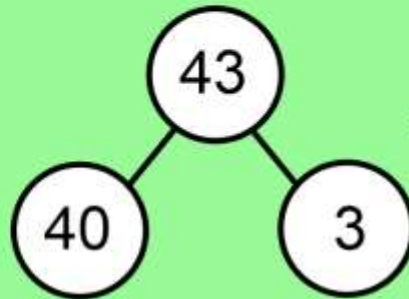


LO: tenths and hundredths

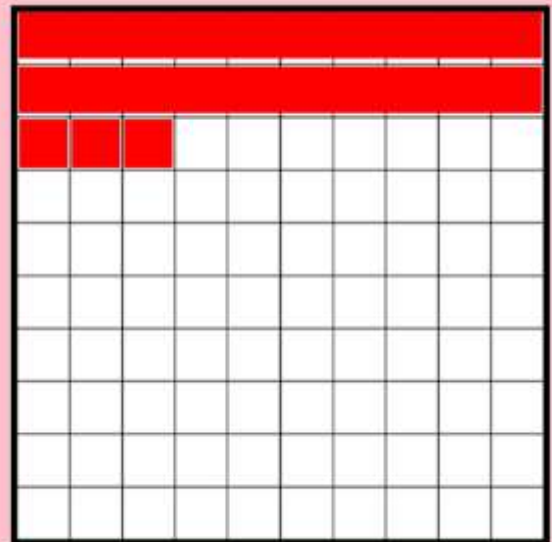
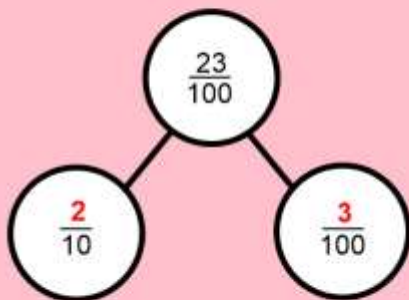
Yesterday, we were finding tenths and hundredths of a whole.

In today's lesson, we're partitioning fractions into tenths and hundredths using a part-whole model. Do you remember them from KS1?

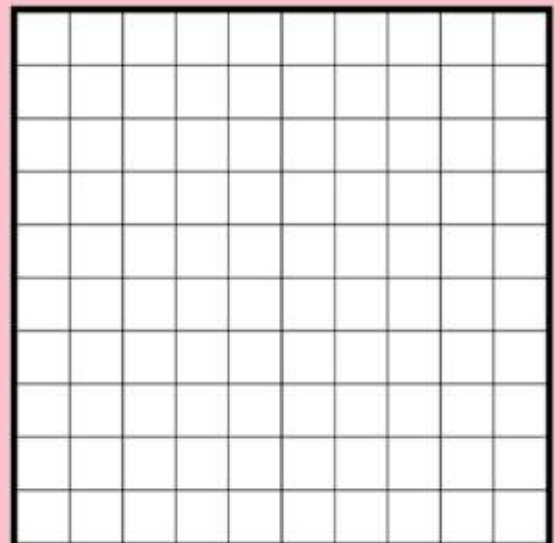
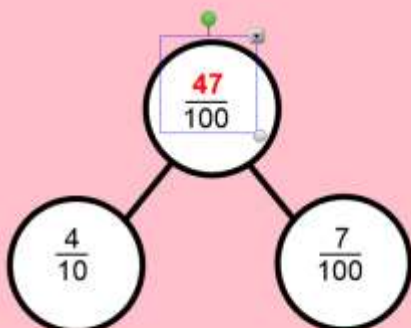


← This is what you used to do in Year 2.

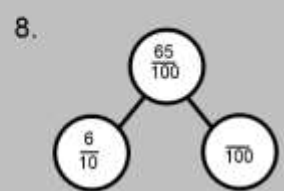
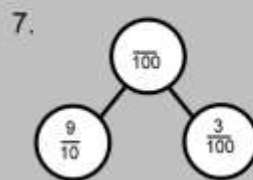
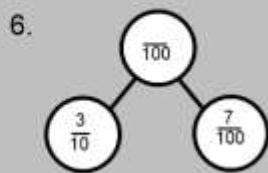
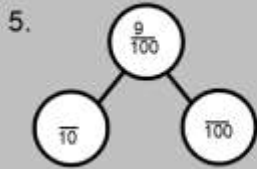
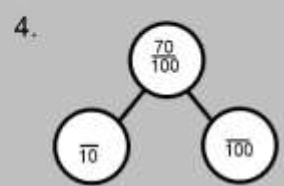
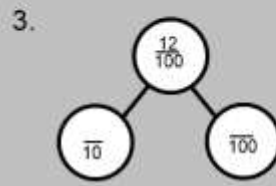
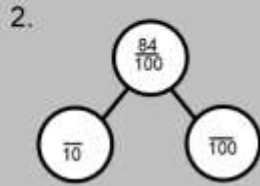
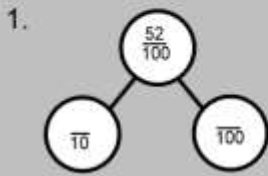
Partition 23 hundredths into tenths and hundredths.



Recombine 4 tenths and 7 hundredths into hundredths.

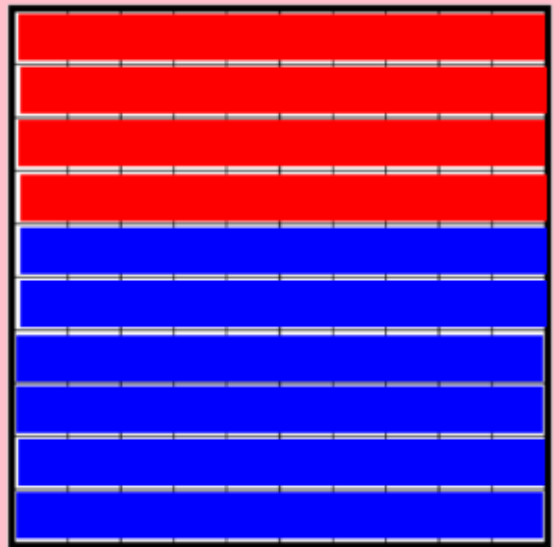


Partition or recombine the fractions.



Find the missing fraction to make a whole.

$$\frac{4}{10} + \boxed{\frac{6}{10}} = 1 \text{ whole}$$



Find the missing fraction:

1.  $\frac{2}{10} + \frac{\square}{10} = 1 \text{ whole}$

2.  $\frac{\square}{10} + \frac{5}{10} = 1 \text{ whole}$

3.  $\frac{\square}{\square} + \frac{9}{10} = 1 \text{ whole}$

4.  $\frac{30}{100} + \frac{\square}{100} = 1 \text{ whole}$

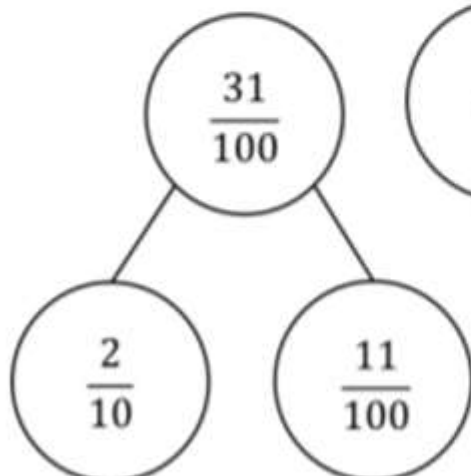
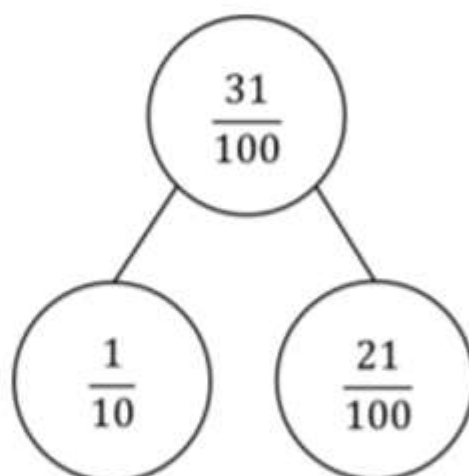
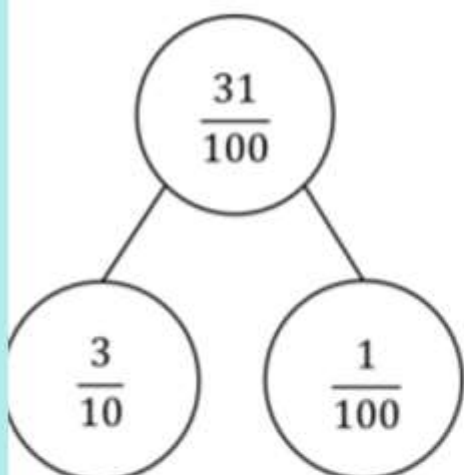
5.  $\frac{25}{100} + \frac{\square}{100} = 1 \text{ whole}$

6.  $\frac{\square}{100} + \frac{83}{\square} = 1 \text{ whole}$

7.  $1 \text{ whole} = \frac{15}{100} + \frac{\square}{100}$

8.  $1 \text{ whole} = \frac{43}{100} + \frac{\square}{100}$

Ron says he can partition tenths and hundredths in more than one way.



Use Ron's method to partition 42 hundredths in more than one way.