

Grades 2 to 5: Nemeth Code Symbols for Fractions and Spatial Problems, Instructional Tools, Materials, and Technology

Lesson 1: Fractions and Mixed Numbers



University of South Carolina Upstate, Summer 2020

Lesson 1 Objectives

Participants will be able to read and write:

- simple fractions using the Nemeth Code opening and closing simple fraction indicators.
- mixed numbers using the Nemeth Code opening and closing mixed number fraction indicators.
- linear math problems and word problems using fractions and mixed numbers.

Simple Fractions

$\frac{2}{3}$

- Numerator: Top part – number of parts being counted
- Fraction line: (horizontal) – separates the numerator and denominator
- Denominator: Bottom part – the whole (total) parts

Simple fractions do not have a fraction in the numerator or denominator.

Simple Fractions with a Horizontal Fraction Line

- ⋮ Opening simple fraction indicator (dots 1-4-5-6)
- ⋮ Closing simple fraction indicator (dots 3-4-5-6)
- ⋮ Horizontal fraction line (dots 3-4)

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

- There are no print equivalents for the opening and closing simple fraction indicators.
- You must ALWAYS close a fraction after you open it!

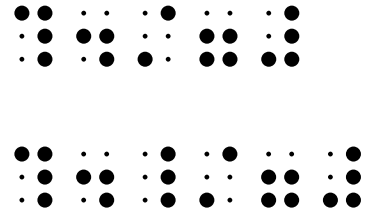
Simple Fractions with a Diagonal Fraction Line

⠠⠠⠠ Diagonal fraction line (dots 4-5-6, 3-4)

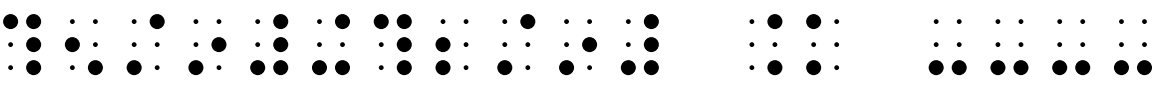
$\frac{1}{2}$ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

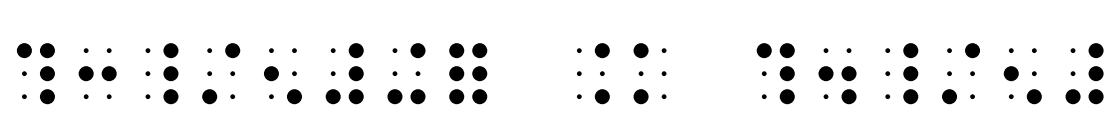
- Follow the print for which fraction line to use.
- Tactile readers need to understand that simple fractions in braille have “lefts” and “rights” not “tops” and “bottoms.”

Examples of Simple Fractions and Problems Using Simple Fractions

$$\frac{4}{7}$$


- When fractions occur in math problems, follow the print.

$$\frac{5}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{\quad}{9}$$


$$\frac{3}{5} + ? = \frac{4}{5}$$


Activity 1A

Interline the simple fractions and equations.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6} \quad \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}$$

Mixed Numbers

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

- Whole number
- Numerator: Top part – number of parts being counted
- Fraction line: (horizontal) – separates the numerator and denominator
- Denominator: Bottom part – the whole (total) parts

$$3\frac{1}{7}$$

- If the mixed number has a diagonal fraction line, use the Nemeth code diagonal fraction line.


Brailleing Mixed Numbers

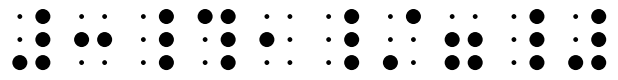
⠠⠠ Opening mixed number fraction indicator
(dots 4-5-6, 1-4-5-6)

⠠ Horizontal fraction line (dots 3-4)

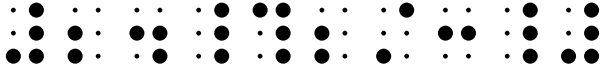
⠠⠠ Diagonal fraction line (dots 4-5-6, 3-4)

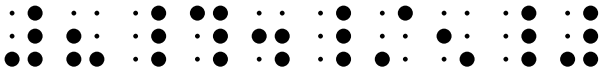
⠠⠠ Closing mixed number fraction indicator (dots 4-5-6,
3-4-5-6)

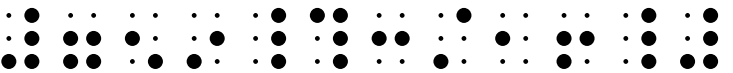
$4 \frac{5}{8}$


$3 \frac{1}{7}$


Examples of Mixed Numbers

$24\frac{2}{3}$ The Braille representation of the mixed number 24 2/3 consists of 12 cells. The first two cells represent the number 24, the next two cells represent the fraction bar, and the final six cells represent the fraction 2/3.

$8\frac{4}{5}$ The Braille representation of the mixed number 8 4/5 consists of 12 cells. The first cell represents the number 8, the next two cells represent the fraction bar, and the final six cells represent the fraction 4/5.

$759\frac{3}{16}$ The Braille representation of the mixed number 759 3/16 consists of 16 cells. The first three cells represent the number 759, the next two cells represent the fraction bar, and the final eleven cells represent the fraction 3/16.

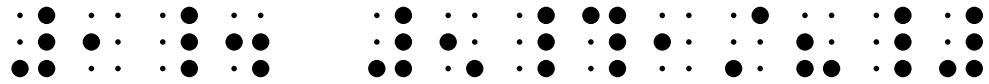
Activity 1B

Interline the mixed numbers and equations.

Braille representation of mathematical expressions for interlining practice. The text is arranged in five rows, each containing two columns of Braille. The first row shows the number 12. The second row shows the number 1234. The third row shows the number 1234567891011121314151617181920. The fourth row shows the number 1234567891011121314151617181920. The fifth row shows the number 1234567891011121314151617181920.

Activity 1B: Answer Key

1. $5 \frac{1}{8}$



2. $4 \frac{2}{3}$

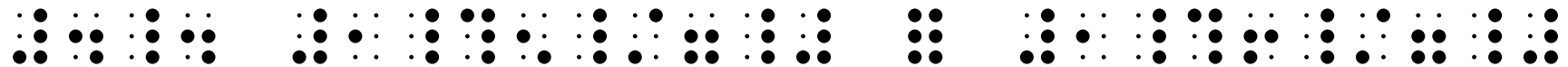


3. $3 \frac{4}{7} + 1 \frac{1}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Activity 1B: Answer Key, Continued

4. $1 \frac{5}{7} ? 1 \frac{6}{7}$



5. $8 \frac{?}{10} - 2 \frac{3}{10} = 6 \frac{2}{5}$



Activity 1C

Transcribe the following linear problems.

1. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

2. $\frac{5}{11} - \frac{1}{22} = ?$

3. $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$

4. $1\frac{7}{8} > 1\frac{5}{8}$

5. $3\frac{4}{9} + 5\frac{3}{9} =$

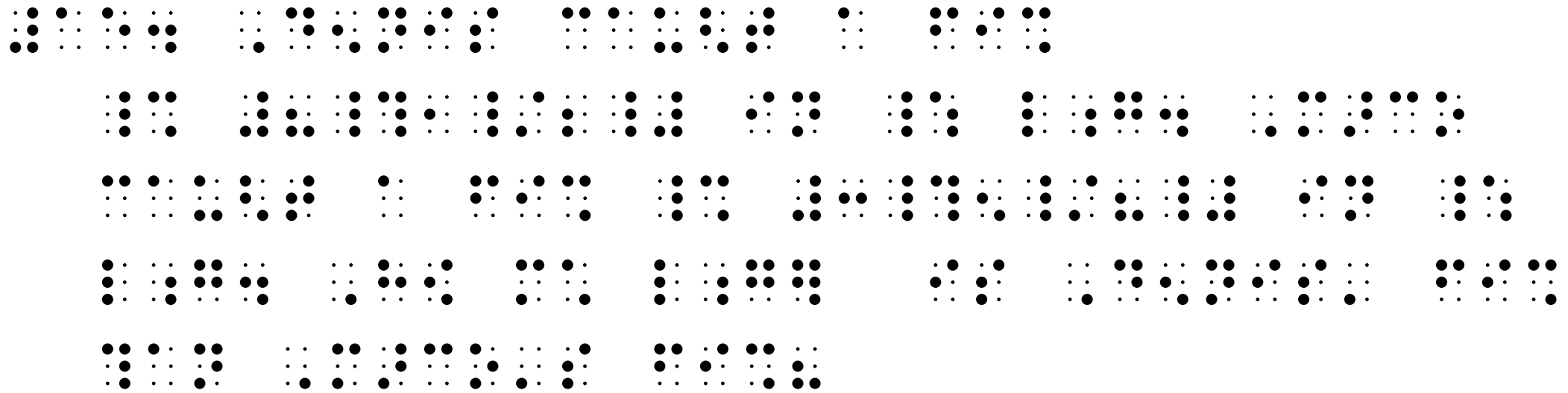
6. $12\frac{1}{4} \times ? = 12\frac{1}{4}$

Word Problems that Contain Fractions

- Simple fractions and mixed numbers are in Nemeth code and must be placed within opening and closing Nemeth code indicators.
- You cannot divide a fraction or a mixed number between lines.
- If you must divide an equation, do so at the sign of comparison.
- If there is a measurement unit with the simple fraction or mixed number (e.g., in, km) the measurement unit must be included within the Nemeth code.

Example Word Problems

15. Dennis caught a fish $8 \frac{1}{2}$ in long. Marco caught a fish $3 \frac{5}{8}$ in long. How much longer is Dennis' fish than Marco's fish?



Activity 1D

Transcribe the following word problems.

1. Ms. Chaudhry had $4\frac{7}{12}$ boxes of pencils but $2\frac{1}{12}$ boxes of the pencils were broken. After she threw out the broken pencils, how many boxes of pencils were left?
2. There are $\frac{7}{8}$ kilograms of salt in the kitchen. Mr. Weinstein used $\frac{2}{15}$ of the salt when he was preparing dinner. How much salt did he use?

