

Grade 5

Grade 4

Grade 3

Grades 1 & 2



Coherence

within and across the Grade

- Add and Subtract Fractions with different denominators
- Solve word problems to add/sub fractions using visual models, equations, or benchmark fractions
- Multiply and Divide Fractions
 - Division as equal sharing.
 - Multiply a fraction times a whole number understanding a fraction is a multiple of it's unit fraction.
 - Develop formula for finding the product of two fractions ($a/b \times c/d = ac/bd$) expressed using examples or number lines.
- Division of a whole number by a whole number $5 \div 3$ is the same as multiplying a whole number by a unit fraction $1/3 \times 5$
- Division of a unit fraction by a whole number. ($1/6 \div 3 = 1/6 \times 3 = 1/18$)
- Solve word problems – attend to underlying unit quantities
- Multiplication as Scaling (resizing)
 - See products such as 5×3 or $1/2 \times 3$ as expressions that can be interpreted in terms of a quantity, and as a scaling factor (5 or $1/2$)
 - $5 \times 3 = 15$ can also be said that 5×3 is 5 times as big as 3 without evaluating the product, $1/2 \times 3$ as half the size of 3.

- Begin formal understanding of fractions
- Introduce unit fractions.
- Understand the importance of specifying the whole
- Explain what is meant by equal parts
- Know other fractions can be built by making copies of the unit fraction ($1/b$) to make other fractions (a/b)
- Introduced to representing fractions on a number line
- Recognize and generate simple equivalent fractions and explain why they are equivalent using visual models.
- Recognize whole numbers as fractions $2 = (\frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3} = \frac{8}{4})$
- Recognize fractions that are equivalent to whole numbers to express fractions as whole numbers. ($1 = \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{3} = \frac{4}{4}$)
- Compare Fractions with the same unit fraction
- Compare fractions using location of the points on the number line.

- Are informally introduced to fractions
- Partition shapes into equal shares
- Begin to understand that when a whole shape is decomposed into more equal shares, the size of the share is smaller
- Begin to understand the relationship of equal parts to whole
- Begin to develop the understanding that equal pieces need not have same shape
- Use vocabulary- halves, thirds, fourths, half of, third of, etc. one of four, one of two, etc.

- Use number lines and area models to reason about equivalence.
- Explain why two fractions are equivalent using the multiplication principle using models.
- Use an understanding of equivalent fractions to compare fractions with different numerators and denominators.
 - Use benchmarks $1/2$,
- Add and Subtract Fractions with like denominators
- Add and subtract fractions using Use the concept of unit fractions to decompose a fraction in multiple ways ($\frac{5}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$) or $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ etc).
- Add and subtract mixed numbers using a variety of methods.
- Solve problems for addition and subtraction of fractions
- Multiply Fractions
 - by a whole number
 - using the concept of unit fractions and understanding of multiplication of whole numbers, ($5 \times 1/3 = 1/3 + 1/3 + 1/3 + 1/3 + 1/3$).
 - See a fraction as the product of whole number and fraction $7 \times 1/5 = 7/5$
 - Solve word problems involving fraction x whole number