

Grade 5: Decimal Concepts 2

DMTI VARIED PRACTICE

DMTI Varied Practice Worksheets

This PowerPoint displays the worksheets that have varied situations (context, visual, equations, and other mathematical models) for children to work on. By completing these worksheets, children increase their foundational skills in the topic, which will help them with these standards and future mathematical topics.

1. If using a journal, have children present the worksheet and complete all the problems.
2. Or print the 'Varied Practice Worksheet Slide' for them to work on. Then, you can return to the PowerPoint to look at the keys to check their work.

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Materials Needed

Printed copies of the Decimal Concepts 2 worksheet

Instructions

1. You will be given a string of multiplication equations.
2. Solve each equation using the 10 Rule. This means that you will need to think about how multiplying by decimals less than 1 will decrease the product by certain place values.
3. Complete the Sentence Frame to describe the process of using the 10 Rule.

Example:

Problem String	Sentence Frame
$2 \times 3 = 6$ $2 \times .3 = .6$ $.2 \times .3 = .06$	<i>If $2 \times 3 = 6$, then $2 \times .3 = .6$ because the product decreases by one place value. Therefore, $.2 \times .3 = .06$ because the product decreases by two place values from the original product.</i>

Problem String	Sentence Frame
$2 \times 4 =$ $2 \times .4 =$ $.2 \times .4 =$	<p>If $2 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, then $2 \times .4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product <u> </u> by one place value. Therefore, $.2 \times .4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product decreases by <u> </u> place values from the original product.</p>
$3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times .4 = 1.2$ $.3 \times .4 = .12$	<p>If $3 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, then $3 \times .4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product decreases by <u> </u> place value. Therefore, $.3 \times .4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product <u> </u> by two place values from the original product.</p>
$5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times .6 = 3.0$ $.5 \times .6 = .30$	<p>If $5 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, then $5 \times .6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product <u> </u> by one place value. Therefore, $.5 \times .6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product decreases by <u> </u> place values from the original product.</p>
$12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times .3 = 3.6$ $1.2 \times .3 = .36$	<p>If $12 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, then $12 \times .3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product <u> </u> by one place value. Therefore, $1.2 \times .3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ because the product decreases by <u> </u> place values from the original product.</p>

Problem String	Sentence Frame
$2 \times 4 = 8$ $2 \times .4 = .8$ $.2 \times .4 = .08$	<p><i>If $2 \times 4 = 8$, then $2 \times .4 = .8$ because the product decreases by one place value. Therefore, $.2 \times .4 = .08$ because the product decreases by two place values from the original product.</i></p>
$3 \times 4 = 12$ $3 \times .4 = 1.2$ $.3 \times .4 = .12$	<p><i>If $3 \times 4 = 12$, then $3 \times .4 = 1.2$ because the product decreases by one place value. Therefore, $.3 \times .4 = .12$ because the product decreases by two place values from the original product.</i></p>
$5 \times 6 = 30$ $5 \times .6 = 3.0$ $.5 \times .6 = .30$	<p><i>If $5 \times 6 = 30$, then $5 \times .6 = 3.0$ because the product decreases by one place value. Therefore, $.5 \times .6 = .30$ because the product decreases by two place values from the original product.</i></p>
$12 \times 3 = 36$ $12 \times .3 = 3.6$ $1.2 \times .3 = .36$	<p><i>If $12 \times 3 = 36$, then $12 \times .3 = 3.6$ because the product decreases by one place value. Therefore, $1.2 \times .3 = .36$ because the product decreases by two place values from the original product.</i></p>