LESSON NOTES FOR MATHEMATICS P.4 TERM II 2019

WEEK FIVE
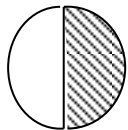**LESSON 1**

TOPIC   :   **FRACTIONS**
SUB TOPIC :   **NAMING AND SHADING FRACTIONS**
CONTENT   :   Definition :
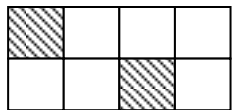   A fraction is a part of a whole.

Naming and shading fractions and writing in words.
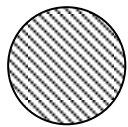
  1 a whole

  $\frac{1}{2}$ a half

  $\frac{2}{8}$ Two eights
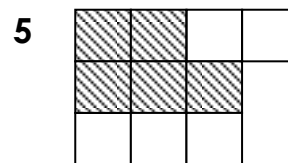
Shade these fractions.

(a) $\frac{3}{6}$
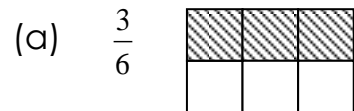
(b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 6

ACTIVITY
Draw and shade the following fractions

1. $^{1}/_{3}$
2. $^{1}/_{4}$
3. $^{3}/_{4}$

Name the shaded fractions in the diagram below

4

5

LESSON 2

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Finding equivalent fractions**

CONTENT : How to get equivalent fractions.
- We can use the knowledge of multiples.

Examples: $\dfrac{2}{3}$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6}, \qquad \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{9}, \qquad \therefore \frac{2}{3} = \{\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{9}, \frac{8}{12},$$

$$\frac{10}{15} \ldots\ldots\}$$

ACTIVITY: List the first 5 equivalent fractions for:

(a) $\dfrac{1}{3}$ (b) $\dfrac{2}{5}$ (c) $\dfrac{1}{2}$ (d) $\dfrac{1}{4}$

                (e) $\dfrac{4}{7}$

LESSON 3

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Equivalent fractions**

CONTENT : **Finding the missing part of a fraction**

Example: (a) $\dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{\square}{6}$

$\therefore \dfrac{1}{2} = \dfrac{3}{6}$

(b) $\dfrac{3}{5} = \dfrac{}{20}$

$\therefore \dfrac{3}{5} = \dfrac{12}{20}$

$\dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{4}{4} = \dfrac{12}{20}$

$\dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{2}{4}$

$\dfrac{1}{2} \times \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{3}{6}$

$\dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{6}{10}$

$\dfrac{3}{5} \times \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{9}{15}$

ACTIVITY:

Find the missing part of the fraction

1. $\dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{}{6}$

2. $\dfrac{2}{3} = \dfrac{}{9}$

3. $\dfrac{1}{4} = \dfrac{}{12}$

4. $\dfrac{2}{5} = \dfrac{}{10}$

5. $\dfrac{3}{4} = \dfrac{9}{}$

LESSON 4

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Reducing fractions**

CONTENT : **Reduce** $\dfrac{6}{12}$ to its lowest term.

Example:

(a) $\dfrac{6}{12} \div \dfrac{2}{2} = \dfrac{3}{6}$

$\dfrac{3}{6} \div \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \ \dfrac{6}{12} = \dfrac{1}{2}$

(b) Write $\dfrac{3}{9}$ to its lowest terms (By using the GCF / HCF

$\dfrac{3}{9} \div \dfrac{3}{3} = \dfrac{1}{3}$

$F_3 = \{\ 1,\ \textcircled{3}\ \}$

$F_9 = \{\ 1,\ \textcircled{3}\ 9\ \}$

H.C.F $=\ 3$

ACTIVITY:

Write the following fractions in their lowest term

1. $\dfrac{2}{4}$

2. $\dfrac{8}{12}$

3. $\dfrac{6}{8}$

4. $\dfrac{9}{12}$

5. $\dfrac{4}{8}$

LESSON 5

TOPIC : **FRACTIONS**

SUBTOPIC : **Comparing fractions without a number line**

CONTENT :

(a) **Example**: Which is greater $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}$ ....

$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{9}, \frac{4}{12}$ ....

$\therefore \frac{1}{2}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{3}$

(b) **Example:** Which one is smaller $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$?

$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}, \frac{4}{16}, \frac{5}{20} \cdots$

$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{15}, \frac{4}{20}, \frac{5}{25} \cdots$

$\therefore \frac{1}{5}$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$

ACTIVITY

Which fraction one is greater than?

1. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$

2. $\frac{1}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$

3. $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$

Which fraction is smaller than?

1. $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$

2. $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{5}$