

Homework (SG p. 85)

Questions 1–6

Solution strategies will vary for *Questions 1–6*.

1. $\frac{2}{12} < \frac{2}{10} < \frac{2}{5} < \frac{2}{3}$
2. $\frac{1}{12} < \frac{3}{6} < \frac{7}{8} < \frac{13}{5}$
3. $\frac{2}{10} < \frac{3}{10} < \frac{5}{10} < \frac{7}{10}$
4. $\frac{0}{3} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{4}{9} < \frac{11}{12}$
5. $\frac{5}{12} < \frac{5}{9} < \frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{4}$
6. Possible response: $\frac{1}{12}$ is very close to zero, so it is the smallest fraction. $\frac{13}{5}$ is more than 2, so it is the largest fraction. $\frac{3}{6}$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ is almost 1, so $\frac{1}{2}$ is smaller than $\frac{7}{8}$; $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{13}{5}$.

Student Activity Book

Use Benchmarks to Sort Fractions (SAB p. 91)

Homework

Questions 1–4

1.

| Fractions near or equal to 0 | Fractions near or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ | Fractions near or equal to 1 | Fractions much greater than 1 |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| $\frac{0}{4}$ | $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{10}$ | $\frac{5}{5}, \frac{11}{10}$ | $\frac{24}{12}$ |

2. Possible response: Since the numerator and denominator are very close (11 and 10), it means that the fraction is very close to one whole or that it is almost equal to 1.

3.

| Fractions near or equal to 0 | Fractions near or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ | Fractions near or equal to 1 | Fractions much greater than 1 |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|
| $\frac{0}{4}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{0}{1}$ | $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{23}{50}, \frac{30}{60}$ | $\frac{5}{5}, \frac{11}{10}, \frac{29}{30}, \frac{75}{80}$ | $\frac{24}{12}, \frac{150}{80}$ |

4. Possible response: A fraction is close to $\frac{1}{2}$ when the numerator is about half of the denominator. A fraction is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ when the numerator is exactly half of the denominator. For example, 23 is about half of 50 so $\frac{23}{50}$ is close to $\frac{1}{2}$. 30 is exactly half of 60 so $\frac{30}{60}$ is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Copyright © Kendall Hunt Publishing Company

Name _____ Date _____

Use Benchmarks to Sort Fractions

Homework

Use the Fraction Sort table to sort fractions. Use the benchmarks $0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$, and much greater than 1. You may use the *Fractions on Number Lines* page in the *Student Guide Reference* section.

| Fraction Sort | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fractions near or equal to 0 | Fractions near or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ | Fractions near or equal to 1 | Fractions much greater than 1 |
| | | | |

1. Put the following fractions on the table.
 $\frac{5}{5}, \frac{11}{10}, \frac{0}{4}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{24}{12}, \frac{5}{10}$
2. How did you decide where to put $\frac{11}{10}$ on the table?
3. Add the following fractions to the table.
 $\frac{23}{50}, \frac{2}{15}, \frac{29}{30}, \frac{30}{60}, \frac{150}{80}, \frac{75}{80}, \frac{0}{1}$
4. Show or tell how you can decide if a fraction is equal to or close to $\frac{1}{2}$. Use an example in your explanation.

Copyright © Kendall Hunt Publishing Company

Compare Fractions to Benchmarks SAB - Grade 5 - Unit 2 - Lesson 8 91