

10. $3\frac{29}{33}$

9. $1\frac{13}{14}$

8. $5\frac{3}{11}$

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

6. $6\frac{37}{40}$

5. $2\frac{9}{2}$

4. $2\frac{8}{5}$

3. $2\frac{1}{2}$

2. $4\frac{1}{12}$

1. $5\frac{56}{11}$

BASIC MATH

The Complete Course
Lesson Six

Subtracting Fractions

KA8406

Teaching Guide & Worksheet

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HOW TO USE THE VIDEO AND TEACHING GUIDE

1. The "STOP TO THINK" signal means pause to think.
2. The "STOP TO WORK" signal means work the problem(s).
3. Rewind the tape and watch the lesson again if the concept is not clear.
4. Use "Learning Strategies" section of the Teachers Guide as memory aids and topics for classroom discussion.
5. Students should complete the exercises on the worksheet to confirm their understanding of this lesson.

Instructors may duplicate the worksheets as needed

SUBTRACTING FRACTIONS

- A. Subtraction is the opposite of addition
 - B. The rules for subtraction are the same as for addition
 - C. To subtract fractions you must have a common denominator
 - D. Reducing the answer to lowest terms
 - E. Using the lowest common denominator in a subtraction problem
-

SUBTRACTING MIXED NUMBERS

- A. The use of a common denominator
 - 1. $8 \frac{5}{8} - 2 \frac{1}{3}$
 - 2. $8 \frac{15}{24} - 2 \frac{8}{24}$
 - 3. $6 \frac{7}{24}$
 - B. Reducing answers to lowest terms
 - 1. $7 \frac{5}{6} - 3 \frac{3}{4}$
 - 2. $7 \frac{20}{24} - 3 \frac{18}{24}$
 - 3. $4 \frac{2}{24}$ reduces to $4 \frac{1}{12}$
 - C. The borrowing process
 - 1. What does borrowing mean?
 - 2. Recall what borrowing meant when subtracting whole numbers
 - 3. A story that explains borrowing in a mixed-number problem
 - 4. Reducing answers to lowest terms
-

SUBTRACTING A WHOLE NUMBER FROM A MIXED NUMBER

- A. Using the denominator of the mixed number as the common denominator
 - 1. $9 \frac{11}{15} - 4$
 - 2. $9 \frac{11}{15} - 4 \frac{0}{15}$
 - B. Demonstrating that borrowing will never be necessary
 - C. If the fraction in the mixed number has been reduced to lowest terms, the answer will also be in lowest terms
 - 1. $9 \frac{11}{15} - 4 \frac{0}{15} = 5 \frac{11}{15}$
 - 2. $11/15$ cannot be reduced
-

SUBTRACTING A MIXED NUMBER FROM A WHOLE NUMBER

- A. Using the denominator of the mixed number as the common denominator
 - 1. $8 - 5 \frac{2}{7}$
 - 2. $8 \frac{0}{7} - 5 \frac{2}{7}$
- B. Borrowing will always be necessary
 - 1. You cannot subtract 2 from 0
 - 2. $8 \frac{0}{7} = 7 \frac{7}{7}$
 - 3. $7 \frac{7}{7} - 5 \frac{2}{7} = 2 \frac{5}{7}$
- C. If the fraction in the mixed number has been reduced to lowest terms, the answer will also be in lowest terms

Solve the following.

$$1. \begin{array}{r} 7 \frac{5}{8} \\ -2 \frac{3}{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6. 9 \frac{5}{8} - 2 \frac{7}{10}$$

$$2. \begin{array}{r} 7 \frac{5}{6} \\ -3 \frac{3}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$7. 6 - 4 \frac{5}{7}$$

$$3. \begin{array}{r} 6 \frac{1}{3} \\ -3 \frac{5}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$8. 13 \frac{3}{11} - 8$$

$$4. \begin{array}{r} 8 \frac{5}{8} \\ -6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$9. 4 \frac{3}{7} - 2 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$5. \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ -6 \frac{7}{9} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$10. 7 \frac{6}{11} - 3 \frac{2}{3}$$