On a whiteboard...

#### Can you solve the following problems?

Write the next three numbers in this sequence: 3, 6, 9... 12, 15, 18

Write the next three numbers in this sequence: 5, 10, 15... 20, 25, 30

Write the next three numbers in this sequence : 25, 50, 75... 100, 125, 150

Can you write your own sequence of numbers and test them on your friend?

# *Mathematics Count up and down in hundredths*





We are going to be *counting* up and down in *tenths* and *hundredths*.

We'll also look at some pictures that explain what a tenth and hundredth actually look like.

Next we'll explore how *tenths* appear when we *divide by ten* and how *hundredths* appear when we *divide by 100*.

Finally, we'll start to count in tenths and hundredths.

Firstly, we'll think about what tenths or hundreds actually look like on a *place value* chart.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	•	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
			•			

Notice how how the *tenths* and *hundredths* are further to the right of the ones column.

This means a tenth is smaller than a one and a hundredth is smaller than a tenth.

But how much smaller? And what does it look like?

Let's think about what a 'one' actually is.

It means one of something. In this case, it is one rectangle.

1/10 or 0.1
2/10 or 0.2
3/10 or 0.3
4/10 or 0.4
5/10 or 0.5
6/10 or 0.6
7/10 or 0.7
8/10 or 0.8
9/10 or 0.9
10/10 or 1.0

When we divide one by ten, we simply break it apart into ten smaller pieces. These smaller pieces are called **tenths**.

We can write the write tenths like this: **1/10** or **0.1** Either way is correct.

When we think about what tenths are, we can show it in a variety of ways: as a diagram, a fraction and a decimal. They all mean the same thing.

# = 3/10 = 0.3



Today, we're going to also think about *hundredths*. These are *100* times smaller than *one*. We can use a diagram to show this:

We take our one rectangle, split it into one hundred smaller parts.

We can write the write hundredths like this: 1/100 or 0.01 Either way is correct.

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Look at the fraction underneath the decimal, notice how the numerator is *larger* than the denominator – this is because we are using a decimal number larger than 1.



Notice how at 10/100 the decimal is the same as 1/10 – that is because 10/100 = 1/10 – they are the same!

#### LO: To count in tenths and hundredths On a whiteboard can you... Start at 0.2 and count in 1/10ths until you arrive at 1.3 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3

#### Start at 0.35 and count in 1/100ths until you arrive at 0.41

0.35	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.41
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#### Start at 1.01 and count back in 1/100ths until you arrive at 0.94

1.01	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94
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So what can we take away with us to help us solve the problems we are going to face today?

Take your time when setting out your work, remember the need to leave enough space to count up and down in *tenths* and *hundredths*.

Think carefully about the size of your *numerator* and *denominator*.

*Some of us will even* solve word problems that involves counting in tenths and hundredths

*Some of us will* count in hundredths increasing and decreasing

*Most of us will* count in tenths increasing and decreasing

**All of us will** understand what tenths and hundredths are and how they can be represented using physical items



