1) Fill in the gaps to describe the hundred squares.
a) shaded $=\ldots$ hundredths $=\overline{100}$
not shaded $=\ldots \quad$ hundredths $=\overline{100}$
$\overline{100}+\overline{100}=1$ whole
$\square \cdot \square \cdot \square=1$
b) shaded $=$ $\qquad$ hundredths $=\overline{100}$ not shaded $=$ $\qquad$ hundredths $=\overline{100}$
$\overline{100}+\overline{100}=1$ whole
$\qquad$ .$\square$ $+$ $\square$
$\square$ $=1$
2) Complete the part-whole models.

3) Complete the bar models.

| 1 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.22 |  |



1) a) Write 2 different part-whole models which equal 1 whole.

Use numbers with tenths in the first model and numbers with tenths and hundredths in the second model.

b) Write 2 different part-whole models which equal 2 wholes.

Use numbers with tenths in the first model and numbers with tenths and hundredths in the second model.

2) Are these children correct? Tick or cross. If they are incorrect, change the statement to make it correct
a)


| Corrections |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ |

b)

| Corrections |
| :--- |
| $\square$ |


3) I have $£ 2$. I buy a pen costing $£ 1.35$ and a pencil costing $£ 0.25$.

Do I have enough money to buy a ruler which costs £0.45? Show how you know.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

1) Here are some pieces of string.


How could you make 1 m or 2 m using these pieces of string?
You can use the same piece of string more than once.

Here is one example:
$0.15 \mathrm{~m}+0.85 \mathrm{~m}=1 \mathrm{~m}$

Give two examples for each:

1m:
a) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
b) $\qquad$
$\qquad$

2m:
a) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
b) $\qquad$
$\qquad$
2) It takes 0.27 kg of flour to bake a pie. I have a 1 kg bag of flour.
Is there enough flour to bake 3 pies? If so, how much flour will be left over?
Show how you know.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

