Lesson 14.1  Understanding Fractions

What fractions make a whole?
Fill in the blanks.

1. \[
\frac{1}{7} + \frac{3}{7} = \frac{7}{7}
\]

________-sevenths and ________-sevenths make 1 whole.

What fraction of each figure is shaded?
Fill in each box with the missing numerator.

2. (Diagram of shaded and unshaded figures)

- e \(\frac{1}{8}\)  
- r \(\frac{1}{5}\)  
- s \(\frac{1}{8}\)  
- q \(\frac{1}{6}\)  
- c \(\frac{1}{4}\)  
- a \(\frac{1}{12}\)  
- u \(\frac{1}{3}\)  
- k \(\frac{1}{10}\)
Match the letters in Exercise 2 with the answers to solve the riddle.

Put three ducks in a box. What do you have?

A box of ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______ ______

(2)  (1)  (5)  (3)  (7)  (8)  (4)  (6)

What fraction of each figure is shaded?
Fill in each box with the missing denominator.

3.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(2)} \\
\end{array}
\]

4.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(3)} \\
\end{array}
\]

5.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(7)} \\
\end{array}
\]

6.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(4)} \\
\end{array}
\]
Lesson 14.2  Understanding Equivalent Fractions
Cut out the fraction pieces on pages 59 and 61. Then place them on the unit square to help you find the equivalent fractions.

Example  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

Step 1 Place a $\frac{1}{2}$-piece on the unit square.

Step 2 Next, completely cover the $\frac{1}{2}$-piece with $\frac{1}{6}$-pieces.

Step 3 Note the number of $\frac{1}{6}$-pieces needed to cover the $\frac{1}{2}$-piece completely.

Answer: Three $\frac{1}{6}$-pieces are needed to cover the $\frac{1}{2}$-piece completely.
Fill in the missing numerator or denominator.

1. \( \frac{1}{6} = \underline{12} \)

2. \( \frac{1}{4} = \underline{2} \)

3. \( \frac{1}{3} = \underline{6} \)

4. \( \frac{1}{2} = \underline{4} \)

5. \( \frac{3}{4} = \underline{8} \)

6. \( \frac{2}{5} = \underline{10} \)

7. \( \frac{2}{3} = \underline{12} \)

8. \( \frac{5}{6} = \underline{12} \)

9. \( \frac{4}{5} = \underline{8} \)

10. \( \frac{3}{4} = \underline{9} \)

11. \( \frac{2}{6} = \underline{4} \)

12. \( \frac{2}{3} = \underline{6} \)
Use different colors to color the mat below to show the fractions \( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{10}, \text{ and } \frac{1}{12}. \)

13. 

Look at the mat above and circle the pairs of fractions that are equivalent fractions.

14. \( \frac{1}{5} \) and \( \frac{2}{10} \)

15. \( \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{5}{6} \)

16. \( \frac{2}{4} \) and \( \frac{5}{8} \)

17. \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{5}{10} \)

18. \( \frac{2}{5} \) and \( \frac{4}{10} \)

19. \( \frac{1}{4} \) and \( \frac{6}{12} \)

20. \( \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{6}{8} \)

21. \( \frac{2}{3} \) and \( \frac{4}{6} \)
Use the number lines to find the equivalent fractions. Fill in the missing numerators.

22. \( \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{\square}{12} \)

23. \( \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{12} \)

24. \( \frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{\square}{12} \)

25. \( \frac{5}{6} = \frac{\square}{12} \)
Fraction Pieces

Halves

\[ \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \]

Fours

\[ \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \]

\[ \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} \]

Thirds

\[ \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \]

Fifths

\[ \frac{1}{5} \]

\[ \frac{1}{5} \]

\[ \frac{1}{5} \]

\[ \frac{1}{5} \]

\[ \frac{1}{5} \]
Lesson 14.3  More Equivalent Fractions

Write the missing numerator, denominator, and fraction.

1. \[
\begin{array}{c}
3 \\
4
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\times 2 \\
3 \\
4
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\times 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\frac{3}{4}
\]

is equivalent to

Find the missing numerators and denominators.

2. \[
\begin{array}{c}
2 \\
5
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\times 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\times 2 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\frac{1}{3}
\]

\[
\times 4
\]

\[
\times 4
\]
Find the missing numerators or denominators.

6. \[
\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10}
\]

7. \[
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{6}
\]

8. \[
\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}
\]

9. \[
\frac{2}{9} = \frac{4}{18}
\]

10. \[
\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12} = \frac{12}{16}
\]

11. \[
\frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{6} = \frac{9}{9} = \frac{12}{12}
\]

12. \[
\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{9}{15} = \frac{12}{20}
\]
Draw to show the simplest fraction. Then write the fraction in the boxes.

**Example**

\[
\frac{4}{8} \div 4 = \frac{1}{2}
\]

\[
\frac{4}{8} \text{ is equivalent to } \frac{1}{2}.
\]

13.

\[
\div 2
\]

\[
\frac{8}{10} \div 2 = \frac{4}{5}
\]

\[
\frac{8}{10} \text{ is equivalent to } \frac{4}{5}.
\]

Find the missing numerators and denominators.

14.

\[
\div 3
\]

\[
\frac{9}{12} \div 3 = \frac{3}{4}
\]

15.

\[
\div 3
\]

\[
\frac{3}{9} \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}
\]
Name: ___________________________  Date: ___________________________

16. \[ \frac{5}{10} \div 5 = \frac{1}{2} \]

17. \[ \frac{6}{8} \div 2 = \frac{3}{4} \]

Write each fraction in simplest form.

18. \( \frac{2}{6} = \) \[ \frac{1}{3} \]

19. \( \frac{4}{8} = \) \[ \frac{1}{2} \]

20. \( \frac{6}{10} = \) \[ \frac{3}{5} \]

21. \( \frac{8}{10} = \) \[ \frac{4}{5} \]

22. \( \frac{3}{12} = \) \[ \frac{1}{4} \]

23. \( \frac{9}{12} = \) \[ \frac{3}{4} \]

24. \( \frac{8}{12} = \) \[ \frac{2}{3} \]

25. \( \frac{10}{12} = \) \[ \frac{5}{6} \]

26. \( \frac{2}{8} = \) \[ \frac{1}{4} \]

27. \( \frac{4}{10} = \) \[ \frac{2}{5} \]

28. \( \frac{15}{20} = \) \[ \frac{3}{4} \]

29. \( \frac{6}{9} = \) \[ \frac{2}{3} \]
Lesson 14.4  Comparing Fractions

Compare the fractions.

1. \(\frac{5}{7}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)
   \(\frac{5}{7}\) is less than \(\frac{1}{2}\).

2. \(\frac{7}{10}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)
   \(\frac{7}{10}\) is greater than \(\frac{1}{2}\).

3. \(\frac{5}{7}\) \(\frac{2}{7}\)
   \(\frac{5}{7}\) is less than \(\frac{2}{7}\).

4. \(\frac{2}{6}\) \(\frac{4}{6}\)
   \(\frac{2}{6}\) is greater than \(\frac{4}{6}\).
5. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\(\frac{4}{7}\)} \\
\text{\(\frac{4}{5}\)} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{\(\frac{4}{7}\)} \text{ is less than } \text{\(\frac{4}{5}\)}
\]

6. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\(\frac{3}{10}\)} \\
\text{\(\frac{3}{4}\)} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{\(\frac{3}{10}\)} \text{ is greater than } \text{\(\frac{3}{4}\)}
\]

**Compare the fractions.**

7. Which is less, \(\frac{2}{3}\) or \(\frac{7}{12}\)?

\[
\frac{2}{3} = \text{________}
\]

\[
\text{________} < \text{________}
\]

8. Which is greater, \(\frac{5}{8}\) or \(\frac{1}{4}\)?

\[
\frac{1}{4} = \text{________}
\]

\[
\text{________} > \text{________}
\]

9. Which is less, \(\frac{2}{3}\) or \(\frac{2}{9}\)?

\[
\frac{2}{3} = \text{________}
\]

\[
\text{________} < \text{________}
\]
Compare. Write < or >.

Use \( \frac{1}{2} \) as a benchmark.

10. Fractions less than \( \frac{1}{2} \) \hspace{1cm} \text{Fractions greater than \( \frac{1}{2} \)}

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
0 & & & & & & & 1 \\
0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} & \frac{4}{5} & \frac{5}{5} & \frac{6}{5} & \frac{7}{5} & 1 \\
0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{2}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{4}{8} & \frac{5}{8} & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{7}{8} & 1 \\
0 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{2}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{4}{8} & \frac{5}{8} & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{7}{8} & 1 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\frac{2}{5} \hspace{1cm} \frac{1}{2} \\
\frac{5}{8} \hspace{1cm} \frac{1}{2} \\
\end{array}
\]

So, \( \frac{2}{5} \) \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{5}{8} \).

Compare the fractions. Fill in the blanks.

11. \( \frac{1}{3} \) and \( \frac{2}{3} \)

\( \underline{\text{_____}} \) is greater.

12. \( \frac{4}{5} \) and \( \frac{6}{10} \)

\( \underline{\text{_____}} \) is greater.
13. \( \frac{10}{11} \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{10}{11}} \text{ is greater.} \]

14. \( \frac{4}{7} \) and \( \frac{4}{8} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{4}{7}} \text{ is greater.} \]

Order the fractions from least to the greatest.

15. \( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{1}{6}} \]

16. \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{5}{6}} \]

17. \( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{7}{12}, \frac{2}{6} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{7}{12}} \]

18. \( \frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{5}{12} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{5}{6}} \]

Order the fractions from greatest to the least.

19. \( \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{3}{4}} \]

20. \( \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \]

21. \( \frac{11}{12}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{11}{12}} \]

22. \( \frac{2}{4}, \frac{2}{6}, \frac{2}{3} \)

\[ \boxed{\frac{2}{3}} \]
Lesson 14.5  Adding and Subtracting Like Fractions
(Part 1)

Complete the model.
Add the fractions.

1. \[ \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \]

2. \[ \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{9} = \]

3. \[ \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \]

4. \[ \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \]
Add.

5. \( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \) __________

6. \( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \) __________

7. \( \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \) __________

8. \( \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \) __________

Solve.

9. What fraction should you add to the sum of \( \frac{3}{8} \) and \( \frac{3}{8} \) to get 1 whole? __________

10. What fraction should you add to the sum of \( \frac{2}{10} \) and \( \frac{3}{10} \) to get 1 whole? __________

11. What fraction should you add to the sum of \( \frac{2}{9} \) and \( \frac{4}{9} \) to get 1 whole? __________
Lesson 14.5  Adding and Subtracting Like Fractions
(Part 2)

Complete the model.
Subtract the fractions.

1. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\frac{5}{6}}
\\
\text{\frac{5}{6} - \frac{6}{6}} = \\
\text{\frac{?}{6}}
\end{array}
\]

2. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\frac{7}{12}}
\\
\text{\frac{7}{12} - \frac{12}{12}} = \\
\text{\frac{?}{12}}
\end{array}
\]

3. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\frac{7}{8}}
\\
\text{\frac{7}{8} - \frac{8}{8}} = \\
\text{\frac{?}{8}}
\end{array}
\]

4. \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{\frac{9}{10}}
\\
\text{\frac{9}{10} - \frac{10}{10}} = \\
\text{\frac{?}{10}}
\end{array}
\]
Subtract.

5. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$

6. $\frac{8}{9} - \frac{4}{9} =$

7. $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{4}{7} =$

8. $\frac{7}{11} - \frac{2}{11} =$

9. $\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{6} - \frac{1}{6} =$

10. $\frac{7}{12} - \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12} =$

11. $1 - \frac{3}{4} =$

12. $1 - \frac{2}{3} =$

Solve.

13. What fraction should you add to the difference of $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{1}{12}$ to get 1 whole?
Lesson 14.6  Fraction of a Set
What fraction of each set of objects is shaded? Fill in the blanks.

1. 

2. 

3. 

Name: ___________________________  Date: ___________________
4. Solve. Use pictures and bar models to help you.

5. \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the 12 beetles are brown. How many beetles are brown?

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{12}{3} & = \boxed{4} \\
\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 12 & = \boxed{\frac{24}{3}} \\
\text{So, } \boxed{8} \text{ of the beetles are brown.}
\end{align*}
\]
6. \( \frac{3}{4} \) of the 16 apples are green.

How many apples are green?  

7. \( \frac{5}{8} \) of the 24 oranges were eaten.

How many oranges were eaten?  

8. \( \frac{4}{7} \) of the 21 breakfast bars are vanilla flavored.

How many breakfast bars are vanilla flavored?

9. \( \frac{2}{3} \) of the 60 shirts are blue.

How many shirts are blue?
Put on Your Thinking Cap!

Shade the two fractions in each model and solve the problem.

1. Maria bought 1 liter of mango juice.
   She used $\frac{3}{8}$ liter of the juice on the first day and $\frac{1}{4}$ liter on the second day.
   How much mango juice is left at the end of the second day?

2. What fraction of each square is shaded?
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 
   f.
Solve. Draw models to help you.

3. Box X and Box Y are the same size.
   \( \frac{2}{3} \) of Box X contains sand and \( \frac{2}{9} \) of Box Y contains sand.
   How much sand from Box X must be poured into Box Y so that the boxes contain the same amount of sand?

4. Alvin had \( \frac{5}{6} \) of a pizza.
   Tom had a part of an equal-sized pizza.
   Alvin gave \( \frac{1}{6} \) of his pizza to Tom.
   Now, both of them have the same amount of pizza.
   What fraction of a pizza did Tom have at first?