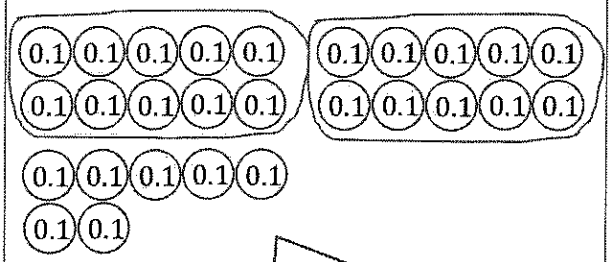
G4-M6-Lesson 3

1. Circle groups of tenths to make as many ones as possible.

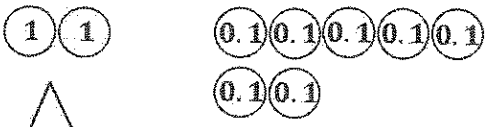
How many tenths in all?



I count 27 units of 1 tenth.

There are 27 tenths.

Write and draw the same number using ones and tenths.



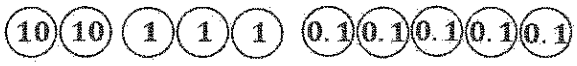
Just like 10 dimes makes 1 dollar, I bundle 10 tenths to make 1 one.

Arranging my disks into 5-groups helps me quickly know how many more to make ten tenths.

Decimal Form: 2.7

How much more is needed to get to 3? 0.3

2. Draw disks to represent 2 tens 3 ones 5 tenths using tens, ones, and tenths. Then, show the expanded form of the number in fraction form and decimal form.



$(2 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + \left(5 \times \frac{1}{10}\right) = 23\frac{5}{10}$

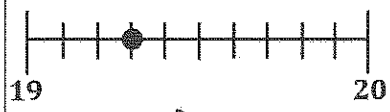
I write a multiplication expression for the value of each digit in $23\frac{5}{10}$.

$(2 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (5 \times 0.1) = 23.5$

I can write in decimal form. Zero point one is another way to write 1 tenth.

©2015 Great Minds. eureka-math.org
G4-M1-HWH-1.3.0-07.2015

3. Complete the chart.

Number Line	Decimal Form	Mixed Number (ones and fraction form)	Expanded Form (fraction or decimal form)	How much to get to the next one?
	19.3	$19\frac{3}{10}$	$(1 \times 10) + (9 \times 1) + \left(3 \times \frac{1}{10}\right)$	$\frac{7}{10}$

The number line is partitioned into 10 equal parts. To find the endpoints, I ask myself, "Between what two whole numbers is $19\frac{3}{10}$?"

©2015 Great Minds. eureka-math.org
G4-M1-HWH-1.3.0-07.2015