## ipolily TYC.

## 4th Grade

# FRACTIONS 

Created By:
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Whole class Lessons and GUided Math Groups Active Ensagement and Games Intervention and Enrichment EXit Tickets


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be the math teacher that gets results
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## $5^{\text {th }}$ Grade Math Lesson Plans

## I SEE YOU~

- struggling each week to write lesson plans that meet the rigor of the TEKS.
- searching endlessly for resources that will help kids learn math while being challenged and engaged.
- staying late everyday after school working on plans and creating everything from scratch.
You are exhausted from working with students all day, and still have to prep, write and create.

I SEE YOU~
SACRIFICING your time with your family and friends
to ensure success for ALL of OUR Children.
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| Fractions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Fractions |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| LT | Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Evidence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | I can relate decimals to fractions that name tenths and hundredths. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | I can represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as a sum of fractions $\frac{1}{b}$, where $a$ and $b$ are whole numbers and $b>0$, including when $a>b$. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | I can decompose a fraction in more than one way into a sum of fractions with the same denominator using concrete and pictorial models. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | I can decompose a fraction in more than one way recording results with symbolic representations. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | I can determine if two given fractions are equivalent using a variety of methods. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | I can compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | I can represent the comparison using the symbols $>=$, or <. |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I have no idea how to <br> do this. | I can do this with <br> some help. | I can do this by <br> myself | I can teach someone <br> to do this. |


| LT | Statement | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Evidence |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | I can represent addition and subtraction of <br> fractions with equal denominators using objects <br> and pictorial models that build to the number line. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | I can represent addition and subtraction of <br> fractions with equal denominators using objects <br> and pictorial models that build to the properties of <br> operations. |  |  |  |  |  |
| IO | I can solve addition and subtraction of fractions <br> with equal denominators using objects and pictorial <br> models that build to the number line. |  |  |  |  |  |
| II | I can solve addition and subtraction of fractions <br> with equal denominators using objects and pictorial <br> models that build to the properties of operations. |  |  |  |  |  |
| I2 | I can evaluate the reasonableness of sums and <br> differences of fractions using benchmark <br> fractions $0, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$, and I, referring to the same <br> whole. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | I can represent fractions and decimals to the <br> tenths or hundredths as distances from zero on a <br> number line. |  |  |  |  |  |


| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I have no idea how to <br> do this. | I can do this with <br> some help. | I can do this by <br> myself | I can teach someone <br> to do this. |


| Learning Target | What do we want students to learn? | How will we know if they learned it? | What will we do if they don't? | What will we do if they already know it? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ 4.26 \end{gathered}$ | Relate decimals to fractions that name tenths and hundredths. | $\square$ Proper <br> $\square$ Improper <br> $\square$ Mixed Number <br> Concrete and Visual <br> Models <br> Number line <br> (horizontal/vertical) <br> $\square$ values less than <br> one <br> $\square$ values greater than one <br> $\square$ values between tick marks <br> Area model (grids) same whole less than one greater than one Decimal disks same whole less than one greater than one Base-IO blocks same whole less than one greater than one Money relationships of a dollar | Activities to include: <br> $\square$ Relationships <br> between a <br> number in <br> fraction form <br> and the place <br> value positions <br> of the number in <br> decimal form <br> $\square$ Place values of digits given a decimal number in standard form <br> $\square$ Fractions equivalent and decimal value <br> $\square$ Decimal value presented using a visual model | - Equivalent fractions, decimals, and percents to show equal parts of the same whole. |


| Learning Target | What do we want students to learn? | How will we know if they learned it? | What will we do if they don't? | What will we do if they already know it? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ 4.3 \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | Represent a fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ as a sum of fractions $\frac{1}{b}$, where a and b are whole numbers and $b$ > 0 , including when $a>b$. | $\square$ Relationship <br> between the whole and the part <br> $\square$ Represent an amount less than, equal to, or greater than I using a sum of unit fractions <br> Concrete Linear Model Fraction bars Customary ruler Linking cube trains Folded paper strips <br> Concrete Area Models Fraction circles Fraction squares Pattern blocks <br> Concrete models of a set of objects <br> $\square$ Pattern blocks <br> $\square$ Color tiles <br> $\square$ Counters <br> Pictorial models <br> $\square$ Fraction strips Fraction bar models Number lines | Activities to incluce: <br> $\square$ Fractions can be represented as a sum of unit fractions <br> - Fraction as a sum of unit fractions using an expression | Extend <br> representation s for division to include <br> fraction notation such as represents the same number as $a \div b$ where $b$ $\neq 0$. |


| Learning Targe $\dagger$ | What do we want students to learn? | How will we know if they learned it? | What will we do if they don't? | What will we do if they already know it? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ 4.3 B \end{gathered}$ | Decompose a fraction in more than one way into a sum of fractions with the same denominator using concrete and pictorial models. | Concrete Linear Model Fraction bars Customary ruler Linking cube trains Folded paper strips <br> Concrete Area Models Fraction circles Fraction squares Pattern blocks Concrete models of a set of objects Pattern blocks Color tiles <br> C Counters <br> Pictorial models Fraction strips Fraction bar models Number lines | Activities to include: <br> $\square$ Use a pictorial model to <br> represent an <br> improper <br> fraction <br> [. Decompose a <br> fraction in to a sum of fractions <br> [. Represent <br> equivalent fractions using an equation <br> I Interpret and represent a pictorial model of a fraction using symbolic notation | $\square$ Use decomposition to write mixed numbers. |
| $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 4.3 B \end{gathered}$ | Decompose a fraction in more than one way recording results with symbolic representations. |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ 4.3 C \end{gathered}$ | Determine if two given fractions are equivalent using a variety of methods. | Variety of methods <br> $\square$ Number line <br> - Area model <br> I Strip diagram Equivalency using a numeric approach LCM <br> $\square$ LCD <br> I. Simplify each fraction <br> Equivalency using numeric reasoning Relationship between numerators and denominators | Use concrete models Fraction bars Customary ruler Linking cube trains Folded paper strips Fraction circles Fraction squares Pattern blocks Color Tiles Counters Number Lines | Compare using common numerator. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ 4.3 D \end{gathered}$ | Compare two <br> fractions with different numerators and different denominators | Benchmarks <br> $\square$ Same size whole <br> Common denominators <br> L Larger <br> numerator= larger fraction <br> - Smaller numerator = smaller fraction LCM LCD <br> Common Numerators <br> L Larger <br> denominator = smaller fraction <br> - Smaller <br> denominator= larger fraction LCM LCD <br> Concrete or pictorial models Same size whole <br> - Shaded portions may or may not be next to each other | - Activities to include: <br> - Compare <br> fractions with different numerators and different denominators <br> - Form equivalent fractions <br> Compare fractions <br> - Less than a given fraction <br> - Greater than a given fraction <br> - Represent the comparison symbolically <br> C. Create fraction models using the same size whole and compare the shaded portion of each model | $\square$ Use denominators that are not common |
| $\begin{gathered} 7 \\ 4.3 D \end{gathered}$ | Represent the comparison using the symbols >, =, or < | Inequality words and comparison symbols - Greater than (>) L. Less than (<) Equality words and symbol - Equal to ( $=$ ) |  |  |


| Learning Target | What do we want students to learn? | How will we know if they learned it? | What will we do if they don't? | What will we do if they already know it? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 4.3 \mathrm{E} \end{gathered}$ | Represent addition and subtraction of fractions with equal denominators using objects and pictorial models that build to the number line. | Concrete objects and pictorial models <br> Shapes <br> Pattern blocks <br> C Circles <br> I Squares <br> $\square$ Rectangles <br> Strip models <br> $\square$ Fraction strips | Interpret a pictorial model of <br> $\square$ A set of real-world objects <br> - Strip diagram <br> $\square$ Pictorial model <br> Represent a problem situation involving <br> fractions <br> Expression <br> I Strip diagram <br> [ Pictorial model <br> $\square$ Improper <br> fraction <br> Represent a problem involving <br> $\square$ Addition <br> $\square$ Subtraction <br> Recognize <br> $\square$ Addition <br> $\square$ Subtraction <br> Solve Real World <br> Problems <br> $\square$ Addition <br> I Subtraction <br> $\square$ Recognize different problem types | Represent and solve addition and subtraction of fractions with unequal denominators referring to the same whole using objects and pictorial models and properties of operations. |
|  | Represent addition and subtraction of fractions with equal denominators using objects and pictorial models that build to the properties of operations. | Properties of operations <br> C Commutative property of addition <br> - Associative property of addition |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ 4.3 \mathrm{E} \end{gathered}$ | Solve addition and subtraction of fractions with equal denominators using objects and pictorial models that build to the number line. | $\square$ Recognition of addition and subtraction. |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \\| \\ 4.3 E \end{gathered}$ | Solve addition and subtraction of fractions with equal denominators using objects and pictorial models that build to the properties of operations. | $\square$ Recognition of addition and subtraction. <br> Properties of operations <br> - Commutative property of addition <br> - Associative property of addition |  |  |


| Learning Target | What do we want students to learn? | How will we know if they learned it? | What will we do if they don't? | What will we do if they already know it? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 4.3 F \end{aligned}$ | Evaluate the reasonableness of sums and differences of fractions using benchmark fractions O, $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$, and l , referring to the same whole. | Fractional relationships <br> $\square$ Relationship <br> between the whole and the part <br> $\square$ Referring to the same whole <br> Estimate the reasonableness of sums and differences using fraction benchmarks <br> $\square$ Mathematical and real-world problem situations <br> $\square$ With and without models <br> Evaluate the reasonableness of sums and differences using fraction benchmarks <br> $\square$ Mathematical and real-world problem situations <br> $\square$ With and without models | Recognize <br> $\square$ Addition <br> - Subtraction <br> - Determine an unknown <br> fractional part of a whole when given two fractional parts <br> - Compare a fraction to the benchmark fractions- $0, \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$, and I , <br> $\square$ Describe the comparison of a sum of fractions to a benchmark fraction | I Add and subtract positive rational numbers fluently. |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 13 \\ 4.36 \end{gathered}$ | Represent fractions and decimals to the tenths or hundredths as distances from zero on a number line. | Relationship between a fraction <br> $\square$ using a strip diagram to a number line <br> Relationship between a decimal <br> $\square$ using a strip diagram to a number line <br> Fractions or decimals as distances from zero on a number line greater than I <br> $\square$ Beginning with a number other than zero <br> Relationship between fractions as distances from zero on a number line to fractional measurements as distances from zero on $\square$ Customary ruler $\square$ Yardstick - Measuring tape $\square$ Metric ruler $\square$ Meter stick | Use concrete models <br> I Number Lines <br> Customary ruler <br> $\square$ Yardstick <br> [. Measuring tape <br> $\square$ Metric ruler <br> - Meter stick <br> - Strip Diagram | - Represent the value of the digit in decimals through the thousandths using expanded notation and numerals. |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day I } \\ & 4.2 \mathrm{G} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 2 \\ 4.2 G \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 3 \\ 4.3 G \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 4 \\ \text { 4.3ABCD } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 5 \\ 4.3 A \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Math Huddle LT I <br> Relating <br> Decimals to Fractions | Mini Lesson LT I <br> Relating <br> Decimals to Fractions | Mini Lesson <br> LT I3 <br> Decimals and Fractions on a number line | Math Huddle <br> LT 2- 7 <br> Fractions | Mini Lesson <br> LT 2 <br> Unit Fractions |
| Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math |
| Reteach Unit 5 | LT I | LT I3 | LT I3 | LT 2 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 6 \\ 4.3 B \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 7 \\ \text { 4.3C, 4.3F } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 8 \\ 4.3 C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 9 \\ 4.3 C \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day IO } \\ 4.3 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |
| Mini Lesson <br> LT 3,4 <br> Decompose <br> Fractions | Math Huddle <br> LT 5, I2 <br> Equivalent <br> Fractions <br> Simplest Form <br> Benchmark <br> Fractions | Mini Lesson <br> LT 5 <br> Equivalent <br> Fractions <br> Number Lines <br> Area Model | Mini Lesson LT 5 <br> Equivalent <br> Fractions <br> Common <br> Denominator <br> Numerical | Independent <br> Practice <br> LT 5 <br> Equivalent <br> Fractions |
| Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math |
| LT 3, 4 | LT 5 | LT 5 | LT 5 | LT 5 |

Fractions

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Day II } \\ & 4.3 \mathrm{l} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 12 \\ 4.3 D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day I3 } \\ 4.3 D \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 14 \\ \text { 4.3E, 4.3F } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 15 \\ \text { 4.3E, 4.3F } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mini Lesson <br> LT 6,7 <br> Compare <br> Fractions <br> Concrete Models | Mini Lesson LT 6,7 <br> Compare <br> Fractions <br> Common <br> Denominator | Independent <br> Practice <br> LT 6,7 <br> Compare <br> Fractions | Game <br> LT I2 <br> Representing <br> Benchmark <br> Fractions | Math Huddle LT 8, 9, I2 <br> Representing <br> Addition and <br> Subtraction <br> Set |
| Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math |
| LT 6, 7 | LT 6, 7 | LT 6, 7 | LT I2 | LT 8, 9, 12 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 16 \\ \text { 4.3E, 4.3F } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day I7 } \\ \text { ५.3E, } 4.3 F \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day } 18 \\ 4.3 \mathrm{E}, 4.3 F \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Mini Lesson <br> LT IO, II, I2 <br>  <br> Solve Addition <br> and Subtraction <br> Improper | Game LT IO, II, I2 Represent \& Solve Addition and Subtraction | Independent <br> Practice <br> LT IO, II, I2 <br>  <br> Solve Addition <br> and Subtraction |  |  |
| Guided Math | Guided Math | Guided Math |  |  |
| LT IO, II, I2 | LT IO, II, I2 | LT IO, II, I2 |  |  |

## Fractions

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Thank you for your downloqd!

I hope this helps your students!


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## Whole class Lessons and Guided Math Groups Active engagement and Games Intervention and Enrichment EXit Tickets

