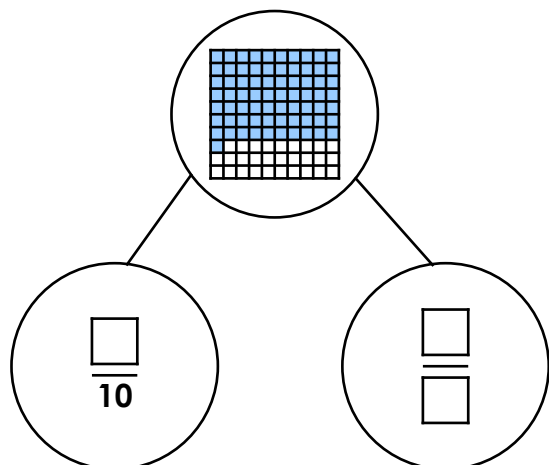


Recognise Tenths and Hundredths

1. Fill in the missing numbers to complete the part-whole model.

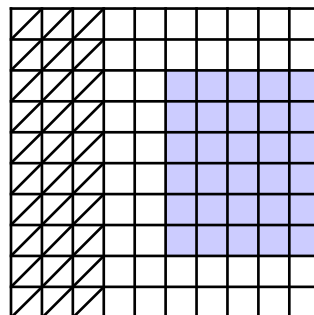


VF

4. Eve has been finding different ways to represent the same fraction.



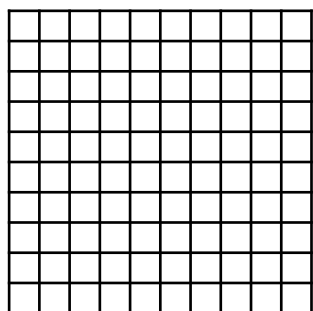
I have found three ways to show the same fraction. Both shaded parts and the unshaded part are equal.



Do you agree with Eve?
Explain your reasoning.

R

2. Shade the representation according to the clue and complete the calculation.

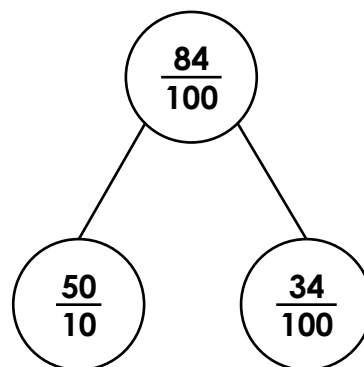


$$= \frac{\square}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$$

The numerators have a digit sum of 11.

VF

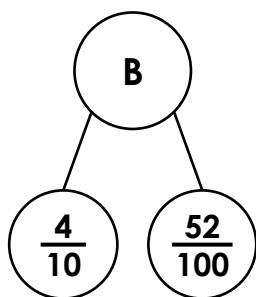
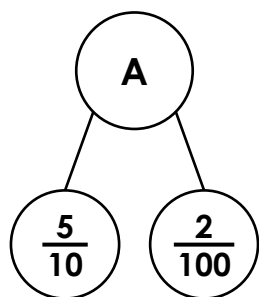
5. Devon has completed the part-whole model to partition eighty-four hundredths.



Explain the mistake Devon has made.

R

3. Match the part-whole models below to the correct fractions.



$$\frac{95}{100} \quad \frac{25}{100} \quad \frac{34}{100} \quad \frac{92}{100} \quad \frac{52}{100}$$

VF

6. Carl is thinking of a fraction which uses hundredths.

When partitioned into tenths and hundredths, both of its numerators are even and have a difference of two.

At least nine squares on a hundred square would be unshaded.

More than 5 full columns on a hundred square would be shaded to show this fraction.

Write 3 possibilities for Carl's fraction.

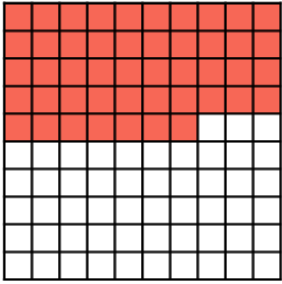
PS

Recognise Tenths and Hundredths

1. $\frac{7}{10}$; $\frac{1}{100}$

2. The representation can be shaded in various ways, as long as 47 of the squares are shaded in total. In the example below, 4 full rows and 7 individual squares have been

shaded. $\frac{4}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$



3. A. $\frac{52}{100}$; B. $\frac{92}{100}$

4. No, I disagree with Eve because the shaded part which is made up of diagonal lines represents $\frac{3}{10}$ which is equivalent to $\frac{30}{100}$. The other shaded part (on the right-hand side) also represents either $\frac{3}{10}$ or $\frac{30}{100}$. However, there are 40 individual squares that are unshaded which means that the unshaded part represents either $\frac{4}{10}$ or $\frac{40}{100}$. If all three parts were made up of 30 individual squares, this would only cover 90 squares because $30 \times 3 = 90$. This proves that the 3 parts do not all show the same fraction.

5. In the tenths 'part' of the part-whole model, Devon has written 50 as the numerator instead of 5. The part-whole model should show that $\frac{5}{10} + \frac{34}{100} = \frac{84}{100}$.

6. Carl's fraction could be: $\frac{64}{100}$; $\frac{68}{100}$; $\frac{86}{100}$