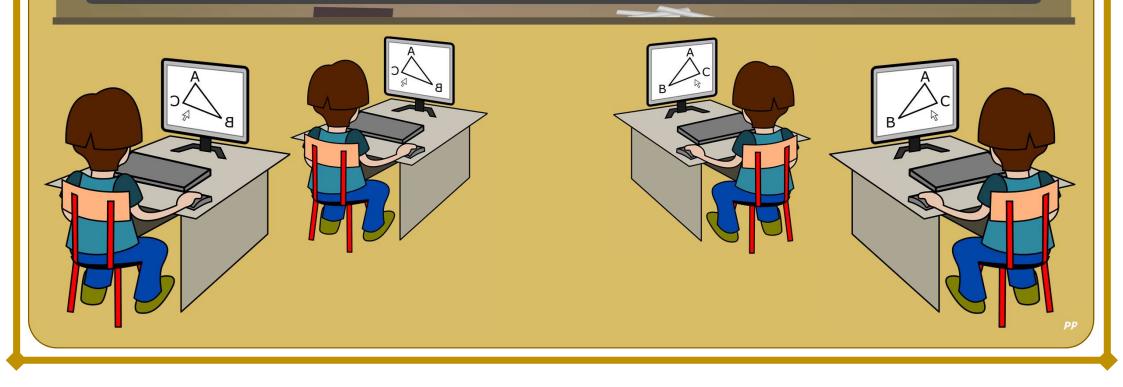
On a whiteboard Can you solve the following problems?	
What is £3.97 + £15.21?	£19.18
What is £67.18 + £41.32?	£108.50
What is £391.58 + £291.85?	£683.43
What is £8142.56 + £1932.99?	£10,075.55

Mathematics

Compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to 2 decimal places

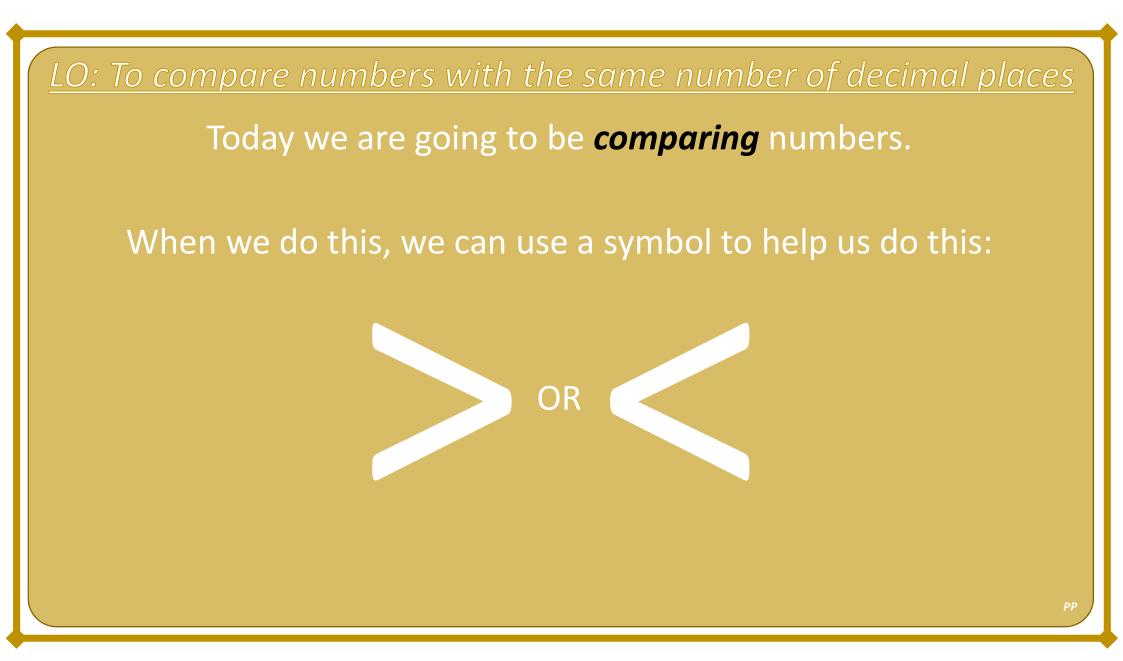


Today

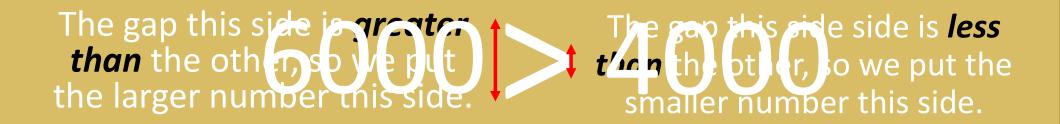
We are going to be *comparing numbers* with up to *two decimal places*.

Firstly, we'll discuss what the symbols > and < mean.

After that, we will then *compare* numbers using these symbols.



What do these symbols mean? They mean greater than, or less than.



The gap this side side is **les. than** the other, to we put the smaller number this side. The gap this side is **greater than** he other, so we the larger number this side.

LO: To compare numbers with the same number of decimal places

So far, we've looked at whole numbers without decimals.

However, next, we'll be comparing numbers with decimals.

56.<u>9</u> > 56.<u>7</u>

34 < 41.35

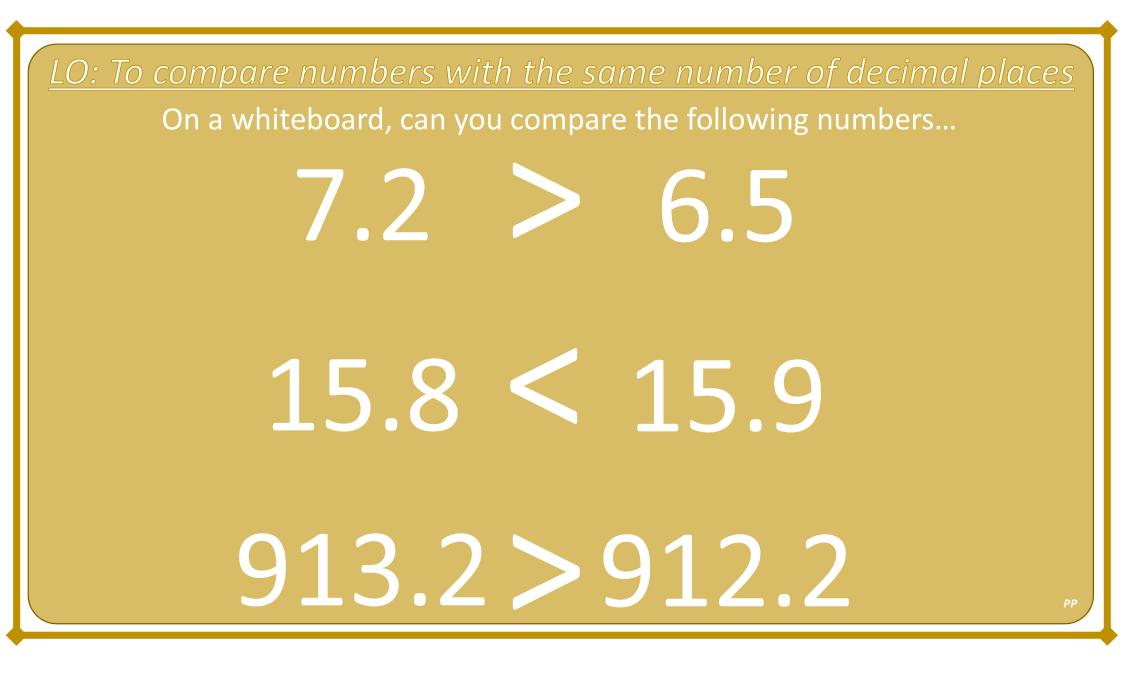
In this example you can see that we are comparing numbers in the *tenths column*.

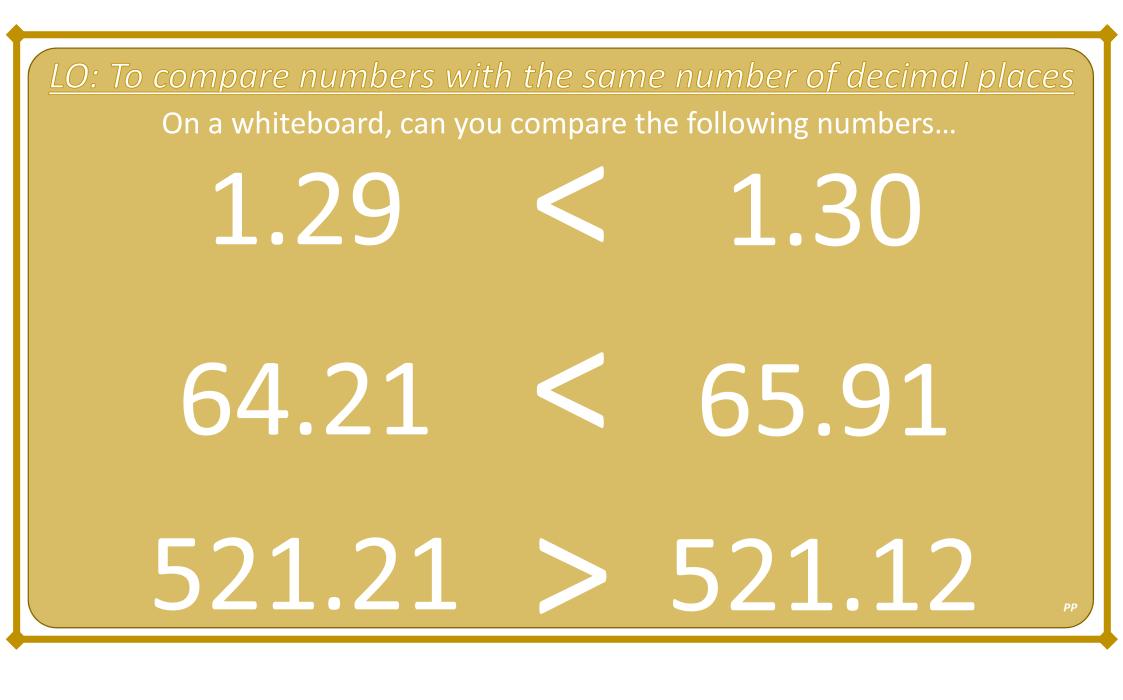
9 tenths is greater than 7 tenths. So 56.9 > 56.7

In this example you can see that we are comparing numbers in the *hundredths column*.

5 hundredths is greater than 7 hundredths.

So 41.34 > 41.35





Some of us will even solve comparison word problems that involve decimal numbers Some of us will compare three digit numbers with two decimal places *Most of us will* compare numbers with two decimal places All of us will compare numbers with one decimal place 30 20 1 (4(

