EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

In Lesson 1, students work with measurement and fractions. They measure the length of pencils to the nearest half, quarter, and eighth of an inch, and then they use the data to create a **line plot**.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Create a line plot by using a given set of data with $\frac{1}{8}$-inch intervals.
- Answer questions based on the line plot (as shown in the Sample Problem below).

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 1)*

A group of students measured the height of bean sprouts to the nearest quarter inch. Draw a line plot to represent their data:

$$2\frac{1}{2},\ 1\frac{1}{4},\ 2,\ 3\frac{1}{2},\ 2\frac{1}{4},\ 2,\ 2\frac{1}{2},\ 2,\ 2\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{4},\ 3\frac{1}{4}$$

Bean Sprout Height

(inches)
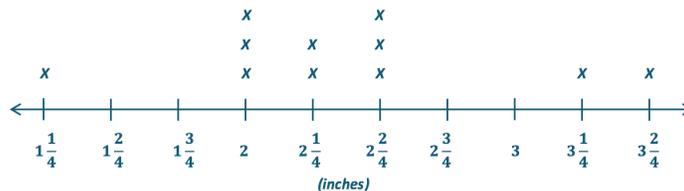
a.   Which bean sprout is the tallest?
   The $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bean sprout is the tallest.

b.   Which bean sprout is the shortest?
   The $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bean sprout is the shortest.

c.   Which measurement(s) occur(s) most frequently?
   The measurements that occur most frequently are 2 inches and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

d.   What is the total height of all the bean sprouts?
   The total height of all the bean sprouts is 26 inches.

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

For more resources, visit » *Eureka.support*

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- When preparing food or cooking in the kitchen, find opportunities for your child to use an inch ruler to measure the length of vegetables (e.g., carrots, celery, asparagus) to the nearest half, quarter, or eighth of an inch.
- Play the Compare Fractions card game with your child.
    1. Take out the jacks, queens, kings, and jokers. Let aces have a value of one.
    2. Put the stack of remaining cards facedown.
    3. You flip two cards to represent a fraction.
    4. Your child flips two cards to represent another fraction.
    5. Both you and your child arrange each pair of cards as a fraction, using the smaller number as the **numerator** and the larger number as the **denominator**.
    6. You write the two fractions, and ask your child to compare them.

For example, you flip the numbers 1 and 3. They represent the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$. Your child flips the numbers 5 and 2. They represent the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$. You write $\frac{1}{3}$____$\frac{2}{5}$. He writes $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5}$.

TERMS

Denominator: Denotes the fractional unit (i.e., the bottom number in a fraction). For example, *fifths* in three-fifths, as represented by the 5 in $\frac{3}{5}$, is the denominator.

Numerator: Denotes the count of fractional units (i.e., the top number in a fraction). For example, *three* in three-fifths, as represented by the 3 in $\frac{3}{5}$, is the numerator.

MODELS

Line Plot

Bean Sprout Height

(inches)