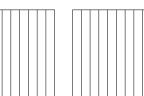
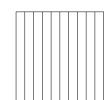
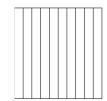
Date _____

- 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. 3.4 cm
 - c. 3.7 cm
 - d. 4.2 cm
 - e. 2.5 cm
- 2. Write the following as equivalent decimals. Then, model and rename the number as shown below.
 - a. 2 ones and 6 tenths = _____









$$2\frac{6}{10}$$
 = $2 + \frac{6}{10}$ = $2 + 0.6$ = 2.6



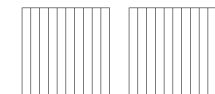
Lesson 2:

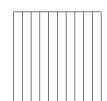
Use metric measurement and area models to represent tenths as fractions greater than 1 and decimal numbers.

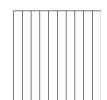


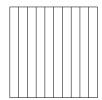
33

b. 4 ones and 2 tenths = _____

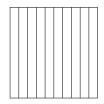


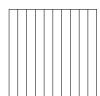


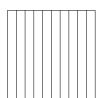


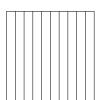


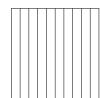
c. $3\frac{4}{10} =$ _____



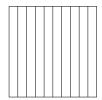


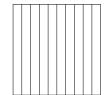




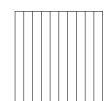


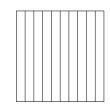
d. $2\frac{5}{10} =$ _____





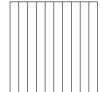


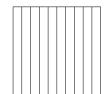


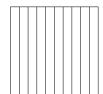


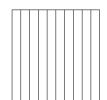
How much more is needed to get to 5?

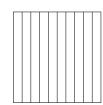
e. $\frac{37}{10} =$ _____











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.

