EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

In Lessons 22 through 28, students work with **fractions greater than 1**.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Add fractions to whole numbers and subtract fractions from whole numbers.
- Use tape diagrams, number bonds, number lines, **benchmarks**, and area models to add, subtract, and compare fractions.
- Multiply whole numbers by **unit fractions**.
- Convert fractions greater than 1 to **mixed numbers**.
- Convert mixed numbers to fractions greater than 1.
- Compare fractions by using $<$, $>$, or $=$.
- Create a **line plot** and solve problems related to its data.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 22)*

Solve by using a number bond. Draw a number line to represent the **number sentence**.

$$4 - \frac{3}{4} = \underline{3\frac{1}{4}}$$

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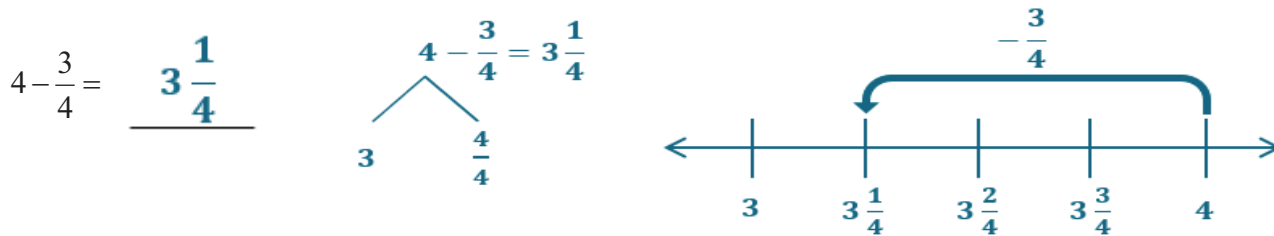
Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Practice renaming whole numbers as a whole number and a fraction (e.g., 5 as $4\frac{4}{4}$). This will help your child as he is tasked with subtracting a fraction from a whole number.
- Find 6 pencils of different lengths. Help your child to measure each pencil to the nearest quarter inch, and then create a chart that contains the measurements. Next, ask her to use the data to create a line plot (similar to the example on the following page), and then to create two questions based on the data.

TERMS

Benchmark: A reference point by which something is measured. The numbers 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 are benchmarks that can be used to help compare fractions. For example, $\frac{3}{8}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{4}{6}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$; therefore, $\frac{3}{8}$ is less than $\frac{4}{6}$.

Decompose/Decomposition: To break apart into smaller parts. There are many ways to show decomposition, for example, $4 = 3 + \frac{3}{3}$ or $\frac{11}{3} = \frac{9}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ or $2\frac{2}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3} + 1$.

Fraction greater than 1: A fraction with a numerator that is greater than the denominator. For example, $\frac{5}{4}$ is a fraction greater than 1.

Mixed number: A number made up of a whole number and a fraction (e.g., $13\frac{42}{100}$).

Number sentence: An equation for which both expressions are numerical and can be evaluated to a single number. For example, $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{2}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{6}{10}$ are number sentences. Number sentences do not have unknowns.
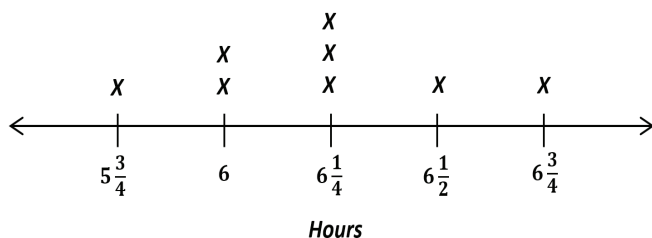
Unit fraction: A fraction with a numerator of 1. For example, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ are all unit fractions.

MODELS

Line Plot

Time Spent Doing Homework in One Week

Hours

X = 1 student