## (1)

## Common Core State Standard

5.NF.A. 1 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. For example, $2 / 3+5 / 4=8 / 12+15 / 12=23 / 12$. (In general, $a / b+c / d=(a d+b c) / b d$.)

## Add Unlike Fractions

Students know how to add like fractions and they know how to generate equivalent fractions. They can apply these understandings to add unlike fractions. Models help students make the necessary connections.

## Vocabulary/ELL Support

Write $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ on the board.
Ask: How are they the same? [The denominators are the same.]
Circle the denominators. Use visual/concrete models to reinforce the equal-sized pieces. Place like pieces on top of one another to show that their areas coincide.

- Say: These fractions have a common denominator; the denominators are the same, or alike. We call $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ like fractions.
Write $\frac{3}{4}$ next to $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$.
- Ask: Are $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ like fractions? $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ ? Elicit that $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ are unlike fractions, as are $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$. Explain that only the denominators are considered in deciding whether fractions are like or unlike. Use visual/ concrete models to reinforce that the parts are not the same size. Make sure students understand that like does not refer to liking the fractions.
■ Like fractions are fractions that have the same denominator.

Many everyday contexts, such as the total thickness of a stack of notebooks, suggest operations with fractions. Discuss with students their experiences with adding linear measurements. Are measurements always in eighths of an inch? Quarters of an inch? Why do they vary?


What is the sum? [ $\frac{2}{4}$ ]
$\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{2}{4} \longleftarrow$ Add the numerators.

## Warm-Up Activity

Use this short thinking exercise to jump-start the instructional session.


Online resource available at hand2mind.com/hosfractionsgr5

## Foundation Skill Practice

Use this VersaTiles® activity to help students activate their prior knowledge.

## Explore Common Multiples

| Number | Multiples |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 28 | 32 | 36 | 40 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 |
| 6 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 |
| 7 | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | 35 | 42 | 49 | 56 | 63 | 70 |
| 8 | 8 | 16 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 56 | 64 | 72 | 80 |
| 9 | 9 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 45 | 54 | 63 | 72 | 81 | 90 |
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| 12 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 84 | 96 | 108 | 120 |

Find the LCM for the pair of numbers.

| 11 | 3 and 5 | 2 | 4 and 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 3 | 4 and 8 | 4 | 3 and 6 |
| 5 | 2 and 5 | 6 | 2 and 4 |
| 7 | 7 and 6 | 8 | 12 and 6 |
| [9 | 12 and 5 | 10 | 6 and 9 |
| 1il | 5 and 6 | 12 | 3 and 8 |


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| ${ }^{\text {A }} 4$ | B 12 | 10 | D 30 | E 6 | F 18 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| G | H | I | J | K | L |
| 24 | 28 | 8 | 60 | 42 | 15 |

VersaTiles ${ }^{\oplus}$ student book, page 1


WHOLE CLASS
Distribute Fraction Circles and BLM 1 (Fraction Circles). Have students work along with you in small groups as you model the lesson. Write the problem $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=$ $\qquad$ on the board.

- Ask: What do you notice about these two fractions? [The denominators are different.] How would you model this addition problem? [Show $\frac{1}{2}$ (pink) and $\frac{1}{4}$ (yellow) together on a circle.]
- Ask: Once we combine those Fraction Circle pieces, how do we name the result? [We can't because the pieces are not the same size.]
- Ask: Can we rename one of the fractions in the addition problem so that we can name the sum? Which one? [ $\frac{1}{2}$ can be replaced by $\frac{2}{4}$.] Allow students to investigate other possibilities for the denominators. [eighths, twelfths]
Place two yellow pieces ( $\frac{2}{4}$ ) on top of the pink piece ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) to show that the fractions are equivalent.
Write $\frac{2}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=$ $\qquad$ under the first number sentence.
- Say: Since the fractions now have like (or common) denominators, you can add the numerators and use the same denominator.
$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=$
$\downarrow$
$\downarrow$
$\frac{2}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{3}{4}$


## Guided Practice

SMALL GROUPS
Prepare ahead Each small group will need a set of Fraction Circles.

Students will use the large circle as a workmat to model the addition problems. They leave the models in place long enough to draw a picture of the addends with unlike fractions, and then a picture with like fractions showing the sum.

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## Check for Understanding whole class

Observe students as they model the problems using equivalent fractions.

■ Ask: How do you know which equivalent fractions to use? [I look at both fractions and use equivalent fractions that make the denominators the same.]

## Summarize whole class

- Say: Sometimes you have to rename one of the addends; sometimes you have to rename both addends.

■ Ask: When do you have to rename both addends? [when neither denominator is a multiple of the other] What is $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3} ?\left[\frac{3}{6}+\frac{2}{6}=\frac{5}{6}\right]$

## Independent Practice

Use this VersaTiles ${ }^{\ominus}$ activity to give students more practice with the skills they learned in the lesson.

## It's in the Denominator!


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Find each sum. shading the circles. Write the sum.


Online resource available at hand2mind.com/hosfractionsgr5


