## MATH NEWS

## $5^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math

Module 4: Multiplication and Division of Fractions and Decimal Fraction

## Math Parent Letter

This document is created to give parents and students a better understanding of the math concepts found in Eureka Math (© 2013 Common Core, Inc.) that is also posted as the Engage New York material which is taught in the classroom. Grade 5 Module 4 of Eureka Math (Engage_New York) covers Multiplication and Division of Fractions and Decimal Fractions. This newsletter will address line plots of fraction measurements

Topic A. Line Plots of Fraction Measurements

## Words to know

- Line Plot
- Frequency


## Things to Remember:

Line Plot- shows data on a number line with an ' $\mathbf{x}$ ' or other mark to show frequency.

## Example of a Line Plot

The line plot below shows the growth of 10 sunflowers plants. The count of cross marks above each fraction represents the height of each plant after one month of planting.


In this lesson it is important that students be able to read a customary ruler with increments of halves, fourths, and eighths.


## Objective of Topic A

Measure and compare pencil lengths to the nearest $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and analyze the data through line plots.

## Focus Area- Topic A

Module 4: Line Plots of Fraction Measurements

1. Create a line plot for the following data measured in $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.
2. $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{6}{8}, \frac{3}{4} \quad \mathbf{x}$


Gilbert recorded the lengths of his classmate's erasers. Use the following data to record his results on a line plot using $1 / 4$ inches.

3. How many erasers have a
length of at least $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch? $\underline{9}$ erasers
4. How many erasers measure less than a half inch? 2 erasers
*3. What is the total length of all the erasers? $20 \frac{1}{2}$ inches
5. What is the difference between the shortest and longest erase lengths? $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inches
6. Which measurement appears most frequently? 2 inches
*6. How many $\frac{1}{4}$-inch erasers would it take to equal the length of a 2 -inch eraser? 8 one-fourth inch erasers
*Explanation on next page.

| Students | Length |
| :--- | :--- |
| Student 1 | $1 / 2$ inch |
| Student 2 | 1 inch |
| Student 3 | 2 inches |
| Student 4 | $1 / 4$ inch |
| Student 5 | $11 / 2$ inches |
| Student 6 | $11 / 2$ inches |
| Student 7 | 2 inches |
| Student 8 | 2 inches |
| Student 9 | $1 / 4$ inches |
| Student 10 | $3 / 4$ inches |
| Student 11 | $3 / 4$ inches |
| Student 12 | 2 inches |
| Student 13 | $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inches |
| Student 14 | $13 / 4$ inches |
| Student 15 | $11 / 2$ inches |
| Student 16 | 1 inch |

## 

Explanation:
3. What is the total length of all the erasers?

Step 1: Add the whole numbers first. $1+2+4+3+8=18$

$$
\longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}+1+\frac{1}{2}+2+4+\frac{1}{2}+3+\frac{1}{2}+8
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Step 2: Add the } 1 / 2 \\
& \begin{array}{c}
(1 / 2+1 / 2)+(1 / 2+1 / 2)+1 / 2 \\
\forall \boldsymbol{V} \\
\mathbf{V}+1 / 2=21 / 2
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
=18+2 \frac{1}{2}=20+\frac{1}{2}=20 \frac{1}{2} \text { inches is the total length of all the erasers }
$$

## 

## Explanation:

6. How many $\frac{1}{4}$-inch erasers would it take to equal the length of a 2 -inch eraser? To solve this problem you can use different strategies. One strategy is to take two whole rectangles and divide the rectangles into fourths.

$\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{4}{4}=1$ whole inch

$\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}=\frac{4}{4}=1$ whole inch

$$
\frac{4}{4}+\frac{4}{4}=\frac{8}{4}=2 \text { inches }
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(2 x \frac{1}{4}\right)+\left(1 x \frac{1}{2}\right)+\left(2 x \frac{3}{4}\right)+(2 x 1)+\left(3 x 1 \frac{1}{2}\right)+\left(2 x 1 \frac{3}{4}\right)+(4 x 2)=
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)+\left(\frac{3}{4}+\frac{3}{4}\right)+(2 x 1)+\left(1 \frac{1}{2}+1 \frac{1}{2}+1 \frac{1}{2}\right)+\left(1 \frac{3}{4}+1 \frac{3}{4}\right)+(4 x 2)= \\
& \begin{array}{cccccc}
\downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\
\frac{2}{4}=\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{6}{4}=1 \frac{1}{2} & 2 & 4 \frac{1}{2} & 2 \frac{6}{4}=3 \frac{1}{2}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

