4th Class Decimals

Decimals Activity C (Wednesday)

Adding And Subtracting

- First click here to watch the video about adding and subtracting decimals. Remember, you need to line up the decimal point and use a zero to fill spaces after the decimal point if there are any.

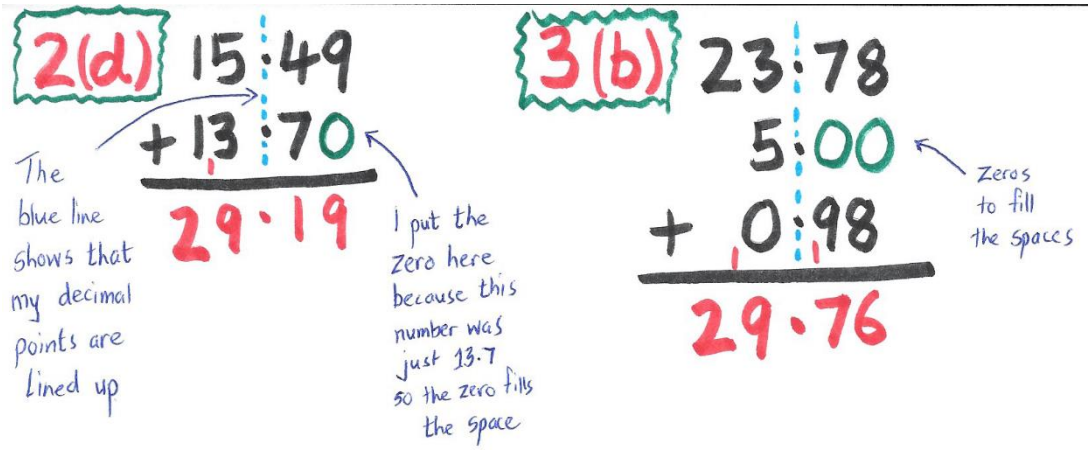
- Here are sums to try with examples of how to do some of them:

1. (a) 2·34 + 1·53 (b) 5·60 + 2·67 (c) 14·38 + 21·89 (d) 26·56 + 15·85 (e) 23·00 + 0·23

2. (a) 5·01 + 2·12 (b) 4·56 + 7·45 (c) 67·08 + 20·89 (d) 15·49 + 13·7
(e) 32·78 + 12·5 (f) 12·1 + 45·89 (g) 15 + 54·08 (h) 2·08 + 24

3. (a) 9·56 – 4·73 (b) 9·67 – 3·48 (c) 58·09 – 21·45 (d) 85·33 – 49·98

4. (a) 5·6 – 3·56 (b) 9·7 – 1·85 (c) 17·2 – 5·69 (d) 29·2 – 6·22



When we subtract decimals it's the same. Just make sure you line up your decimal points and fill any spaces after the decimal point in a number with zeros.

Decimals Activity D (Thursday)

Decimals And Whole Numbers

- But what If you have a whole number like 35 or 6 or 15? Where is the decimal point? The decimal point always comes straight after the whole number. So it would be 35.0 or 6.0 or 15.0

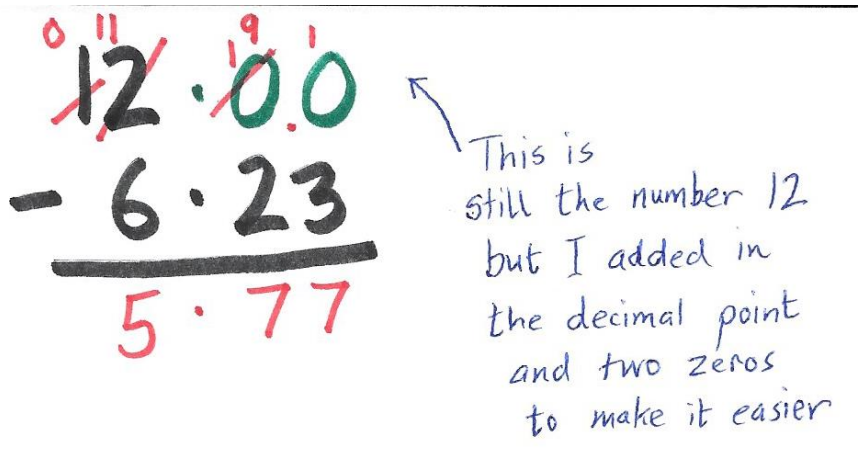
- However, if there are no tenths or hundredths or anything like that in the number we usually don't put the decimal point in.

- So, for example, if we had the number 12
  It is a whole number. There aren't any tenths or hundredths like $12\ \frac{1}{10}$ or $12\ \frac{23}{100}$ so we just write it as 12

- If we wanted, we could write this as a decimal like 12.00 or 12.00000 with any number of zeros we liked after the decimal point but we don't need to do this if we are just writing 12

- Sometimes though, knowing this can be useful. What if we had a sum like 12 – 6.23

- Here if we just write 12 it will make the sum tricky to do. But because we know it's the same thing we can write 12 as 12.00 instead and it makes the sum easier. Like this:



- Now try these sums yourself. Remember, add in the decimal point and zeros to the whole numbers where you need to:

1. (a) 5 – 2·3 (b) 8 – 4·6 (c) 9 – 3·5
(d) 3 – 1·81 (e) 8 – 2·46 (f) 11 – 2·34

2. (a) 8·3 – 7 (b) 9·2 – 6 (c) 12·6 – 6
(d) 15·61 – 8 (e) 22·22 – 14 (f) 30·08 – 19

Decimals Activity E (Friday)

Look Back

Now have a go at these sums trying out what you've practiced with decimals this week:

1) (a) 21·78 + 31·8 + 7 (b) 23·78 + 5 + 0·98 (c) 15 + 0·8 + 7·89

(d) $13\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} + 0{\cdot}88$ (e) $10 + 0{\cdot}7 + \frac{7}{100}$ (f) $9\frac{9}{100} + 45{\cdot}87 + 0{\cdot}5$

2) Every week, Zoe saves some of her pocket money. Look at her account book.

(a) How much had she saved by the 16th of February?
(b) How much had she saved by the 23rd of February?
(c) How much had she saved by the 9th of March?
(d) Why is it sensible to save money?

Date	Deposit	Balance
2 Feb	€4·50	€4·50
9 Feb	€2·75	€7·25
16 Feb	€1·80	
23 Feb	€0·90	
2 Mar	€6	
9 Mar	€3·45	

3) (a) 7 – 3.49 (b) 8 – 3.6 (c) 12 – 8.23

(d) 9 – 3.25 (e) 7.34 – 4 (f) 6.62 - 5