

Three Decimal Places

1. Write the number shown in the place value chart in digits.

T	O	t	h	th
●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●
	●	●		
		●		

VF

4. Yasmin is investigating numbers with three decimal places. She says,



Any number with 3 decimal places must be greater than a number with 2 decimal places because it has more digits.

Is Yasmin correct? Prove it.

R

2. In which number does the digit 4 have the lowest value?

2.462

3.345

14.565

16.004

VF

5. Sort the numbers into the table.

6.229
7.503
7.380
6.929

	> 7.3	< 7.3
> 7 in tenths column		
< 5 hundredths		

Which number will not fit in the table? Explain your reasoning.

R

3. Draw a number that has five tens, three ones, six tenths, no hundredths and three thousandths.

T	O	t	h	th
		●		
		●		

VF

6. Shane thinks there are only two different ways to partition 0.703.

T	O	t	h	th
		●		

Find 5 different ways to partition Shane's number to prove the statement is incorrect.





PS

Three Decimal Places

1. **23.421**

2. **16.004**

3.

T	O	t	h	th
				

4. Yasmin is incorrect because how large a number is depends on the value of the digits that have been used, not the amount of digits after the decimal point. For example: 5.22 is greater than 5.002 because it has 2 tenths, whereas 5.002 has no tenths.

5. 7.380 will not fit into the table. Although it is a number that is greater than 7.3, it does not fit the rest of the criteria. The number needs to have more than seven tenths or fewer than five hundredths.

	> 7.3	< 7.3
> 7 in tenths column		6.929
< 5 hundredths	7.503	6.229

6. Various answers, for example: six tenths, ten hundredths and three thousandths; five tenths, twenty hundredths and three thousandths; six tenths, seven hundredths and thirty-three thousandths; four tenths, thirty hundredths and three thousandths; five tenths, twelve hundredths and eighty-three thousandths.