Use your place-value chart for 25,436.98.

a. Start in the ones place. Each time you move left one place, the place value is multiplied by what number? 10

b. Now start in the ten-thousands place. Each time you move right one place, the place value is by divided: 10

Try This as a Class The pattern you found in Question 6 continues to the right of the decimal point. Think of the quilt block as one whole or 1.

a. To find the place value of the digit to the right of the ones place imagine dividing the quilt block by 10. Which base-ten block models this place value? This block is what fraction of the quilt block? \( \frac{1}{10} \)

b. Which base-ten block would you use to model the place value of the next digit to the right? This block is what fraction of the quilt block? \( \frac{1}{100} \)

Place values to the right of the decimal point can be written using words, fractions, or decimals. Knowing the different forms for one tenth and one hundredth can help you write numbers in all three ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Fractions</th>
<th>Decimals</th>
<th>Models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one tenth</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{10} )</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>strip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one hundredth</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{100} )</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>square</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Labsheet 5A. Use the Missing Values Table on the labsheet.

a. Fill in the missing words, fractions, or decimals for the values of the 9 and the 8 in 25,436.98.

b. Why do you think there is a 0 between the decimal point and the 8 in the decimal form for eight hundredths?
The zero is a place holder. The number includes no tenths.

Use Labsheet 5A. Follow the directions on the labsheet to shade the Quilt Block.

b. 9: 8

e. 98 of the 100 blocks are shaded, which is \( \frac{98}{100} = 0.98 \).