

6th Grade Unit 1: Lesson 4-1

Check Your Understanding (p. 49):

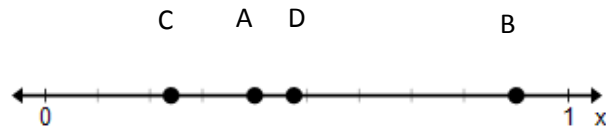
11. (a) 2 (b) 28

(c) 7

12. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$

13.



Activity 4 Practice Lesson 4-1 (p. 62):

1. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{3}{8}$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}$

2. C

3. Sample answer: $\frac{15}{25} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$, so locate the point at the sixth tick mark since the number line is divided into tenths.

Lesson 4-1 Practice (p. 49):

14. $\frac{1}{6}$

15. $\frac{5}{9}$

16. $\frac{4}{5}$

17. Answers may vary. Sample answers:

$\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{12}{20}$

18. Yes, both fractions are equivalent to $\frac{9}{17}$.

19. Answers may vary. Find the combined length of three sixths strips. Compare them with other strips, looking for those whose combined lengths are equal to that of the three sixths;

$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{6}{12}$

20. Arthur. Answers may vary.

$\frac{85}{95} = \frac{17}{19}$ and $\frac{64}{76} = \frac{16}{19}$, $\frac{17}{19} > \frac{16}{19}$

21. No. Answers may vary. If there is a Property of One for Addition, then $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1+1}{2+1} = \frac{2}{3}$. Since $\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{2}{3}$, there cannot be a Property of One for Addition.