

There are _____ tenths in _____ hundredths.



_____ is 1 hundredth more than _____.



_____ is 1 tenth less than _____.



1 = _____ tenths.



1 = _____ hundredths.



1 = _____ thousandths.



_____ tenths added to _____ tenths = 1.



_____ hundredths added to _____ hundredths
= 1.



_____ thousandths added to _____
thousandths = 1.



_____ is the greatest number we can have in
any column.



We need to make an exchange because...



We need to exchange 1 _____ for 10 _____.



_____ tenths added to _____ tenths equals
_____ tenths.



We need to keep the _____ in line when adding
two decimal numbers.



We need to keep the _____ in line when
subtracting two decimal numbers.



If there is a zero in the column that we want to
exchange from, we can...



The column method is the most efficient method for this calculation because...



The use of a number line is the most efficient method for this calculation because ...



Each term in the sequence is _____ than the previous term.



The difference between the terms within the sequence is _____.



We need to add _____ to work out the next term.



We need to subtract _____ to work out the next term.



To multiply by 10, we move all the digits _____ places to the left.



To multiply by 100, we move all the digits _____ places to the left.



To multiply by 1,000, we move all the digits _____ places to the left.



_____ is 10 times greater than _____.



To divide by 10, we move all the digits _____ places to the right.



To divide by 100, we move all the digits _____ places to the right.



To divide by 1,000, we move all the digits _____
places to the right.



_____ is one-tenth the size of _____.



The number has been _____ by _____ because
the digits have moved _____ places to the left.



The number has been _____ by _____ because
the digits have moved _____ places to the right.

