

**3-1 Representing, Comparing, and Ordering Decimals (Page 93)**

<b>Ones Place</b>	<b>Decimal Place</b>	<b>Tenths Place</b>	<b>Hundredths Place</b>	<b>Thousandths Place</b>	<b>Ten-Thousandths</b>	<b>Hundred Thousandths Place</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: The decimal gives us the right to say the word “and.”

How to read a number with a decimal? Say the whole number regularly first followed by an “and.” Then read the number to the right of the decimal point normal as well then add the ending of the last place value.

For the above number in the table we would say: two and seventy-three thousand four hundred sixty-nine hundred thousandths.

Ex # 1) 14.56 = fourteen and fifty-six hundredths

Ex # 2) 5.378 = five and three hundred seventy-eight thousandths

Ex # 3) 9.7 = nine and seven tenths

**Standard form** = the number written in numerical form

**Written form** = the number written in word form

**Expanded form** = the number written out showing each place value

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Written</b>	<b>Expanded</b>
5.28	Five and twenty-eight hundredths	$5 + 0.2 + 0.08$
13.587	Thirteen and five hundred eighty-seven thousandths	$10 + 3 + 0.5 + 0.08 + 0.007$
		$1 + 0.4 + 0.06$
9.78954	Two and four hundred ninety two thousandths	

**Comparing Decimals:** you compare numbers by looking at each place value. When the value is the same for each place value, move to the right until you find one greater. Just remember that we are looking for the greatest value, not the number with the most digits.

Ex # 1) 1.56            1.57

Ex # 2) 14.899        14.898

Ex # 3) 6.057         6.0570