



## 4th–5th Grade Fractions: Foundations for Operations

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## 4th–5th Grade Fractions: Foundations for Operations

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# TABLE OF STANDARDS

The activities in **4th–5th Grade Fractions: Foundations for Operations** address the following standards.

<b>Number &amp; Operations—Fractions</b>		<b>Activity</b>
Focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplifying fractions</li> <li>• Finding equivalent fractions to make fractions with common denominators</li> <li>• Changing mixed numbers to fractions greater than one and fractions greater than one to mixed numbers</li> </ul>		
<b>Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.</b>		
<b>4.NF.A.1</b>	Explain why a fraction $a/b$ is equivalent to a fraction $(n \times a)/(n \times b)$ by using visual fraction models, with attention to how the number and size of the parts differ even though the two fractions themselves are the same size. Use this principle to recognize and generate equivalent fractions.	<a href="#">1</a> , <a href="#">2</a> , <a href="#">3</a> , <a href="#">4</a> , <a href="#">13</a> , <a href="#">14</a> , <a href="#">15</a> , <a href="#">16</a> , <a href="#">17</a> , <a href="#">18</a>
<b>4.NF.A.2</b>	Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $1/2$ . Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$ , $=$ , or $<$ , and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.	<a href="#">5</a> , <a href="#">6</a>
<b>Build fractions from unit fractions.</b>		
<b>4.NF.B.3</b>	Understand a fraction $a/b$ with $a > 1$ as a sum of fractions $1/b$ .	<a href="#">7</a> , <a href="#">8</a> , <a href="#">9</a> , <a href="#">10</a> , <a href="#">11</a> , <a href="#">12</a>
<b>Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.</b>		
<b>5.NF.A.1</b>	Add and subtract fractions with unlike denominators (including mixed numbers) by replacing given fractions with equivalent fractions in such a way as to produce an equivalent sum or difference of fractions with like denominators.	<a href="#">1</a> , <a href="#">2</a> , <a href="#">3</a> , <a href="#">4</a> , <a href="#">7</a> , <a href="#">8</a> , <a href="#">9</a> , <a href="#">10</a> , <a href="#">11</a> , <a href="#">12</a> , <a href="#">13</a> , <a href="#">14</a> , <a href="#">15</a> , <a href="#">16</a> , <a href="#">17</a> , <a href="#">18</a>
<b>Apply and extend previous understandings of multiplication and division.</b>		
<b>5.NF.B.5.B</b>	Relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying $a/b$ by 1.	<a href="#">1</a> , <a href="#">2</a> , <a href="#">3</a> , <a href="#">4</a> , <a href="#">5</a> , <a href="#">6</a> , <a href="#">13</a> , <a href="#">14</a> , <a href="#">15</a> , <a href="#">16</a> , <a href="#">17</a> , <a href="#">18</a>