

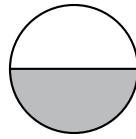
**• Fractions, Decimals, and Percents**

- A part of a whole can have different names.

$\frac{1}{2}$  of the circle is shaded.

0.5 of the circle is shaded.

50% of the circle is shaded.



- Any fractional part can be written as a fraction, a decimal, or a percent.

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**Practice:**

Use fraction pieces to help you answer the following questions. Remember to write the percent symbol if necessary.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  is equal to **A** 40% **B** 5% **C** 50% \_\_\_\_\_
2. Write the decimal number for 50%. \_\_\_\_\_
3.  $\frac{2}{5}$  is equal to **A** 20% **B** 25% **C** 40% \_\_\_\_\_
4. Write the decimal number for  $\frac{2}{5}$ . \_\_\_\_\_
5.  $\frac{1}{3}$  is equal to **A** 13% **B**  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$  **C** 66% \_\_\_\_\_
6. Write the decimal number for  $\frac{3}{4}$ . \_\_\_\_\_

Compare.

7. 0.215 ○ 0.210

8. 0.54 ○ 0.540

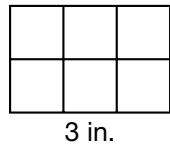
9. 34% ○ 67%

10. 12.5% ○ 125%

- **Area, Part 1**

- Area of a rectangle = length  $\times$  width
- “Cover” is a keyword for “area”.
- Label **square units**. The abbreviation for “square” is “sq”.

**Example:**



$$\text{Area} = 3 \text{ in.} \times 2 \text{ in.} = 6 \text{ sq. in.}$$

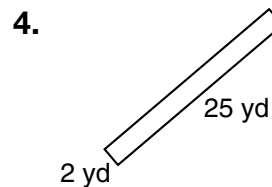
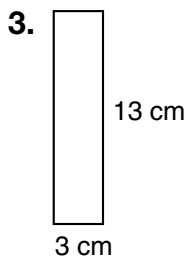
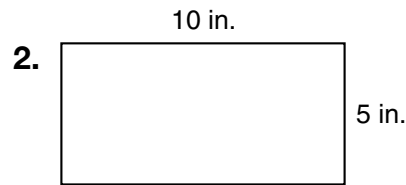
- To estimate the area of a rectangle, round the length and width before multiplying.

**Example:**

$$\begin{array}{r} 13 \text{ ft } 7 \text{ in.} \rightarrow 14 \text{ ft} \\ 12 \text{ ft } 2 \text{ in.} \rightarrow \times 12 \text{ ft} \\ \hline 168 \text{ sq. ft} \end{array}$$

**Practice:**

What is the area of each rectangle? Remember to write the units.



5. Marta’s kitchen is 11 feet wide and 14 feet long. What is the area of the room?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Estimate the area of your desktop. Measure the length and width of your desktop to the nearest inch before calculating the area. \_\_\_\_\_

## • Adding and Subtracting Decimal Numbers

- Line up the decimal points.
- If an addend has fewer decimal places than another, use zeros as placeholders.

**Example:**

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{1} \\ 1.56 \\ + 6.52 \\ \hline 8.08 \end{array}$$

### **Practice:**

Add.

1. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 3.6 \\ 4.7 \\ + 1.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 5.18 \\ 8.21 \\ + 7.72 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3. 
$$\begin{array}{r} 10.08 \\ 4.13 \\ + 12.95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Line up the decimal points and solve. Show your work.

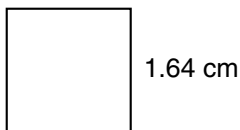
4.  $2.547 + 3.602 + 11.854$

5.  $15.894 + 0.063 + 1.34$

+ \_\_\_\_\_

+ \_\_\_\_\_

6. Find the perimeter of this square. Remember to write the units.



\_\_\_\_\_

7. The distance from Tranor Elementary to Potomac Middle School is 3.27 miles. How far is it to walk from one school to the other, and then back again?

\_\_\_\_\_

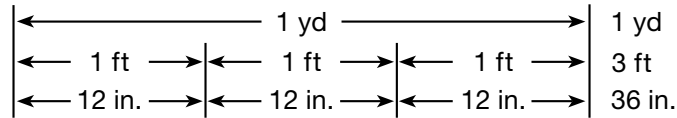
**• Units of Length**

- Use the table below to help convert units of length.

**Equivalent Measures**

U.S. Customary System	Metric System
12 in. = 1 ft	10 mm = 1 cm
3 ft = 1 yd	1000 mm = 1 m
5280 ft = 1 mi	100 cm = 1 m
1760 yd = 1 mi	1000 m = 1 km
A meter is about 3 inches longer than a yard.	

- Below is a  $\frac{1}{12}$  scale of a yard to show the relationships.



**Example:** Three yards is how many inches?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{yd} \\ \text{in.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ ? \end{array} = \frac{1}{\textcircled{36}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$$

Three yards equals 108 inches.

**Practice:**

Remember to write the units.

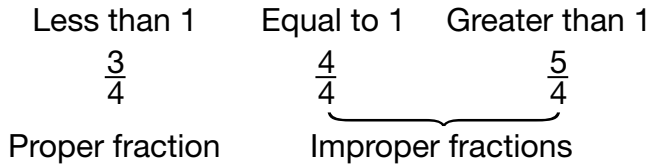
1. How many feet is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile?  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 5280 = \_\_\_\_\_

2. 60 kilometers is how many meters? \_\_\_\_\_  $\frac{\text{km}}{\text{m}} \quad \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{60} \\ ? \end{array} = \frac{1}{\textcircled{1000}}$

3. Two yards is how many inches? \_\_\_\_\_

4. One hundred centimeters is how many millimeters? \_\_\_\_\_

## • Changing Improper Fractions to Whole or Mixed Numbers



- Any **improper fraction** is equal to or greater than 1.
- To convert an improper fraction, divide the denominator (bottom number) into the numerator (top number) and write the remainder as a fraction.

**Example:**  $\frac{10}{4} \rightarrow 2\frac{2}{4}$

- If necessary, add the mixed number to the whole number.

**Example:**  $5\frac{6}{5} \rightarrow 5\frac{1}{5}$

$$5 + 1\frac{1}{5} = 6\frac{1}{5}$$

- It helps to think of improper fractions as “top heavy” fractions.

### **Practice:**

Convert each improper fraction. Use fraction pieces for help.

1.  $\frac{3}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $\frac{4}{2} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $\frac{6}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $\frac{9}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{5}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $\frac{7}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

7.  $\frac{10}{8} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $\frac{5}{1} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Add. Simplify each answer.

9.  $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{5}{7} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11.  $\frac{4}{5} + \frac{6}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

12.  $\frac{6}{9} + \frac{8}{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

## • Multiplying Fractions

- To multiply fractions, multiply across, then simplify.

**Example:**  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{3 \times 4}{4 \times 6} = \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2}$

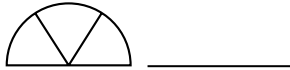
- “Of” is a keyword for multiplication.

**Example:** What is one half of five sixths?

one half	of	five sixths		
↓	↓	↓		
$\frac{1}{2}$	×	$\frac{5}{6}$	=	$\frac{5}{12}$

### **Practice:**

- A semicircle is one half of a circle. Shade one third of the semicircle below. The shaded part of the semicircle shows that  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$  is what fraction of a whole circle?



- A quarter is what fraction of a dollar? \_\_\_\_\_

A penny is what fraction of a quarter? \_\_\_\_\_

A nickel is what fraction of a quarter? \_\_\_\_\_

- What fraction is two thirds of one fourth? \_\_\_\_\_

- What fraction is three fifths of four sevenths? \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} =$  \_\_\_\_\_      6.  $\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} =$  \_\_\_\_\_      7.  $\frac{9}{10} \times \frac{1}{3} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

**• Converting Units of Weight and Mass**

- We can use **equivalent measures** to convert one unit measure to another within the same measurement system.
- Convert mixed measures to the same measure before performing arithmetic in word problems.
- Use the table below to help convert units of weight and mass.

**Equivalent Measures**

<b>U.S. Customary System</b>	<b>Metric System</b>
16 ounces = 1 pound 2000 pounds = 1 ton	1000 milligrams = 1 gram 1000 grams = 1 kilogram 1000 kilograms = 1 ton
On Earth, a kilogram weighs a little more than 2 pounds, and a metric ton is about 2200 pounds.	

**Practice:**

1. One fourth of a ton is how many pounds? \_\_\_\_\_
2. If a pair of earrings weighs about 20 grams, then one earring is about how many milligrams?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. A fifteen pound barbell weighs how many ounces? \_\_\_\_\_
4. A forty-two ton load is how many pounds? \_\_\_\_\_
5. At birth Jaime weighed 7 pounds. How many ounces did Jaime weigh? \_\_\_\_\_

## • Exponents and Square Roots

- An exponent, sometimes called the “**power**” of a number, shows how many times the **base** (the number) is multiplied by itself.

**Example:** Read the exponent in these “base 5” numbers.

$$5^2 = 5 \times 5 = 25 \quad \text{“five squared equals 25”}$$

$$5^3 = 5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125 \quad \text{“five cubed equals 125”}$$

- Our money system uses a base-ten system. That means the base is 10, and the place value can be expressed as an exponent.

**Example:** Use exponents to write the number of dollar bills in \$10,000.

$$10,000 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^4$$

- Powers of ten can be used to show place value when writing numbers in expanded notation.

**Example:** Write 4,500,000 in expanded notation using powers of ten.

$$4,500,000 = (4 \times 1,000,000) + (5 \times 100,000) = (4 \times 10^6) + (5 \times 10^5)$$

- A **square root** is one of only two equal factors of a number. For example,  $\sqrt{25} = 5$ , because  $5 \times 5 = 25$ . A **perfect square** is the product when a whole number is multiplied by itself. Perfect squares include:

1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, and 100

### **Practice:**

Write each power as a whole number. Show your work.

1.  $10^5 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

2.  $6^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

3.  $2^4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

4.  $8^2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5.  $5^4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6.  $3^3 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Write each number using words.

7.  $5^2$  \_\_\_\_\_

8.  $4^3$  \_\_\_\_\_

Find each square root.

9.  $\sqrt{9} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

10.  $\sqrt{36} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

11.  $\sqrt{64} =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Compare.

12.  $\sqrt{100} \bigcirc 50$



### • Finding Equivalent Fractions by Multiplying by 1

- When a number is multiplied by 1, the value of the number does not change. This is called the **Identity Property of Multiplication**.
- When a fraction is multiplied by any fraction name for 1, the result is an **equivalent fraction**.

#### Examples:

$$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{8} \quad \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{12} \quad \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{25}{25} = \frac{75}{100} = 75\%$$

#### Practice:

Find the fraction name for 1 used to make each equivalent fraction.

1.  $\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{12}{15}$

2.  $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{3}{9}$

3.  $\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{35}{49}$

4.  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{18}{24}$

Find the numerator that completes each equivalent fraction.

5.  $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{30}$

6.  $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{24}$

7.  $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{28}$

8.  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{16}$

9. Write a fraction equal to  $\frac{2}{3}$  that has a denominator of 12:  $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

10. Write a fraction equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  that has a denominator of 12:  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

11. What is the sum of the answers in questions 9 and 10? \_\_\_\_\_

• **Prime and Composite Numbers**

- A **prime** number has exactly two factors.
- A **composite** number has more than two factors.
- The number 1 has exactly one factor, and is neither prime nor composite.

Number	Factors	Type
1	1	
2	1, 2	<b>prime</b>
3	1, 3	<b>prime</b>
4	1, 2, 4	composite
5	1, 5	<b>prime</b>

Number	Factors	Type
6	1, 2, 3, 6	composite
7	1, 7	<b>prime</b>
8	1, 2, 4, 8	composite
9	1, 3, 9	composite
10	1, 2, 5, 10	composite

- An **array** is a rectangular arrangement of numbers or objects in rows and columns.
- Below are 3 different arrays for the number 12.

XXXX XXXX XXXX 3 by 4	XXXXXX XXXXXX 2 by 6	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX 1 by 12
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**Practice:**

1. Four prime numbers are 11, 13, 17, and 19. What are the next four prime numbers?  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. List all the factors of 24. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is the number 24 prime or composite? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which counting number is neither prime nor composite? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Draw three arrays of Xs for the composite number 18. Use different factor pairs for each array.