



Multiplying Fractions and Whole Numbers

Today's Standard

5.NF.B5b - Explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction greater than 1 results in a product greater than the given number (recognizing multiplication by whole numbers greater than 1 as a familiar case); explaining why multiplying a given number by a fraction less than 1 results in a product smaller than the given number; and relating the principle of fraction equivalence $a/b = (n \times a)/(n \times b)$ to the effect of multiplying a/b by 1.

Real-World Applications for this Standard

Doubling a recipe for cooking or baking; Calculating discounts during shopping; Scaling up or down in art or design projects; Understanding proportions in maps or models; Converting units in measurements

Today I Learned

Today we learned about multiplying fractions and whole numbers. When you multiply by a fraction bigger than 1, the number gets bigger. When you multiply by a fraction smaller than 1, the number gets smaller.

Common Stumbling Blocks

Some students think that multiplying always makes numbers bigger, but that's not true with fractions. Others mix up multiplying and adding fractions.

Quiz Me

- What happens when you multiply a number by 1?
- What happens when you multiply by a fraction bigger than 1?
- What happens when you multiply by a fraction smaller than 1?
- Can you show me how to multiply two fractions?
- What is fraction equivalence?

Help Me

Multiplying fractions is like cutting a pizza into smaller pieces or combining ingredients in a recipe. It helps us understand how parts of a whole work together.

