# Activities/ <br> <br> Resources <br> <br> Resources <br> for <br> Outcome \#4 

# Decimal Discovery Worksheet 

## Place Value Chart

millions \begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline hundred \& ten <br>
thousands \& thousands

 thousands hundreds tens ones tenths hundredths thousandths $\begin{aligned} & \text { t } \\ & \text { t }\end{aligned}$ 

\hline ten \& hundred <br>
thousandths \& mousands
\end{tabular}$|$ millionths

Add and subtract decimals: Line up the decimal points, use place-holding zeros. Note: Whole numbers are understood to have a decimal point to the right of the ones place.

Add.

1) $37.77+31.65$
2) $40.72+45.87$
3) $20.85+3.39$
4) $23.25+23.80$
5) $13.87+27.60$
6) $48.04+30.47$
7) $38.62+24.57$
8) $20.53+34.22$
9) $6.43+29.09$
10) $49.37+23.30$

Subtract.

1) $37.83-1.06$
2) $46.66-0.41$
3) $49.79-0.32$
4) $37.85-35.00$
5) $28.42-21.47$
6) $20.19-5.95$
7) $28.60-42.51$
8) $34.86-39.39$
9) $7.84-38.75$
10) $20.84-41.33$

Multiplying decimals: Don't consider decimal places until the problem is solved. Count all places to the right of the decimal point in the problem. Count that number of places in the product (the answer) starting from the right.

1) $37.81 \times 15.64$
2) $42.26 \times 31.44$
3) $19.87 \times 30.85$
4) $9.64 \times 4.35$
5) $41.24 \times 41.98$
6) $48.53 \times 38.66$
7) $17.89 \times 3.90$
8) $46.41 \times 19.12$
9) $46.22 \times 38.01$
10) $43.13 \times 20.88$

## Dividing Decimals:

If the number in a division box has a decimal, but the number outside of the division box does not have a decimal, place the decimal point in the quotient (the answer) directly above the decimal point in the division box.

$$
5 \longdiv { 0 . 0 0 2 }
$$

If both the numbers inside and outside of the division box have decimals, count how many places are needed to move the decimal point outside of the division box (the divisor) to make it a whole number. Move the decimal point in the number inside of the division box (the dividend) the same number of places. Place the decimal point in the quotient (the answer) directly above the new decimal point.

$$
0 . 0 5 \longdiv { 0 . 0 1 } = 5 \longdiv { 1 } = 5 \longdiv { 0 . 2 }
$$

If the number outside of the division box has a decimal, but the number inside of the division box does not, move the decimal place on the outside number however many places needed to make it a whole number. Then to the right of the number in the division box (a whole number with an "understood decimal" at the end) add as many zeros to match the number of places the decimal was moved on the outside number. Place the decimal point in the quotient directly above the new decimal place in the division box.

$$
0 . 0 5 \sqrt { 1 } = 0 . 0 5 \longdiv { 1 . 0 0 } = 5 \longdiv { 1 0 0 }
$$

1) $37.83 \div 26.10$
2) $43.66 \div 42.31$
3) $28.83 \div 14.69$
4) $43.16 \div 40.08$
5) $33.09 \div 33.52$
6) $34.07 \div 36.18$
7) $5.86 \div 12.51$
8) $20.25 \div 31.43$
9) $39.18 \div 9.66$
10) $6.59 \div 27.83$
