



SHELL
EDUCATION

Full-color
Teacher
Resource CD



Leveled Texts for Mathematics

Fractions, Decimals, and Percents



SCORES

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08.89
09.08
08.73
08.68

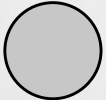


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How to Use This Product

Readability Chart

Title of the Text				
	Star	Circle	Square	Triangle
What Is a Fraction?	2.2	3.0	5.3	6.6
Fractions Have Their Place	2.2	3.4	5.0	6.6
Finding a Place for Decimals	2.2	3.0	5.0	6.5
Some Are More, Some Are Less	1.9	3.0	5.0	6.5
Different but the Same	1.6	3.2	5.1	6.5
As Simple as Possible	2.2	3.2	5.1	6.6
When It's Greater Than One	2.2	3.5	5.1	6.6
Together or Apart	2.0	3.4	5.3	6.6
Thinking About Different Sizes	2.2	3.1	5.3	6.5
Multiplication and Division of Fractions	2.1	3.1	5.0	6.5
Addition and Subtraction of Decimals	2.2	3.2	5.2	6.5
Multiplying and Dividing Decimals	2.2	3.0	5.5	6.6
Fractions to Decimals	2.2	3.4	5.0	6.6
Understanding Percents	2.2	3.4	5.0	6.5
Fractions, Decimals, and Percents	2.2	3.4	5.0	6.5

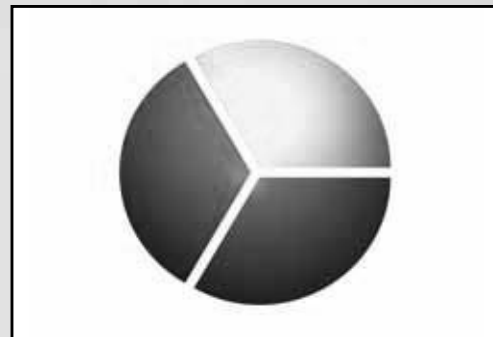
Components of the Product

Strong Image Support

- Each level of text includes multiple primary sources. These documents, photographs, and illustrations add interest to the texts. The images also serve as visual support for second-language learners. They make the texts more context-rich and bring the examples to life.

What Is a Fraction?

You know the word fraction. Do you know where it comes from? It has the root *fract-*. That means “break.” The suffix *-tion* means “the result of.” The word fraction means “the result of breaking.” That makes sense. A fraction is a part of a whole.



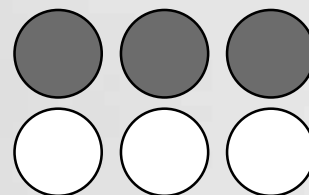
Basic Facts

A fraction is a number. It compares a part with a whole. It compares the number of equal parts with the number in a whole. It can also be used to compare groups. A fraction can compare the number of equal groups with the total number of equal groups.

See the circle (right). It is split into two equal parts.
One out of the two parts is shaded.
We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded pieces.
We say “one-half.”



These circles are split into two equal groups.
One out of the two groups is shaded.
We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded groups.
We say “one-half.”

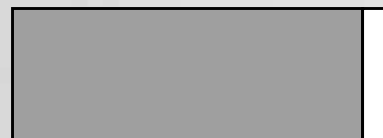


A fraction has two numbers. One is a numerator. The other is a denominator. The **numerator** tells you the number of equal parts. The **denominator** tells you the number parts in the whole. Look at the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. The 1 is the numerator. The 2 is the denominator.

One-half



Not one-half



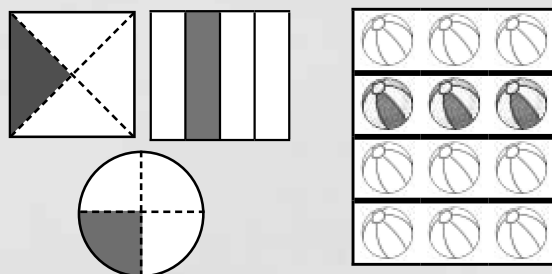
Some numbers are made of a whole number and a fraction. Those are **mixed numbers**. Below, two whole rectangles are shaded. One-half of another rectangle is shaded. That means $2\frac{1}{2}$ rectangles are shaded.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ is a mixed number.

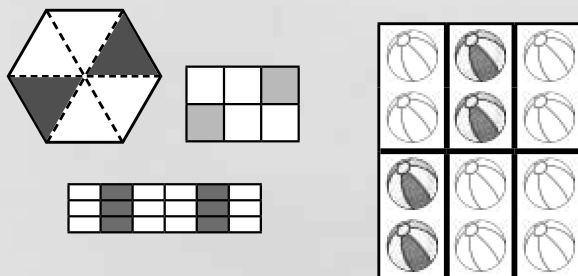
Examples of Fractions

See below. $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) of the picture is shaded. $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) is *not*. The 4 is the denominator. Each example is broken into four equal parts.



See below. $\frac{2}{6}$ (two-sixths) of the picture is shaded. The 2 is the numerator. Each example has two equal parts shaded.

See below. $\frac{4}{6}$ (four-sixths) of the picture is *not* shaded. The 4 is the numerator. Each example has four equal parts that are *not* shaded.



Fractions in Our Daily Lives

Think of measuring cups. They come in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1-cup sizes. Fractions are used in recipes. Maybe one and one-half cups of flour are needed. Maybe three-fourths of a cup of sugar is needed. In cooking, fractions are needed.



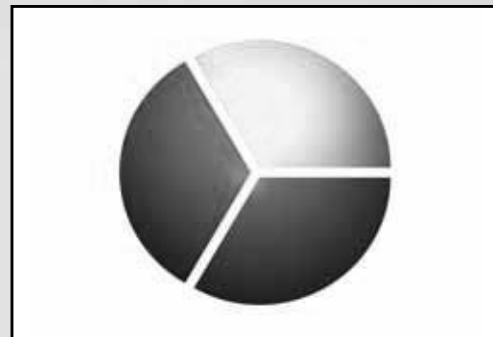
You Try It

What fraction of the cookies is shaded?



What Is a Fraction?

You know the word *fraction*. Do you know where it comes from? It has the Latin root *fract-*. That means “break.” The suffix *-tion* means “the result of.” So the word *fraction* means the “result of breaking.” That makes sense. A fraction is a part of a whole.



Basic Facts

A fraction is a number. It compares a part with a whole. It compares a number of equal parts with the number of parts in a whole. It can also compare groups. A fraction can compare the number of groups being used with the total number of groups.

The top circle (right) is split into two equal parts.

One out of the two parts is shaded.

We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded pieces.

We say “one-half.”

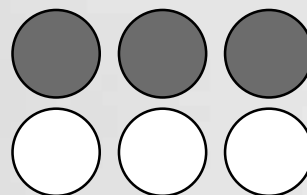


The circles are split into two equal groups.

One out of the two groups is shaded.

We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded groups.

We say “one-half.”

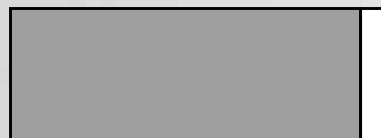


A fraction has two numbers. One is a **numerator**. The other is a **denominator**. The numerator tells you the number of equal parts. The denominator tells you the number of equal parts in the whole. In the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, the 1 is the numerator. The 2 is the denominator.

One-half



Not one-half



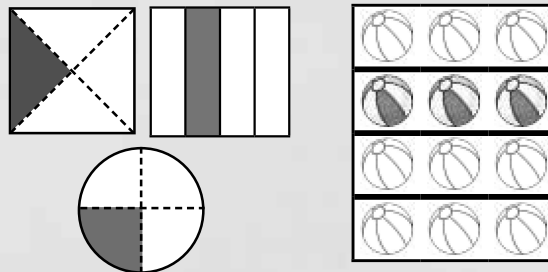
Some numbers are made of a whole number and a fraction. Those are **mixed numbers**. Below, we have two whole rectangles shaded. One-half of another rectangle is shaded. That means that $2\frac{1}{2}$ rectangles are shaded.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ is a mixed number.

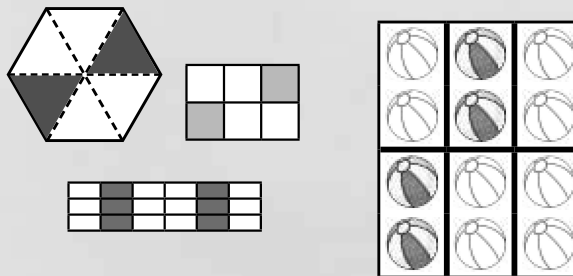
Examples of Fractions

In each case below, $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) of the picture is shaded; $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) is *not*. The 4 is the denominator, since each example is broken into four equal parts.



In each case below, $\frac{2}{6}$ (two-sixths) of the picture is shaded. The 2 is the numerator, since each example has two equal parts shaded.

In each case below, $\frac{4}{6}$ (four-sixths) of the picture is *not* shaded. The 4 is the numerator, since each example has four equal parts that are *not* shaded.



Fractions in Our Daily Lives

Do you have a set of measuring cups? They come in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1-cup sizes. This is because fractions are used often in recipes. Maybe one and one-half cups of flour are needed, or three-fourths cup of sugar is called for. Whether cooking for two or 200, fractions are needed.



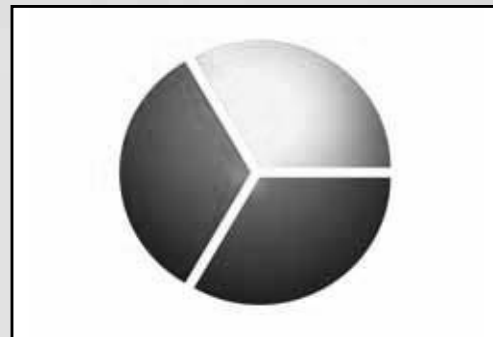
You Try It

What fraction of the cookies is shaded?



What Is a Fraction?

Did you know that the word *fraction* comes from the Latin root *fract-*, meaning “break?” The suffix *-tion* means “the result of.” So the word *fraction* means “the result of breaking.” That makes sense, since a fraction is a part of a whole.



Basic Facts

A fraction is a number that compares a part with a whole. A fraction compares the number of equal parts being used with the number of equal parts that make up a whole amount, or the number of equal groups being used with the total number of equal groups.

The circle at right is split into two equal parts.

One out of the two parts is shaded.

We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded pieces.

We say “one-half.”

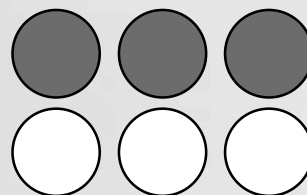


The circles are split into two equal groups.

One out of the two groups is shaded.

We write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to show the number of shaded groups.

We say “one-half.”

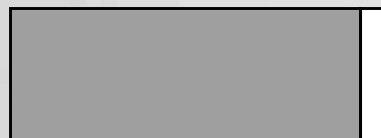


A fraction is made up of two numbers. One is a numerator. The other is a denominator. The **numerator** tells you the number of equal parts being used. The **denominator** tells you the number of equal parts that make up the whole. You looked at the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$. The 1 is the numerator. The 2 is the denominator.

One-half



Not one-half



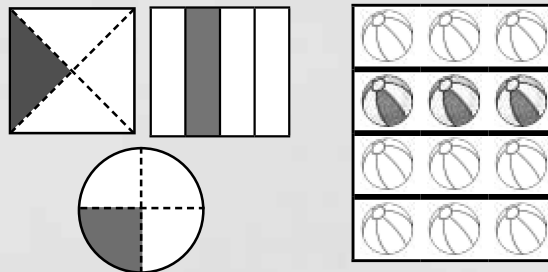
Some numbers are made of a whole number and a fraction. Those are **mixed numbers**. Below, we have two whole rectangles shaded. One-half of another rectangle is shaded. That means that $2\frac{1}{2}$ rectangles are shaded.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ is a mixed number.

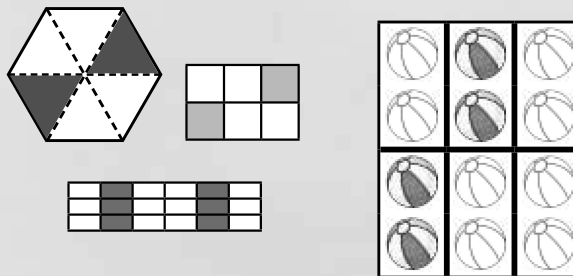
Examples of Fractions

In each case below, $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) of the picture is shaded and $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) is *not*. The 4 is the denominator because each example is broken into four equal parts.



In each case below, $\frac{2}{6}$ (two-sixths) of the picture is shaded. The 2 is the numerator because each example has two equal parts shaded.

In each case below, $\frac{4}{6}$ (four-sixths) of the picture is *not* shaded. The 4 is the numerator because each example has four equal parts that are *not* shaded.



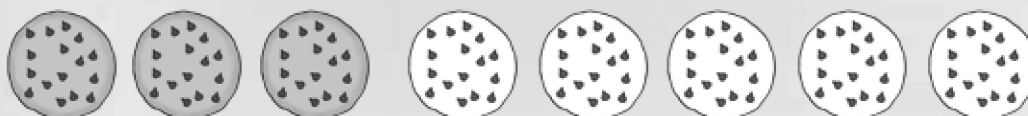
Fractions in Our Daily Lives

Have you ever looked at a set of measuring cups? Typically, they come in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1-cup sizes. This is because fractions are used quite often when following recipes. Maybe one and one-half cups of flour are needed, or three-fourths cup of sugar is called for. Whether cooking for two or two hundred, fractions are needed.



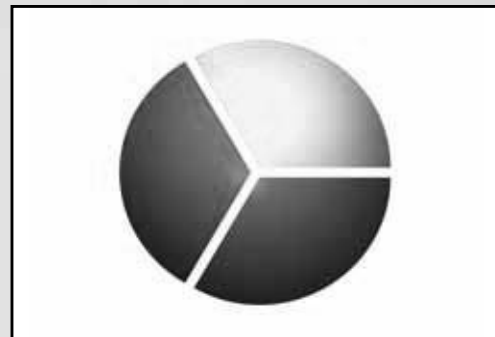
You Try It

What fraction of the cookies is shaded?



What Is a Fraction?

The word *fraction* is interesting. It comes from two Latin roots: *fract-*, meaning “break,” and the suffix *-tion*, meaning “the result of.” So the word *fraction* literally means, “the result of breaking,” which makes sense, since a fraction compares a part to a whole.



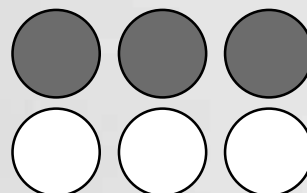
Basic Facts

A fraction compares two things: the number of equal parts being used, and the number of equal parts that make up the whole amount. Or, it compares the number of equal groups being looked at and the total number of equal groups in all.

Look at this circle: it is split into two equal parts.
One out of the two parts is shaded.
Write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to represent the number of shaded pieces.
We would say “one-half.”



These circles are split into two equal groups.
One out of the two groups is shaded.
Write “ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” to represent the number of shaded groups.
We would say “one-half.”



Within a fraction, you’ll see two numbers: a numerator and a denominator. The **numerator** tells you the number of equal parts being used. The **denominator** represents the total number of equal parts that make up the whole. If you looked at the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$, the 1 is the numerator and the 2 is the denominator.

One-half



Not one-half



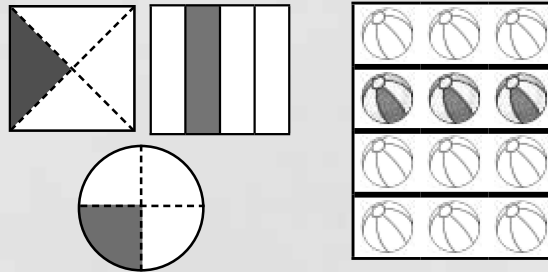
Some numbers consist of a combination of a whole number and a fraction. Those are **mixed numbers**. For example, see how the two whole rectangles below are shaded. One-half of another rectangle has also been shaded. That means that $2\frac{1}{2}$ rectangles in all are shaded, which is a representation of a mixed number.



$2\frac{1}{2}$ is a mixed number.

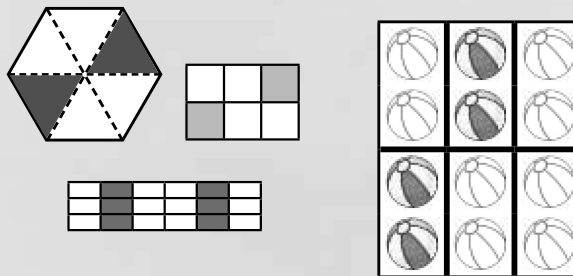
Examples of Fractions

In each case below, $\frac{1}{4}$ (one-fourth) of the picture is shaded, while $\frac{3}{4}$ (three-fourths) is *not* shaded. We use 4 as the denominator because each figure is broken into four equal parts.



In each case below, $\frac{2}{6}$ (two-sixths) of the picture is shaded. The 2 is the numerator because each example has two equal parts shaded.

In each case below, $\frac{4}{6}$ (four-sixths) of the picture is *not* shaded. The 4 is the numerator because each example has four equal parts that are *not* shaded.



Fractions in Our Daily Lives

Have you ever carefully examined a set of measuring cups? They are useful tools, because they measure ingredients in increments, typically $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1-cup at a time. This is because when following recipes, we rely on fractions for exact amounts. A recipe may call for one and one-half cups of flour, or three-fourths cup of another ingredient. Regardless of how many you are cooking for, it is guaranteed that your recipe will call for fractional measurements.



You Try It

What fraction of the cookies is shaded?

