Grade 5 Module 1

Tips for Families

Key Concepts Overview

Focus TEKS: **5.2A, 5.2B, 5.2C, 5.3A, 5.3D, 5.3E, 5.3F, 5.3G, 5.3K, 5.7A**

The focus of Module 1 is developing place value understanding of decimals to the thousandths place and applying that understanding to round, compare, and order decimals and perform decimal operations. Your student will:

- ☐ Develop knowledge of the **thousandths** place by using the *divide by ten* pattern on the place value chart.
- ☐ Convert metric units from the base unit meters, grams and liters through **millimeters**, **milligrams** and **milliliters**.
- ☐ Read decimals to the **thousandths** place and represent them in standard form, unit form, word form, and expanded notation.
- ☐ Compare decimals using **greater than** (>), **less than** (<), and **equal to** (=) and order decimals from greatest to least and least to greatest.
- ☐ Round decimals through the **thousandths** place using the vertical number line.
- ☐ Add, subtract, multiply and divide decimals.

You can use the checklist above to help monitor your student's progress of the knowledge and skills in this module. Daily sample problems with solutions and thought bubbles are found in the Homework Helper pages of the Succeed Student Edition to help you support your student as they work at home.

Additional Ways to Help at Home

- Practice metric conversions with the student in the kitchen. For example, measure amounts of water, juice, or milk in liters and milliliters (1 L = 1,000 mL). Measure the weights of rice, beans, oatmeal, or sugar in kilograms and grams (1 kg = 1,000 g). Measure the lengths of the kitchen counter, refrigerator, or walls in meters, centimeters, and millimeters (1 m = 100 cm and 1 m = 1,000 mm).
- Write a challenging number with three digits to the right of the decimal, such as 1,769,432.158. Ask the student to say the number in unit form. "Say the number using place value units starting from the millions to the thousandths place." (Answer: 1 million, 7 hundred thousands, 6 ten thousands, 9 thousands, 4 hundreds, 3 tens, 2 ones, 1 tenth, 5 hundredths, 8 thousandths).
- Talk to the student about times that you use rounding, such as estimating how many grocery items you can buy with a $50 bill or how many errands you can get done in one hour. Explain your thinking with him. Have a discussion about times when it makes sense to use rounding and times when it is important to find an exact answer.

- Play the "Addition and Subtraction" card game with the student. Use playing cards and take out the jacks, queens, kings, and jokers. Put the stack of remaining cards face down.

  1. You and the student will each flip a certain number of cards to build a decimal number.
  2. Ask her to practice adding and/or subtracting with those two numbers. When writing a subtraction sentence, the larger number should be written first.
  3. Flip two cards to practice adding and subtracting tenths.
  4. Flip three cards to practice adding and subtracting hundredths.
  5. Flip four cards to practice adding and subtracting thousandths.

  For example, you flip an 8 and a 5; they represent 8.5. The student flips a 6 and a 2; they represent 6.2. Then add and subtract the numbers; 8.5 + 6.2 = 14.7 and 8.5 – 6.2 = 2.3.

  If playing cards are not available, the game can also be played by writing the digits 1–9 on small pieces of paper or index cards.

Terms

Greater than: **>**

Less than: **<**

Equal to: =

Expanded notation: a number expressed as the sum of the value of each digit when each digit is multiplied by its place value

$$(1 \times 10) + (3 \times 1) + (8 \times \frac{1}{10}) + (6 \times \frac{1}{100})$$

Millimeter (*Milímetro*): a metric unit of length equal to one-thousandth of a meter.

ones	•	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
1 meter	•	$\frac{1}{10}$ **meter** (decimeter)	$\frac{1}{100}$ **meter** (centimeter)	$\frac{1}{1000}$ **meter** (millimeter)
0	**.**	**0**	**0**	**1**

Place value (*Valor de posición*): the numerical value that a digit has by virtue of its position in a number

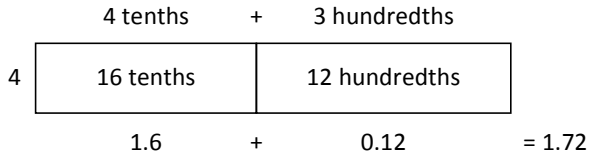
$(5 \times 10) + (4 \times 1) + (3 \times 0.1) + (3 \times 0.01) + (2 \times 0.001) =$ **54.332**

Thousandths: thousandths are a place value unit. 1 can be decomposed into 1,000 thousandths.

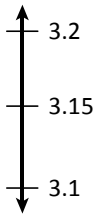
ones	.	tenths	hundredths	thousandths
1	**.**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Models

Area Model



Vertical Number Line



Place Value Chart

1,000,000	100,000	10,000	1,000	100	10	1	.	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
Millions	Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
							.			
							.			
							.			