G6-M2 – Topic A

G6-M2-L1: Prior to teaching this topic, students should get some type of review on the two meanings/methods of division – Partitive & Measurement.

- Partitive division
 - Example context: 12 apples are divided into two equal groups.
 - The divisor is the number of groups.
 - Articulated in a question: 12 is 2 of what number?
- *Measurement* division
 - Example context: 12 apples are divided into groups of two.
 - The divisor is the group size
 - Articulated in a question: How many groups of 2 are in 12?

Understanding two types of division with whole numbers leads to conceptualization of division with fractions.

G6-M2-L2: For additional practice, consider this free worksheet:

http://www.teacherbilldavidson.com/fractions-decimals-products/divide-whole-numbers-byunit-fractions

G6-M2-L3: For remediated practice, immerse students in simple divide unit fractions by unit fractions problems:

http://www.teacherbilldavidson.com/fractions-decimals-products/divide-fractions-by-fractions

G6-M2-L4: The opening exercise does not provide enough equivalent fractions practice. If needed, students should have several days of equivalent fraction fluency practice before arriving at this lesson.

G6-M2-L5-6: These are great, engaging lessons, but – in the interests of pacing – you could also skip them and use the content as daily problem solving in lessons that come before & after them.

G6-M2-L7: For additional practice, consider using this free worksheet:

http://www.teacherbilldavidson.com/rational-numbers-ratios-percent-products/reciprocals

G6-M2-L8: Students should master dividing fractions by whole numbers, whole numbers by fractions, and fractions by fractions before dividing fractions & mixed numbers. A subset leading into this lesson's problem set might look like this:

$\frac{1}{3}$ ÷	2	=
$\frac{3}{4}$ ÷	3	=
5 ÷	$\frac{1}{3}$	=
6 ÷	2 3	=
$\frac{1}{3}$ ÷	$\frac{1}{2}$	=
$\frac{2}{5}$ ÷	1 2	=
$\frac{1}{3}$ ÷	$\frac{3}{4}$	=
$\frac{3}{5}$ ÷	$\frac{2}{3}$	=