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## Ready for Fractions and Decimals



These worksheets practice math concepts explained in the Ready for Math series, written by Rebecca Wingard-Nelson, illustrated by Tom LaBaff.

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## Comparing Fractions, pages 16-17

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Use the symbols < or > to compare fractions.
(1) $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{1}{4}$
(2) $\frac{3}{4} \square \frac{2}{4}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4} \square$ $\frac{3}{4}$
(4) $\frac{2}{4} \square \frac{1}{4}$

## Comparing Fractions, pages 16-17

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Use the symbols < or > to compare fractions.
(1) $\frac{2}{4}>\frac{1}{4}$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}>\frac{2}{4}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}<\frac{3}{4}$
(4) $\frac{2}{4}>\frac{1}{4}$

Comparing Fractions, pages 16-17
How does a crazy chicken tell time? With a cuckoo cluck.
Use the symbols < or > to compare fractions.
(1) $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{1}{3}$
(2) $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{2}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{3} \square$
$\frac{2}{3}$
(4) $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{1}{3}$

Comparing Fractions, pages 16-17
How does a crazy chicken tell time? With a cuckoo cluck.
Use the symbols < or > to compare fractions.
(1) $\frac{2}{3}>\frac{1}{3}$
(2) $\frac{1}{3}<\frac{2}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{3}<$
$\frac{2}{3}$
(4) $\frac{2}{3}>\frac{1}{3}$

## Comparing Mixed Numbers pg 18-19

What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in a thousand years? The letter "M."

Use the symbols < or > to compare mixed numbers.
(1) $\frac{2}{3} \square$
$2 \frac{2}{3}$
(2) $2 \frac{1}{3} \square 3 \frac{1}{3}$
(3) $5 \frac{2}{3} \square \frac{2}{3}$
(4) $\frac{1}{3} \square 4 \frac{2}{3}$

## Comparing Mixed Numbers pg 18-19

What occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, but never in a thousand years? The letter "M."

Use the symbols < or > to compare mixed numbers.
(1) $\frac{2}{3}<2 \frac{2}{3}$
(2) $2 \frac{1}{3}<3 \frac{1}{3}$
(3) $5 \frac{2}{3} \longrightarrow \frac{2}{3}$

$$
\text { (4) } \frac{1}{3}<4 \frac{2}{3}
$$

## Comparing Mixed Numbers pg 18-19

What goes Tick-tick, woof-woof? A watch dog.
Complete the Activity by comparing the fractions to see if they are equal or if one is greater than the other.
(1) $\frac{8}{3} \square \frac{5}{2}$
(2) $\frac{9}{18} \square$
$\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $\frac{8}{24} \square \frac{2}{6}$
(4) $\frac{2}{4} \square 3 \frac{5}{6}$
(5) $\frac{1}{6} \square \frac{7}{6}$ $\frac{7}{6}$
(6) $\frac{12}{36} \square$ $\frac{2}{5}$

(10) $\frac{6}{5} \square \frac{6}{30}$

## Comparing Mixed Numbers pg 18-19

What goes Tick-tick, woof-woof? A watch dog.
Complete the Activity by comparing the fractions to see if they are equal or if one is greater than the other.

(2) $\frac{9}{18}<\frac{3}{4}$
(3) $\frac{8}{24} \backsim \frac{2}{6}$
(4) $\frac{2}{4}<3 \frac{5}{6}$
(5) $\frac{1}{6}<\frac{7}{6}$
(6) $\frac{12}{36}<\frac{2}{5}$

(8) $\frac{16}{24}=\frac{4}{6}$
(9) $\frac{12}{30}>\frac{6}{24}$
(10) $\frac{6}{5}>\frac{6}{30}$

## Equivalent Fractions, pages 20-21

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Fill in the missing number to make the fractions equal to each other.
(1) $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{}{20}$
(2) $\underline{5}=\frac{40}{48}$
(3) $\frac{1}{5}=\frac{}{45}$
(4) $\frac{1}{3}=\frac{10}{30}$
(5) $\frac{2}{5}=\frac{}{30}$

- $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{}{20}$
(2) $\frac{3}{6}=\underline{15}$
(8) $\overline{6}=\frac{24}{36}$
(9) $\overline{3}=\frac{10}{15}$
(10) $\frac{1}{6}=\frac{}{42}$


## Equivalent Fractions, pages 20-21

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Fill in the missing number to make the fractions equal to each other.

$$
\text { (1) } \frac{1}{2}=\frac{10}{20}
$$

$$
\text { (2) } \frac{5}{6}=\frac{40}{48}
$$

(3) $\frac{1}{5}=\frac{9}{45}$
(4) $\frac{1}{3}=\frac{10}{30}$
(5) $\frac{2}{5}=\frac{12}{30}$
(6) $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{5}{20}$
(7) $\frac{3}{6}=\frac{15}{30}$
(8) $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{24}{36}$
(9) $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{10}{15}$
(10) $\frac{1}{6}=\frac{7}{42}$

## Equivalent Fractions, pages 20-21

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Fill in the missing number to make the fractions equal to each other.

$$
\text { (1) } \frac{1}{2}=7
$$

$$
\text { (2) } \overline{6}=\frac{9}{54}
$$

(3) $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{9}{}$
(4) $\frac{2}{6}=\frac{}{48}$
(5) $\frac{1}{5}=6$
(6) $\underline{2}=\frac{16}{24}$
(7) $\underline{2}=\frac{8}{20}$
(8) $\frac{1}{=} \frac{2}{6}$
(9) $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{8}{}$
(10) $\frac{3}{4}=\frac{15}{}$

## Equivalent Fractions, pages 20-21

Why did the elephant stand on the marshmallow? So he wouldn't fall into the hot chocolate.

Fill in the missing number to make the fractions equal to each other.

$$
\text { (1) } \frac{1}{2}=\frac{7}{14}
$$

$$
\text { (2) } \frac{1}{6}=\frac{9}{54}
$$

(3) $\frac{1}{4}=\frac{9}{36}$
(4) $\frac{2}{6}=\frac{16}{48}$
(5) $\frac{1}{5}=\frac{6}{30}$
(6) $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{16}{24}$
(7) $\frac{2}{5}=\frac{8}{20}$
(8) $\frac{1}{3}=\frac{2}{6}$
(9) $\frac{4}{6}=\frac{8}{12}$
(10) $\frac{3}{4}=\frac{15}{20}$

## Estimating Fractions, pages 22-23

What does the dog say when he sits on sandpaper? Ruff! Ruff!
Estimate to see if one fraction is greater than the other, or if they are equal.

(2) $\frac{2}{3} \square \frac{1}{2}$

(4) $\frac{2}{5} \square \frac{2}{5}$


## Estimating Fractions, pages 22-23

What does the dog say when he sits on sandpaper? Ruff! Ruff!
Estimate to see if one fraction is greater than the other, or if they are equal.

(2) $\frac{2}{3}>\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $\frac{5}{6}>\frac{1}{3}$
(4) $\frac{2}{5}=\frac{2}{5}$
(5) $\frac{2}{6}<\frac{2}{4}$
(6) $\frac{1}{4}<\frac{3}{5}$
(7) $\frac{2}{4}<\frac{2}{3}$
(8) $\frac{1}{3}<\frac{3}{4}$
(9) $\frac{3}{4}>\frac{1}{5}$
(10) $\frac{3}{5}>\frac{2}{6}$

## Estimating Fractions, pages 22-23

Who always steals the soap in the bathroom? The robber ducky!
Estimat to see if one fraction is greater than the other, or if they are equal.

(4) $\frac{1}{3} \square \frac{2}{4}$

(6) $\frac{1}{2} \square \frac{1}{2}$


## Estimating Fractions, pages 22-23

Who always steals the soap in the bathroom? The robber ducky!
Estimat to see if one fraction is greater than the other, or if they are equal.
(1) $\frac{4}{6}>\frac{1}{3}$
(2) $\frac{2}{5}>\frac{1}{4}$
(3)

(4) $\frac{1}{3}<\frac{2}{4}$
(5) $\frac{1}{4}<\frac{3}{5}$
(6) $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$
(7) $\frac{2}{4}<\frac{4}{5}$
(8) $\frac{2}{3}<\frac{3}{4}$
(9) $\frac{1}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$
(10) $\frac{3}{4}>\frac{2}{3}$

## Fractions in Measurements pg 24-25

What has teeth but doesn't bite? A Comb!
Using a ruler, measure each line to the closest $1 / 4$ inch.
(1) $\qquad$

2
(3)

4 $\qquad$

5 $\qquad$

6
(7)
(8) $\qquad$
(9) $\qquad$

10

## Fractions in Measurements pg 24-25

What has teeth but doesn't bite? A Comb!
Using a ruler, measure each line to the closest 1/4 inch.
(1) $11 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
2. $61 / 2$ "

3 $21 / 4$ "
4) $4^{\prime \prime}$
(5) 3"

6 $61 / 4$ "
(7) $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
(8) $1 / 2$ "

- $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
(10) $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$


## Fractions in Measurements pg 24-25

Did you hear the one about the skunk? It stunk!
Using a ruler, measure each line to the closest $1 / 4$ inch.
(1) $\qquad$

2
(3)

4

5 $\qquad$
(6) $\qquad$

7
(8)

9 $\qquad$

10

## Fractions in Measurements pg 24-25

Did you hear the one about the skunk? It stunk!
Using a ruler, measure each line to the closest $1 / 4$ inch.
(1) $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
(2) $51 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
(3) 3 "
(4) 6 "
(5) $31 / 2^{\prime \prime}$

6 $43 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
(7) $31 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
(8) $61 / 4^{\prime \prime}$
(9) $21 / 2^{\prime \prime}$
(10) $51 / 4$ "

## Adding Fractions, pages 26-27

What do you call a happy mushroom? A Fun-Guy!
Add the fractions.
(1) $\frac{3}{5}+\frac{3}{4}=$
(2) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}=$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}=$
(4) $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{2}{5}=$
(5) $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{4}=$
(6) $\frac{2}{4}+\frac{4}{5}=$
(7) $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{2}{3}=$
(8) $\frac{4}{5}+\frac{1}{4}=$
(9) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{5}=$
(10) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{2}{4}=$

## Adding Fractions, pages 26-27

What do you call a happy mushroom? A Fun-Guy!
Add the fractions.
(1) $\frac{3}{5}+\frac{3}{4}=1 \frac{7}{20}$
(2) $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3}=\frac{2}{3}$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}=\frac{9}{20}$
(4) $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{2}{5}=\frac{4}{5}$
(5) $\frac{2}{3}+\frac{2}{4}=1 \frac{1}{6}$
(6) $\frac{2}{4}+\frac{4}{5}=1 \frac{3}{10}$
(7) $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{2}{3}=\frac{13}{15}$
(8) $\frac{4}{5}+\frac{1}{4}=1 \frac{1}{20}$
(9) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{5}=1 \frac{7}{20}$
(10) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{2}{4}=1 \frac{1}{4}$

## Adding Fractions, pages 26-27

What sort of music was invented by cavemen? Rock music!
Add the fractions.
(1) $\frac{4}{6}+\frac{1}{4}=$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{5}=$
(3) $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{2}{4}=$
(4) $\frac{2}{8}+\frac{5}{6}=$
(5) $\frac{2}{6}+\frac{3}{4}=$
(6) $\frac{7}{8}+\frac{4}{6}=$
(7) $\frac{3}{6}+\frac{6}{8}=$
(8) $\frac{4}{8}+\frac{4}{8}=$
(9) $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{5}{8}=$
(10) $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{6}=$

## Adding Fractions, pages 26-27

What sort of music was invented by cavemen? Rock music!
Add the fractions.
(1) $\frac{4}{6}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{11}{12}$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{5}=\frac{19}{20}$
(3) $\frac{1}{6}+\frac{2}{4}=\frac{2}{3}$
(4) $\frac{2}{8}+\frac{5}{6}=1 \frac{1}{12}$
(5) $\frac{2}{6}+\frac{3}{4}=1 \frac{1}{12}$
(6) $\frac{7}{8}+\frac{4}{6}=1 \frac{13}{24}$
(7) $\frac{3}{6}+\frac{6}{8}=1 \frac{1}{4}$
(8) $\frac{4}{8}+\frac{4}{8}=1$
(9) $\frac{2}{5}+\frac{5}{8}=1 \frac{1}{40}$
(10) $\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{6}=\frac{11}{30}$

## Subtraction Fractions, pages 28-29

What do you call a rooster with a bad sunburn? A fried chicken.
Subtract the fractions.
(1) $\frac{4}{5}+\frac{2}{5}=$
(2) $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=$
(3) $\frac{3}{4}-\frac{2}{4}=$
$=$
(4) $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=$
(5) $\frac{3}{5}+\frac{3}{5}=$
(6) $\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=$
(7) $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}=$
(8) $\frac{3}{5}-\frac{2}{5}=$
(9) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=$
(10) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=$

## Subtraction Fractions, pages 28-29

What do you call a rooster with a bad sunburn? A fried chicken.
Subtract the fractions.

$$
\text { (1) } \frac{4}{5}+\frac{2}{5}=1 \frac{1}{5}
$$

$$
\text { (2) } \frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{3}
$$

$$
\text { (3) } \frac{3}{4}-\frac{2}{4}=\frac{1}{4}
$$

$$
\text { (4) } \frac{2}{3}-\frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{3}
$$

$$
\text { (5) } \frac{3}{5}+\frac{3}{5}=1 \frac{1}{5}
$$

(6) $\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$
(7) $\frac{1}{4}+\frac{3}{4}=1$
(8) $\frac{3}{5}-\frac{2}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$
(9) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$
(10) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{3}{5}$

## Subtraction Fractions, pages 28-29

What is a bow that is impossible to tie? A rainbow.
Subtract the fractions.
(1) $\frac{7}{8}-\frac{4}{8}=$
(2) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=$
(3) $\frac{6}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=\square$
(4) $\frac{2}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=$
(5) $\frac{5}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=$
(6) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=$

$$
\text { (7) } \frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=
$$

(8) $\frac{3}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=$
(9) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{2}{5}=$
(10) $\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=$

## Subtraction Fractions, pages 28-29

What is a bow that is impossible to tie? A rainbow.
Subtract the fractions.
(1) $\frac{7}{8}-\frac{4}{8}=\frac{3}{8}$
(2) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$
(3) $\frac{6}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=\frac{5}{8}$
(4) $\frac{2}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=\frac{1}{8}$
(5) $\frac{5}{8}-\frac{1}{8}=\frac{1}{2}$
(6) $\frac{2}{4}-\frac{1}{4}=\frac{1}{4}$
(7) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{3}{5}$
(8) $\frac{3}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{2}{5}$
(9) $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{2}{5}=\frac{2}{5}$
(10) $\frac{2}{5}-\frac{1}{5}=\frac{1}{5}$

## Decimals and Fractions, pages 32-33

How can you tell if an elephant is hiding in your bathtub? You can smell the peanuts on his breath.

Convert the fractions into decimal numbers.
(1) $\frac{2}{4}=$
(2) $\frac{3}{4}=$
(3) $\frac{1}{4}=$
(4) $\frac{1}{2}=$
(5) $\frac{1}{4}=$
(6) $\frac{3}{4}=$
(7) $\frac{1}{4}=$
(8) $\frac{1}{2}=$
(9) $\frac{3}{4}=$
(10) $\frac{1}{4}=$

## Decimals and Fractions, pages 32-33

How can you tell if an elephant is hiding in your bathtub? You can smell the peanuts on his breath.

Convert the fractions into decimal numbers.

$$
\text { (1) } \frac{2}{4}=0.5
$$

$$
\text { (2) } \frac{3}{4}=0.75
$$

(3) $\frac{1}{4}=0.25$
(4) $\frac{1}{2}=0.5$
(5) $\frac{1}{4}=0.25$
(6) $\frac{3}{4}=0.75$
(7) $\frac{1}{4}=0.25$
(8) $\frac{1}{2}=0.5$
(9) $\frac{3}{4}=0.75$
(10) $\frac{1}{4}=0.25$

## Decimals and Fractions, pages 32-33

How can you tell if an elephant is hiding in your bathtub? You can smell the peanuts on his breath.

Convert the decimal numbers into fractions.
(1) $0.5=$
3) $0.75=$
(5) $0.667=$
(7) $0.75=$
9. $0.667=$

## Decimals and Fractions, pages 32-33

How can you tell if an elephant is hiding in your bathtub? You can smell the peanuts on his breath.

Convert the decimal numbers into fractions.
(1) $0.5=\frac{1}{2}$
(2) $0.5=\frac{1}{2}$
(3) $0.75=\frac{3}{4}$
(4) $0.333=\frac{1}{3}$

5 $0.667=\frac{2}{3}$

- $0.25=\frac{1}{4}$
(7) $0.75=\frac{3}{4}$
(8) $0.333=\frac{1}{3}$
- $0.667=\frac{2}{3}$
(10) $0.75=\frac{3}{4}$


## Equivalent Decimals, pages 34-35

What is the difference between a healthy rabbit and a sick joke? One is a fit bunny, the other is a bit funny.

Which of the decimals have the same value?
(1)
$0.37 \quad 0.15$
(2)
0.40
0.4
(3)
$0.1 \quad 0.10$
(4)
0.21
0.40
(5)
$0.38 \quad 0.18$
(6)
0.49
0.490
(7)
$0.41 \quad 0.140$

9
$0.05 \quad 0.050$
10
0.20
0.2

## Equivalent Decimals, pages 34-35

What is the difference between a healthy rabbit and a sick joke? One is a fit bunny, the other is a bit funny.

Which of the decimals have the same value?
(1)

$$
0.37>0.15
$$

(2)
$0.40=0.4$
(3)
$0.1=0.10$
(4)
$0.21<0.40$
(5)
$0.38>0.18$
(6) $0.49=0.490$
(7) $0.41>0.140$
${ }^{8}$
$0.46>0.02$
(9) $0.05=0.050$

10
$0.20=0.2$

## Equivalent Decimals, pages 34-35

What is the difference between a healthy rabbit and a sick joke? One is a fit bunny, the other is a bit funny.

Which of the decimals have the same value?
(1)
$0.46 \quad 0.460$
2
$0.04 \quad 0.41$

3
$0.38 \quad 0.33$
4

6
0.444
0.44
7
$0.03 \quad 0.030$

9
$0.20 \quad 0.200$

10
$0.16 \quad 0.38$

## Equivalent Decimals, pages 34-35

What is the difference between a healthy rabbit and a sick joke? One is a fit bunny, the other is a bit funny.

Which of the decimals have the same value?
(1)
$0.46=0.460$
(2) $0.04<0.41$
(3)
$0.38>0.33$
(4)
$0.7=0.700$
(5)
$0.5=0.50$
(6) $0.444>0.44$
(7) $0.03=0.030$
${ }^{8}$
$0.31>0.27$
(9)

$$
0.20=0.200
$$

$0.16<0.38$

## Comparing Decimals, pages 36-37

Who always steals the soap in the bathroom? The robber ducky!
Use < or > or = to compare each set of decimals.

| ${ }^{1}$ | 0.14 | 0.07 | ${ }^{2}$ | 0.08 | 0.48 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{3}$ | 0.46 | 0.26 | 4 | 0.21 | 0.31 |
| 5 | 0.18 | 0.29 | 6 | 0.12 | 0.13 |
| (7) | 0.37 | 0.05 | 8 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| ${ }^{9}$ | 0.22 | 0.42 | 10 | 0.47 | 0.03 |
| 11 | 0.44 | 0.11 | (12) | 0.04 | 0.25 |
| ${ }^{13}$ | 0.28 | 0.44 | ${ }^{14}$ | 0.42 | 0.08 |
| ${ }^{15}$ | 0.30 | 0.20 | ${ }^{16}$ | 0.24 | 0.30 |
| (17) | 0.03 | 0.47 | ${ }^{18}$ | 0.49 | 0.09 |
| 19 | 0.25 | 0.23 | ${ }^{20}$ | 0.15 | 0.11 |

## Comparing Decimals, pages 36-37

Who always steals the soap in the bathroom? The robber ducky!
Use $<$ or $>$ or = to compare each set of decimals.

| (1) | $0.14>0.07$ | (2) | $0.08<0.48$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (3) | $0.46>0.26$ | (4) | $0.21<0.31$ |
| (5) | $0.18<0.29$ | (6) | $0.12<0.13$ |
| (7) | $0.37>0.05$ | (8) | $0.40=0.40$ |
| (9) | $0.22<0.42$ | (10) | $0.47>0.03$ |
| (11) | $0.44>0.11$ | (12) | $0.04<0.25$ |
| (13) | $0.28<0.44$ | (14) $0.42>0.08$ |  |
| (15) $0.30>0.20$ | (16) $0.24<0.30$ |  |  |
| (17) $0.03<0.47$ | (18) $0.49>0.09$ |  |  |
| (19) $0.25>0.23$ | (20) $0.15>0.11$ |  |  |

## Comparing Decimals, pages 36-37

Tongue Twister: How much wood could a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood? It would chuck as much as a woodchuck could, if a woodchuck could chuck wood.

Use < or > or = to compare each set of decimals.
$1)$
0.28
0.14
(4)
0.31
0.12
(5)
$0.11 \quad 0.50$
$0.11 \quad 0.50$

7
$0.10 \quad 0.04$

9
$0.27 \quad 0.16$
${ }^{11} \quad 0.23 \quad 0.48$
${ }^{13}$
(15)

$$
0.17 \quad 0.27
$$

(17) $\quad 0.48 \quad 0.10$
(19) $\quad 0.37 \quad 0.01$

6

12


14

$$
0.48 \quad 0.10
$$

16

18

20
(2) 0.15
0.29
0.38
0.27
0.18
0.10
0.20
0.27
0.25
0.17
0.45
0.08
0.35
0.30

## Comparing Decimals, pages 36-37

Tongue Twister: How much wood could a woodchuck chuck, if a woodchuck could chuck wood? It would chuck as much as a woodchuck could, if a woodchuck could chuck wood.

Use < or > or = to compare each set of decimals.
(1)

$$
0.28>0.14
$$

(3)
$0.31>0.12$
5. $\quad 0.11<0.50$
(7)
$0.10>0.04$

9
$0.27>0.16$
(1) $\quad 0.23<0.48$
13) $0.47>0.26$
(15) $0.17<0.27$
(17) $\quad 0.48>0.10$
(19) $0.37>0.01$
(2)
(4) $0.38>0.27$

6
$0.18>0.10$
(8) $0.01<0.13$

10
$0.43>0.16$

12

14

16

18

20
$0.35>0.30$

## Rounding Decimals, pages 38-39

How do you catch an elephant? Hide in the grass and make a noise like a peanut.
Round each decimals to the nearest tenth place.
(1) $\qquad$ 2) $0.68=$ $\qquad$
(3)
$0.52=$
(4) $0.16=$ $\qquad$
(5)
$0.64=$
(6) $0.71=$ $\qquad$
(7)
$0.91=$ $\qquad$ 8) $0.32=$ $\qquad$

9
$0.36=$
10) $0.54=$ $\qquad$
11) $0.98=$ $\qquad$ (12) $0.19=$ $\qquad$

13
$0.41=$
$0.96=$

15 $\qquad$ 16) $0.46=$ $\qquad$
17)
$0.63=$ $\qquad$ (18) $0.13=$ $\qquad$

19
$0.29=$ $\qquad$ 20) $0.3=$ $\qquad$

## Rounding Decimals, pages 38-39

How do you catch an elephant? Hide in the grass and make a noise like a peanut.
Round each decimals to the nearest tenth place.
(1)

$$
0.39=0.4
$$

(2) $0.68=0.7$
(3)
$0.52=0.5$
4. $0.16=0.2$
(5)
$0.64=0.6$
(6) $0.71=0.7$

7 $0.91=0.9$
(8) $0.32=0.3$

9
$0.36=0.4$
10) $0.54=0.5$
(12) $0.19=0.2$
$0.98=1$
$0.19=0.2$
(13) $0.41=0.4$
(14) $0.96=1$

15
$0.78=0.8$
(16) $0.46=0.5$
(17) $0.63=0.6$
(18) $0.13=0.1$

19
$0.29=0.3$
(20) $0.3=0.3$

## Rounding Decimals, pages 38-39

What is a bow that is impossible to tie? A rainbow.
Round the decimal to the nearest tenth place
(1)
$0.11=$ $\qquad$ (2) $0.49=$ $\qquad$
(3)
$0.19=$
4) $0.97=$ $\qquad$
(5)
$0.15=$
(6) $0.37=$ $\qquad$
(7)
$0.65=$ $\qquad$ (8) $0.43=$ $\qquad$

9
$0.66=$ $\qquad$ 10) $0.54=$ $\qquad$

11
$0.68=$
12) $0.29=$ $\qquad$

13

$$
0.87=
$$

$0.95=$ $\qquad$
(16) $0.59=$ $\qquad$

17

$$
0.72=
$$

$\qquad$ (18) $0.84=$ $\qquad$

19
$0.41=$ $\qquad$ $0.7=$ $\qquad$

## Rounding Decimals, pages 38-39

What is a bow that is impossible to tie? A rainbow.
Round the decimal to the nearest tenth place
(1)
$0.11=0.1$
(2) $0.49=0.5$

3
$0.19=0.2$
4) $0.97=1$

5
$0.15=0.2$
(6) $0.37=0.4$
7. $0.65=0.7$
(8) $0.43=0.4$
(9)
$0.66=0.7$
10) $0.54=0.5$
(11) $0.68=0.7$
(12) $0.29=0.3$
(13) $0.87=0.9$
(14) $0.95=1$
(15)
$0.31=0.3$
(16) $0.59=0.6$
(17) $0.72=0.7$
(18) $0.84=0.8$

19
$0.41=0.4$
20
$0.7=0.7$

## Estimating Decimals page 40-41

What goes...Now you see me, now you don't. A Zebra using a crosswalk!
Estimate by rounding each decimal equation to the nearest whole number. Is your estimate close to the actual answer on the answer sheet?

1 $\qquad$ (2) $7.5-3.6=$ $\qquad$
(3)
$0.88+6.02=$
(4) $10.24-3.25=$ $\qquad$
5) $5.77+0.2=$ $\qquad$
(6) $2.7+0.26=$ $\qquad$
(7) $6.17+0.73=$ $\qquad$ (8) $7.19-0.10=$ $\qquad$
9) $32.4-22.6=$ $\qquad$ (10) $0.94-0.03=$ $\qquad$

## Estimating Decimals page 40-41

What goes...Now you see me, now you don't. A Zebra using a crosswalk!
Estimate by rounding each decimal equation to the nearest whole number. Is your estimate close to the actual answer on the answer sheet?

1
$3.1+5.7=8.8$
(2) $7.5-3.6=3.9$
${ }^{3} 0.88+6.02=6.9$
(4) $10.24-3.25=6.99$
5) $5.77+0.2=5.97$
(6) $2.7+0.26=2.96$
(7) $6.17+0.73=6.9$
(8) $7.19-0.10=7.09$
$32.4-22.6=9.8$
10) $0.94-0.03=0.91$

## Estimating Decimals page 40-41

What goes...Now you see me, now you don't. A Zebra using a crosswalk!
Estimate by rounding each decimal equation to the nearest whole number. Is your estimate close to the actual answer on the answer sheet?
(1) $\qquad$ (2) $9.1-5.9=$ $\qquad$
(3)
$0.13+7.80=$
(4) $5.3-1.1=$ $\qquad$
(5) $\qquad$ (6) $7.16-0.10=$ $\qquad$
(7) $6.66+3.33=$ $\qquad$ (8) $5.06-.09=$ $\qquad$
9) $5.66+0.33=$ $\qquad$
(10) $9.1+0.94=$ $\qquad$

## Estimating Decimals page 40-41

What goes...Now you see me, now you don't. A Zebra using a crosswalk!
Estimate by rounding each decimal equation to the nearest whole number. Is your estimate close to the actual answer on the answer sheet?
(1)
$4.61+0.29=4.9$ (2) $9.1-5.9=3.2$
${ }^{3} 0.13+7.80=7.93$
(4) $5.3-1.1=4.2$

5
$4.8-3.9=0.9$
(6) $7.16-0.10=7.06$
(7) $6.66+3.33=9.99$
${ }^{8} 5.06-.09=4.97$
9) $5.66+0.33=5.99$

10
$9.1+0.94=10.04$

## Adding Decimals, pg 42-43

Tongue Twister: Shallow ships show some signs of sinking.
Complete the activity by adding the decimal numbers.
(1) 4.5
$+7.8$
(2) 0.14
$+0.76$
(3)
8.4
$+2.4$
(4) 2.7
$+5.4$
5
0.38
$+0.32$
(6) 3.4
$+1.8$
7) 9.5

+ 7.9
(8) 2.5
$+4.5$
9
0.85
$+0.82$

10) 1.7
$+2.0$

## Adding Decimals, pg 42-43

Tongue Twister: Shallow ships show some signs of sinking.
Complete the activity by adding the decimal numbers.
(1) $\begin{array}{r}4.5 \\ +7.8 \\ \hline 12.3\end{array}$
(2) 0.14
$+0.76$
0.90

(3) | 8.4 |
| ---: |
| +2.4 |
| 10.8 |

(4) 2.7
$+5.4$
8.1

(5) | 0.38 |
| ---: |
| +0.32 |
| 0.70 |

(6) $\begin{array}{r}3.4 \\ +1.8 \\ \hline 5.2\end{array}$
(8) $\begin{array}{r}2.5 \\ +4.5 \\ \hline 7.0\end{array}$
(9) $\begin{array}{r}0.85 \\ +0.82 \\ \hline 1.67\end{array}$
(10) 1.7
12.0
+3.7

## Adding Decimals, pg 42-43

Tongue Twister: Shallow ships show some signs of sinking.
Complete the activity by adding the decimal numbers.
1)
0.20
+0.99
(2) 0.52
$+0.88$
${ }^{3}$
0.65
$+0.70$
(4) $\begin{array}{r}4.9 \\ +7.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$

6 0.73
$+0.46$
8) 6.6
$+2.2$
${ }^{10} 0.68$
$+0.57$

## Adding Decimals, pg 42-43

Tongue Twister: Shallow ships show some signs of sinking.
Complete the activity by adding the decimal numbers.
(1) $\begin{array}{r}0.20 \\ +0.99 \\ \hline 1.19\end{array}$
2) 0.52
$+0.88$
1.40

(3) | 0.65 |
| ---: |
| +0.70 |
| 1.35 |

(4) 4.9
$+7.9$
12.8
(5) 2.1
$\begin{array}{r}+7.5 \\ \hline 9.6\end{array}$
(6) 0.73
$+0.46$
1.19

(7) | 0.51 |
| ---: |
| +0.14 |
| 0.65 |

(8) 6.6
$+2.2$
8.8

(9) | 0.84 |
| ---: |
| +0.74 |
| 1.58 |

${ }^{10} 0.68$
$+0.57$
1.25

## Subtracting Decimals page 44-45

How do you catch a squirrel? Climb into a tree and act like a nut.
Subtract the decimal numbers.
(1)

| 0.97 |
| ---: |
| -0.44 |

(2)
$\begin{array}{r}0.85 \\ -0.26 \\ \hline\end{array}$
3
$\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ -1.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$
${ }^{8} \quad 1.4$
$-1.0$
(12) $\begin{array}{r}9.4 \\ -5.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$
(7) $\begin{array}{r}0.46 \\ -0.27 \\ \hline\end{array}$

9
$\begin{array}{r}3.0 \\ -2.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$
10
$\begin{array}{r}8.4 \\ -1.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$
11
$\begin{array}{r}0.86 \\ -0.59 \\ \hline\end{array}$
(5)
6.2
-5.2
(6)
0.39
$-0.31$

## Subtracting Decimals page 44-45

How do you catch a squirrel? Climb into a tree and act like a nut.
Subtract the decimal numbers.
(1)

| 0.97 |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 0.44$ |
| 0.53 |

(2)
$\begin{array}{r}0.85 \\ -0.26 \\ \hline 0.59\end{array}$
(3)
$\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ -1.5 \\ \hline 0.1\end{array}$
4
0.44
$-0.36$
0.08
5

| 6.2 |
| ---: |
| -5.2 |
| 1.0 |

6 0.39

- 0.31
0.08
(7) $\begin{array}{r}0.46 \\ -0.27 \\ \hline 0.19\end{array}$
$8 \quad 1.4$
$\begin{array}{r}-1.0 \\ \hline 0.4\end{array}$
(9) $\begin{array}{r}3.0 \\ -2.3 \\ \hline 0.7\end{array}$
(10) $\begin{array}{r}8.4 \\ -1.1 \\ \hline 7.3\end{array}$
(11)
$\begin{array}{r}0.86 \\ -0.59 \\ \hline 0.27\end{array}$

12) 9.4
$-5.1$

## Subtracting Decimals page 44-45

How do you catch a squirrel? Climb into a tree and act like a nut.
Complete the activity by subracting the bottom decimal number from the top decimal number.
(1)

| 8.0 |
| ---: |
| -1.4 |

(2)
0.57
-0.27
(3)
$\begin{array}{r}4.8 \\ -4.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$
(4)
0.32
$-0.21$
(5)
$\begin{array}{r}0.44 \\ -0.24 \\ \hline\end{array}$
(6)
$\begin{array}{r}0.17 \\ -0.16 \\ \hline\end{array}$
(7) $\begin{array}{r}9.8 \\ -9.6\end{array}$
${ }^{8} \quad 0.58$
$-0.52$
(9) 0.68

10
(11) 8.2
$-2.7$
12) 3.9
$-1.3$

## Subtracting Decimals page 44-45

How do you catch a squirrel? Climb into a tree and act like a nut.
Complete the activity by subracting the bottom decimal number from the top decimal number.
(1)

| 8.0 |
| ---: |
| -1.4 |
| 6.6 |

(2)
$\begin{array}{r}0.57 \\ -0.27 \\ \hline 0.30\end{array}$
(3)
$\begin{array}{r}4.8 \\ -4.2 \\ \hline 0.6\end{array}$
4
0.32
$\begin{array}{r}-0.21 \\ \hline 0.11\end{array}$
(5)

| 0.44 |
| ---: |
| $-\quad 0.24$ |
| 0.20 |

(6)
(7) $\begin{array}{r}9.8 \\ -9.6 \\ \hline 0.2\end{array}$
(8) $\begin{array}{r}0.58 \\ -0.52 \\ \hline 0.06\end{array}$
(9) $\begin{array}{r}0.68 \\ -0.11 \\ \hline 0.57\end{array}$
(10) $\begin{array}{r}0.43 \\ -0.31 \\ \hline 0.12\end{array}$

11
$\begin{array}{r}8.2 \\ -2.7 \\ \hline 5.5\end{array}$
${ }^{12} \quad 3.9$
$-1.3$
2.6

