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| **Unit Name:**  **Fractions with Mixed Operations** |
| **Common Core State Standards:**  **5.NF.2** Solve word problems involving addition and subtraction of fractions referring to the same whole, including cases of unlike denominators, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem. Use benchmark fractions and number sense of fractions to estimate mentally and assess the reasonableness of answers. For example, recognize an incorrect result 2/5 + 1/2 = 3/7, by observing that 3/7 < 1/2.  **5.NF.4** Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication to multiply a fraction or whole number by a fraction. a. Interpret the product (a/b) × q as a parts of a partition of q into b equal parts; equivalently, as the result of a sequence of operations a × q ÷ b. For example, use a visual fraction model to show (2/3) × 4 = 8/3, and create a story context for this equation. Do the same with (2/3) × (4/5) = 8/15. (In general, (a/b) × (c/d) = ac/bd.) b. Find the area of a rectangle with fractional side lengths by tiling it with unit squares of the appropriate unit fraction side lengths, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths. Multiply fractional side lengths to find areas of rectangles, and represent fraction products as rectangular areas.  **5.NF.6** Solve real world problems involving multiplication of fractions and mixed numbers, e.g., by using visual fraction models or equations to represent the problem.  **5.NF.7** Apply and extend previous understandings of division to divide unit fractions by whole numbers and whole numbers by unit fractions. a. Interpret division of a unit fraction by a non-zero whole number, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for (1/3) ÷ 4, and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that (1/3) ÷ 4 = 1/12 because (1/12) × 4 = 1/3. b. Interpret division of a whole number by a unit fraction, and compute such quotients. For example, create a story context for 4 ÷ (1/5), and use a visual fraction model to show the quotient. Use the relationship between multiplication and division to explain that 4 ÷ (1/5) = 20 because 20 × (1/5) = 4. c. Solve real world problems involving division of unit fractions by non-zero whole numbers and division of whole numbers by unit fractions, e.g., by using visual fraction models and equations to represent the problem. For example, how much chocolate will each person get if 3 people share 1/2 lb of chocolate equally? How many 1/3-cup servings are in 2 cups of raisins? |
| **Essential Vocabulary:**   * No new vocabulary referenced for this unit. |
| **Unit Overview:**  In this unit students gain more experience working with fractions. They will review addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of fractions learned in the previous units from this quarter. Students will continue to use visual representations to solve problems with fractions. They are expected to explain their work with fractions using all of the operations. The focus is on the conceptual understanding rather than the standard algorithm. |
| **Strategies/Skills:**  Given equations, students will develop their own story problems and solve using a variety of strategies. Students are required to determine if a story problem, when given the answer, is correct. If incorrect, students are expected to correct the problem and explain their solution using a visual model.   * Area model * Fraction bars * Number lines * Base ten blocks * Color tiles |
| **Video Support:**  No videos are referenced for this unit. |
| **Additional Resources:**  If you have limited/no internet access, please contact your child’s teacher for hard copies of the resources listed in this document.   * NCDPI Unpacking Document: [5th Grade Unpacking Document](http://maccss.ncdpi.wikispaces.net/file/view/Unpacking%205%20July%202013.pdf/443030336/Unpacking%205%20July%202013.pdf) |