

#### **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 = (ad + bc)/bd.)

## **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?



### Build Background WHOLE CLASS

Review the terms *equivalent fraction*, *numerator*, and *denominator*. Write the fraction  $\frac{1}{2}$  and draw a circle on the board with  $\frac{1}{2}$  shaded.

Ask: What part of the circle is shaded? [<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>] Draw a line that divides the halves in half. Ask: What is an equivalent fraction in fourths? [<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>] Draw lines to divide the fourths in half. Ask: Eighths? [<sup>4</sup>/<sub>8</sub>]

Write the problem  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$ \_\_\_\_ on the board.

Ask: How do you add like fractions, or fractions with common denominators? [Add the numerators; use the same denominator.] What is the sum? [<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>]

 $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$  Add the numerators. Use the same denominator.



#### Warm-Up Activity

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

Li	st the 5 smallest whole numbers that are
	a. multiples of 4 and not multiples of 2.
	<b>b.</b> multiples of 43 and odd.
	c. even and not multiples of 4.
C.	, 2, 0, 10, 14, 10
c. m 4: al 0 pa	OMMENTS & EXTENSIONS: Part a has no answer. Every ultiple of 4 is a multiple of 2. In Part b alternating multiples fit: 3, 86, 129, 172, 215, etc. Similarly, in Part c the answer is ternating even numbers: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, etc. Describe a pattern for your answers in Parts a to c. Use this attern to find the next 5 numbers that fit.
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Foundation Skill Practice

Use this VersaTiles<sup>®</sup> activity to help students activate their prior knowledge.

#### **Explore Common Multiples**

Number					Multip	oles				
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
5 2 and 5 7 7 and 6 9 12 and 5 11 5 and 6	;		6 8 10 12	2 and 4 12 and 6 6 and 9 3 and 8			(	Z		
19wei		\$	••••		1-		••••			• • • • • •
	4	1	12	10	31	0	6	18	3	
	G 24	H 2	28	I 8	J 61	D K	42	L 15	5	
				Objective	Find th	e least com	mon multip	le of two	numbers, t	ising a table

## THE Concept

### Model the Activity 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  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} =$ \_\_\_\_ on the board.

- Ask: What do you notice about these two fractions? [The denominators are different.] How would you model this addition problem? [Show <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (pink) and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> (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  $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4} =$ \_\_\_\_\_ 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.



#### 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.

#### Materials

• Deluxe Rainbow Fraction® Circles



Online resource available at hand2mind.com/hosfractionsgr5

# Remore the Concept

### **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  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$ ? [ $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$ ]



2 Objective: Find the sum of two fractions with unlike denominators.



## Use this page to give students additional concrete-to-abstract practice.





Online resource available at hand2mind.com/hosfractionsgr5

