

Grade 6 Tips for Parents • Module 2

Arithmetic Operations Including Division of Fractions.

In Module 2, students complete their understanding of the four operations as they study division of whole numbers, division by a fraction and operations on multi-digit decimals.

What Came Before?

- Module 1: Ratios and Unit Rates

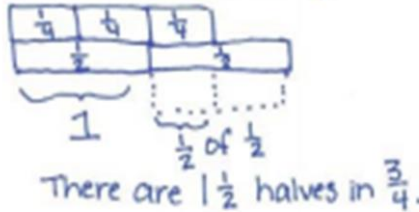
What Comes Next?

- Module 3: Rational Numbers

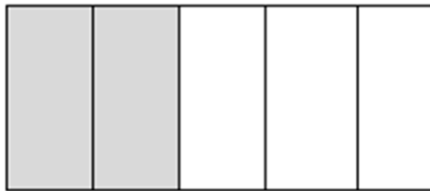
Types of Representations:

Fraction Tiles

For Example: $\frac{3}{4}$ divided by $\frac{1}{2}$



Area Model: $\frac{2}{5}$



Key Vocabulary:

- **Greatest Common Factor**
The largest quantity that factors evenly into two or more integers; the GCF of 24 and 36 is 12 because when all of the factors of 24 and 36 are listed, the largest factor they share is 12.
- **Least Common Multiple**
The smallest quantity that is divisible by two or more given quantities without a remainder; the LCM of 4 and 6 is 12 because when the multiples of 4 and 6 are listed, the smallest or first multiple they share is 12.
- **Multiplicative Inverses**
Two numbers whose product is 1 are multiplicative inverses of one another. For example:

$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{3}$ are multiplicative inverses
because $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = 1.$



How you can help at home:

Practice:

- Multiplication Tables
- Division of Fractions
- Decimals
- Whole Numbers

Key Common Core Standards:

- 6.NS.1** Interpret and compute quotients of fractions, and solve word problems involving division of fractions by fractions.
- 6.NS.2** Fluently divide multi-digit numbers using the standard algorithm.
- 6.NS.3** Fluently add, subtract, multiply, and divide multi-digit decimals using the standard algorithm for each operation.
- 6.NS.4** Find the greatest common factor of two whole numbers less than or equal to 100 and the least common multiple of two whole numbers less than or equal to 12.

