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Additional Resources

Introduction

The old adage "practice makes perfect" can really hold true for children and their education. The more practice and exposure your child has with concepts being taught in school, the more success they are likely to find. For many parents, knowing how to support their child's learning can be frustrating. This book is designed to eliminate the guesswork for parents using it at home while also being a valuable resource for educators using it in the classroom.

Here's how: Grade 5 students need a certain set of skills in order to be able to understand and work with fractions. *Practice Makes Perfect: Fractions* covers the following skills:

- writing and ordering fractions

- comparing proper fractions

- comparing equivalent fractions

- adding and subtracting fractions with like and unlike denominators

- adding and subtracting mixed and improper fractions

- writing fractions in simplest form

- multiplying and dividing fractions

- representing money as fractions

Inside this Resource

Practice Pages (pages 4–39)—There are 36 practice pages organized sequentially so that children can build their knowledge from more basic skills to higher-level math skills.

Practice Tests (pages 40–45)—These 6 mixed-skills practice tests are given in a multiple-choice format designed to prepare students for the standardized tests administered in schools.

Answer Sheet (page 46)—This optional sheet provides a similar format to those found on standardized tests. This "bubble-in" answer sheet can be used in the classroom or at home.

Answer Key (pages 47–48)—This comprehensive key provides the answers for all of the practice pages and the practice tests.

Helpful Tips

- Keep practice sessions short, positive, and constructive.

- Help with instructions. Consider asking your child to underline or repeat what they are being asked to find or solve.

- Provide extra guidance and support in the areas in which your child is struggling. Look for ways to apply these skills to real-life situations.

Name: _____

Find the common denominator and rewrite the problem using the new denominator. Remember to multiply both the numerator and the denominator by the same number. Then add or subtract to solve each problem. Reduce the answer to its simplest form.

1. (A) $\dfrac{2}{12} - \dfrac{1}{9}$	**2.** (C) $\dfrac{2}{7} + \dfrac{2}{4}$	**3.** (E) $\dfrac{3}{4} - \dfrac{6}{10}$	**4.** (F) $\dfrac{2}{5} + \dfrac{6}{12}$
5. (I) $\dfrac{5}{6} - \dfrac{8}{10}$	**6.** (L) $\dfrac{3}{6} - \dfrac{2}{11}$	**7.** (M) $\dfrac{3}{9} - \dfrac{1}{10}$	
8. (N) $\dfrac{1}{5} + \dfrac{1}{6}$	**9.** (O) $\dfrac{4}{5} - \dfrac{4}{6}$	**10.** (R) $\dfrac{9}{10} - \dfrac{3}{5}$	
11. (S) $\dfrac{8}{9} - \dfrac{1}{12}$	**12.** (T) $\dfrac{8}{12} - \dfrac{1}{3}$	**13.** (Z) $\dfrac{7}{12} - \dfrac{5}{9}$	

Write the letter from each answer above on the lines to decode the hidden message.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
$\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{3}{10}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{11}{14}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{2}{15}$ $\frac{11}{30}$ $\frac{29}{36}$

___ ___ ___ ___   ___ ___   ___ ___ ___
$\frac{11}{14}$ $\frac{2}{15}$ $\frac{7}{30}$ $\frac{3}{20}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{11}{30}$ $\frac{1}{18}$ $\frac{7}{22}$ $\frac{7}{22}$

___ ___ ___ ___ ___.
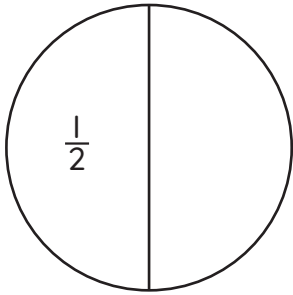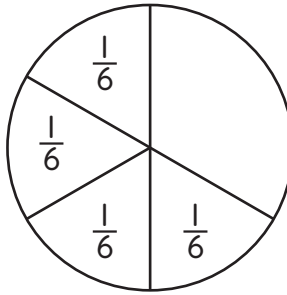$\frac{29}{36}$ $\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{36}$ $\frac{3}{20}$ $\frac{29}{36}$

Name: _____

Write the fraction for the unmarked section in each circle below. Reduce each fraction to its simplest form.

1.

$\frac{1}{2}$

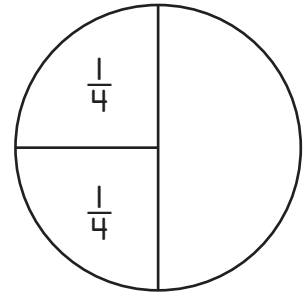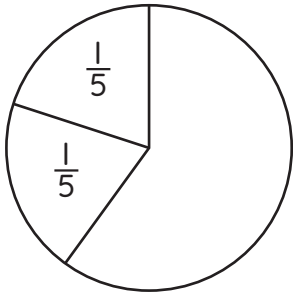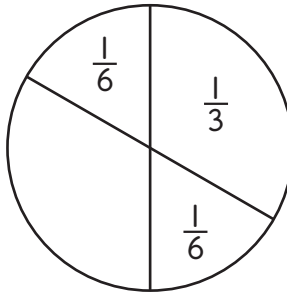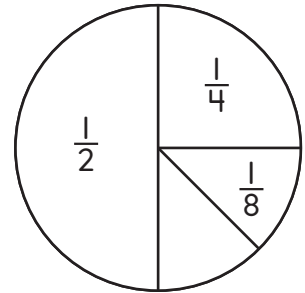**2.**

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

3.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

4.

$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$

5.

$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

6.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$

7.

$\frac{3}{4}$

8.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$

9.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

10.

$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$

11.

$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

12.

$\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{2}{9}$ $\frac{1}{9}$

13.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$

14.

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{6}$

15.

$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
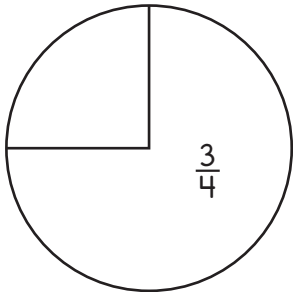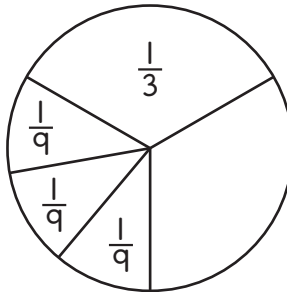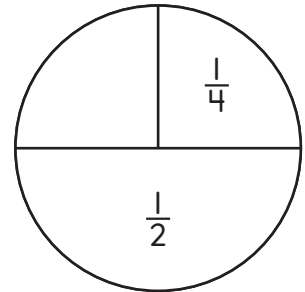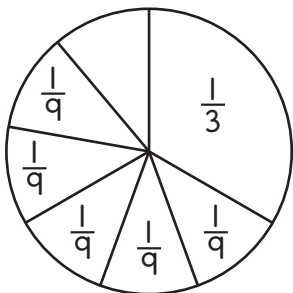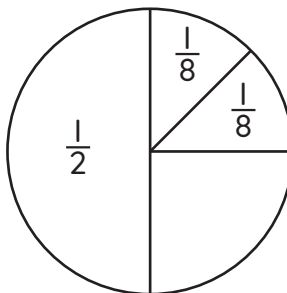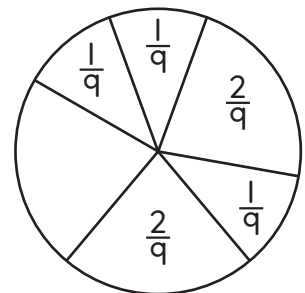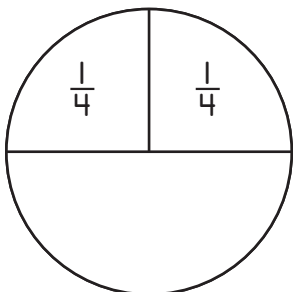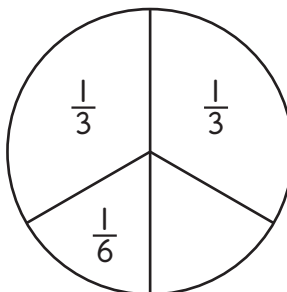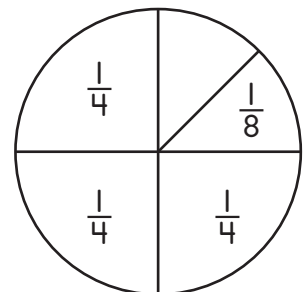
Name: _____

> To divide fractions:
>   1. **Keep** the first fraction the same.
>   2. **Change** the division sign to a multiplication sign.
>   3. **Flip** the numerator and the denominator in the second fraction.
>   4. Multiply the numerators.
>   5. Multiply the denominators.
>   6. Reduce the answer to its simplest form.
>
> $$\frac{5}{12} \div \frac{3}{11} = \frac{5}{12} \times \frac{11}{3} = \frac{55}{36} = 1\frac{19}{36}$$

Divide the fractions following the "Keep, Change, Flip" steps shown above.

1. $\frac{6}{11} \div \frac{3}{6}$

2. $\frac{7}{11} \div \frac{1}{9}$

3. $\frac{5}{9} \div \frac{4}{10}$

4. $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{7}{10}$

5. $\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{5}{6}$

6. $\frac{4}{12} \div \frac{7}{11}$

7. $\frac{9}{10} \div \frac{5}{10}$

8. $\frac{1}{11} \div \frac{5}{6}$

9. $\frac{1}{6} \div \frac{2}{5}$

10. $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{9}{11}$

11. $\frac{2}{10} \div \frac{2}{7}$

12. $\frac{10}{11} \div \frac{7}{9}$

13. $\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{1}{8}$

14. $\frac{2}{4} \div \frac{9}{12}$

15. $\frac{4}{8} \div \frac{6}{8}$

16. $\frac{11}{12} \div \frac{3}{4}$

17. $\frac{3}{7} \div \frac{5}{7}$

18. $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{6}{9}$

19. $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{11}$

20. $\frac{3}{6} \div \frac{8}{10}$

Name: _____

A benchmark is a commonly used amount or quantity used for comparison, such as one-third or one-fourth. A fraction or decimal can be compared against a given benchmark to determine if it is more than, the same, or less than the benchmark.

For a fraction with a benchmark of $\frac{1}{3}$ or .33:

- If the numerator is one-third of the denominator, then the fraction is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ or .33. For example: $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{12}$

- If the numerator is less than one-third of the denominator, then the fraction is less than .33. For example: $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{11}$

- If the numerator is greater than one-third of the denominator, then the fraction is greater than .33. For example: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{9}{10}$

For a fraction with a benchmark of $\frac{1}{4}$ or .25:

- If the numerator is one-fourth of the denominator, then the fraction is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ or .25. For example: $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}$

- If the numerator is less than one-fourth of the denominator, then the fraction is less than $\frac{1}{4}$ or .25. For example: $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{3}{14}$

- If the numerator is greater than one-fourth of the denominator, then the fraction is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$ or .25. For example: $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{9}{12}$

Compare the amounts below to the benchmark of .33. Write the number that is about one-third of the denominator. Then circle whether the fraction is **<** (less than), **>** (greater than), or **=** (equal to) the benchmark.

Fraction	$\frac{1}{3}$ the Denominator	Benchmark
1. $\frac{7}{11}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
2. $\frac{1}{5}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
3. $\frac{5}{6}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
4. $\frac{7}{8}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
5. $\frac{3}{9}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
6. $\frac{3}{11}$		< .33 = .33 > .33
7. $\frac{1}{8}$		< .33 = .33 > .33

Compare the amounts below to the benchmark of .25. Write the number that is about one-fourth of the denominator. Then circle whether the fraction is **<** (less than), **>** (greater than), or **=** (equal to) the benchmark.

Fraction	$\frac{1}{4}$ the Denominator	Benchmark
8. $\frac{2}{8}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
9. $\frac{1}{7}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
10. $\frac{3}{23}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
11. $\frac{4}{9}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
12. $\frac{2}{9}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
13. $\frac{3}{10}$		< .25 = .25 > .25
14. $\frac{9}{11}$		< .25 = .25 > .25