


## In this sub-unit . . .

- We converted between metric units and between customary units. We saw that we can *use powers of 10* to convert between metric units, but not between customary units.

Convert from larger to smaller unit	Convert from smaller to larger unit
$90 \text{ km} = 90,000,000 \text{ mm}$ $1 \text{ km} = 1,000 \text{ m}$ $90 \times 1,000 = 90,000$ $1 \text{ m} = 1,000 \text{ mm}$ $90,000 \times 1,000 = 90,000,000,000$	$26,400 \text{ ft} = 8,800 \text{ yd}$ $3 \text{ ft} = 1 \text{ yd}$ $26,400 \div 3 = 8,800$ or $26,400 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{26,400}{3} = 8,800$

 **Math tip:** When converting from a smaller unit to a larger unit, you can divide by a number greater than 1 or multiply by a number less than 1.

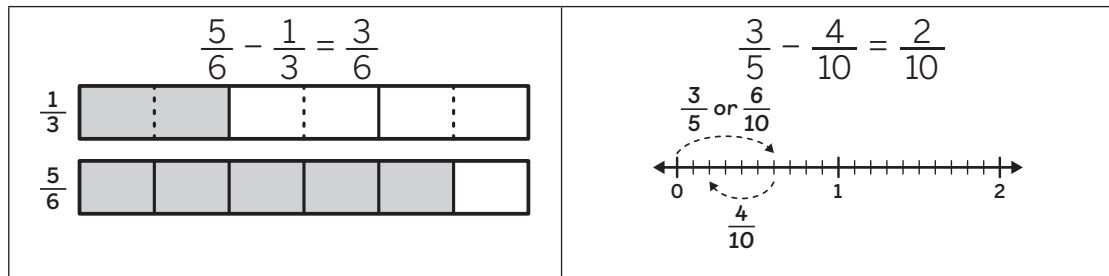
- We solved multi-step problems involving unit conversions.

5 volunteers each mixed 4.5 liters of nectar with 3,800 milliliters of water. How many total liters of nectar mixture did they make?	
Strategy A	Strategy B
$3,800 \div 1,000 = 3.8$ , so 3.8 liters	$5 \times 4.5 = 22.5$ , so 22.5 liters $5 \times 3,800 = 19,000$ , so 19,000 milliliters
$4.5 + 3.8 = 8.3$ , so 8.3 liters	$19,000 \div 1,000 = 19$ , so 19 liters
$8.3 \times 5 = 41.5$ , so 41.5 liters	$22.5 + 19 = 41.5$ , so 41.5 liters

## Sub-Unit 2 | Summary


### In this sub-unit . . .

- We used objects and models to add and subtract fractions with unequal denominators.



- We created common denominators to add and subtract fractions with unequal denominators.

Rename 1 fraction		
$4\frac{3}{4} - 3\frac{11}{12} = \frac{10}{12}$		
$\frac{3 \times 3}{4 \times 3} = \frac{9}{12}$		
$4\frac{9}{12} = 3\frac{21}{12}$		
$3\frac{21}{12} - 3\frac{11}{12} = \frac{10}{12}$		
Rename both fractions		
$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{49}{40}$	$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{7}{10} = \frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{14}{8} + \frac{9}{12} = \frac{10}{4}$
$\frac{3 \times 8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{24}{40}$	$\frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{15}{20}$	$\frac{14 \div 2}{8 \div 2} = \frac{7}{4}$
$\frac{5 \times 5}{8 \times 5} = \frac{25}{40}$	$\frac{7 \times 2}{10 \times 2} = \frac{14}{20}$	$\frac{9 \div 3}{12 \div 3} = \frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{24}{40} + \frac{25}{40} = \frac{49}{40}$	$\frac{15}{20} - \frac{14}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{7}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{10}{4}$

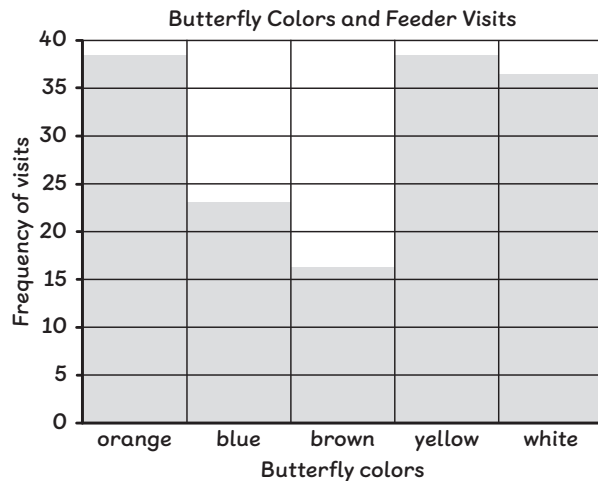
 **Math tip:** When 1 denominator is a multiple of the other, you can rename the other fraction using that denominator.

## Sub-Unit 3 | Summary

### In this sub-unit . . .

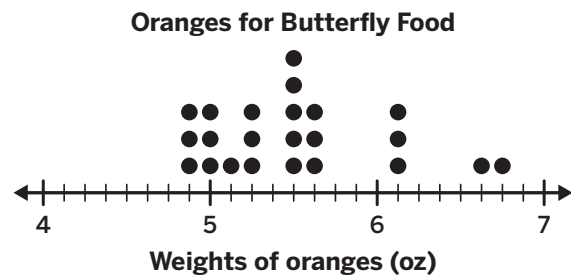
- We represented data using frequency tables, bar graphs, dot plots, and stem-and-leaf plots.

Butterfly color	Frequency of visits
orange	39
blue	23
brown	16
yellow	39
white	36



- We represented and solved one- and two-step problems using data involving fractions from frequency tables, bar graphs, dot plots, or stem-and-leaf plots.

The dot plot shows the weights of oranges used for butterfly food. What is the difference between the heaviest and lightest orange in ounces?



$$6\frac{6}{8} - 4\frac{7}{8} = 2\frac{6}{8} - \frac{7}{8} = 1\frac{14}{8} - \frac{7}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$$

$$1\frac{7}{8} \text{ ounces}$$