

MATH SKETCH NOTES

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These 5th-grade math sketch notes (AKA doodle pages) are a powerful learning and teaching tool. They cover essential math concepts and procedures for students in a visually appealing way. You can use this resource to supplement any math curriculum, and they are perfect for previewing/pre-teaching or reviewing/reinforcing.

These sketch pages are like mini anchor charts that your students actively create and can be referred to in the future.

WHAT'S INCLUDED:

- Blank student note page
(two sizes: 8.5 × 11 & composition notebook size for INBs)
- Detailed answer key
- Step-by-step PowerPoint

GUIDED NOTE-TAKING

Guiding your students through the note-taking process is so easy and requires almost zero preparation!

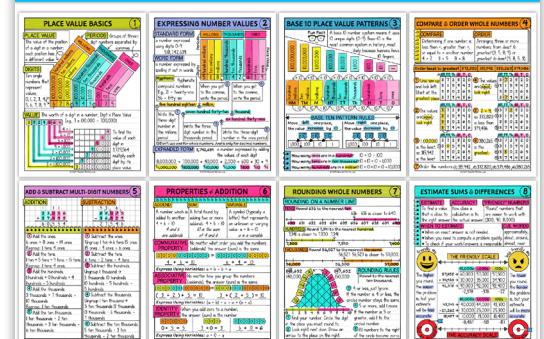
1. PowerPoint: Each sketch note page comes with a step-by-step PowerPoint that you can use to guide your students as they complete their notes.
2. Document Camera: Use a document camera to project a blank copy of the notes. Use the answer key provided to complete the note page in front of your students.

WHY SKETCH?

Sketch notes present your students with a meaningful and engaging activity they will love. Doodle note-taking activates verbal and visual modalities to capture concepts. The whole brain is absorbed in hearing, synthesizing, and retaining ideas. This high level of engagement helps students retain the content and leaves little room for distraction.

GET THE BUNDLE!!!

FIFTH GRADE MATH GUIDED SKETCH NOTES



GROWING BUNDLE

MATH SKETCH NOTES

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS & SIMPLEST FORM

36
Set 5

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions have different numerators and denominators but have the same value.

$\frac{8}{12}$	
$\frac{4}{6}$	
$\frac{2}{3}$	

MULTIPLY

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{12}$$

DIVIDE

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

SIMPLEST FORM

Simplest form expresses a fraction with the fewest number of parts/pieces as possible. One (1) is the only common factor of the numerator & denominator.

$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$

GCF: $2 \times 2 = 4$

$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$

YOUR TURN!

$\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$	3	9 12 3 4
$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$	2	12 20 3 5
$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$	3	24 36 2 3

LADDER METHOD

- ① Divide both numbers by a prime factor.
- ② Write the quotients below each number.
- ③ Repeat until the quotients' GCF is one (1).

GRADE 5

simplest form.

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EQUIVALENT & SIMPLEST FRACTIONS & FORM

36 Set 5

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions

have different numerators and denominators but have the same value.

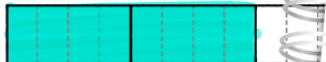
$$\frac{8}{12}$$



$$\frac{4}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$



MULTIPLY

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{12}$$

DIVIDE

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

SIMPLEST FORM

Simplest form

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{GCF: } 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

LADDER METHOD

1 Divide both numbers by prime factors

EQUIVALENT & SIMPLEST FRACTIONS & FORM

36 Set 5

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions

have different numerators and denominators but have the same value.

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



$$\frac{4}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$



MULTIPLY

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{8}{12}$$

DIVIDE

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

SIMPLEST FORM

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

LADDER METHOD

2 SIZES: STANDARD US 8.5 × 11 & COMPOSITION NOTEBOOK



only common factor of the numerator & denominator.

$$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$$

4 The final quotient is simplest

numerator & denominator.

$$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$$

4 The final quotients are in simplest form.

STEP-BY-STEP POWERPOINT

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

EQUIVALENT & SIMPLEST FRACTIONS

36

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions have different numerators and denominators but

$\frac{8}{12}$									
$\frac{4}{6}$									
$\frac{2}{3}$									

DIVIDE

$\frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{6} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$

LADDER METHOD

- ① Divide both numbers by a prime factor.
- ② Write the quotients below each number.
- ③ Repeat until the quotients' GCF is one (1).
- ④ The final quotients are in simplest form.

YOUR TURN!

$\frac{9}{12} = \frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{9}{12}$			
$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{12}{20}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{12}{20}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{24}{36}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{24}{36}$	$\frac{2}{3}$

MacBook Pro

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS & SIMPLEST FORM

36

Set 5

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

Equivalent fractions

have different numerators and denominators but have the same value.

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

$$\frac{4}{6}$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

MULTIPLY

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{6} = \frac{8}{18} = \frac{4}{9}$$

DIVIDE

$$\frac{8}{12} \div \frac{4}{6} = \frac{8}{12} \times \frac{6}{4} = \frac{48}{48} = 1$$

SIMPLEST FORM

Simplest form expresses a fraction with the fewest number of parts/pieces as possible. One (1) is the only common factor of the numerator & denominator.

$$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{2}{3}$$

quotients below each number.

③ Repeat until the quotients' GCF is one (1).

④ The final quotients are in simplest form.