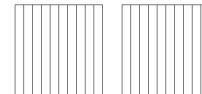
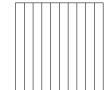
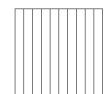
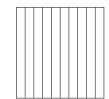
Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 1. For each length given below, draw a line segment to match. Express each measurement as an equivalent mixed number.
  - a. 2.6 cm
  - b. 3.5 cm
  - c. 1.7 cm
  - d. 4.3 cm
  - e. 2.2 cm
- 2. Write the following in decimal form. Then, model and rename the number as shown below.
  - a. 2 ones and 4 tenths = \_\_\_\_\_









 $2\frac{4}{10} = 2 + \frac{4}{10} = 2 + 0.4 = 2.4$ 

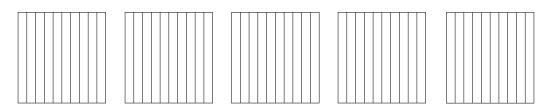


Lesson 2:

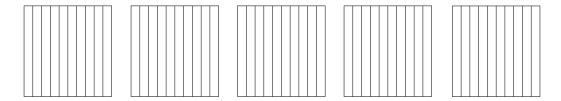
Use metric measurement and area models to represent tenths as fractions greater than 1 and decimal numbers.



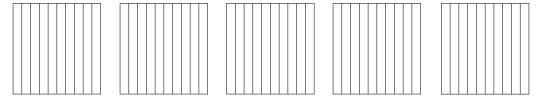
b. 3 ones and 8 tenths = \_\_\_\_\_



c.  $4\frac{1}{10} =$ \_\_\_\_\_

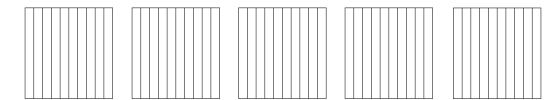


d.  $1\frac{4}{10} =$ \_\_\_\_\_



How much more is needed to get to 5? \_\_\_\_\_

e.  $\frac{33}{10} =$ \_\_\_\_\_



How much more is needed to get to 5? \_\_\_\_\_

Lesson 2:

Use metric measurement and area models to represent tenths as fractions greater than 1 and decimal numbers.

