



PLANNED INSTRUCTION LESSON MATERIALS

5th Grade

DUE DATE: FRIDAY, MAY 8TH

Please complete the following materials by the due date noted above.

Completed materials may be dropped off at the school (1006 West 10th Street) during food distribution Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:00am – 12:00noon, or turned in when the next week's materials are delivered to your home.

If you need assistance in completing the attached materials, please reach out to your classroom teacher via email, the school's website or Facebook page, or Class Dojo. You may also call the school directly Monday – Friday from 9:00am – 11:00am at 814-520-6468

Mrs. Veronica Will, Principal 814 873-5158

Mr. Aubrey Favors, Interim CEO 814 812-3026

Cloned Canine



Getty Images

Snuppy is the first cloned dog.

Snuppy may be the cutest Afghan puppy you'll ever see. He has big, brown eyes and a shiny, brown-and-black coat-with just a hint of white-that bounces when he prances about.

But there's something special about Snuppy. He's a clone, a genetic copy, of a 3-year-old male Afghan hound.

Although scientists have already cloned a barnyard of animals-sheep, horses, pigs, rats, cows, and even a cat-it is the first time researchers have cloned a dog.

Difficult Procedure

To create Snuppy, South Korean scientists first took several cells from the ear of the 3-year-old Afghan. Scientists then removed the DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) from those cells. DNA holds the genetic information that determines an animal's inherited characteristics, such as eye and hair color. The scientists then transferred the Afghan's DNA to eggs taken from another dog.

With that accomplished, researchers used electricity to stimulate the egg. Once the egg was zapped, it started dividing. Eventually, the egg developed into an embryo (a fertilized egg). Scientists implanted the embryo in a surrogate, or stand-in, mother. Snuppy's surrogate was a yellow Labrador retriever.

As it turned out, dog cloning is tougher than a rawhide bone. Researchers spent three years working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to clone Snuppy. Scientists named the pooch for "Seoul National University puppy."

Why is cloning a dog so difficult? Scientists say the reproduction systems of dogs are more complicated than those of sheep, cats, and mice, all of which are easier to clone.

Scientists went through 1,095 eggs from 123 dogs. Three pregnancies resulted from the experiments. In the end, only one pup was born-Snuppy.

Why did the South Koreans clone a dog? Scientist Hwang Woo Suk says cloning genetically identical dogs will help scientists study human diseases, such as cancer. "[Dog clones] could

be very valuable in finding technologies useful for curing human diseases," he told the BBC.

Inhumane Experiments?

Although many people hail the birth of Snuppy as a scientific breakthrough, others say scientists are barking up the wrong tree when they clone dogs. Critics say the procedure is inhumane.

Specifically, opponents say, too many dog eggs are destroyed in the cloning process. Those eggs, critics argue, could become puppies. In addition, the dogs are confined to cages and used in experiments. Many of those animals undergo multiple surgeries.

Cloning Around

Still, you may soon be able to clone your pet dog. Many people, however, do not think scientists should clone Fido or Spot.

Nigel Cameron, who teaches the ethics of biology, said dogs are members of the family and should be treated with respect. "My dog [Charlie] is now deceased," he told *The New York Times*. "But I wouldn't want to clone Charlie. It would be disrespectful to Charlie and to Charlie II."

procedure

pro · ce · dure

Definition

noun

1. steps that must be taken in order to do something.

Follow the proper procedure for leaving the building during a fire alarm.

Advanced Definition

noun

1. a way or act of proceeding.

There will be a meeting to discuss procedure with respect to the reorganization of the company.

2. a series of actions, usually carried out in a set order, established or required for the accomplishment of a particular goal; course of action.

Have you studied the procedure for evacuating the building during a fire?

My surgeon has a good deal of experience with this particular procedure.

3. an official or fixed course of action in business, law, or legislation.

These actions are simply part of court procedure.

Spanish cognate

procedimiento: The Spanish word *procedimiento* means procedure.

These are some examples of how the word or forms of the word are used:

1. The nurse also records the details of the **procedure**.
 2. MLB is now investigating whether the experimental **procedure** violated league rules.
 3. The Heimlich maneuver (HIYM-lik meh-NOO-ver) is a **procedure** that can help someone who is choking.
 4. Critics say the **procedure** is inhumane. Specifically, opponents say, too many dog eggs are destroyed in the cloning process.
 5. Joseph Purita, an orthopedic (bone) surgeon in Boca Raton, Fla., led the team of doctors who performed the **procedure** on Colon.
-

6. Proof comes only from the controlled testing of many patients. That's science. That's why the FDA hasn't approved the **procedure** yet.
7. He or she will be sure that you are asleep for the whole **procedure** and that you wake up safely when it's over.
8. For cuts, the **procedure** is much the same; however, you should apply pressure to the wound until the bleeding stops. Then put a sterile bandage on it.
9. According to Mike Kemp, the company's spokesman, the bridge's strength will have to be tested, in a slow **procedure** beginning on opposite ends, before the heavy equipment is allowed onto the bridge itself.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. "Zapped" in the sentence, "Once the egg was zapped, it started dividing," is a way of saying

- A. punched with the knuckles.
- B. slammed into a wall.
- C. stimulated in a strong way.
- D. hit with a thunderbolt.

2. The sentence, "...dog cloning is tougher than a rawhide bone," compares the problem of cloning to that of a dog's chewing on a rawhide bone. The meaning is:

- A. Rawhide is good for a dog's teeth.
- B. A dog can quickly chew a rawhide bone.
- C. Cloning is a difficult problem to solve.
- D. Dogs shouldn't be given rawhide bones to chew.

3. Snuppy is an acronym (word made up of the first letters of a series of words) for

- A. super natural under puppy.
- B. some never undertaken puppy.
- C. Seoul National University puppy.
- D. none of the above.

4. "A barnyard of animals" means

- A. a pen of animals beside a barn.
- B. a wide variety of animals.
- C. only animals that live on farms.
- D. a farm area belonging to animals.

5. List the steps necessary to clone a dog.

Steps to clone a dog

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* Required

What did the Scientists take from the ear of a dog? *

- Cells
- hair

What is removed from the cells?

- water
- DNA

What is the DNA put into from the dog?

- paws
- egg
- Other:

What makes the egg start dividing?

- sun light
- electricity
- Other:

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Blank Quiz

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* Required

Untitled "Zapped" in the sentence, "Once the egg was zapped, it started dividing," is a way of saying *

5 points

- Punched with the knuckles.
- Slammed into a wall.
- Stimulated in a strong way.
- Hit with a thunderbolt.

The sentence, "...dog cloning is tougher than a rawhide bone," compares the problem of cloning to that of a dog's chewing on a rawhide bone. The meaning is: *

5 points

- Rawhide is good for a dog's teeth.
- A dog can quickly chew a rawhide bone.
- Cloning is a difficult problem to solve.
- Dogs shouldn't be given rawhide bones to chew.

Snuppy is an acronym (word made up of the first letters of a series of words) for *

5 points

- Super natural under puppy.
- Some never undertaken puppy.
- Seoul National University puppy.
- None of the above.



A barnyard of animals" means *

5 points

- A pen of animals beside a barn.
- A wide variety of animals.
- Only animals that live on farms.
- A farm area belonging to animals.

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Even though the nations of Western Europe are not geographically large, their culture and technology have had a worldwide impact.

History of the Region Through 1800

How did Western Europe change from a land controlled by loose-knit tribes to a region of monarch-ruled nations?

Western Europeans were not the first Europeans to begin farming, but the rich soil and moderate climate drew many early people to the region. As the forests were cleared for farmland, people began a long struggle to control the land.

Beginnings

Modern humans have lived in Europe for about 40,000 years. The early people were hunters and gatherers, but over time the practice of agriculture was introduced in Western Europe. Populations began to grow, and settlements became towns. People began to make tools from metal, especially bronze. To make bronze, people needed to know how to melt and fuse tin and copper, a process called smelting.

Roman Empire

Meanwhile, the Romans were spreading throughout Southern Europe and advancing into Western Europe. By A.D. 14, all of France and most of Germany were under Roman control. Within 100 years, Rome also controlled most of the island of Britain.

The Romans did not just conquer people and territories. They brought their beliefs, their language (Latin), and their technologies with them. They built concrete roads and bridges throughout the empire. They also built aqueducts, which carried water long distances, from remote areas to cities and towns. Some of these structures are still visible today.

Over the centuries, Rome's empire in Western Europe began to weaken. The Huns, a warrior people from Asia, invaded from the east, driving invading groups of Germanic peoples, such as the Visigoths, westward. Rome could no longer protect its colonies in Western Europe. Some Germanic groups settled there and created kingdoms. The Franks ruled what is now France, and the Angles and Saxons ruled what is today England.

Christianity and Western Europe

Christianity, which became Europe's major religion, began in the eastern Roman Empire. It gradually spread throughout the empire. Once Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity in A.D. 312, Christianity began to spread quickly. By the time Rome's western empire fell in A.D. 476, Christianity was common throughout most of Western Europe. The Christian Church played a key role in education and developed religious communities called monasteries. The Roman Catholic Church became a major force in Western European life.

The Middle Ages

As time went on, invaders threatened the region. No strong governments existed to help Western Europeans fight off invasion. To bring order, a system called feudalism arose. Under feudalism, kings gave land to nobles. The nobles in turn gave kings military service. Many nobles became knights, or warriors on horseback. Today, we call this period of time the Middle Ages, or the Medieval Age. This term describes a period of transition between ancient and modern times.

Conflicts also arose over religious beliefs. One of the most important rituals in medieval European society was the religious pilgrimage, a visit to lands that were important to the history of Christianity. Jerusalem was the most important destination for pilgrims, but in the late 1000s, Muslims controlled the city. Pope Urban II, leader of the Catholic Church, called for a crusade to regain Jerusalem for Christianity. The kings and noblemen of Western Europe formed great armies to meet the pope's demand. They won Jerusalem in the First Crusade. More crusades followed, but they were not successful. Muslims took back control of Jerusalem, and Muslim power continued to grow.

Many of the crusaders returned to their European homes with changed ideas. They had seen a richer, more powerful, more modern world in the east. These ideas from the east began to spread across Northern Europe.

The economy in Western Europe was changing. Villages grew into towns. Traders and merchants began to play a bigger role in town life. Work became more specialized. People with important skills—metalsmiths, butchers, carpenters—began to organize into guilds. Guilds were not as powerful as the noblemen or the Church, but they helped the towns grow stronger.

Hundred Years' War

The threat of war between France and England flared throughout the 1200s and early 1300s. When war finally broke out between the two countries in 1337, the fighting lasted for a total of more than 100 years. England won important battles early on, gaining land in France. By the end of the Hundred Years' War, France had won all that land back. Several truces were agreed to during the war, some of them lasting many years. One of the most important developments of the war though was not a truce. It was the rapid spread of a terrible disease called a plague.

In 1347 the plague, called the Black Death, reached Western Europe, where it raged for four years. Whole towns were wiped out. Four more outbreaks struck Europe by the end of the century. Victims of the Black Death often stayed in monasteries and hospitals run by

Roman Catholic officials.

Early Modern Europe

The Roman Catholic Church was wealthy and had power over numerous aspects of society. Many people wanted to reform, or change, some Church teachings and practices. For example, most people did not speak Latin. Yet, the Bible was largely available only in Latin. People began to demand translations of the Bible in their languages so that they could read and interpret it on their own.

People also began questioning the moneymaking practices of Church officials. This included the sale of indulgences, pardons from the Church for a person's sins. A German priest named Martin Luther protested this practice. He declared that only trust in God could save people from their sins. In 1517 Luther wrote the Ninety-Five Theses, a document that attacked the practice of selling indulgences. The Church expelled Luther for his beliefs, but his ideas spread quickly. His followers became known as Lutherans, and his efforts spurred a religious movement called the Protestant Reformation.

As the Catholic Church's power weakened, England's kings were also being forced to share power with a new government institution called Parliament. This lawmaking body was made up of two houses. The House of Lords represented the wealthy, powerful nobles. The "lower" house, or House of Commons, represented the common citizens, usually successful guild members and business owners.

The Enlightenment

A wave of discovery and scientific observation swept over Europe in the 1600s and 1700s. During this time, European explorers were traveling and mapping the world, and European astronomers were mapping the solar system.

In 1543 the Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus proposed the theory that Earth and the other planets orbit the sun instead of the sun and other planets orbiting Earth, as was then believed. Philosophers began to consider ways of improving society. People began to use reason to observe and describe the world around them. Reason transformed the way people thought about how to answer questions about the natural world. This period is called the Enlightenment.

English philosophers John Locke and Thomas Hobbes used reason to study society itself. Locke believed that the best form of government was a contract, or agreement, between the ruler and the people. People began to question the authority of kings and of the Church.

Reform

In 1789 France was a powerful country, ruled by a king. Most of the people in France were peasants, living in poverty. But a growing, successful middle class resented not having a voice in government. In July of that year, a revolution limited the king's power and ended the privileges of nobles and church leaders. An important document was written: *The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*. It stated that government's power came from the people, not the king. A few years later, the king was removed and executed.

Not everyone in France supported the revolution. Violence raged in France for the next 10 years. Finally, in 1799 a young French general named Napoleon Bonaparte quickly took military and political control of the country. With a powerful army, he brought much of Europe under French control. By 1814, the combined might of France's enemies in conquered lands led to Napoleon's defeat and removal from power.

Identifying What roles did the Reformation and the Enlightenment play in changing the balance of power in Western Europe?

Change and Conflict

How did the industrial system change life in Western Europe?

During the 1800s, some Western European nations industrialized, or changed from an agricultural society to one based on industry. As a result, many people moved from the countryside to the city to find work in factories. The urban population grew, and the cities became powerful. At the same time, some Europeans began to feel strong loyalty to their country. A new, national spirit was rising.

The Industrial Revolution

A big change took place in Britain in the period from 1760 to 1830. People began to use steam-powered machines to perform work that had been done by humans or animals. For example, weavers in small villages once wove cloth on looms in their own homes, but new machines were invented to weave more cloth at greater speed for lower cost.

Machines of the Industrial Revolution did not affect only urban populations; they improved farm labor so much that fewer people were needed to work the land. People began to leave farms and villages for industrialized cities where they could work in the factories.

As nations industrialized, loyalties shifted. Former enemies Great Britain and France grew closer as Germany gained military strength. As the possibility of war increased, alliances formed between countries.

World War I

Rivalries among European powers for new territory and economic power helped lead to World War I. Political changes also contributed as monarchies and empires were being replaced by modern nation-states.

Fought between 1914 and 1918, World War I resulted in millions of deaths and great destruction. Germany lost the war, and the victorious countries—led by Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States—demanded that Germany pay for damages.

The defeat nearly wrecked the German economy. Germans believed they were being punished too harshly for their role in the war. A political radical named Adolf Hitler used the people's anger to build a political party called the Nazi Party. By 1933, he was the dictator, or absolute ruler, of Germany. The Nazis believed the Germans were a superior race. They carried out the Holocaust, the government-sponsored murder of 6 million Jews. Other minorities also suffered at the hands of the Nazis. Hitler and his Nazi Party envisioned a new German empire.

World War II

War came when Hitler's armies began seizing other countries. World War II stretched far beyond Western Europe. Germany allied with Italy and Japan to form the Axis Powers. Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union formed the Allied Powers. The war was fought in Western and Southern Europe, in Africa, and in the Pacific. A combination of American, British, and Canadian troops invaded France in June 1944 and liberated it from the Germans.

After Hitler's death and Germany's surrender in May 1945, the war continued in East Asia and the Pacific for another three months. The fighting ended after the United States used atomic bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan. Worldwide, between 40 million and 60 million people died in World War II. More civilians died than military forces.

The Cold War

Before World War II, Britain, France, and Germany were among the most powerful nations in the world. However, World War II had weakened them. After the war, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as the leading world powers. Both superpowers were interested in Europe's fate. The Soviet Union took control of most of Eastern Europe. The United States was a strong ally to nations in Western Europe. Germany was split in half, with Britain, the United States, and France occupying western Germany, and the Soviet Union controlling the eastern half.

For more than 40 years, the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a cold war, a conflict that never erupted into war, but the threat of war always existed. Both sides stockpiled nuclear weapons. In the 1980s, Soviet influence began to weaken. Protest movements spread in European countries under Soviet control. The Cold War ended when the government of the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991.

Determining Central Ideas How were the causes of World War I and World War II similar? How were the causes different?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. **Describe** How *feudalism* worked.

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Identifying** What was the economic result of the plague?

3. **Determining Central Ideas** How did thinking change during the historical period known as the Enlightenment?

4. **Analyzing** How did the Industrial Revolution change life in Western Europe?

5. **Identifying** What factors led to World War I?

6. **Informative/Explanatory Writing** Write a paragraph to discuss this statement: The printing press was one of the greatest inventions in history. Explain why you agree or disagree with the statement.

5th Grade Vocabulary: 5/4-5/8

DIRECTIONS: Define the vocabulary terms found in Lesson 2

1. SMELTING-

2. FEUDALISM-

3. MIDDLE AGES-

4. PILGRIMAGE-

5. PARLIAMENT-

6. INDUSTRIALIZED-

7. HOLOCAUST-

Reading Assignment: Week of May 4-May 8

DIRECTIONS: Answer the questions that go along with pages 348-349.

1. How did war start again?
2. Which THREE countries make up the Axis Powers? Which THREE countries make up the Allied Powers?
3. Name ONE location where the war was fought.
4. How was France able to be liberated from Hitler in June of 1944?
5. Why was the war finally able to come to an end in the Pacific?

6. Which TWO countries became the most powerful in the world after World War II?
7. What happened to Germany as a result of the war?
8. Why was the Cold War finally able to come to an end in 1991?

Ch. 11 Lesson 2 Quiz

Answer the questions the best that you can!

* Required

Christianity began in the western Roman Empire. *

1 point

- TRUE
- FALSE

Nicolaus Copernicus confirmed that the sun orbits the Earth. *

1 point

- TRUE
- False

During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved from rural to urban areas. *

1 point

- True
- False

More civilians than military forces died during World War II *

1 point

- True
- False

A plague, called the Black Death, spread during the Hundred Years War *

1 point

- True
- False



When did Rome's western empire fall? *

1 point

- when Emperor Constantine adopted Christianity
- when Christian subjects rose up against Roman rule
- when Germanic groups invaded Western Europe from the northeast
- when invaders from North Africa conquered Rome
- Other:

Which of the following statements accurately describes feudalism? *

1 point

- Feudalism served to spread Christianity throughout Western Europe
- Feudalism began as a way to protect those on pilgrimages to Jerusalem
- The rise of feudalism marked the end of the Medieval Age.
- Under feudalism, kings gave land to nobles in exchange for their military service

Which of the following statements explains Martin Luther's conflict with the Roman Catholic Church? *

1 point

- Luther believed that pilgrimages to the Holy Land were too costly.
- Luther believed that Church officials should not sell pardons for people's sins.
- Luther believed that Church leaders were paid too much.
- Luther believed that women should be able to become priests.

In what year did World War I begin? *

1 point

- 1914
- 1916
- 1920
- 1925



What conflict ended when the government of the Soviet Union fell apart? * 1 point

- World War II
- Cold War
- Vietnam War
- Korean War

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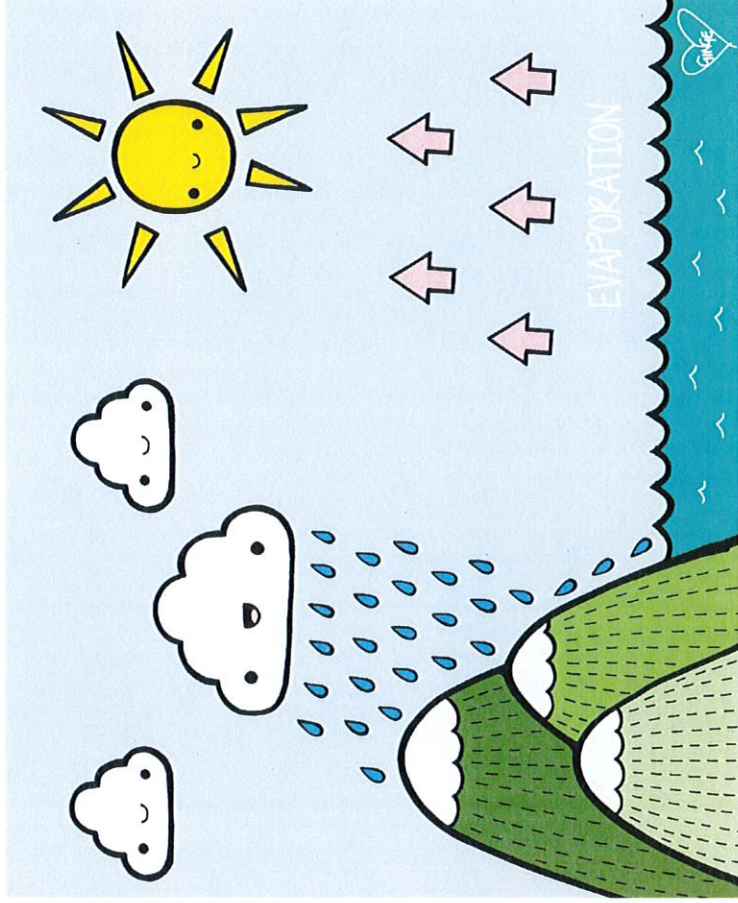


WATER CYCLE

May 4th - May 8th
5th Grade Science Lesson
Adapted from Pearson Curriculum

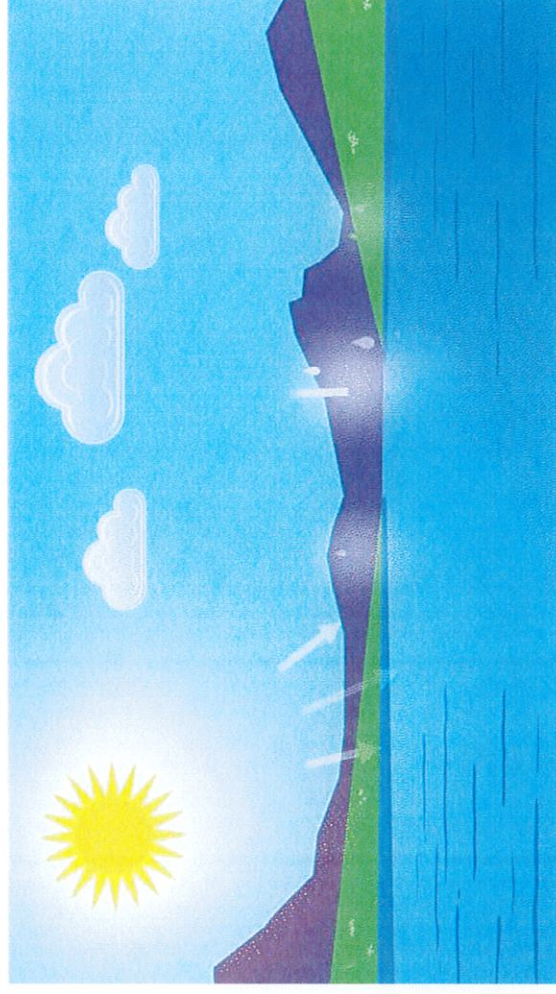
WHAT IS THE WATER CYCLE?

- **The Water Cycle** is the repeated movement of water through the environment in different forms.
- The main steps of the water cycle are:
 - Evaporation
 - Condensation
 - Precipitation
 - Collection



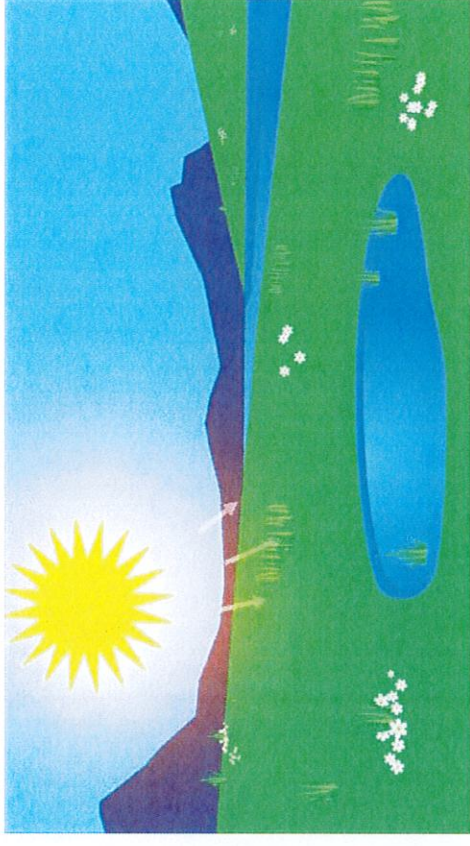
WHY DO WE CALL IT THE WATER CYCLE?

- It's called the water cycle because it is continuous.
- The water cycle is always happening even if we can't see it!



EVAPORATION

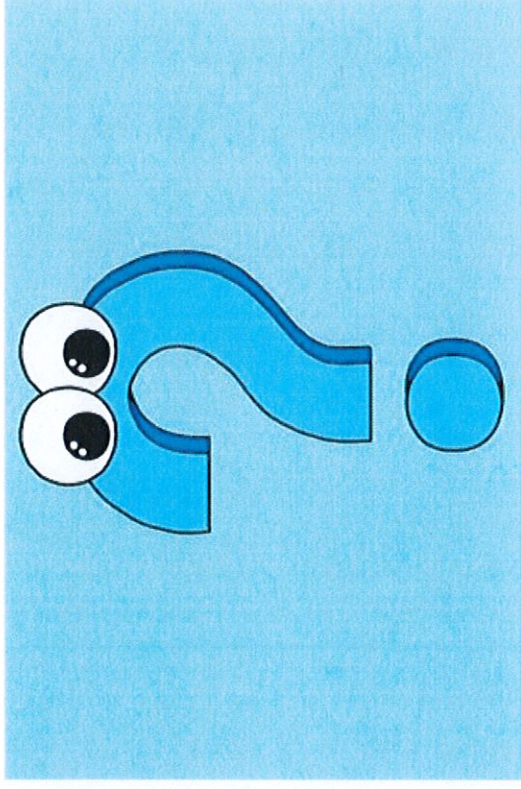
- **Evaporation** is the changing of liquid water into a gas called water vapor.
 - **Water Vapor** is water in the form of gas in the air
- Water evaporates from ocean, lakes, streams, and other bodies of water.
- The hotter it is outside, the more likely water is to evaporate.



THINK?

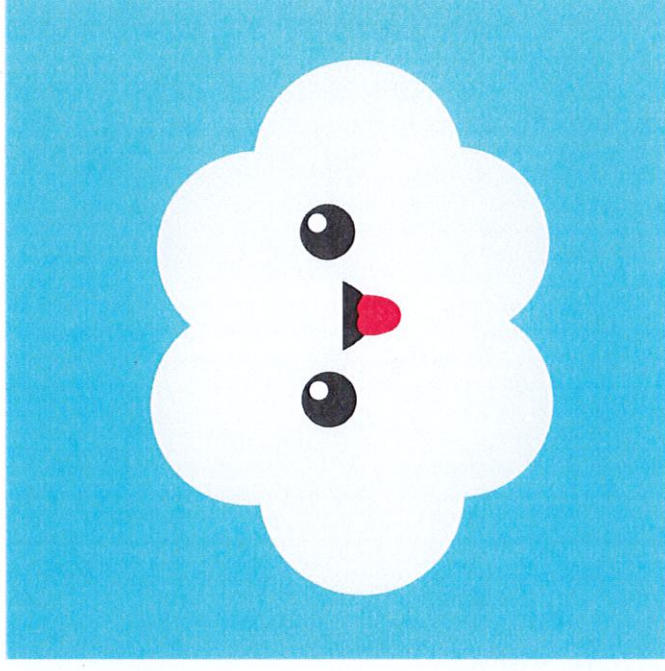
Think to yourself...Would water most likely evaporate on a summer day or a winter day? Why do you think that?

Answer: Water would most likely evaporate on a summer day because there is more sunlight and heat.



CONDENSATION

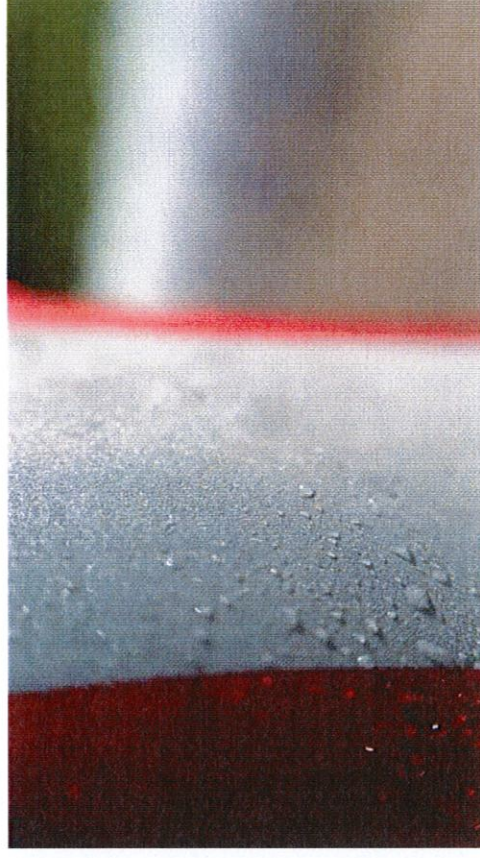
- **Condensation** is when water vapor (gas) turns into a liquid. Condensation is when clouds form.
- Clouds form when water vapor condenses into water droplets and ice crystals.
- High in the sky it is cold which helps the water change from gas to liquid



THINK?

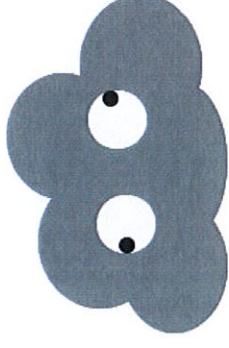
Think to yourself...The GIF is condensation developing on a can. Do you think the can is cold or warm for condensation to be forming? Why do you think that?

Answer: The can is cold because water changes from a gas to a liquid in or on a cold place.



PRECIPITATION

- **Precipitation** is when water falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail.
- When clouds get heavy precipitation occurs



COLLECTION

- **Collection** is when the water falls from the sky and collects in the bodies of water on Earth

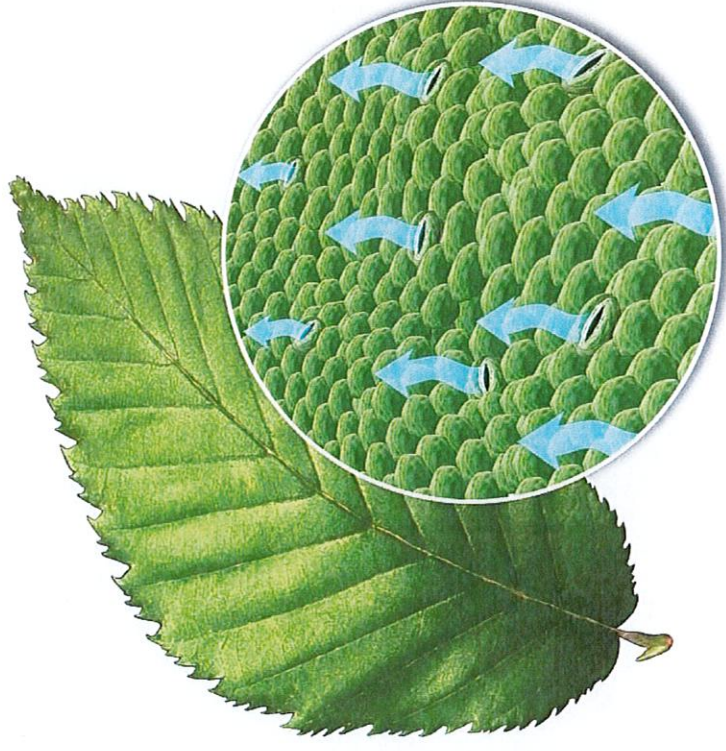


REVIEW: WHAT ARE THE 4 MAIN STEPS OF THE WATER CYCLE?

1. Evaporation
 - a. Liquid water changes into a gas called water vapor
2. Condensation
 - a. Water vapor turns into liquid water and ice crystals to form clouds
3. Precipitation
 - a. Water in the form of rain, snow, sleet, and hail falls from the sky
4. Collection
 - a. Water collects in bodies of water so the water cycle can start again

ADDITIONAL STEP IN THE WATER CYCLE

- **Transpiration** is the evaporation of water through small pores or openings in the leaves of plants
- Water leaves the plant and turns into water vapor



WATER CYCLE VOCABULARY WORDS:

- Evaporation
- Condensation
- Precipitation
- Collection
- Transpiration
- Water Vapor

Water Cycle YouTube Video Questions

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What do we mean by water vapor?

0 points

- Water that's in the ground
- Water that's in an ocean
- Water that's in the air
- Water that's in glass

When water goes into the ground it is called?

0 points

- dirt water
- soil water
- earth water
- ground water

True or False Water can ONLY evaporate from lakes and oceans.

0 points

- True
- False



Plants are responsible for about _____ percent of the water in the atmosphere through a process called transpiration.

3 points

- 10
- 80
- 20
- 50

True or False The water cycle happens over and over again.

3 points

- True
- False

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Name _____ Date _____

Fractions Practice

What is the **GCF** for each set of numbers below?

A. 32 and 48 _____

B. 9 and 27 _____

C. 12 and 20 _____

D. 15 and 35 _____

What is the **LCM** for each set of numbers below?

E. 4 and 6 _____

F. 10 and 15 _____

G. 9 and 12 _____

H. 5 and 7 _____

List all of the **factors** for the following numbers:

I. 29 _____

J. 44 _____

K. 96 _____

L. 72 _____

What is the **LCD** between these fractions?

M. $\frac{4}{9}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ _____

Provide at least 1 **equivalent fraction** for each of the following:

N. $\frac{4}{10}$ _____

O. $\frac{6}{9}$ _____

P. $\frac{2}{5}$ _____

Change each **improper fraction** to a **mixed number**.

Q. $\frac{10}{4}$ _____

R. $\frac{7}{6}$ _____

S. $\frac{12}{5}$ _____

Change each **mixed number** to an **improper fraction**.

T. $7\frac{1}{2}$ _____

U. $4\frac{1}{3}$ _____

Funny Money

Directions: Convert each mixed number to an improper fraction. Write the letter of the matching mixed number to its equivalent improper fraction below to reveal the answer to the riddle.

$$4\frac{3}{5} \quad \text{N}$$

$$7\frac{1}{3} \quad \text{I}$$

$$2\frac{1}{5} \quad \text{L}$$

$$5\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{L}$$

$$1\frac{4}{5} \quad \text{I}$$

$$2\frac{3}{4} \quad \text{F}$$

$$3\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{H}$$

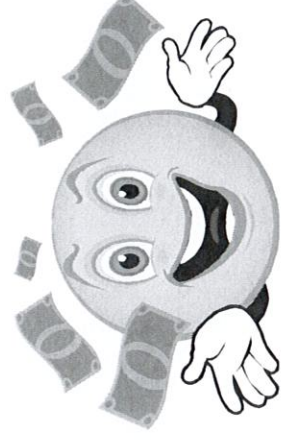
$$9\frac{2}{5} \quad \text{O}$$

$$1\frac{5}{7} \quad \text{T}$$

$$4\frac{2}{3} \quad \text{A}$$

$$3\frac{1}{7} \quad \text{F}$$

$$4\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{D}$$



What's the fastest way to double your money?

$$\frac{11}{4} \quad \frac{47}{5} \quad \frac{11}{5} \quad \frac{17}{4}$$

$$\frac{22}{3} \quad \frac{12}{7}$$

$$\frac{9}{5} \quad \frac{23}{5}$$

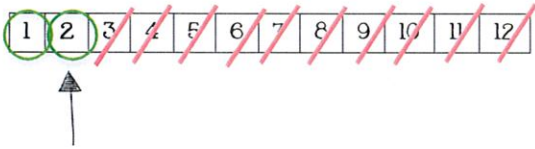
$$\frac{7}{2} \quad \frac{14}{3}$$

$$\frac{17}{3} \quad \frac{22}{7}$$

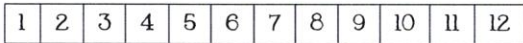
simplifying fractions

simplify the following fractions by finding the greatest common factor (gcf). use the chart below the fraction to find the gcf. mark out the factors that cannot be divided into both the numerator and the denominator. circle all the factors that can be divided into both. the greatest number is the gcf. use this number to simplify your fraction.

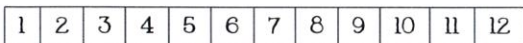
$$\frac{10}{12} \div 2 = \frac{5}{6}$$



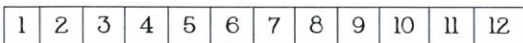
$$\frac{10}{16}$$



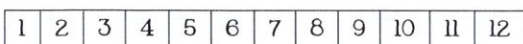
$$\frac{4}{8}$$



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



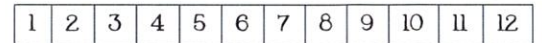
$$\frac{9}{12}$$



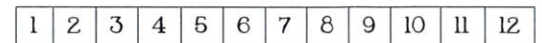
$$\frac{8}{12}$$



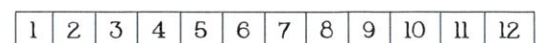
$$\frac{14}{21}$$



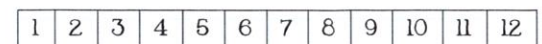
$$\frac{2}{6}$$



$$\frac{12}{18}$$



$$\frac{4}{10}$$



Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the equivalent fractions

1. $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{25}$

2. $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{66}{66}$

3. $\frac{49}{56} = \frac{7}{\quad}$

4. $\frac{\quad}{9} = \frac{6}{18}$

5. $\frac{18}{36} = \frac{3}{\quad}$

6. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{28}$

7. $\frac{15}{65} = \frac{3}{\quad}$

8. $\frac{10}{\quad} = \frac{2}{10}$

9. $\frac{24}{48} = \frac{\quad}{4}$

10. $\frac{40}{100} = \frac{\quad}{5}$

11. $\frac{\quad}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$

12. $\frac{8}{9} = \frac{72}{\quad}$

13. $\frac{1}{\quad} = \frac{2}{14}$

14. $\frac{38}{\quad} = \frac{2}{3}$

15. $\frac{2}{6} = \frac{\quad}{12}$

Simplify the following fractions

16. $\frac{7}{21} =$

17. $\frac{10}{45} =$

18. $\frac{3}{81} =$

19. $\frac{4}{38} =$

20. $\frac{24}{28} =$

21. $\frac{14}{66} =$

22. $\frac{15}{25} =$

23. $\frac{48}{72} =$

24. $\frac{9}{54} =$

Solve

25. You and four of your nine classmates received an A on your math test. What is the simplest fraction of students that scored an A on the test?

26. If you eat two slices of a medium pizza with eight slices, what is the simplest fraction for the number of slices of pizza leftover?

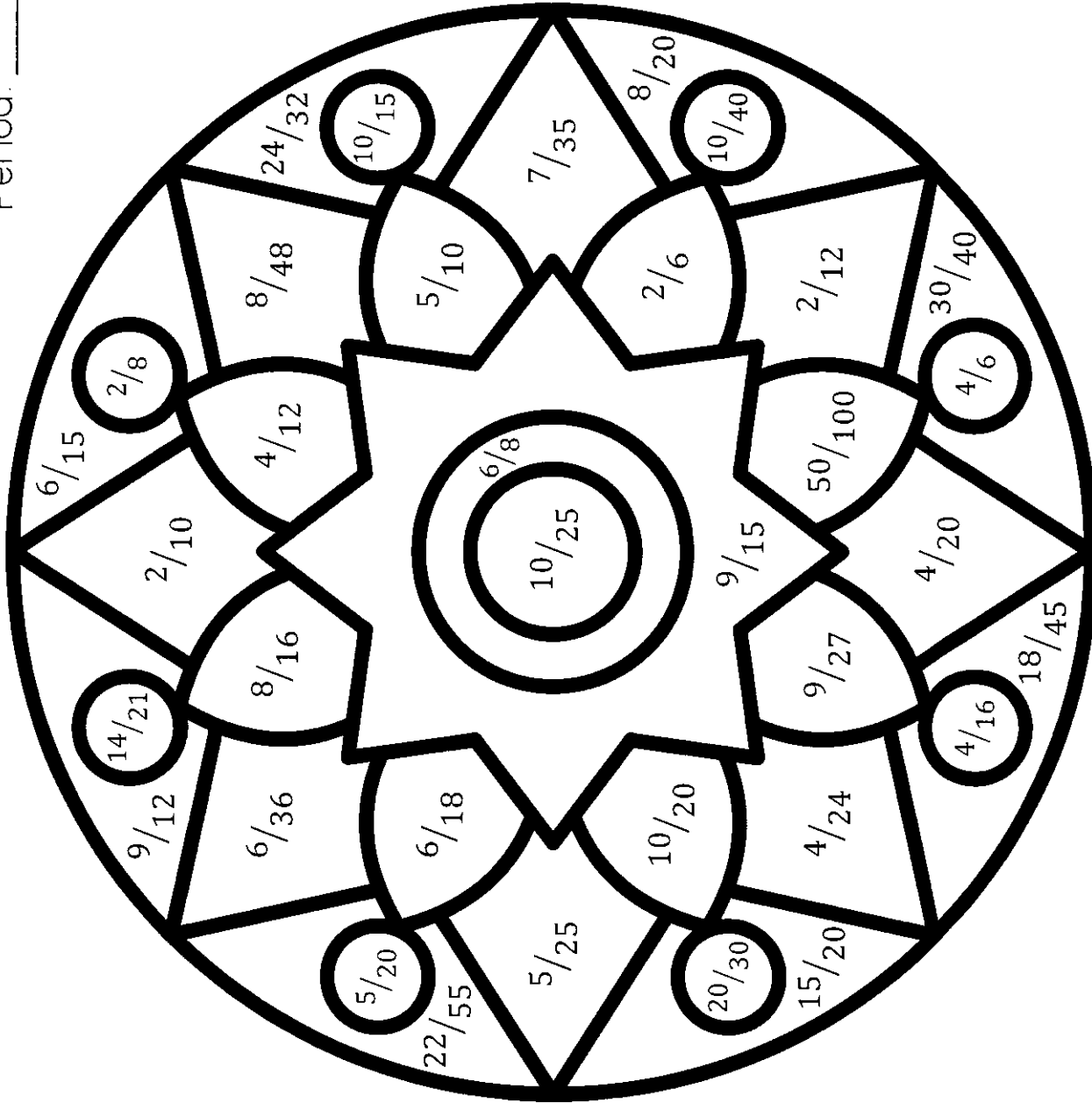
27. Write equivalent fractions for the solutions of problems 25 and 26.

Simplifying Fractions

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____



Directions:

Simplify the fractions in the circle. Use the code below to determine which color to use:

$\frac{1}{2}$ - Yellow

$\frac{1}{5}$ - Pink

$\frac{3}{4}$ - Light Green

$\frac{1}{3}$ - Orange

$\frac{2}{3}$ - Dark Green

$\frac{3}{5}$ - Red

$\frac{2}{5}$ - Light Blue

$\frac{1}{6}$ - Purple

$\frac{1}{4}$ - Dark Blue