## Counting in Decimals

## Purpose

You can help your child to count in decimal number sequences.
What you need:
Pen and paper

## What to do:

Write a decimal number with 2 decimal places. For example: 23.21
Name the decimal one tenth more than that number. Write the next five decimal numbers in order.
$\begin{array}{llllll}\text { For example: } 23.21 & 23.31 & 23.41 & 23.51 & 23.61 & 23.71\end{array}$
Ask your child to write a decimal number with 2 decimal places. For example 35.67
Take turns to name the decimal one hundredth more than that number. For example: 35.68
Have 3 or 4 turns each.
Ask your child to write another decimal number with 2 decimal places. For example: 45.32
Take turns to name the decimal one hundredth less than that number. For example: 45.31
Have 3 or 4 turns each.

## What to expect your child to do:

To be able to count forwards and backwards in decimal number sequences.

## Variations:

Extend the activity by asking your child to write a decimal with 3 decimal places and count forwards and backwards in hundredths or thousandths.

He Kupu Māori:

| tenths | hautekau |
| :--- | :--- |
| hundredths | haurau |
| decimal places | mati ā-ira |
| decimal number | tau ā-ira |
| thousandths | haumano |

## He Whakawhitinga Kōrero:

- Tuhia he tau kia rua ōna mati ā-ira. (Write a number with two decimal places.)
- He aha te tau kotahi haurau te rahinga ake? (What is the number that is bigger by one hundredth?)
- He aha te tau kotahi hautekau te itinga ino? (What is the number that is one tenth smaller?)
- Tatauria whakamua ngā haurau. (Count forwards in hundredths.)
- Tatauria whakamuri ngā haumano. (Count backwards in thousandths.)

