Websites to support your learning:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLE9kvKjTxeby3SeH_Lt8apH-1V3O6Oejj

Choose from A, B or C. If you want to complete more than one, you can!

A Complete these calculations.

	4	2		6	1		3	2		9	3
x		3	x		7	x		9	x		2
	1	2	6	4	2	7	2	8	8	1	8	6
							1				

	5	0		7	6		8	8		7	4
x		4	x		6	x		5	x		8
	2	0	0	4	5	6	4	4	0	5	9	2
				3			4			3		

Use the formal method to work out the answers.

72 x 4 = 288	6 x 18 = 108	92 x 5 = 460

Websites to extend your learning:
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Flash.aspx?a=activity04
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Flash.aspx?f=Temperaturev2
https://nrich.maths.org/5898

B Apply your understanding of column multiplication to answer these problems.

Here are three incorrect calculations.

6 1	7 4	2 6
x 5	x 7	x 4
3 5	4 9 8	8 2 4

Correct the multiplications and explain the errors.

6 1 x 5 3 0 5	7 4 x 7 5 1 8 ~~2~~	2 6 x 4 1 0 4 ~~2~~
6 x 5 is 30 and the place holder was forgotten.	They forgot to carry the 2 into the tens column and add it to 7 x 7.	They didn't carry the 2 into tens column and kept it in the answer, meaning it wasn't added to 2 x 4.

C Apply your understanding of column multiplication to answer these problems.

Always, sometimes, never

- When multiplying a two-digit number by a one-digit number, the product has 3 digits.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 8, the product is odd.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 7, you need to exchange.

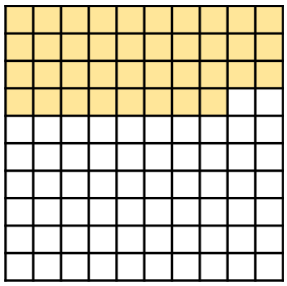
Prove it!

- When multiplying a two-digit number by a one-digit number, the product has 3 digits.
  - Sometimes. 12 x 2 has only 2 digits; 23 x 5 has three digits.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 8, the product is odd.
  - Never. All multiples of 8 are even.
- When multiplying a two-digit number by 7, you need to exchange.
  - Sometimes. Most two-digit number need exchanging, but not 10 or 11.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zb98wty

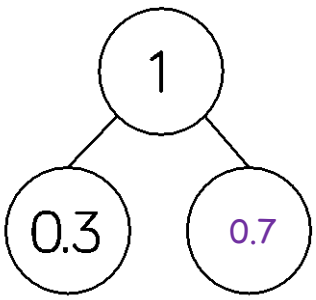
You can make a whole using tenths and hundredths, or both! Use your number bonds to ten and 100 to help you solve these problems.

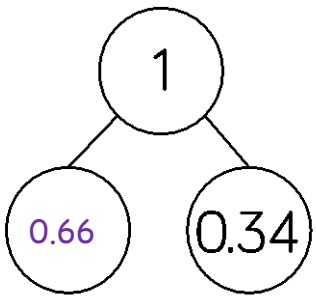
A Complete these calculations.

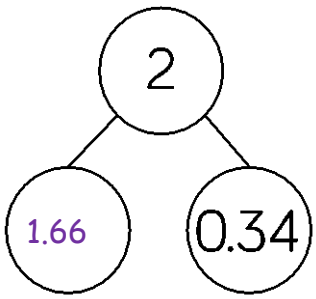


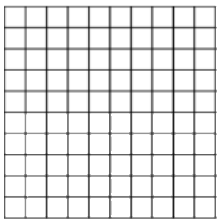
Here is a hundred square.
How many hundredths are shaded?
How many more hundredths do you need to shade in the whole square?

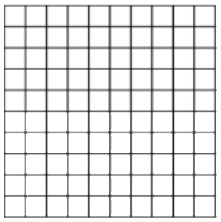
38 hundredths + 62 hundredths = 1 whole.

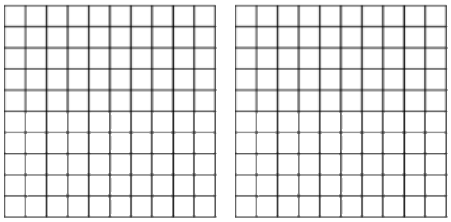








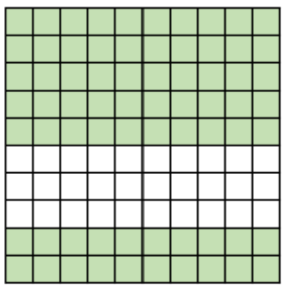


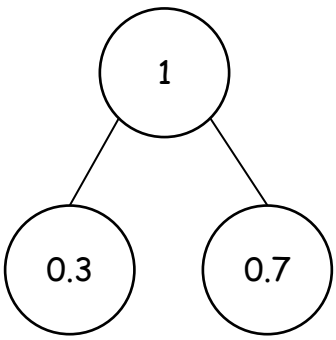


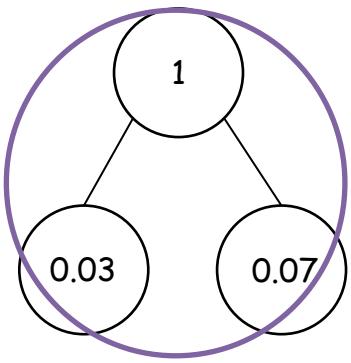
B Use your understanding of tenths and hundredths to explain your reasoning.

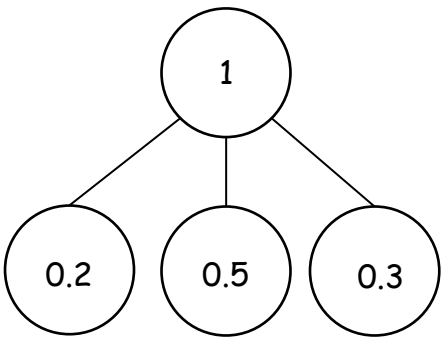
Which part-whole model does not match the hundred square?

Explain your answer.





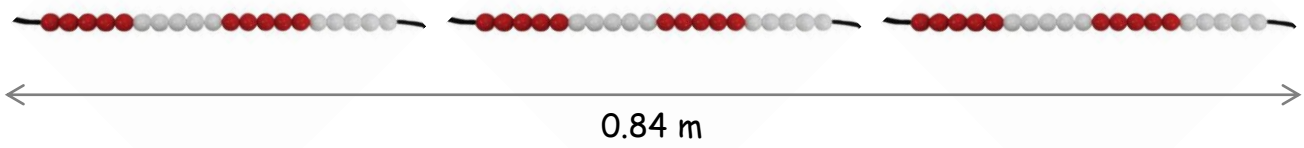




The middle one does not match because 3 hundredths add 7 hundredths makes 1 tenth or 0.1, which is not 1 (a whole).

C

Apply your knowledge of making a whole from hundredths and tenths to this problem.



3 bead strings are 0.84 m long altogether.

Would 4 bead strings be longer or shorter than a metre?

Explain how you know.

Hint!
1 cm = 0.01 m

It would be longer because each bead string is 28cm (0.28 m) long, and 0.84 + 0.28 = 1.12, which is greater than 1 m.

Websites to extend your learning:
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/ordering-and-sequencing/coconut-ordering
http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/mathgames/decimals/DecimalModels10.htm

Website to support your learning:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zb98wty
http://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/decimalDemonstrator/
Websites to extend your learning:
http://flash.topmarks.co.uk/4022

A Write the numbers shown in the place value columns and compare using <, > or =.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
0	3	3

>

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
0	2	3

Draw counters in the place value chart to make the statement true.

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
2	2	2

<

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths
e.g 3	3	3

Complete these statements using <, > or =.

5.5	<	5.7
0.14	<	0.29
1	>	0.64
3.32	>	3.23

Examples:

0.37 < 0. _4_7

2.22 > 2. _1__2

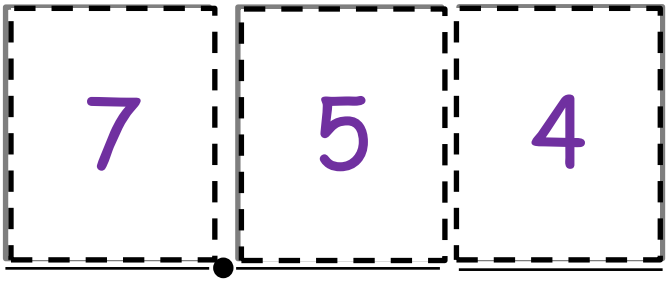
1. __9_1 > 1. _0__1

9.9__6__ < 9.9 __8__

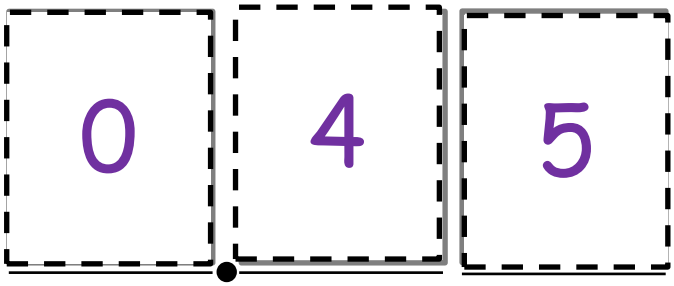
B Cut these digit cards out to help you with the next problem.

5	7	0	4

Use three of the digit cards to make the greatest possible number.

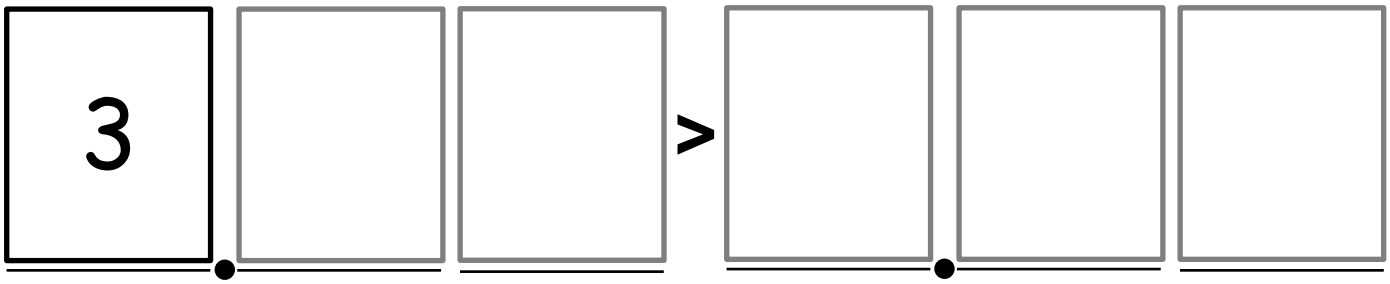


Use three of the digit cards to make the smallest possible number.



C Use the digit cards at the bottom of the page to help you with this problem.

Use each digit card once to make the statement correct.



How many different possible solutions can you find?

Some possible solutions:
3.12 > 0.45
3.24 > 1.05
3.45 > 1.02
3.01 > 2.45
3.42 > 2.01
3.45 > 0.12
3.02 > 1.45
3.24 > 1.05