

# Let's talk about Decimals



First, watch the video 'How to read a decimal' and then fill the gaps with the words you have listened to.

## Transcription of the video 'How to read a decimal'

Math Coach presents: how to read a decimal.

We use decimals to \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup> small amounts and tiny sizes like the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup> of a ladybug that's about zero and six tenths of a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>. Some ants are even smaller.

The \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup> ants are about zero and seventy-five thousandths of a centimeter.

Decimals may seem hard to read but hey! Guess what? If you can read numbers like these and know decimal place values you can read any decimal with ease.

Here are some useful things to know:

Decimal places are to the right of the decimal \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup> and each place represents a special fraction: tenths, hundredths, thousandths, ten-thousandths and so on.



Decimal places mirror whole number places across the ones tens and tenths, hundreds and hundredths, thousands and thousandths. Notice the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>6</sup> at the end of each decimal place name.

Each place value is one tenth of the value to its left. A decimal number has \_\_\_\_\_<sup>7</sup> parts: a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>8</sup> number, a decimal point and a \_\_\_\_\_<sup>9</sup> part. To read a decimal, start from the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>10</sup>, read the part \_\_\_\_\_<sup>11</sup> the decimal point, at the decimal point say \_\_\_\_\_<sup>12</sup> then read the number \_\_\_\_\_<sup>13</sup> the decimal point.

To finish, say the name of the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>14</sup> of the final digit. That's all there is to it.

Let's get ready to read this decimal, remember start reading from the left you know how to read the whole number parts, at the decimal point say and then read the number after the decimal point and finally say the place name of the last \_\_\_\_\_<sup>15</sup>.

Let's try it together, ready!

Two and fifty-three \_\_\_\_\_<sup>16</sup>, good job! The weight of a ruby throated hummingbird is as little as two and fifty three hundredths \_\_\_\_\_<sup>17</sup> that's about as heavy as two \_\_\_\_\_<sup>18</sup>.

Let's practice another one: the wingspan of a monarch \_\_\_\_\_<sup>19</sup> can be about this wide, how can we read this decimal? You're right! Start from the left read the whole number part, at the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>20</sup> point say and, read the number after the decimal point and then name the place of the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>21</sup> digit.

Are you ready? Four and eight \_\_\_\_\_<sup>22</sup> seventy-five thousandths inches, you did it!



Now here is a decimal that's less than one, you can tell because there's a zero in the ones place. You try it, you're right! zero and six \_\_\_\_\_<sup>23</sup>.

What are some other things we can measure with decimals? What about the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>24</sup> of the lead in your pencil? That's about this fraction of an inch thick. Try reading it on your own now. Check yourself: that's zero and three hundred ninety four ten \_\_\_\_\_<sup>25</sup> of an inch, that's pretty small!

Let's practice here's some interesting information about the wing spans of butterflies but is the wingspan of the Aragon Swallowtail that's three and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>26</sup> tenths inches. How about the southern dog-faced? That's two and \_\_\_\_\_<sup>27</sup> hundredths inches. The western pygmy blue butterfly is much smaller.

What is its wingspan? That's \_\_\_\_\_<sup>28</sup> and three hundred seventy-five thousandths of an inch.

Good job! See, when you know how, \_\_\_\_\_<sup>29</sup> decimals can be easy!

