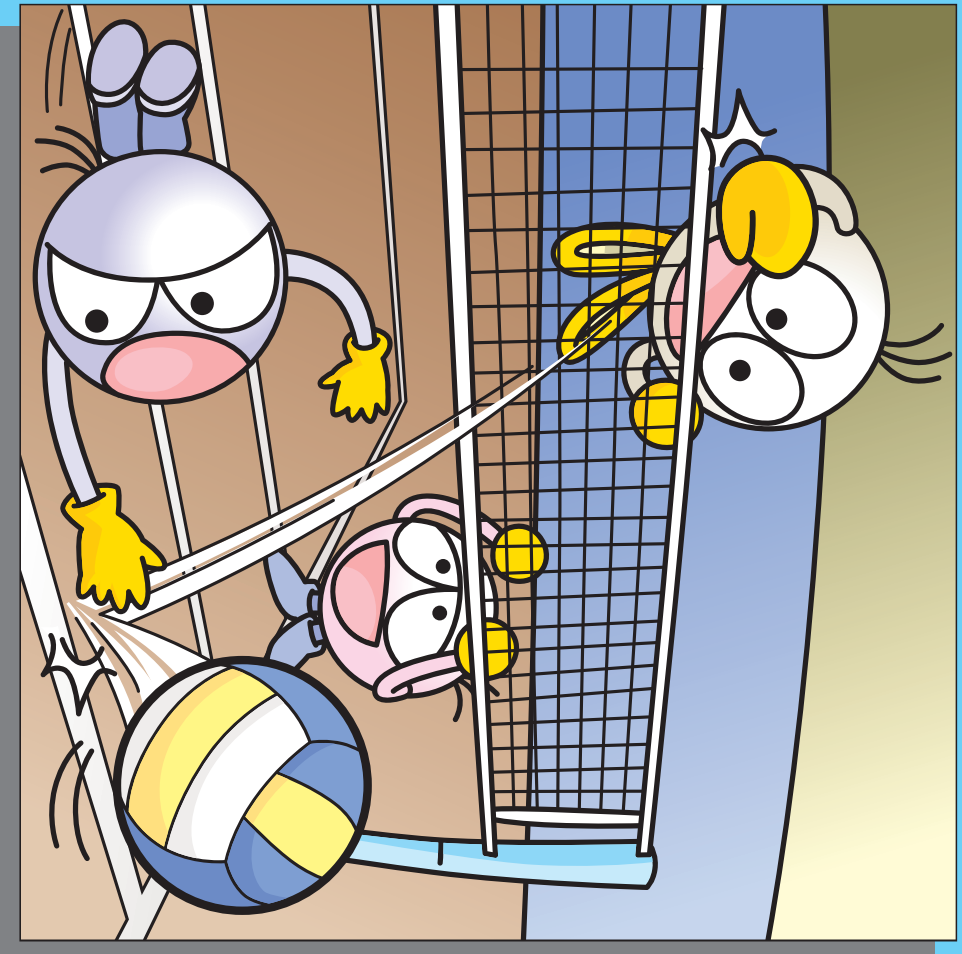

Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa
mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan

BUNSUU MASTER •

NIHONGO CLEAR

Para sa Filipino Instructors





Teaching Materials in Mathematics for Filipino Students Living in Japan
Bunsuu Master Nihongo Clear
Index for Filipino Instructors

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L1	NIBUN NO ICHI SANBUN NO ICHI (One half, one third)	① To know the meaning of fraction (To express with fraction a part of something that is divided into equal parts).	① 「～NO～GA ARU.」 (There is ~ of ~.) → There is a tape which has a length of 1 meter. ② 「～NI WAKERU.」 (to divide into ~) → To divide into two. To divide into equal length. ③ 「N TOOBUN」 (dividing into N equal parts) → dividing into two equal parts ④ 「～TOKI WA, ～TO IU.」 (When ~, it is called ~.) → When it is divided into 3, it is called dividing into 3 equal parts. ⑤ 「N BUN NO 1」 → 1/3 「SANBUN NO ITI」 (1 of 3 parts) → 1/3 (one third)	1
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L15	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ① (Division of fractions ①)	①The case where division of fractions is applied. ②The method of division of fractions (fraction÷integer).	① 「N TOOBUN」 (dividing into N equal parts) → If this rectangle is divided into two equal parts .	85
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L18	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ② (Division of fractions ②)	①The case where division, fraction÷fraction is applied. ②The method of division, fraction÷fraction.	No new contents given.	101
L19	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ③ (Division of fractions ③)	①The case where division, integer÷fraction is applied. ②The method of division, integer÷fraction.	No new contents given.	107
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L22	BUNSUU NO BAI ② (Times of value of fraction ②)	①The method to find 「NAMBAIKA」 "how many times of it?" by comparing fractions.	① 「～WA～NO N BAI」 (～ is ～N times of ～) → 「5/4m WA 1/2m NO NAMBAI DESUKA.」 (How many times of 1/2m is 5/4m?)	122
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L24	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ① (Word problems on division of fractions ①)	①Word problems on fraction×integer. (Word problems on the quantity of paint and the area to be able to be painted with it) ②Word problems on fraction÷integer. (Word problems on the quantity of paint and the area to be able to be painted with it)	① 「DE」 , terminology to express the unit → 「1dl DE 2/5 m ² NURERU.」 (2/5 m ² can be painted with 1dl.)	134
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L27	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ④ (Word problems on division of fractions ④)	①The method that can be applied to solve the word problems with fraction×fraction and fraction÷fraction in case the method explained in textbook is hard to understand.	① 「DE」 , terminology to express the unit → 「2/3dl DE 3/5m ² NURERU.」 (3/5m ² can be painted with 2/3 dl.)	155



Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japa

Bunsuu Master Nihongo Clear

Mga Nilalaman Para sa mga Pilipinong Instructor

Leksiyon	Titulo	Mga Nilalaman Para sa Pagtuturo	Mga Expression sa Japanese	Page
L1	NIBUN NO ICHI SANBUN NO ICHI (One half, one third / isa ng dalawang hati, isa ng tatlong hati)	①Pag-alam sa kahulugan ng fraction. (Pagpapakilala sa paggamit ng fraction ang isang parte ng bagay na hinati ng magkatumbas)	① 「～NO～GA ARU.」 (Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba. ② 「～NI WAKERU.」 (hatiin sa～) → Hatiin sa dalawa. Hatiin sa parehong haba. ③ 「N TOOBUN.」 (paghahati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → paghahati sa dalawang magkatumbas na bahagi. ④ 「～TOKI WA、～TO IU.」 (Kapag ~, ~ ang tawag.) → Paghahati sa tatlong magkatumbas na bahagi ang tawag kapag hinati sa tatlo. ⑤ 「N BUN NO 1」 (1 ng N na hati) → 1/3 「SANBUN NO ICHI」 (isa ng tatlong hati / one third)	1
L2	SANBUN NO NI YONBUN NO SAN (Two thirds, three fourths / dalawa ng tatlong hati, tatlo ng apat na hati)	①Pag-alam na ang M piraso ng hinati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi ay sinasabing "M na bahagi ng N" at ito ay isinusulat ng "2/3".	① 「～NO～GA ARU.」 (Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba. ② 「N TOOBUN SURU.」 (hatiin sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → Hatiin sa tatlong magkatumbas na bahagi. ③ 「N TSU BUN」 (N na bahagi) → dalawang bahagi ④ 「～TO IU」 (~ ang tawag.) 「～TO KAKU.」 (~ ang pagsulat.) → Dalawa ng tatlong hati (two thirds) ang tawag. 2/3 ang pagsulat. ⑤ 「～DE、～DESU」 (~ at ~) → 3 ang denominator at 2 ang numerator. ⑥ 「BUNSUU」 (fraction), 「BUNBO」 (denominator), 「BUNSHI」 (numerator)	7
L3	GOBUN NO GO GOBUN NO ROKU (Five fifths, six fifths / lima ng limang hati, anim ng limang hati)	①Pag-alam sa mga fraction na may parehong laki ang denominator at numerator o kaya may mas malaking numerator kaysa sa denominator(improper fraction).	① 「～NO～GA ARU.」 (Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba. ② 「～NI IRO O NURU.」 (kulayan ang ~.) → Kulayan ang 2/3m na bahagi. ③ 「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」 (~ ay parehong ~ sa ~.) → Ang 3/3m ay parehong haba ng 1m. ④ 「～TSU BUN」 (~ bilang ng bahagi) → haba ng 3 bahagi ⑤ 「～DATO、～NI NARU.」 (Kung ~, magiging ~.) → Kung ang denominator at numerator ay magkapareho, ito ay magiging kapareho ng haba ng 1m. ⑥ 「SHIN BUNSUU」 (proper fracion), 「KA BUNSUU」 (improper fraction)	12
L4	ICHI TO GOBUN NO SAN (One and three fifths / isa at tatlo ng limang hati)	①Pag-alam sa mga mixed fraction. ②Pagpapalit ng improper fraction sa mixed fraction o kaya mixed fraction sa improper fraction.	① 「～WA～TO～O AWASETA～DESU.」 (Ang ~ ay ~ ng pinagsamang ~ at ~.) → Ang 6/5m ay haba ng pinagsamang 1m at 1/5m. ② 「～NO YOONI ～SHITA.」 (Ginawang ~ kagaya ng ~.) → Fraction na isinulat kagaya ng 1 1/5. ③ 「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」 (~ ay parehong ~ sa ~.) → Ang 3/3m ay parehong haba ng 1m. ④ 「～TO～SHITEMO II.」 (~ ay maisasagawa din ng ~.) → Maisusulat din ng 1 1/5. ⑤ 「～NO BUN DAKE」 (ang parte ng ~ lamang) → Haba na 6/5m lamang. ⑥ 「TAI BUNSUU」 (mixed fraction)	19

L5	BUNSUU NO TASHIZAN ① (Addition ng fraction ①)	①Pag-unawa sa addition ng fraction na may parehong denominator. ②Paraan ng addition ng fraction na may parehong denominator.	①「～TO～O AWASERUTO、～。」(Kapag ~ at ~ ay pinagsama.) → Kapag ang 1/5m at 2/5m ay pinagsama, ②「NAN (SUUSHI) NO～NI NARUKA.」(Ilang (numeral) na ~ magiging?) → Magiging ilang metrong tape ito?	25
L6	BUNSUU NO HIKIZAN ① (Subtraction ng fraction ①)	①Pag-unawa sa subtraction ng fraction na may parehong denominator. ②Paraan ng subtraction ng fraction na may parehong denominator.	①「～KARA～O～SURU TO、～。」 (Kapag isinagawa ~ mula sa ~ ang ~, ~.) → Kapag ginupit ang 1/5m mula sa 4/5m, ②「～O～NI KAETE」(palitan ang ~ sa ~) → Palitan ang mixed fraction sa improper fraction.	31
L7	ONAJI OOKISANO BUNSUU (Magkatumbas na fraction)	①Mga fraction na magkatumbas ang laki. ②Katangian ng mga fraction na magkatumbas ang laki.	①「～SA O KURABERU.」(ihambing ang ~.) → Ihambing ang laki. Ihambing ang haba. ②「～GA～NI NARUTO、～MO～。」 (Kapag ang ~ ay naging ~, ang ~ ay ~ din.) → Kapag ang bilang na nasa ibaba ng fraction (denominator) ay naging doble, ang bilang na nasa itaas (numarator) ay magiging doble din.	40
L8	WARIZAN TO BUNSUU (Division at fraction)	①Kaugnayan ng division at fraction (1) $N=M=N/M$	①「～O～DE ONAJI～NI WAKERUTO,」 (Kapag hinati ang ~ ng ~ sa parehong ~.) → Kapag ang 2m na tape ay hinati ng 3 tao sa parehong haba, ②「HONTOONI～KA」(talaga bang ~?) → Talaga bang 2/3 ang sagot?	46
L9	BUNSUU TO NANBAI (Fraction at ilang beses ang laki)	①Kaugnayan ng division at fraction (2) Ipakita kung ilang beses ang laki sa gamit ng $N=M$. → N/M beses.	①「～WA～NO NANBAIKA.」(ilang beses ng ~ ang ~?) → Ilang beses ng 3m ang 4m? ②「～DAKEDENAKU～DEMO」(hindi lamang sa ~ kundi sa ~ din) → Magagamit ang fraction hindi lamang sa haba kundi sa bigat din.	51
L10	BUNSUU TO SHOOSUU (Fraction at decimal)	①Paraan sa pagpapalit ng fraction sa decimal. ②Paraan sa pagpapalit ng decimal sa fraction.	①「～O～NI NAOSU.」(ayusin ang ~ sa ~.) → Ayusin ang fraction sa decimal. ②「BUNSUU」(fraction), 「SHOUSUU」(decimal)	55
L11	BUNSUU NO TASHIZAN ② CHIGAU BUNBO (Addition ng fraction ② magkaibang denominator)	①Pag-unawa sa addition ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator. ②Paraan ng addition ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.	①「～O ONAJINI SURU.」(gawing pareho ang ~.) → Gawing pareho ang denominator at kalkulahan. ②「BUNBO」(denominator), 「BUNSHI」(numerator) ③「TSUUBUN」(mag-reduce sa magkaparehong denominator)	62
L12	BUNSUU NO HIKIZAN ② CHIGAU BUNBO (Subtracion ng fraction ② magkaibang denominator)	①Pag-unawa sa subtraction ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator. ②Paraan ng subtraction ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.	①「DOCHIRAGA～」(alin ang ~) → Alin ang mas mahaba? ②「KONOMAMADEWA～DEKINAI.」(Hindi maaaring ~ sa ganito lamang.) → Hindi maaaring kalkulahan sa ganito lamang.	68
L13	YAKUBUN (Reduction / pagpaliit ng fraction)	①Kahulugan ng reduction ng fraction. ②Paraan ng reduction ng fraction.	①「～DATO OMOU」(~ sa palagay ng) → Gaano kalaki sa palagay mo? ②「DEKIRUDAKE～SURU.」(gawin ~ hanggang maaari) → Sagutan hanggang maaari sa pinakamaliit na denominator. ③「YAKUBUN」(reduction) → Paliitin ang mga sumusunod na fraction. / Mag-reduce ng mga sumusunod na fraction.	73
L14	BUNSUU NO KAKEZAN ① (Multiplication ng fraction ①)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication ng fraction. ②Paraan ng multiplication ng fraction (fraction×integer).	①「～SHINAI～NA～.」(~ na ~ na hindi gagawin ang ~.) → Madaling paraan na hindi gagawin dito ang reduction. ②「CHOOHOOKEI」(rectangle), 「TATE・YOKO」(patayong linya, pahalang na linya), 「HIROSA」(kalawakan)	79

L15	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ① (Division ng fraction ①)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division ng fraction. ②Paraan ng division ng fraction (fraction+integer).	①「N TOOBUN」 (paghahati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → Kung hahatiin ang rectangle na ito sa 2 magkatumbas na bahagi,	85
L16	BUNSUU NO KAKEZAN ② (Multiplication ng fraction ②)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication, fraction×fraction. ②Paraan ng multiplication, fraction×fraction.	Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.	90
L17	BUNSUU NO KAKEZAN ③ (Multiplication ng fraction ③)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication, integer×fraction. ②Paraan ng multiplication, integer×fraction.	Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.	96
L18	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ② (Division ng fraction ②)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division, fraction÷fraction. ②Paraan ng division, fraction÷fraction.	Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.	101
L19	BUNSUU NO WARIZAN ③ (Division ng fraction ③)	①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division, integer÷fraction. ②Paraan ng division, integer÷fraction.	Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.	107
L20	KAKEZAN WARIZAN ISSHONI (Pinagsamang multiplication at division)	①Paraan ng pagkalkula ng fraction na may magkasamang division at multiplication.	Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.	112
L21	BUNSUU NO BAI ① (Times of value of fraction / beses ng laki ng fraction ①)	①Pagpapakilala at pag-alam na maaari ding maipakita ang ilang beses ang laki sa gamit ng fraction. At paraan ng pagpakita nito.	①「~WA~NO N BAI」 (N na beses na laki ng ~ ang ~.) →「8m WA 2m NO NANBAI DESUKA.」(Ilang beses na laki ng 2m ang 8m?) ②「~DE~O KURABERU.」 (ihambing ang ~ sa pamamagitan ng~.) →「OMOSADE NANBAIKA O KURABETE MIMASHOO.」 (Ihambing kung ilang beses ng bigat ng isa ang bigat ng isa pa.)	117
L22	BUNSUU NO BAI ② (Times of value of fraction / beses ng laki ng fraction ②)	①Paraan ng paghanap ng「NAMBAIKA」 "ilang beses ang laki" sa paghahambing ng mga fraction.	①「~WA~NO N BAI」 (N na beses na laki ng ~ ang ~.) →「5/4m WA 1/2m NO NANBAI DESUKA.」 (Ilang beses ng 1/2m ang 5/4m?)	122
L23	BUNSUU BAI NO BUNSHOODAI (Mga word problem sa beses ng laki ng fraction)	①Kung ang relasyon na ipinakikita ay「A WA B NO N BAI」 "Ang A ay N na beses ng B", ang A ay makukuha sa「B×N」. ②Pagbasa ng word problem at paghahanap ng halaga ng A.	①「~WA~NO N BAI」 (N na beses na laki ng ~ ang ~.) →「A (NO DAIKIN) WA B (NO DAIKIN) NO N BAI DESU.」 (Ang halaga ng) A ay N na beses ng (halaga ng) B.)	127
L24	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ① (Mga word problem sa division ng fraction ①)	①Mga word problem sa fraction×integer. (Problema na tumatalakay sa dami ng pinta at laki ng sukat na mapipintahan sa gamit ng pintang iyan.) ②Mga word problem sa fraction÷integer. (Problema na tumatalakay sa dami ng pinta at laki ng sukat na mapipintahan sa gamit ng pintang iyan.)	①「DE」 na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. →「1dl DE 2/5 m ² NURERU.」(Mapipintahan ang 2/5m ² sa gamit ng 1dl.)	134
L25	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ② (Mga word problem sa division ng fraction ②)	①Mga word problem sa fraction×fraction.	①「DE」 na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. →「1dl DE 4/5 m ² NURERU.」 (Mapipintahan ang 4/5m ² sa gamit ng 1dl.)	141
L26	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ③ (Mga word problem sa division ng fraction ③)	①Mga word problem sa fraction÷fraction.	①「DE」 na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. →「2/3dl DE 3/5 m ² NURERU.」 (Mapipintahan ang 3/5m ² sa gamit ng 2/3dl.)	147
L27	WARIZAN NO BUNSHOODAI ④ (Mga word problem sa division ng fraction ④)	①Magagamit na paraan sa paglutas ng mga word problem sa fraction×fraction o fraction÷fraction kung sakaling mahirap maintindihan ang paglutas na itinuturo sa textbook.	①「DE」 na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. →「2/3dl DE 3/5 m ² NURERU.」 (Mapipintahan ang 3/5m ² sa gamit ng 2/3dl.)	155



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1課 / Lesson 1 / Leksyon 1

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
おなじ	same	pareho
ながさ	length	haba
わけ	to divide / to regroup	hatiin
ぶん	number of plates / times / portions / servings / parts	parte / bahagi
2とうぶん	dividing two equal parts	paghahati sa dalawang magkatumbas na bahagi
2ぶんの1	one half	kalahati / isa ng dalawang hati
いろ	color	kulay
ぬる	to paint / to color	kulayan
かく	to write	isulat

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
おなじながさにわけます。	Divide into the same length.	Hatiin sa magkaparehong haba.
テープ1つぶんのながさ	length of the measure of one piece of a tape	haba ng isang sukat ng tape
2分の1mだけいろをぬります。	Color / Paint only 1/2 (one half) meter.	Kulayan lamang ang 1/2 (kalahating) metro.
「2ぶんの1」を1/2とかきます。	"One half" is written like 1/2.	Ang isa ng dalawang hati ay isinusulat ng 1/2 .



1課/Lesson 1/Leksyon 1

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数の意味（ある物を等分した1つ分を分数で表わすこと）を知る。
① To know the meaning of fraction (To express with fraction a part of something that is divided into equal parts).
① Pag-alam sa kahulugan ng fraction. (Pagpapakilala sa paggamit ng fraction ang isang parte ng bagay na hinati ng magkatumbas)

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～の～がある。」 → 1 mの長さのテープがあります。
② 「～に分ける。」 → 2つに分ける。同じ長さに分ける。
③ 「N等分」 → 2等分
④ 「～ときは、～という」 → 3つに分けるときは、3等分といいます。
⑤ 「N分の1」 → 3分の1
① 「～NO～GA ARU.」(There is ~ of ~.) → There is a tape which has a length of 1 meter.
② 「～NI WAKERU.」(to divide into~) → To divide into two. To divide into equal length.
③ 「N TOOBUN」(dividing into N equal parts) → dividing into two equal parts
④ 「～TOKI WA、～TO IU.」(When ~, it is called ~.) → When it is divided into 3, it is called dividing into 3 equal parts.
⑤ 「N BUN NO 1」→ 1/3 「SANBUN NO ITI」(1 of 3 parts) → 1/3 (one third)
① 「～NO～GA ARU.」(Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.
② 「～NI WAKERU.」(hatiin sa~) → Hatiin sa dalawa. Hatiin sa parehong haba.
③ 「N TOOBUN.」 (paghahati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → paghahati sa dalawang magkatumbas na bahagi.
④ 「～TOKI WA、～TO IU.」 (Kapag ~, ~ ang tawag.) → Paghahati sa tatlong magkatumbas na bahagi ang tawag kapag hinati sa tatlo.
⑤ 「N BUN NO 1」 (1 ng N na hati) → 1/3 「SANBUN NO ICHI」 (isa ng tatlong hati / one third)



1 2ぶんの1 3ぶんの1

Nibun no ichi

sanbun no ichi

ある物をいくつかに分けたときの言い方を知る。

1

1 mのながさのテープがあります。
Ichi meetoru no nagasa no teepu ga arimasu

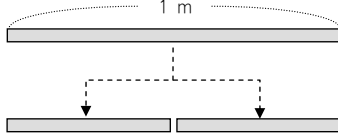
これを2つにわけます。
Kore o futatsu ni wakemasu

おなじながさにわけます。
Onaji nagasa ni wakemasu

このようなわけかたを
Konoyoona wakekata o

「2とうぶん」といいます。
"ni too bun" to iimasu

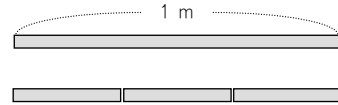
2つおなじわける
futatsu onaji wakeru



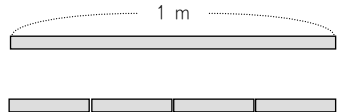
2とうぶんしました。
Nitoobun shimashita.



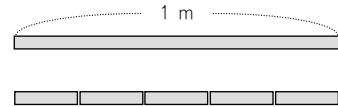
- ① おなじながさに3つにわけるときは、
Onaji nagasa ni mittsu ni wakerutoki wa.
- 「3とうぶん」といいます。
"santoobun" to iimasu



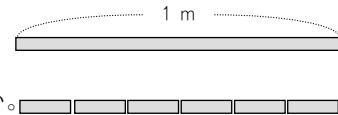
- ② おなじながさに4つにわけるときは、
- 「4とうぶん」といいます。



- ③ おなじながさに5つにわけるときは、
- 「5とうぶん」といいます。



- ④ おなじながさに6つにわけるときは、
Onaji nagasa ni muttsu ni wakerutoki wa
- 「なんとうぶん」というとおもいますか。
"nantoobun" to yuu to omoimasuka



1 2ぶんの1 3ぶんの1

ある物をいくつかに分けたときの言い方を知る。

1

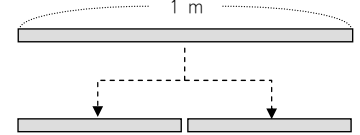
There is a tape with 1m long.
Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.

Divide this into 2.
Hatiin ito sa dalawa.


Divide with the same length each.
Hatiin sa magkaparehong haba.

To divide like this is called "NI TOUBUN",
to divide into 2 equal parts.

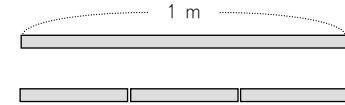
Ang paghahati katulad nito ay
finatawag na "NI TOUBUN", paghahati sa
2 magkakatumbas na bahagi.



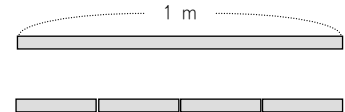
It was divided into 2
equal parts.
Hinati sa dalawang
magkakatumbas na
bahagi.



- ① To divide into 3 with the same length each is
called "SAN TOUBUN", to divide into 3 equal
parts.
Kapag hinati sa 3 magkakatumbas na haba
ay finatawag na "SAN TOUBUN", paghahati
sa 3 magkakatumbas na bahagi.



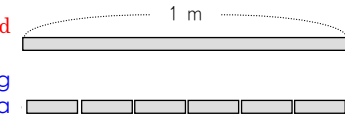
- ② To divide into 4 with the same length each is
called "YONTOU TOUBUN", to divide into 4
equal parts.
Kapag hinati sa 4 magkakatumbas na haba
ay finatawag na "YONTOU TOUBUN",
paghahati sa 4 magkakatumbas na
bahagi.



- ③ To divide into 5 with the same length each is
called "GO TOUBUN", to divide into 5 equal
parts.
Kapag hinati sa 5 magkakatumbas na haba
ay finatawag na "GO TOUBUN", paghahati
sa 5 magkakatumbas na bahagi.



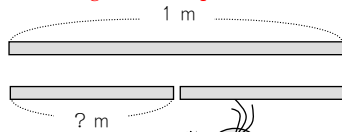
- ④ What ("NAN TOUBUN") do you think it is called
to divide into 6 with the same length each?
Ano ("NAN TOUBUN") ang tawag sa iyong
palagay kapag hinati sa 6 na
magkakatumbas na haba?



2

等分したときの1つ分の大きさを分数で表わすことを知る。

1 mの ながさの テープを 2とうぶんしました。
Ichi meetoru no nagasa no teepu o nitoobun shimashita



2ぶんの1
nibun no ichi

みじかい テープ1つぶんの ながさを
Mijikai teepu hitotsubun no nagasa o
「2ぶんの1」 m と います。
“nibun no ichi” meetoru to iimasu

① 2とうぶんした ものの 1つを 「2ぶんの1」と います。
Nitoobun shita mono no hitotsu o “nibun no ichi” to iimasu



② 3とうぶんした ものの 1つを 「3ぶんの1」と います。



③ 4とうぶんした ものの 1つを 「4ぶんの1」と います。



2ぶんの1 3ぶんの1 4ぶんの1 ということは…。

Nibun no ichi sanbun no ichi yonbun no ichi to yuukoto wa



④ 5とうぶんした ものの 1つを 「 ? 」と います。



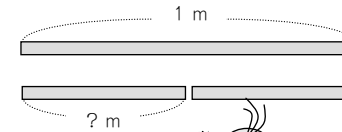
⑤ 6とうぶんした ものの 1つを 「 ? 」と います。



2

等分したときの1つ分の大きさを分数で表わすことを知る。

A tape with 1m long was divided into 2 equal parts.
Ang 1m na tape ay hinati sa 2 magkakatumbas na haba.



one half
kalahati

The length of the shorter tape is called "one half", 1/2m.
Ang haba ng isang pirasong maikling tape ay tinatawag na "kalahating / one half" m.

One of the two, whose original was divided into 2 equal parts is called "one half", 1/2.

① Ang isang bahagi ng hinati sa dalawang magkakatumbas na bahagi ay tinatawag na "kalahati, 1/2".



One of the three, whose original was divided into 3 equal parts is called "one third", 1/3.

② Ang isang bahagi ng hinati sa tatlong magkakatumbas na bahagi ay tinatawag na "isa ng tatlong hati, 1/3".



One of the four, whose original was divided into 4 equal parts is called "one fourth", 1/4.

③ Ang isang bahagi ng hinati sa apat na magkakatumbas na bahagi ay tinatawag na "isa ng apat na hati, 1/4".



One half, one third, one fourth, so...
Kalahati, isa ng tatlong hati, isa ng apat na hati, kaya...



One of the five, whose original was divided into 5 equal parts is called "one fifth", 1/5.

④ Ang isang bahagi ng hinati sa limang magkakatumbas na bahagi ay tinatawag na "isa ng limang hati, 1/5".



One of the six, whose original was divided into 6 equal parts is called "one sixth", 1/6.

⑤ Ang isang bahagi ng hinati sa anim na magkakatumbas na bahagi ay tinatawag na "isa ng anim na hati, 1/6".

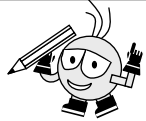
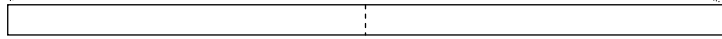


3

「N分の1」の言い方とその大きさの理解を確実にする。

「2ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬります。

“Nibun no ichi” meetoru dake iro o nurimasu
1 m



いろを ぬりました。

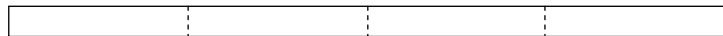
Iro o nurimashita

① 「3ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬりましょう。

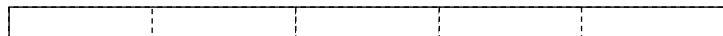
“Sanbun no ichi” meetoru dake iro o nurimashoo



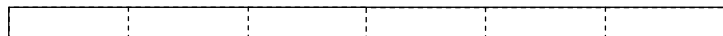
② 「4ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬりましょう。



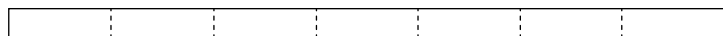
③ 「5ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬりましょう。



④ 「6ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬりましょう。



⑤ 「7ぶんの1」 mだけ いろを ぬりましょう。

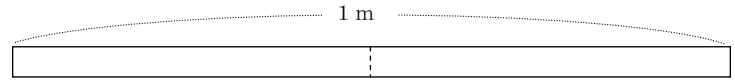


3

「N分の1」の言い方とその大きさの理解を確実にする。

Color only "one half", 1/2m.

Kulayan lamang ang 1/2 (kalahating) m.

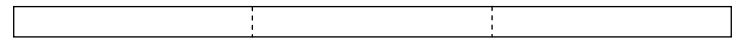


It was colored.

Nakulayan na.

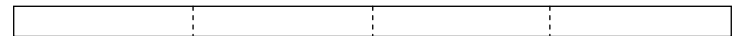
① Color only "one third", 1/3m.

Kulayan lamang ang 1/3 (isa ng tatlong hating) m.



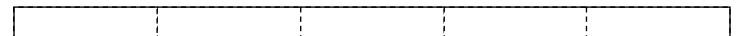
② Color only "one fourth", 1/4m.

Kulayan lamang ang 1/4 (isa ng apat na hating) m.



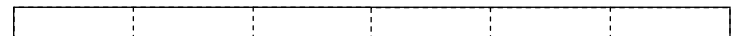
③ Color only "one fifth", 1/5m.

Kulayan lamang ang 1/5 (isa ng limang hating) m.



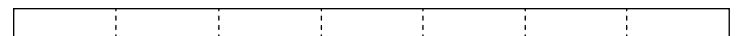
④ Color only "one sixth", 1/6m.

Kulayan lamang ang 1/6 (isa ng anim na hating) m.



⑤ Color only "one seventh", 1/7m.

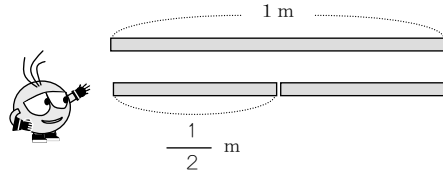
Kulayan lamang ang 1/7 (isa ng pitong hating) m.



4

「2ぶんの1」を $\frac{1}{2}$ と かきます。

“Nibun no ichi” o nibun no ichi to kakimasu



① 「3ぶんの1」は $\frac{1}{3}$ と かきます。

“Sanbun no ichi” wa sanbun no ichi to kakimasu

② 「4ぶんの1」は $\frac{1}{4}$ と かきます。

nibun no ichi sanbun no ichi yonbun no ichi
2ぶんの1 3ぶんの1 4ぶんの1

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

ということは…。



nibun no ichi sanbun no ichi yonbun no ichi to yuukoto wa...

③ 「5ぶんの1」は ——— と かきます。

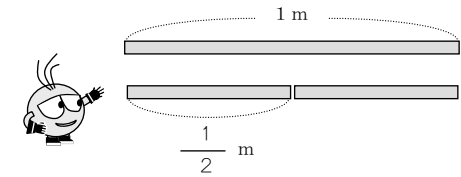
④ 「6ぶんの1」は ——— と かきます。

⑤ 「7ぶんの1」は ——— と かきます。

4

"One half" is written as 1/2.

Ang "kalahati / one half" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/2.



① "One third" is written as 1/3.

Ang "isa ng tatlong hati / one third" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/3.

② "One fourth" is written as 1/4.

Ang "isa ng apat na hati / one fourth" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/4.

One half, one third, one fourth

Kalahati, isa ng tatlong hati, isa ng apat na hati

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

So...
Kaya...



③ "One fifth" is written as 1/5.

Ang "isa ng limang hati / one fifth" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/5.

④ "One sixth" is written as 1/6.

Ang "isa ng anim na hati / one sixth" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/6.

⑤ "One seventh" is written as 1/7.

Ang "isa ng pitong hati / one seventh" ay isinusulat katulad ng 1/7.



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2課 / Lesson 2 / Leksyon 2

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ぶんすう	fraction	fraction
ぶんぼ	denominator	denominator
ぶんし	numerator	numerator

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
1/3 の ぶんぼは3で、 ぶんしは 1 です。	3 is the denominator and 1 is the numerator of 1/3.	3 ang denominator at 1 ang numerator ng 1/3.



2課/Lesson 2/Leksyon 2

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① N等分したもののM個分を「N分のM」といい、「 $2/3$ 」と書くことを知る。
① To know that M parts of something that is divided into N equal parts is said "M part of N" and written like $2/3$.
① Pag-alam na ang M piraso ng hinati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi ay sinasabing "M na bahagi ng N" at ito ay isinusulat ng " $2/3$ ".

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～の～がある。」 → 1 mの長さのテープがあります。
② 「N等分する」 → 3等分する。
③ 「Nつ分」 → 2つ分
④ 「～という」「～と書く。」 → 3分の2といいます。 $2/3$ と書きます。
⑤ 「～で、～です。」 → 分母は3で、分子は2です。
⑥ 「分数」「分母」「分子」
① 「～NO～GA ARU.」(There is ~ of ~.) → There is a tape which has a length of 1 meter.
② 「N TOOBUN SURU.」(to divide into N equal parts) → To divide into 3 equal parts.
③ 「N TSU BUN」(N parts of) → 2 parts of
④ 「～TO IU」(It is called ~.) 「～TO KAKU.」(It is written like ~.) → It is called two thirds. It is written like $2/3$.
⑤ 「～DE、～DESU」(~ and ~) → The denominator is 3 and the numerator is 2.
⑥ 「BUNSUU」(fraction), 「BUNBO」(denominator), 「BUNSHI」(numerator)
① 「～NO～GA ARU.」(Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.
② 「N TOOBUN SURU.」(hatiin sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → Hatiin sa tatlong magkatumbas na bahagi.
③ 「N TSU BUN」(N na bahagi) → dalawang bahagi
④ 「～TO IU」(~ ang tawag.) 「～TO KAKU.」(~ ang pagsulat.) → Dalawa ng tatlong hati (two thirds) ang tawag. $2/3$ ang pagsulat.
⑤ 「～DE、～DESU」(~ at ~) → 3 ang denominator at 2 ang numerator.
⑥ 「BUNSUU」(fraction), 「BUNBO」(denominator), 「BUNSHI」(numerator)



2 3ぶんの2 4ぶんの3

Sanbun no ni

yonbun no san

「N分の1」が2つ分で「N分の2」ということを知る。

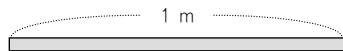
1

1 mのながさのテープがあります。

Ichi meetoru no nagasa no teepu ga arimasu

これを3とうぶんしました。

Kore o santoobun shimashita

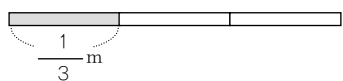


1つぶんのながさは

Hitotsubun no nagasa wa

「3ぶんの1」mと いいます。

“sanbun no ichi” meetoru to iimasu



2つぶんのながさは

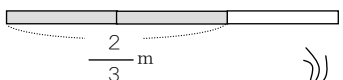
Futatsubun no nagasa wa

「3ぶんの2」mと いいます。

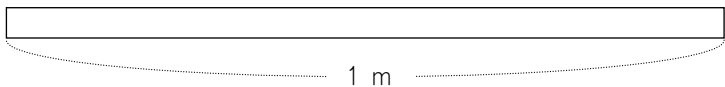
“sanbun no ni” meetoru to iimasu

「3ぶんの2」は $\frac{2}{3}$ と かきます。

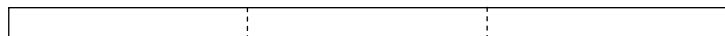
“Sanbun no ni” wa $\frac{2}{3}$ sanbun no ni to kakimasu



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



① $\frac{1}{3}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。
dake iro o nurimashoo



② $\frac{2}{3}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。



2 3ぶんの2 4ぶんの3

1

「N分の1」が2つ分で「N分の2」ということを知る。

There is a tape with 1m long.

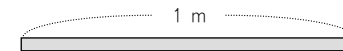
Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.

This was divided into 3 equal parts.

Hinati ito sa 3 magkakatumbas na bahagi.

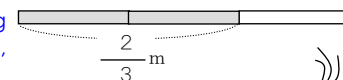
The length of 1 piece is called "one third", 1/3m.

Ang haba ng isang piraso ay finatawag na "isa ng tatlong hati / one third", 1/3m.



The length of 2 pieces is called "two thirds", 2/3m.

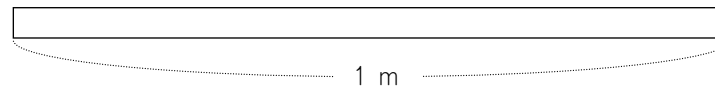
Ang haba ng dalawang piraso ay finatawag na "dalawa ng tatlong hati / two thirds", 2/3m.



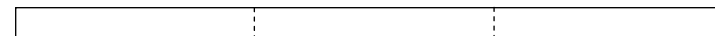
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

"Two thirds" is written as 2/3.

Ang "dalawa ng tatlong hati / two thirds" ay isinusulat katulad ng 2/3.



① Color only one third, 1/3m.
Kulayan lamang ang 1/3m.



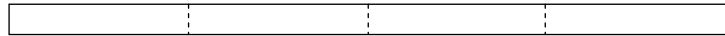
② Color only two thirds, 2/3m.
Kulayan lamang ang 2/3m.



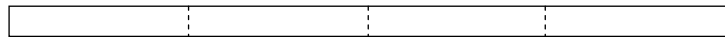
2

「N分の1」がM個分で「N分のM」ということに慣れる。

$\frac{1}{4}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。



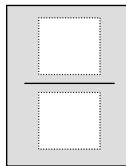
$\frac{1}{4}$ m 3つぶんをぬりましょう。
mittsubun ni iro o nurimashoo



$\frac{1}{4}$ m 3つぶんを の mと いいます。
mittsubun o no meetoru to iimasu



$\frac{1}{4}$ m 3つぶんを mと かきます。
mittsubun o meetoru to kakimasu

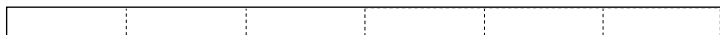


① $\frac{2}{5}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。

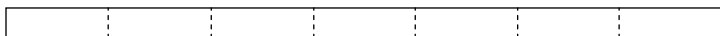
Gobun no ni meetoru dake iro o nurimashoo



② $\frac{5}{6}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。



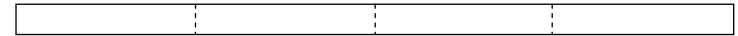
⑤ $\frac{3}{7}$ mだけいろをぬりましょう。



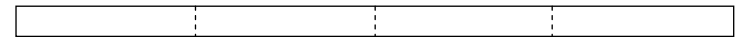
2

「N分の1」がM個分で「N分のM」ということに慣れる。

Color 1/4m.
Kulayan ang 1/4m.



Color 3 pieces of 1/4m.
Kulayan ang tatlong 1/4m.



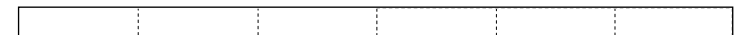
3 pieces of 1/4m is called m.
Ang tatlong 1/4m ay tinatawag na m.

3 pieces of 1/4m is written as / m.
Ang tatlong 1/4m ay isinusulat katulad ng / m.

① Color only two fifths, 2/5m.
Kulayan lamang ang 2/5m.



② Color only five sixths, 5/6m.
Kulayan lamang ang 5/6m.



⑤ Color only three sevenths, 3/7m.
Kulayan lamang ang 3/7m.



3

「分数」「分母」「分子」という言葉を知る。

$\frac{1}{3}$ や $\frac{2}{5}$ のような かずを **ぶんすう** と いいます。

Sanbun no ichi ya gobun no ni noyoona kazu o bunsuu to iimasu

— の したに ある かずを **ぶんぼ** と いいます。
no shita ni aru kazu o bunbo to iimasu

— の うえに ある かずを **ぶんし** と いいます。
no ue ni aru kazu o bunshi to iimasu

bunsuu

ぶんすう

Ue wa "bunshi"

うへは「ぶんし」。
したは「ぶんぼ」。
Shita wa "bunbo"

つぎの ぶんすうの ぶんぼと ぶんしを いいましょう。

Tsugi no bunsuu no bunbo to bunshi o iimashoo

① $\frac{1}{3}$ の ぶんぼは で、ぶんしは です。

Sanbun no ichi no bunbo wa de bunshi wa desu

② $\frac{3}{5}$ の ぶんぼは で、ぶんしは です。

③ $\frac{4}{7}$ の は 4 で、 は 7 です。
no wa yon de, wa nana desu

3

「分数」「分母」「分子」という言葉を知る。

Numbers such as 1/3 and 2/5 are called fraction.

Ang mga bilang katulad ng 1/3 at 2/5 ay tinatawag na fraction.

The number below the — (line) is called denominator

Ang bilang na nasa baba ng — (linya) ay tinatawag na denominator.

The number above the — (line) is called numerator.

Ang bilang na nasa itaas ng — (linya) ay tinatawag na numerator.

fraction

The number above is "numerator."
Ang bilang na nasa itaas ay "numerator."
The number below is "denominator."
Ang bilang na nasa baba ay "denominator."

Say the denominators and the numerators of the following fractions.

Sabihin ang denominator at numerator ng mga sumusunod na fraction.

① The denominator is and the numerator is of 1/3.
Ang denominator ay at ang numerator ay ng 1/3.

② The denominator is and the numerator is of 3/5.
Ang denominator ay at ang numerator ay ng 3/5.

③ The is 4 and the is 7 of 4/7.
Ang ay 4 at ang ay 7 ng 4/7.



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

3課 / Lesson 3 / Leksyon 3

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ほかの	(some / any) other / else	iba pang
たしかめる	to check	check / suriin
しんぶんすう	proper fraction	proper fraction

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ほかのぶんすうでも たしかめてみましょう。	Check also in some other fractions.	Suriin din sa mga iba pang fraction.
1よりちいさいぶんすうを しんぶんすうといえます。	Fractions those are smaller than 1 are called proper fractions.	Ang fraction na mas maliit sa 1 ay tinatawag na proper fraction.



3課/Lesson 3/Leksyon 3

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①分子が分母の大きさと同じか、分母より大きい場合の分数（仮分数）について知る。
①To know the fraction whose numerator is equal to its denominator or larger than its denominator (improper fraction).
①Pag-alam sa mga fraction na may parehong laki ang denominator at numerator o kaya may mas malaking numerator kaysa sa denominator(improper fraction).

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

①「～の～がある。」→ 1 mの長さのテープがあります。
②「～に色を塗る。」→ 2/3mに色を塗りましょう。
③「～は～と同じ～です。」→ 3/3 mは、1 mと同じ長さです。
④「～つ分」→ 3つ分の長さ
⑤「～だと、～になる。」→ 分子と分母が同じだと、1 mと同じ長さになります。
⑥「真分数」「仮分数」
①「～NO～GA ARU.」(There is ~ of ~.) → There is a tape which has a length of 1 meter.
②「～NI IRO O NURU.」(to color on ~) → To color on 2/3m.
③「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」(~ is the same ~ as ~.) → 3/3m is the same length as 1m.
④「～TSU BUN」(~ parts of) → length of 3 parts
⑤「～DATO、～NI NARU.」(if ~, it will become ~.) → The length is the same as 1m if the numerator and the denominator are the same.
⑥「SHIN BUNSUU」(proper fraction), 「KA BUNSUU」(improper fraction)
①「～NO～GA ARU.」(Mayroong ~ na ~.) → Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.
②「～NI IRO O NURU.」(kulayan ang ~.) → Kulayan ang 2/3m na bahagi.
③「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」(~ ay parehong ~ sa ~.) → Ang 3/3m ay parehong haba ng 1m.
④「～TSU BUN」(~ bilang ng bahagi) → haba ng 3 bahagi
⑤「～DATO、～NI NARU.」(Kung ~, magiging ~.) → Kung ang denominator at numerator ay magkapareho, ito ay magiging kapareho ng haba ng 1m.
⑥「SHIN BUNSUU」(proper fracion), 「KA BUNSUU」(improper fraction)



3 5ぶんの5 5ぶんの6

Gobun no go

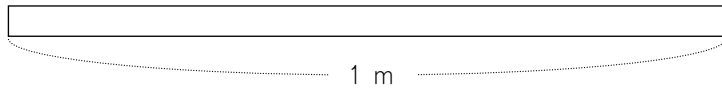
gobun no roku

分母と分子が同じ大きさの分数は「1」と等しいことに気づく。

1

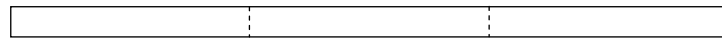
1 mのながさのテープがあります。

Ichi meeteru no nagasa no teepu ga arimasu



① $\frac{1}{3}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。

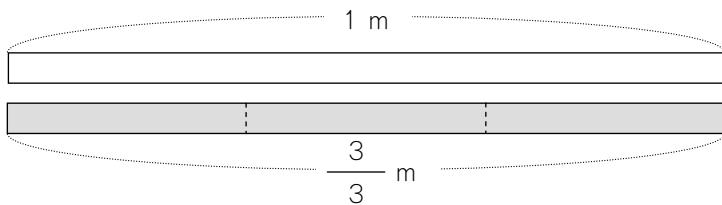
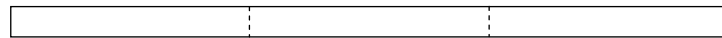
Sanbun no ichi meeteru ni iro o nusimashoo



② $\frac{2}{3}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



③ $\frac{3}{3}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



$\frac{3}{3}$ mは 1 mとおなじながさです。

Sanbun no san meeteru wa ichi meeteru to onaji nagasadesu



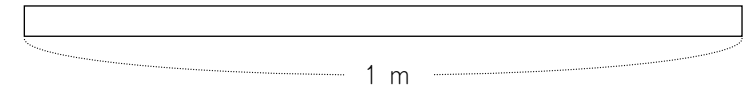
3 5ぶんの5 5ぶんの6

1

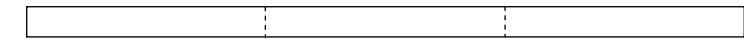
分母と分子が同じ大きさの分数は「1」と等しいことに気づく。

There is a tape with 1m long.

Mayroong tape na 1m ang haba.



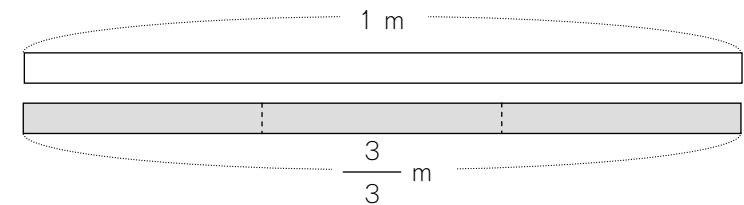
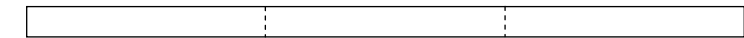
① Color 1/3m.
Kulayan ang 1/3m nito.



② Color 2/3m.
Kulayan ang 2/3m nito.



③ Color 3/3m.
Kulayan ang 3/3m nito.

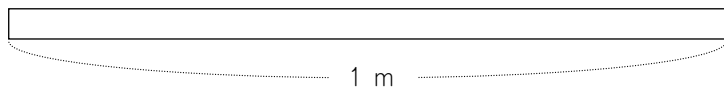


3/3m is the same length with 1m.

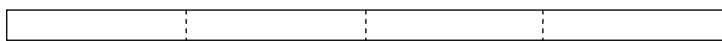
Ang 3/3m ay may parehong haba ng 1m.

2

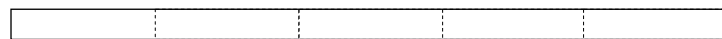
分母と分子が同じ大きさの分数は「1」と等しいことに慣れる。



$\frac{4}{4}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。

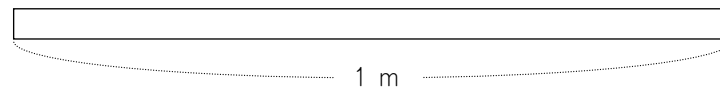


$\frac{5}{5}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



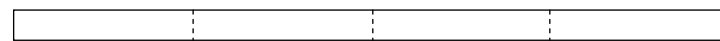
2

分母と分子が同じ大きさの分数は「1」と等しいことに慣れる。



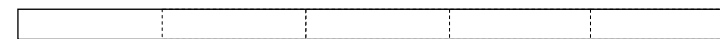
Color 4/4m.

Kulayan ang 4/4m nito.



Color 5/5m.

Kulayan ang 5/5m nito.



$$\frac{5}{5}$$

ぶんしと ぶんぽが おなじだと、

Bunshi to bunbo ga onaji dato,

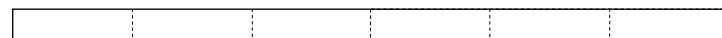
1 mと おなじ ながさになります。

ichi meetoru to onaji nagasa ni narimasu

ほかの ぶんすうでも たしかめてみましょう。

Hoka no bunsuu demo tashikamete mimashoo

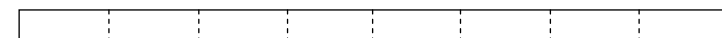
① $\frac{6}{6}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



② $\frac{7}{7}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



③ $\frac{8}{8}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。



$$\frac{5}{5}$$

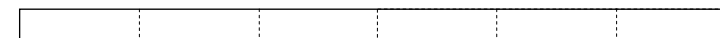
When the denominator and the numerator are the same, it is the same length with 1m.

Kapag ang denominator at numerator ay magkaparehong numero, ito ay kahaba ng 1m.

Also check it with some other fractions.

Suriin din sa iba pang ilang mga fraction.

① Color 6/6m.
Kulayan ang 6/6m nito.



② Color 7/7m.
Kulayan ang 7/7m nito.

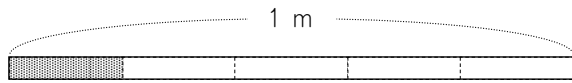


③ Color 8/8m.
Kulayan ang 8/8m nito.



3

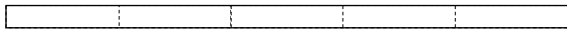
1より大きい分数の表し方を知る。



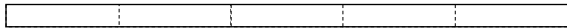
これは $\frac{1}{5}$ mです。

Kore wa gobun no ichi meetoru desu

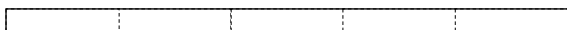
- ① $\frac{1}{5}$ m **3つぶん**にいろをぬりましょう。
mittsu bun ni iro o nurimashoo



- ② $\frac{1}{5}$ m **5つぶん**にいろをぬりましょう。



- ③ $\frac{1}{5}$ m **6つぶん**にいろをぬりましょう。



Hitotsubun

1つぶん
たりませんね。

tarimasenne

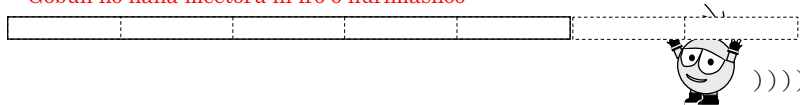


$\frac{1}{5}$ m **6つぶん**のながさは、 $\frac{6}{5}$ mと かきます。

muttsu bun no nagasa wa, gobun no roku meetoru to kakimasu

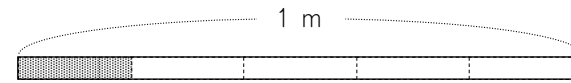
$\frac{7}{5}$ mにいろをぬりましょう。

Gobun no nana meetoru ni iro o nurimashoo



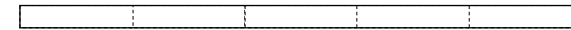
3

1より大きい分数の表し方を知る。

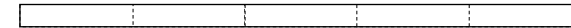


This is $\frac{1}{5}$ m.
Ito ay $\frac{1}{5}$ m.

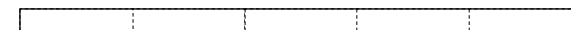
- ① Color 3 pieces of $\frac{1}{5}$ m.
Kulayan ang 3 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{5}$ m.



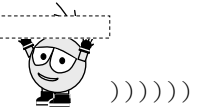
- ② Color 5 pieces of $\frac{1}{5}$ m.
Kulayan ang 5 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{5}$ m.



- ③ Color 6 pieces of $\frac{1}{5}$ m.
Kulayan ang 6 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{5}$ m.



One more piece is
needed.
Kulang ang isang
bahagi.

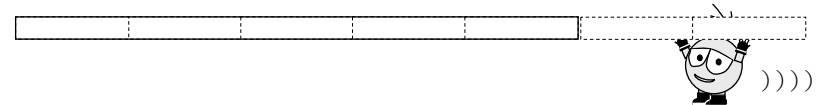


The length of 6 pieces of $\frac{1}{5}$ m is written as $\frac{6}{5}$ m.

Ang haba ng 6 na bahagi ng $\frac{1}{5}$ m ay isinusulat katulad ng $\frac{6}{5}$ m.

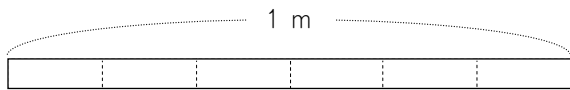
Color $\frac{7}{5}$ m.

Kulayan ang $\frac{7}{5}$ m nito.



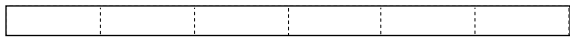
4

1より大きい分数の表し方に慣れる～①

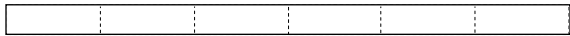


これは $\frac{1}{6}$ mです。

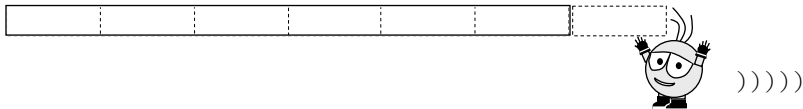
① $\frac{1}{6}$ m 4つぶん にいろをぬりましょう。



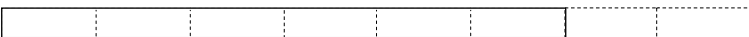
② $\frac{1}{6}$ m 6つぶん にいろをぬりましょう。



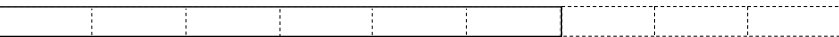
③ $\frac{1}{6}$ m 7つぶん にいろをぬりましょう。



④ $\frac{8}{6}$ m にいろをぬりましょう。



⑤ $\frac{9}{6}$ m にいろをぬりましょう。



Koko ga ichi meetoru desukara,

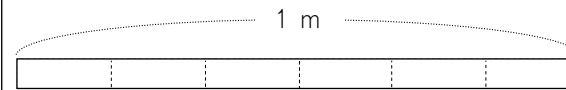
ここが1 mですから、
1 mより ずいぶん ながいですね。

ichi meetoru yori zuibun nagai desune



4

1より大きい分数の表し方に慣れる～①

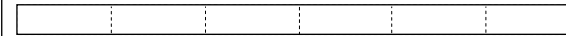


This is $\frac{1}{6}$ m.
Ito ay $\frac{1}{6}$ m.

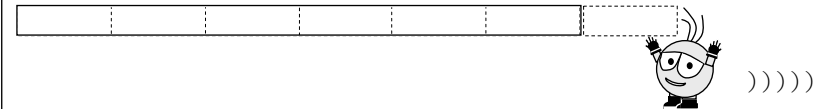
① Color 4 pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$ m.
Kulayan ang 4 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{6}$ m.



② Color 6 pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$ m.
Kulayan ang 6 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{6}$ m.



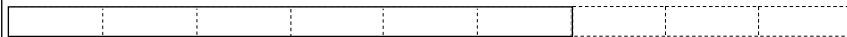
③ Color 7 pieces of $\frac{1}{6}$ m.
Kulayan ang 7 bahagi ng $\frac{1}{6}$ m.



④ Color $\frac{8}{6}$ m.
Kulayan $\frac{8}{6}$ m nito.



⑤ Color $\frac{9}{6}$ m.
Kulayan $\frac{9}{6}$ m nito.



This length is 1m, so it is much longer
than 1m.
Ang haba nito ay 1m, kaya talagang
mas mahaba ito kaysa sa 1m.

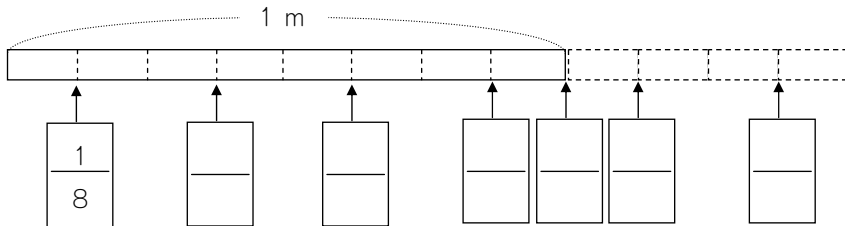


5

1より大きい分数に慣れるとともに「真分数」「仮分数」という語を知る。

□に ぶんすうを かきましょう。

ni bunsuu o kakimashoo


 $\frac{1}{8}$ 、 $\frac{2}{8}$ 、 $\frac{3}{8}$ 、 $\frac{6}{8}$ 、 $\frac{7}{8}$ のように、
no yoo ni

① 1より ちいさい ぶんすうを「しんぶんすう」と います。

Ichi yori chiisai bunsuu o "shinbunsuu" to iimasu

② 1より おおきい ぶんすうを「かぶんすう」と います。

Ichi yori ookii bunsuu o "kabunsuu" to iimasu

③ 1と おなじ おおきさの ぶんすうも「かぶんすう」と

Ichi to onaji ookisa no bunsuu mo "kabunsuu" to

います

iimasu

つぎの ぶんすうは しんぶんすうですか。 かぶんすうですか。

Tsugi no bunsuu wa shinbunsuu desuka. Kabunsuu desuka.

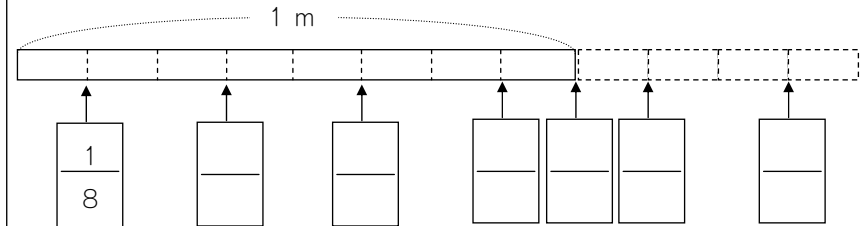
①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{8}{7}$	$\frac{9}{7}$

5

1より大きい分数に慣れるとともに「真分数」「仮分数」という語を知る。

Write fractions in the □.

Isulat ang fraction sa □.

Like $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$,Katulad ng $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$.① Fractions those are smaller than 1 are called proper fractions.
Ang mga fraction na mas maliit sa 1 ay tinatawag na proper fraction.② Fractions those are larger than 1 are called improper fractions.
Ang mga fraction na mas malaki sa 1 ay tinatawag na improper fraction.③ Fractions those are as large as 1 are also called improper fraction.
Ang mga fraction na magkakatumbas ng 1 ay tinatawag ding improper fraction.

Is each of the following fractions proper fraction or improper fraction?

Proper fraction ba o improper fraction ba ang mga sumusunod na fraction?

①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{2}{7}$	$\frac{3}{7}$	$\frac{4}{7}$	$\frac{5}{7}$	$\frac{6}{7}$	$\frac{7}{7}$	$\frac{8}{7}$	$\frac{9}{7}$



4課 / Lesson 4 / Leksyon 4

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
かぶんすう	improper fraction	improper fraction
あわせる	to add / to put together / to combine	pagsamahin / idagdag
たいぶんすう	mixed fraction	mixed fraction

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
1より おおきい ぶんすうを かぶんすう といいます。	Fractions those are larger than 1 are called improper fractions.	Ang fraction na mas malaki sa 1 ay tinatawag na improper fraction.
6/5mは、1m と 1/5m を あわせた ながさです。	6/5m is the length of a combination of 1m and 1/5m.	Ang 6/5m ay ang haba na pinagsamang 1m at 1/5m.
1 1/5のように かいた ぶんすうを たいぶんすう といいます。	Fractions those are written such as 1 and 1/5 are called mixed fractions.	Ang fraction na nakasulat na katulad ng 1 1/5 ay tinatawag na mixed fraction.



4課/Lesson 4/Leksyon 4

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 帯分数について知る。
② 仮分数を帯分数に直したり、帯分数を仮分数に直したりする。
① To know mixed fraction.
② To convert improper fraction into mixed fraction and mixed fraction into improper fraction.
① Pag-alam sa mga mixed fraction.
② Pagpapalit ng improper fraction sa mixed fraction o kaya mixed fraction sa improper fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～は～と～を合わせた～です。」 → 6/5は1 mと1/5 mを合わせた長さです。
② 「～のように～した。」 → 1 1/5 のように書いた分数
③ 「～は～と同じ～です。」 → 3/3 mは、1 mと同じ長さです。
④ 「～と～してもいい。」 → 1 1/5 と書いてもいい
⑤ 「～のぶんだけ」 → 6/5 mの長さの分だけ
⑥ 「帯分数」
① 「～WA～TO～O AWASETA～DESU.」 (～ is ～ of a combination of ～ and ～.) → 6/5m is the length of a combination of 1m and 1/5m.
② 「～NO YOONI ～SHITA.」 (being done ～ like ～) → Fraction written like 1 1/5
③ 「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」 (～ is the same ～ as ～.) → 3/3m is the same length as 1m.
④ 「～TO～SHITEMO II.」 (It can be also done ～.) → It can be also written like 1 1/5.
⑤ 「～NO BUN DAKE」 (only a part of ～) → Only a length of 6/5m
⑥ 「TAI BUNSUU」 (mixed fraction)
① 「～WA～TO～O AWASETA～DESU.」 (Ang ～ ay ～ ng pinagsamang ～ at ～.) → Ang 6/5m ay haba ng pinagsamang 1m at 1/5m.
② 「～NO YOONI ～SHITA.」 (Ginawang ～ kagaya ng ～.) → Fraction na isinulat kagaya ng 1 1/5.
③ 「～WA～TO ONAJI～DESU.」 (～ ay parehong ～ sa ～.) → Ang 3/3m ay parehong haba ng 1m.
④ 「～TO～SHITEMO II.」 (～ ay maisasagawa din ng ～.) → Maisusulat din ng 1 1/5.
⑤ 「～NO BUN DAKE」 (ang parte ng ～ lamang) → Habang 6/5m lamang.
⑥ 「TAI BUNSUU」 (mixed fraction)

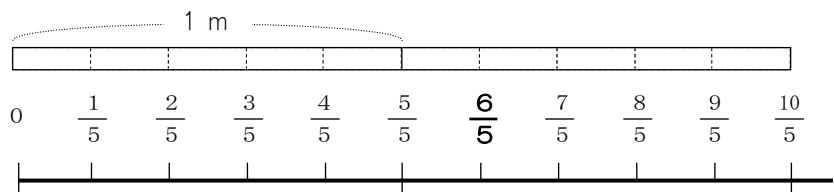


4 1と5ぶんの3

Ichi to gobun no san

1

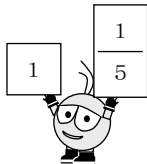
仮分数は帯分数で表せることを知る。



$\frac{6}{5}$ mは 1 m と $\frac{1}{5}$ mを あわせた ながさです。
wa to o awaseta nagasadesu

$\frac{6}{5}$ は 1 と $\frac{1}{5}$ を あわせた かずです。だから、
wa to o awaseta kazudesu Dakara

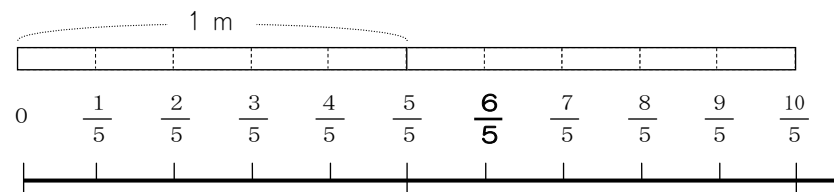
$\frac{6}{5}$ を $1\frac{1}{5}$ と かいてもいいです。
o to kaitemo iidesu



4 1と5ぶんの3

1

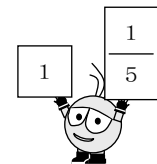
仮分数は帯分数で表せることを知る。



$6/5$ m is the length of a combination of 1m and $1/5$ m.
Ang $6/5$ m ay ang haba ng pinagsamang 1m at $1/5$ m.

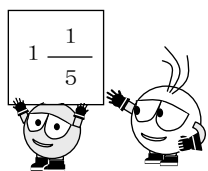
$6/5$ is the number of a combination of 1 and $1/5$. So $6/5$ can also be written as $1\frac{1}{5}$.

Ang $6/5$ ay ang bilang na pinagsamang 1 at $1/5$. Kaya ang $6/5$ ay maisusulat din katulad ng $1\frac{1}{5}$.

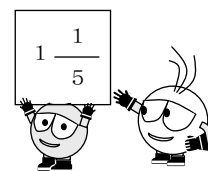


Fractions those are written such as $1\frac{1}{5}$ are called mixed fractions.
Ang mga fraction na nakasulat katulad ng $1\frac{1}{5}$ ay tinatawag na mixed fraction.

$1\frac{1}{5}$ のように かいた ぶんすうを たいぶんすう といいます。
no yoo ni kaita bunsuu o taibunsuu to iimasu



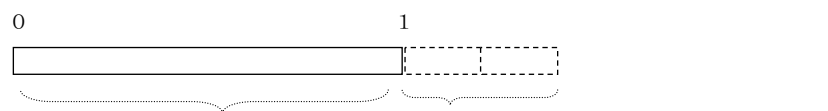
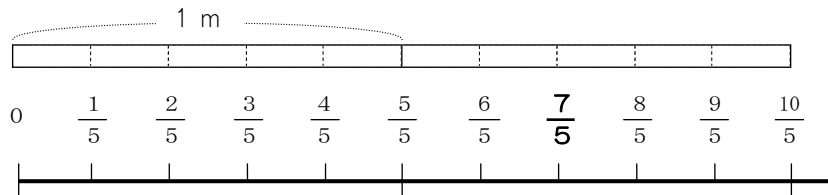
「1と5ぶんの1」とよみます。
"Ichi to gobun no ichi" to yomimasu
1 と $\frac{1}{5}$
ichi to gobun no ichi



It is read one and one fifth ($1\frac{1}{5}$).
Ang basa nito ay "isa at isa ng 5 hati / one and one fifth".

2

仮分数を帯分数で表してみる。



$\frac{7}{5}$ m は m と m を あわせた ながさです。

だから、 $\frac{7}{5}$ m は と かいてもいいです。

① $\frac{8}{5}$ m は m と m を あわせた ながさです。

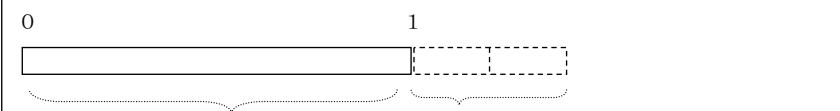
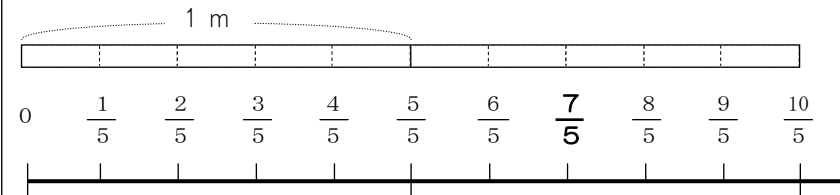
だから、 $\frac{8}{5}$ m は と かいてもいいです。

② $\frac{9}{5}$ m は m と m を あわせた ながさです。

だから、 $\frac{9}{5}$ m は と かいてもいいです。

2

仮分数を帯分数で表してみる。



$7/5$ m is the length of a combination of 1m and /5m.
Ang $7/5$ m ay ang haba ng pinagsamang 1m at /5m.

So $7/5$ m can also be written as /5.
Kaya ang $7/5$ m ay maisusulat din katulad ng /5.

$8/5$ m is the length of a combination of 1m and /5m.
① Ang $8/5$ m ay ang haba ng pinagsamang 1m at /5m.

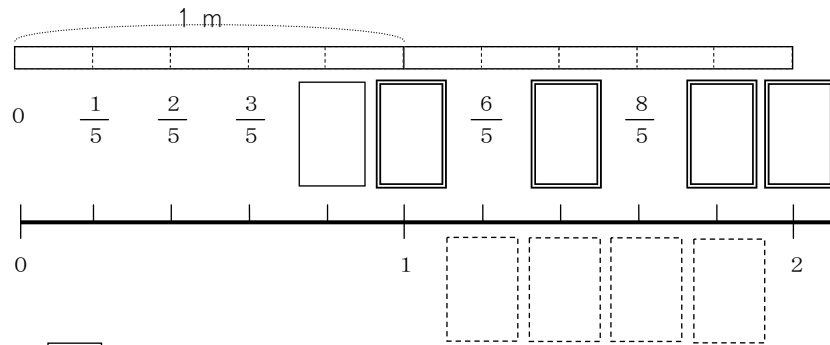
So $8/5$ m can also be written as /5.
Kaya ang $8/5$ m ay maisusulat din katulad ng /5.

$9/5$ m is the length of a combination of 1m and /5m.
② Ang $9/5$ m ay ang haba ng pinagsamang 1m at /5m.

So $9/5$ m can also be written as /5.
Kaya ang $9/5$ m ay maisusulat din katulad ng /5.

3

仮分数と帯分数とを対比しながら帯分数の概念を深める。



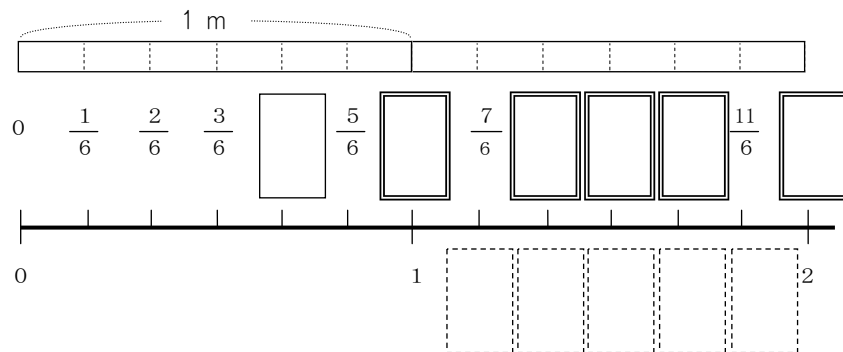
に **しんぶんすう** を かきましょう。
ni shinbunsuu o kakimashoo.

に **かぶんすう** を かきましょう。
ni kabunsuu o kakimashoo.

に **たいぶんすう** を かきましょう。
ni taibunsuu o kakimashoo.

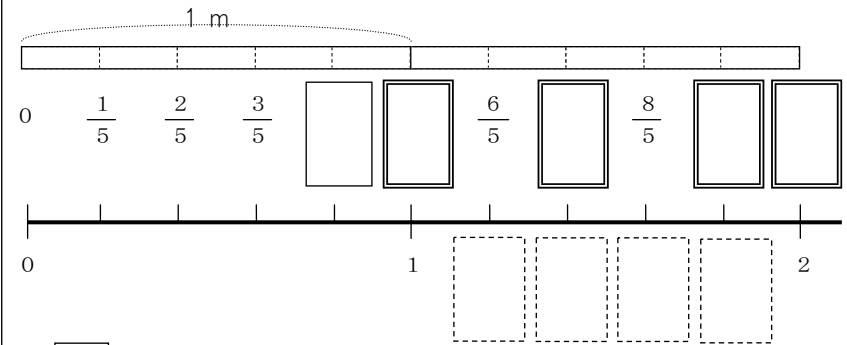
3 の もんだい と おなじように、

no mondai to onajiyou ni,
しんぶんすう、かぶんすう、たいぶんすう を かきましょう。
shinbunsuu, kabunsuu, taibunsuu o kakimashoo.



3

仮分数と帯分数とを対比しながら帯分数の概念を深める。



Write the proper fraction in the .

Isulat ang proper fraction sa loob ng .

Write the improper fraction in the .

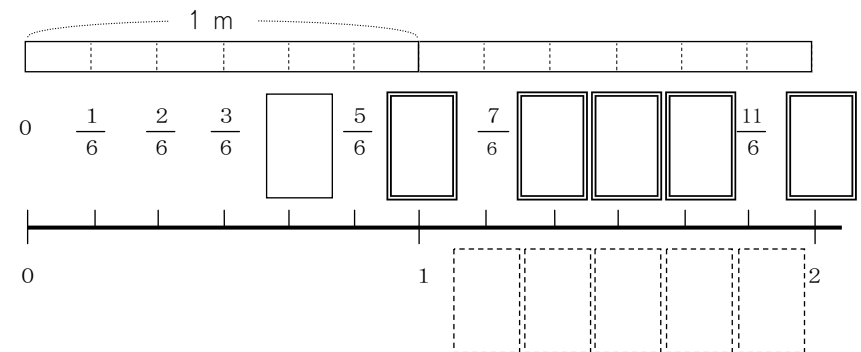
Isulat ang improper fraction sa loob ng .

Write the mixed fraction in the .

Isulat ang mixed fraction sa loob ng .

Write the proper fraction, improper fraction and mixed fraction in the same way as in question 3 above.

Isulat ang proper fraction, improper fraction at mixed fraction katulad ng suliranin sa 3 sa taas.



4

テープ図に着色して仮分数や帯分数の理解を深める。

つぎのながさのぶんだけいろをぬりましょう。
 Tsugi no nagasa no bun dake iro o nusimashoo.

① $\frac{7}{5}$ m



② $1\frac{2}{5}$ m



③ $1\frac{4}{5}$ m



④ $\frac{10}{5}$ m



つぎのながさのぶんだけいろをぬりましょう。

① $\frac{4}{3}$ m



② $1\frac{2}{3}$ m



4

テープ図に着色して仮分数や帯分数の理解を深める。

Color only the following length.

Kulayan lamang ang mga sumusunod na haba.

① $\frac{7}{5}$ m



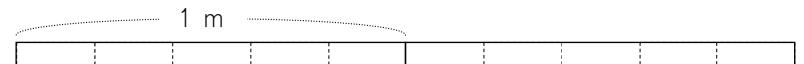
② $1\frac{2}{5}$ m



③ $1\frac{4}{5}$ m



④ $\frac{10}{5}$ m



Color only the following length.

Kulayan lamang ang mga sumusunod na haba.

① $\frac{4}{3}$ m



② $1\frac{2}{3}$ m





5課 / Lesson 5/ Leksyon 5

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
なる	to become	maging
しき	math formula / equation	math formula / equation
けいさん	calculation	kalkulasyon
ず	diagram / chart	diagram
つかう	to use	gamitin
こたえ	answer	sagot

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。	Write a math formula and calculate.	Isulat ang math formula at kalkulahan ito.
ずをつかって こたえを たしかめましょう。	Use a diagram to check the answer.	Suriin ang sagot sa gamit ng diagram.



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

5課/Lesson 5/Leksyon 5

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①同分母分数の足し算場面理解
②同分母分数の足し算の計算方法
①To understand the case where addition of fractions with the same denominators is applied.
②Method of addition of fractions with the same denominators.
①Pag-unawa sa addition ng fraction na may parehong denominator.
②Paraan ng addition ng fraction na may parehong denominator.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

①「～と～を合わせると、～。」→1/5mと2/5mを合わせると、
②「何（数詞）の～になるか。」→何mのテープになりますか。
①「～TO～O AWASERUTO、～。」(If you combine ~ and ~,) → If you combine 1/5m and 2/5m,
②「NAN(SUUSHI)NO～NI NARUKA.」(How many (numeral) of ~ will it be?) → How many meters of tape will it be?
①「～TO～O AWASERUTO、～。」(Kapag ~ at ~ ay pinagsama,) → Kapag ang 1/5m at 2/5m ay pinagsama,
②「NAN(SUUSHI)NO～NI NARUKA.」(Ilang (numeral) na ~ magiging?) → Magiging ilang metrong tape ito?



5 ぶんすうの たしざん ①

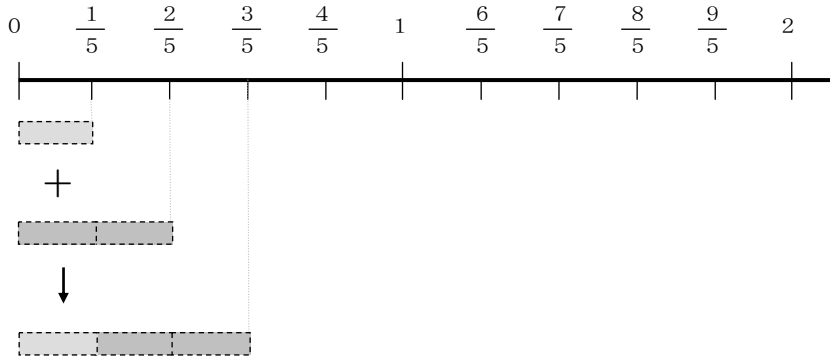
Bunsuu no tashizan

分数の足し算場面と計算の仕方を知る。

1

$\frac{1}{5}$ mのテープと $\frac{2}{5}$ mのテープをあわせると、
no teepu to no teepu o awaseru to

なんmのテープになりますか。
nan meetoru no teepu ni narimasuka



$\frac{1}{5}$ と $\frac{2}{5}$ をあわせると、 $\frac{3}{5}$ になります。
to o awaseru to ni narimasu



これをしきでかくとこうなります。

Kore o shiki de kaku to koo narimasu

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

ichi tasu ni wa san

1 + 2 = 3
うえだけ たせば
いいのですね。

Uedake taseba
iinodesune

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

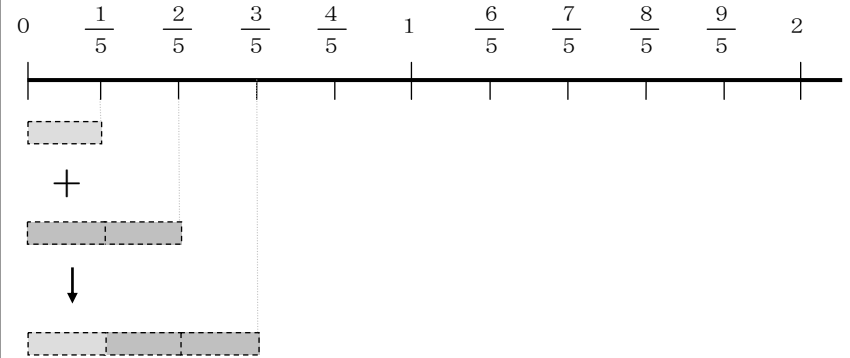


5 ぶんすうの たしざん ①

分数の足し算場面と計算の仕方を知る。

1

How many meters of tape can be made when you combine 1/5m of tape and 2/5m of tape?
Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang 1/5m na tape at 2/5m na tape ay pinagsama?



When 1/5 and 2/5 are combined, you will get 3/5.
Kapag ang 1/5 ay pinagsama sa 2/5, ang makukuha ay 3/5.



This can be written like this in a math formula.
Naisulat ito katulad nito sa math formula.



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

1 + 2 = 3
You only need to add the numbers above.
Pagdaragdag ng mga bilang sa taas lamang ay dapat gawin.

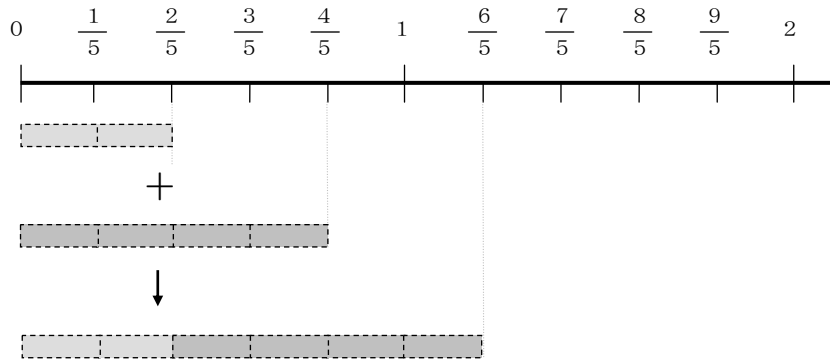
$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$



2

$\frac{2}{5}$ mのテープと $\frac{4}{5}$ mのテープをあわせると、

なんmのテープになりますか。



$\frac{2}{5}$ と $\frac{4}{5}$ をあわせると、 $\frac{6}{5}$ になります。



これをしきでかくとどうなりますか。

Kore o shiki de kaku to doonarimasuka

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

Uedake taseba

うえだけ たせば
いいのでしたね。

iinodeshitane

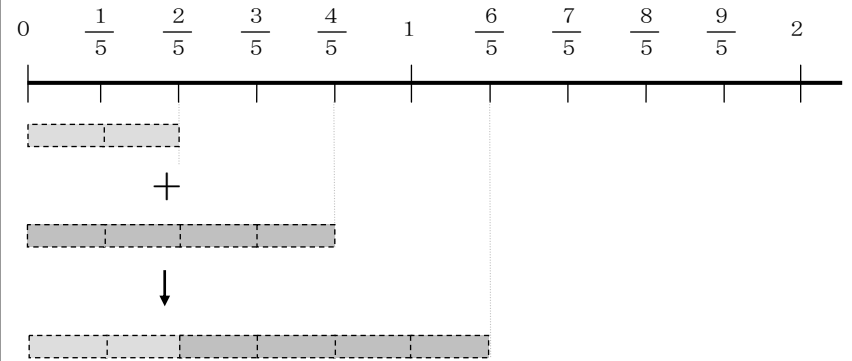
$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$



2

How many meters of tape can be made when you combine $\frac{2}{5}$ m of tape and $\frac{4}{5}$ m of tape?

Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang $\frac{2}{5}$ m na tape at $\frac{4}{5}$ m na tape ay pinagsama?



When $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ are combined, you will get $\frac{6}{5}$.

Kapag ang $\frac{2}{5}$ ay pinagsama sa $\frac{4}{5}$, ang makukuha ay $\frac{6}{5}$.



How can this be written in a math formula?

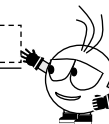
Paano ito maisusulat sa math formula?

$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

You only need to add the numbers above.

Pagdaragdag ng mga bilang sa taas lamang ay dapat gawin.

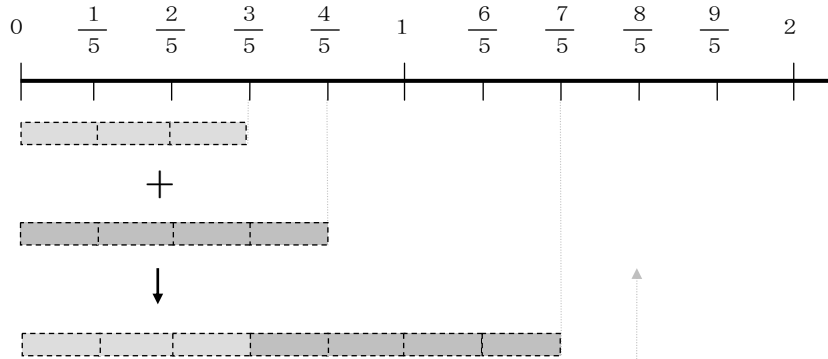
$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$



3

$\frac{3}{5}$ mのテープと $\frac{4}{5}$ mのテープをあわせると、

なんmのテープになりますか。



① しきで かくと どうなりますか。

Shiki de kaku to doonarimasuka

$$\text{——} + \text{——} = \text{——}$$

② $\frac{4}{5}$ と $\frac{4}{5}$ を たすと いくつに なりますか。
to o tasu to ikutsu ni narimasuka

(ア) しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。

Shiki o kaite keesan shimashoo

(イ) ずを つかって こたえを たしかめましょう。

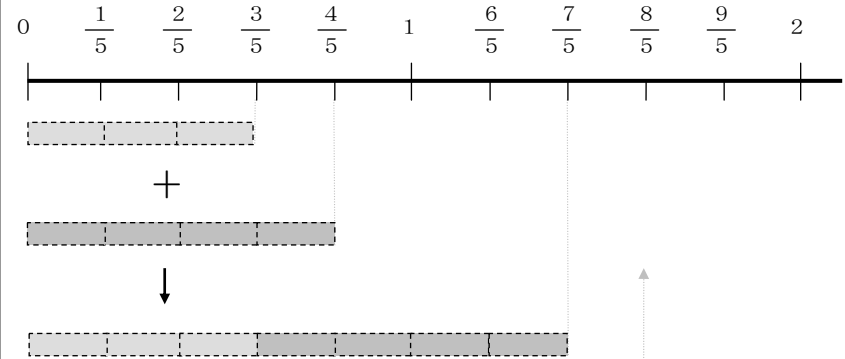
Zu o tasukatte kotae o tashikamemashoo



3

How many meters of tape can be made when you combine $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape and $\frac{4}{5}$ m of tape?

Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape at $\frac{4}{5}$ m na tape ay pinagsama?



① How can this be written in a math formula?

Paano ito maisusulat sa math formula?

$$\text{——} + \text{——} = \text{——}$$

② How many can you get when you add $\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$?

Ilan ang makukuha kapag pinagsama ang $\frac{4}{5}$ at $\frac{4}{5}$?

(ア) Write a math formula and calculate.

Isulat ang math formula at kalkulihin ito.

(イ) Use the diagram to check the answer.

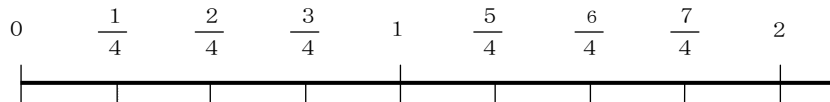
Suriin ang sagot sa paggamit ng diagram.



4

$\frac{1}{4}$ m のテープと $\frac{1}{4}$ m のテープをあわせると、

なん m のテープになりますか。



しきを かきましょう。

Shiki o kakimashoo.

① $\frac{2}{4}$ m のテープと $\frac{3}{4}$ m のテープをあわせると、

なん m のテープになりますか。



② $\frac{3}{4}$ m のテープと $\frac{3}{4}$ m のテープをあわせると、

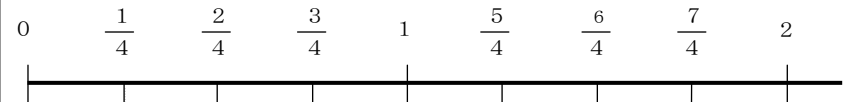
なん m のテープになりますか。



4

How many meters of tape can be made when you combine $\frac{1}{4}$ m of tape and $\frac{1}{4}$ m of tape?

Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang $\frac{1}{4}$ m na tape at $\frac{1}{4}$ m na tape ay pinagsama?



Write a math formula.

Isulat ang math formula.

① How many meters of tape can be made when you combine $\frac{2}{4}$ m of tape and $\frac{3}{4}$ m of tape?

Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang $\frac{2}{4}$ m na tape at $\frac{3}{4}$ m na tape ay pinagsama?



② How many meters of tape can be made when you combine $\frac{3}{4}$ m of tape and $\frac{3}{4}$ m of tape?

Ilang metrong tape ang magagawa kung ang $\frac{3}{4}$ m na tape at $\frac{3}{4}$ m na tape ay pinagsama?





6課 / Lesson 6 / Leksyon 6

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
きりとる	to cut off / to cut out	kuhain / gupitin
のこり	is/are left	natira / sobra
ひく	to minus / to subtract	minus / subtract / bawasan
なおす	to transform / to change / to convert	ayusin

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
3/5mのテープから 1/5mのテープをきりとると、 のこりはなんmに なりますか。	How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out 1/5m of tape from 3/5m of tape?	Kapag ginupit ang 1/5m na tape mula sa 3/5m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?
4/5から1/5ひくと、 3/5になります。	When you subtract 1/5 from 4/5, you can get 3/5.	Kapag ang 1/5 ay binawas sa 4/5, makukuha ang 3/5.
1 2/5をかぶんすうに なおすと、7/5になります。	If you convert 1 2/5 into an improper fraction, it will become 7/5.	Magiging 7/5 ang 1 2/5 kapag isinaayos ito sa improper fraction.



6課/Lesson 6/Leksyon 6

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①同分母分数の引き算場面理解
②同分母分数の引き算の計算方法
①To understand the case where subtraction of fractions with the same denominators is applied.
②Method of subtraction of fractions with the same denominators.
①Pag-unawa sa subtraction ng fraction na may parehong denominator.
②Paraan ng subtraction ng fraction na may parehong denominator.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

①「～から～を～すると、～。」→4/5mから1/5m分を切り取ると、
②「～を～に換えて」→帯分数を仮分数に換えて
①「～KARA～O～SURU TO、～。」(If you do ～～ from ～, ～.)
②「NI」(sa), isang kataga (particle) upang magturo ng direksyon ng pagkilos 「NANNIN NI WAKERARERUKA」(Sa ilang tao ito mahahati?)
①「～KARA～O～SURU TO、～。」(Kapag isinagawa ～ mula sa ～ ang ～, ～.) → Kapag ginupit ang 1/5m mula sa 4/5m,
②「～O～NI KAETE」(palitan ang ～ sa ～) → Palitan ang mixed fraction sa improper fraction.



6 ぶんすうの ひきざん ①

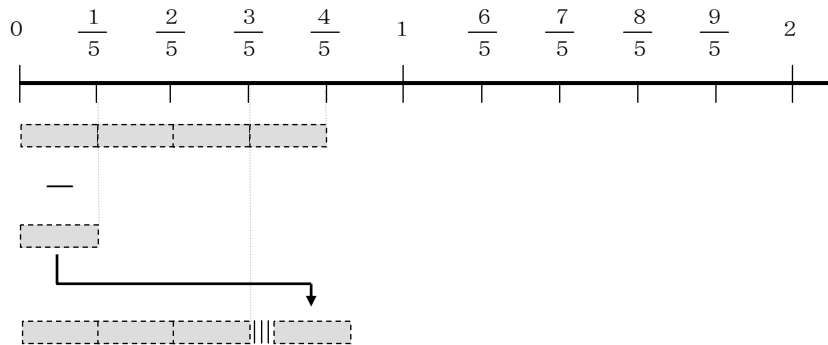
Bunsuu no hikizan

真分数どうしの引き算場面と計算の仕方を知る。

1

$\frac{4}{5}$ mのテープから $\frac{1}{5}$ mぶんを きりとると、
no teepu kara bun o kiritoru to

のこりは なんmに なりますか。
nokori wa nan meetoru ni narimasuka



$\frac{4}{5}$ から $\frac{1}{5}$ ひくと、 $\frac{3}{5}$ に なります。
kara hiku to ni narimasu



これを しきで かくと こうなります。

Kore o shiki de kaku to koo narimasu

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

yon hiku ichi wa san

4 - 1 = 3
うえだけ ひけば
いいですね。

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$



Ue dake hikeba
iinodesune



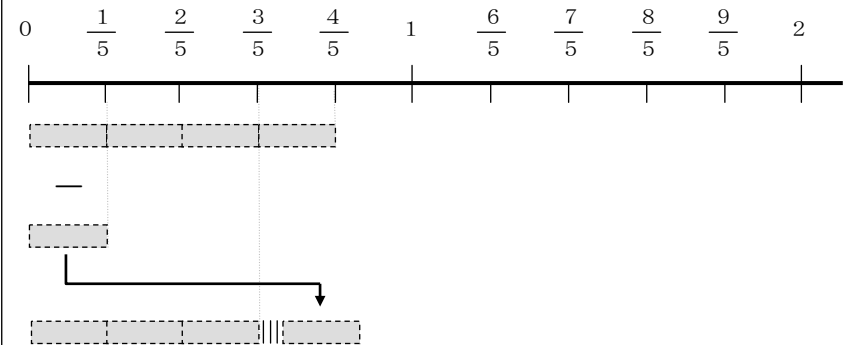
6 ぶんすうの ひきざん ①

真分数どうしの引き算場面と計算の仕方を知る。

1

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out 1/5m of tape from 4/5m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang 1/5m na tape mula sa 4/5m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?



When you subtract 1/5 from 4/5, you can get 3/5.

Kapag ang 1/5 ay binawas sa 4/5, makukuha ang 3/5.



This can be written like this in a math formula.

Naisulat ito katulad nito sa math formula.

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$



4 - 1 = 3
You only need to
subtract the
numbers above.
Pagbabawas ng
mga bilang sa
taas lamang ay
dapat gawin.

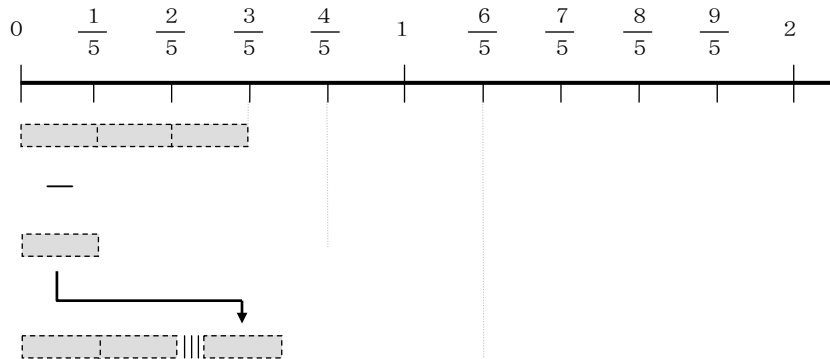
2

真分数どうしの引き算の理解を深める①

$\frac{3}{5}$ mのテープから $\frac{1}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、
no teepu kara bun o hiku to

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

nokori wa nan meetoru ni narimasuka



$\frac{3}{5}$ から $\frac{1}{5}$ を ひくと、 $\frac{2}{5}$ に なります。



これを しきで かくと どうなりますか。

Kore o shiki de kaku to doonarimasuka

$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{3}}{5} - \frac{\boxed{1}}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

Ue dake hikeba

うえだけ ひけば
いいのでしたね。

inodeshitane

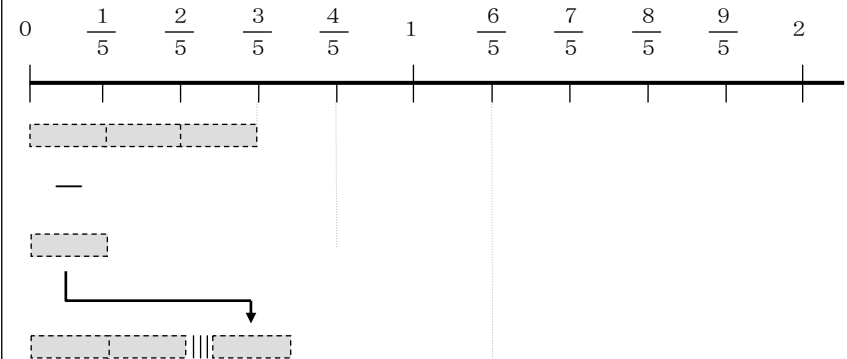


2

真分数どうしの引き算の理解を深める①

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{1}{5}$ m of tape from $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{1}{5}$ m na tape mula sa $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?



When you subtract $\frac{1}{5}$ from $\frac{3}{5}$, you can get $\frac{2}{5}$.

Kapag ang $\frac{1}{5}$ ay binawas sa $\frac{3}{5}$, makukuha ang $\frac{2}{5}$.



How can this be written in a math formula?

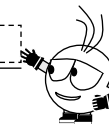
Paano ito maisusulat sa math formula?

$$\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\frac{\boxed{3}}{5} - \frac{\boxed{1}}{5} = \underline{\quad}$$

You only need to subtract the numbers above.

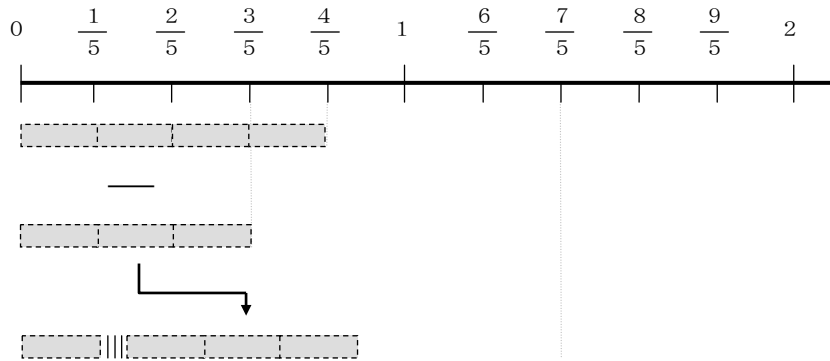
Pagbabawas ng mga bilang sa taas lamang ay dapat gawin.



3

$\frac{4}{5}$ mのテープから $\frac{3}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

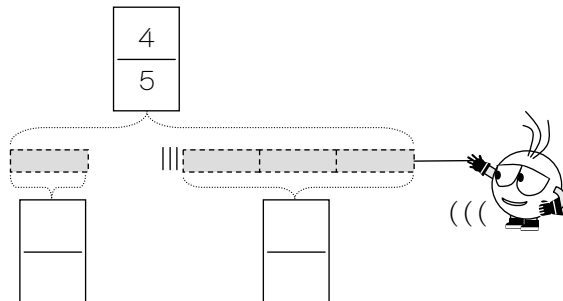


- ① $\frac{4}{5}$ から $\frac{3}{5}$ を ひくと いくつに なりますか。
 kara o hiku to ikutsu ni narimasuka

しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。
 Shiki o kaite keesan shimashoo

_____ = _____

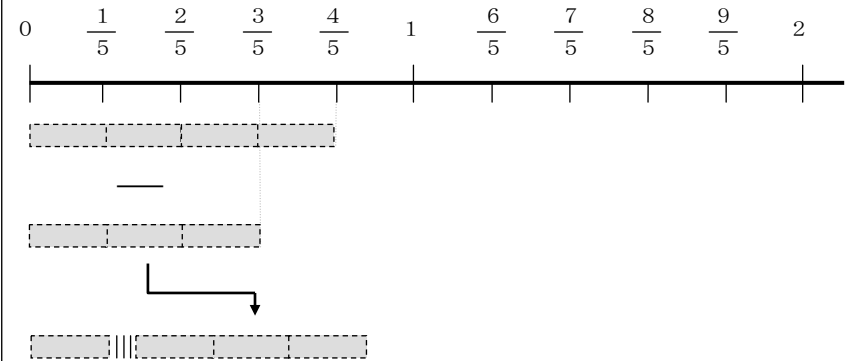
- Zu no ni kazu o irete kotae o tashikamemashoo
 ② ずの□に かずをいれて こたえを たしかめましょう。



3

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape from $\frac{4}{5}$ m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape mula sa $\frac{4}{5}$ m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

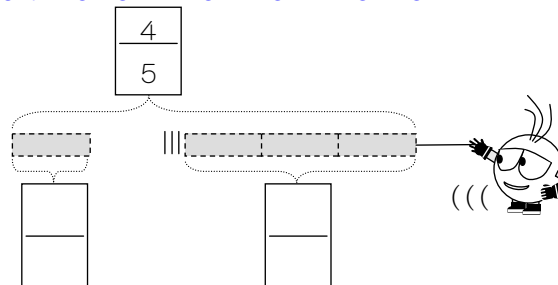


- ① When you subtract $\frac{3}{5}$ from $\frac{4}{5}$, how many can you get?
 Kapag ang $\frac{3}{5}$ ay binawas sa $\frac{4}{5}$, ilang ang matitira?

Write a math formula and calculate.
 Isulat ang math formula at kalkulahan ito.

_____ = _____

- ② Put the numbers into □ of the diagram and check the answer.
 Ilagay ang mga bilang sa mga □ ng diagram at suriin ang sagot.



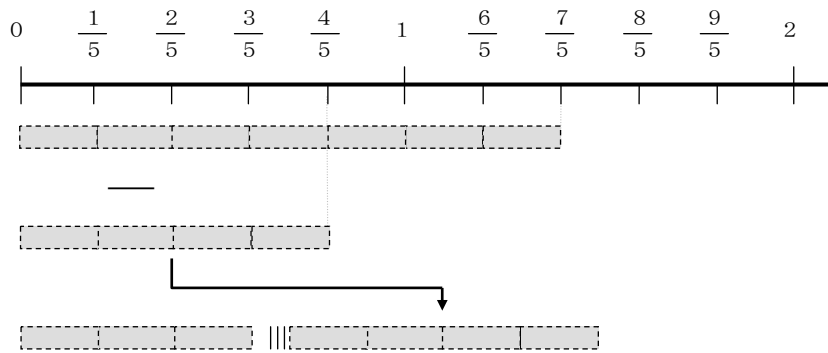
4

帯分数を仮分数に換えて計算する仕方を知る。

$1\frac{2}{5}$ mのテープから $\frac{4}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

$1\frac{2}{5}$ を かぶんすうに なおすと、 $\frac{7}{5}$ に なります。
 o kabunsuu ni naosu to, ni narimasu



しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。

_____ = _____

$1\frac{2}{5}$



$\frac{7}{5}$

たいぶんすう
taibunsuu

かぶんすう
kabunsuu

たいぶんすうを かぶんすうに
Taibunsuu o kabunsuu ni
なおして けいさんしましょう。
naoshite keesan shimashoo

4

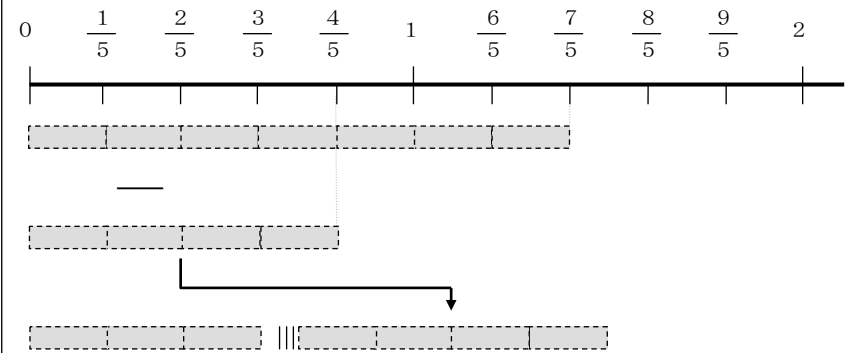
帯分数を仮分数に換えて計算する仕方を知る。

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{4}{5}$ m of tape from $1\frac{2}{5}$ m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{4}{5}$ m na tape mula sa $1\frac{2}{5}$ m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

If you convert $1\frac{2}{5}$ into an improper fraction, it will become $\frac{7}{5}$.

Magiging $\frac{7}{5}$ ang $1\frac{2}{5}$ kapag inayos ito sa improper fraction.



Write a math formula and calculate.

Isulat ang math formula at kalkulihin ito.

_____ = _____

$1\frac{2}{5}$



$\frac{7}{5}$

the mixed fraction
ang mixed fraction

the improper fraction
ang improper fraction

Convert the mixed fraction into an
improper fraction to calculate.
Ayusin ang mga mixed fraction sa
improper fraction at kalkulihin.

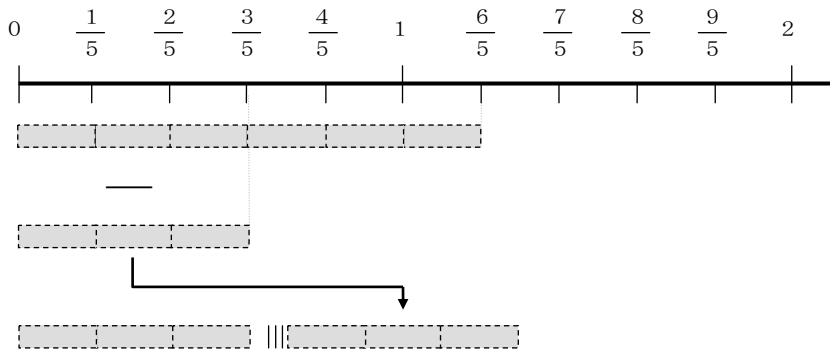
5

帯分数を仮分数に換えた計算に慣れる。

$1\frac{1}{5}$ mのテープから $\frac{3}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

$1\frac{1}{5}$ を かぶんすうに なおすと、 $\frac{\square}{5}$ になります。



しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。

_____ = _____

$1\frac{1}{5}$



たいぶんすう

$\frac{\square}{5}$

かぶんすう

$1\frac{1}{5}$ を かぶんすうに なおすと
 o kabunsuu ni naosu to
 どうなりますか。
 doonarimiasuka

5

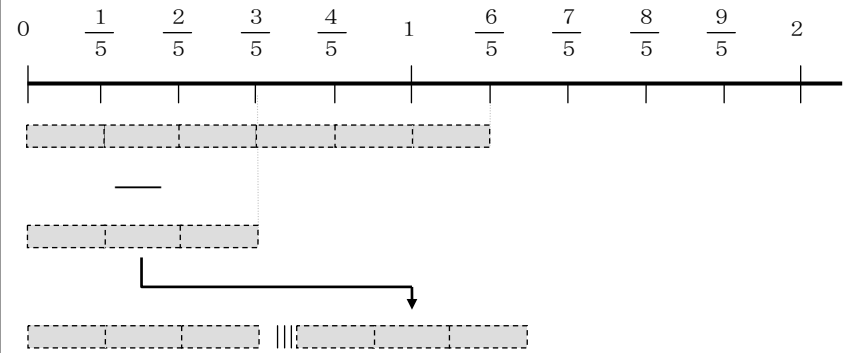
帯分数を仮分数に換えた計算に慣れる。

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape from $1\frac{1}{5}$ m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape mula sa $1\frac{1}{5}$ m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

If you convert $1\frac{1}{5}$ into an improper fraction, it will become $\frac{\square}{5}$.

Magiging $\frac{\square}{5}$ ang $1\frac{1}{5}$ kapag inayos ito sa improper fraction.



Write a math formula and calculate.

Isulat ang math formula at kalkulihin ito.

_____ = _____

$1\frac{1}{5}$



the mixed fraction
ang mixed fraction

$\frac{\square}{5}$

the improper fraction
ang improper fraction

If you convert $1\frac{1}{5}$ into an improper fraction, how can you write it?
 Kapag inayos $1\frac{1}{5}$ sa improper fraction, paano ito maisulat?

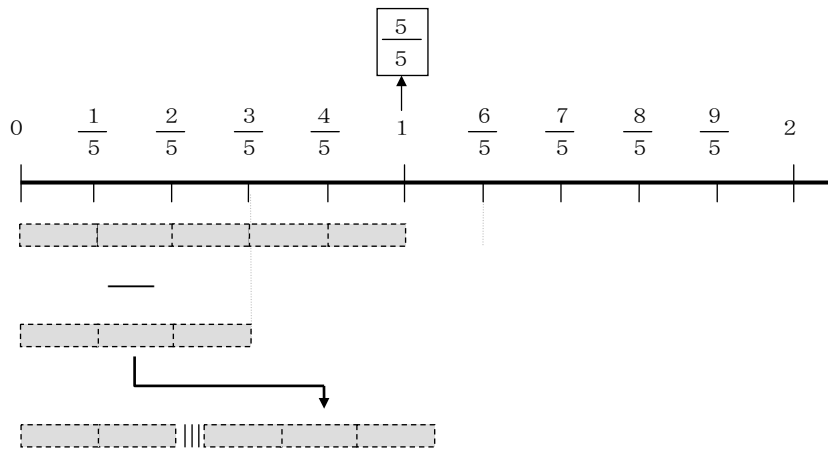
6

整数を仮分数に換えて計算する仕方を知る。

1 mのテープから $\frac{3}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

1 mを かぶんすうに なおすと、 $\frac{5}{5}$ に なります。



しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。

_____ = _____

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{5}{5}$$



1を かぶんすうに なおして
o kabunsuu ni naoshite
けいさんします。
keesan shimasu

6

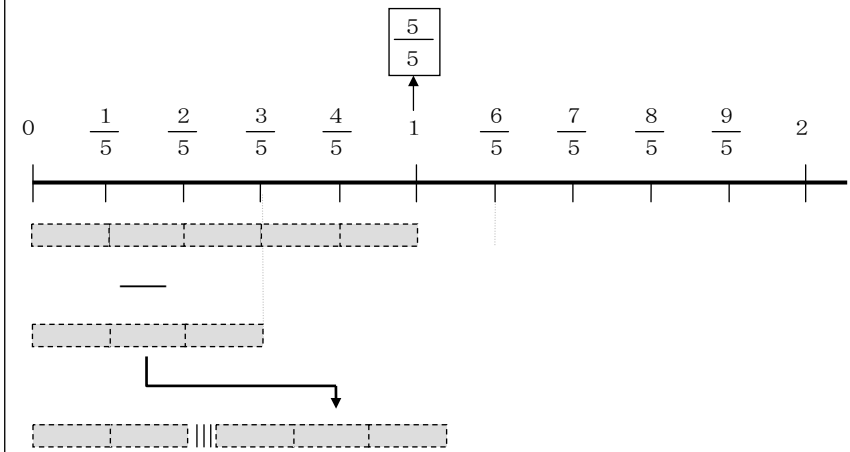
整数を仮分数に換えて計算する仕方を知る。

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape from 1m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape mula sa 1m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

If you convert 1m into an improper fraction, it will become $\frac{5}{5}$ m.

Magiging $\frac{5}{5}$ m ang 1m kapag inayos ito sa improper fraction.



Write a math formula and calculate.

Isulat ang math formula at kalkulahin ito.

_____ = _____

$$1 \rightarrow \frac{5}{5}$$



Convert 1 into an improper fraction and calculate.
Ayusin ang 1 sa improper fraction at kalkulahin.

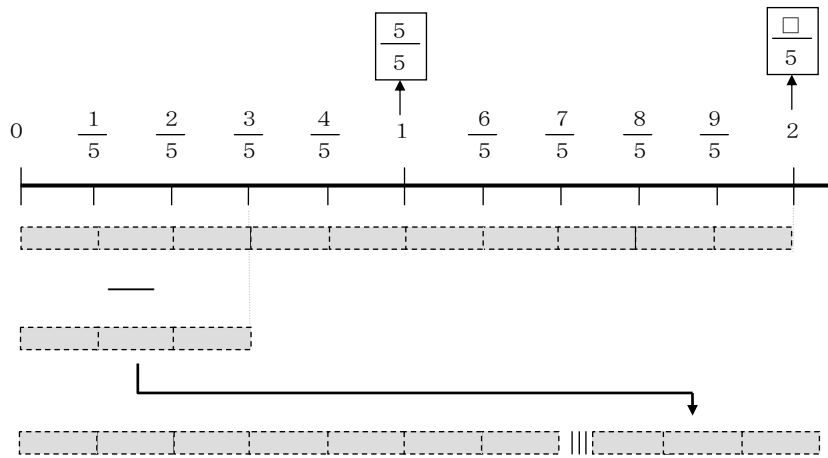
7

整数を仮分数に換えた計算に慣れる。

2 mのテープから $\frac{3}{5}$ mぶんを ひくと、

のこりは なんmに なりますか。

2 mを かぶんすうに なおすと、 $\frac{\square}{5}$ に なります。



しきを かいて けいさんしましょう。

_____ = _____

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{10}{5}$$



2も かぶんすうに なおして
mo kabunsuu ni naoshite
けいさんします。
keesan shimasu

7

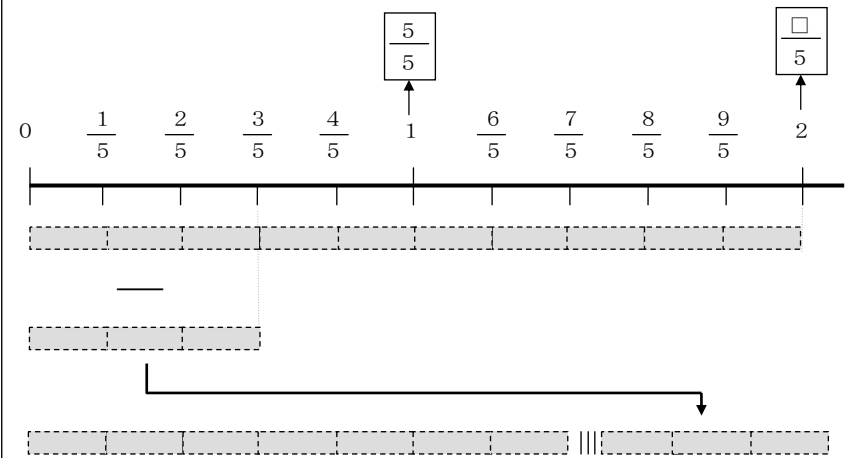
整数を仮分数に換えた計算に慣れる。

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out $\frac{3}{5}$ m of tape from 2 m of tape?

Kapag ginupit ang $\frac{3}{5}$ m na tape mula sa 2 m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

If you convert 2 m into an improper fraction, it will become $\frac{\square}{5}$ m.

Magiging $\frac{\square}{5}$ m ang 2 m kapag inayos ito sa improper fraction.



Write a math formula and calculate.

Isulat ang math formula at kalkulahan ito.

_____ = _____

$$2 \rightarrow \frac{10}{5}$$



Convert 2 into an improper fraction and calculate.
Ayusin ang 2 sa improper fraction at kalkulahan.



7課 / Lesson 7 / Leksyon 7

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
おおきさ	size / how big / how large /	kalakihan
みつける	to find / to look for	hanapin
した	below / bottom	ibaba
うえ	top / above	sa itaas
わりざん	division	division

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
1/3とおなじおおきさのぶんすうを みつけましょう。	Find fractions as large as 1/3.	Hanapin ang parehong laki ng fraction ng 1/3.
したが 2ばいになると、うえも 2ばいになります。	When the number below (denominator) doubles, the number above (numerator) also doubles.	Kapag ang bilang na nasa ibaba ng fraction (denominator) ay naging doble, ang bilang na nasa itaas (numarator) ay magiging doble din.
わりざんの もんだいです。	This is a problem of division.	Suliranin ng division ito.



7課/Lesson 7/Leksyon 7

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 大きさの等しい分数
② 大きさの等しい分数の特徴
① Fractions with equal value.
② Characteristics of fractions with equal value.
① Mga fraction na magkatumbas ang laki.
② Katangian ng mga fraction na magkatumbas ang laki.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～さを比べる。」 → 大きさを比べる 長さを比べる
② 「～が～になると、～も～。」 → 下（分母）が2倍になると、上（分子）も2倍。
① 「～SAO KURABERU.」 (to compare in terms of ~) → To compare the value. To compare the length.
② 「～GA～NI NARUTO、～MO～.」 (If ~ becomes ~, ~ also ~.)
① 「～SA O KURABERU.」 (ihambing ang ~.) → Ihambing ang laki. Ihambing ang haba.
② 「～GA～NI NARUTO、～MO～.」 (Kapag ang ~ ay naging ~, ang ~ ay ~ din.) → Kapag ang bilang na nasa ibaba ng fraction (denominator) ay naging doble, ang bilang na nasa itaas (numerator) ay magiging doble din.



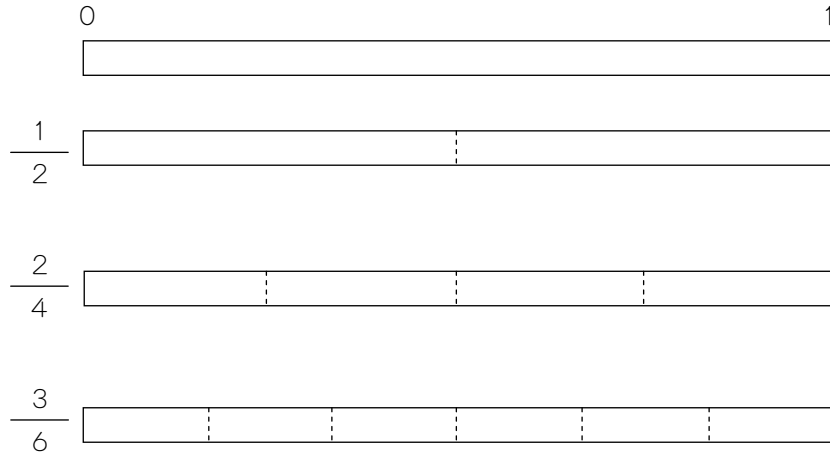
7 おなじ おおきさの ぶんすう

1

Onaji ookisa no bunsuu

大ききの等しい分数の存在に気づく。

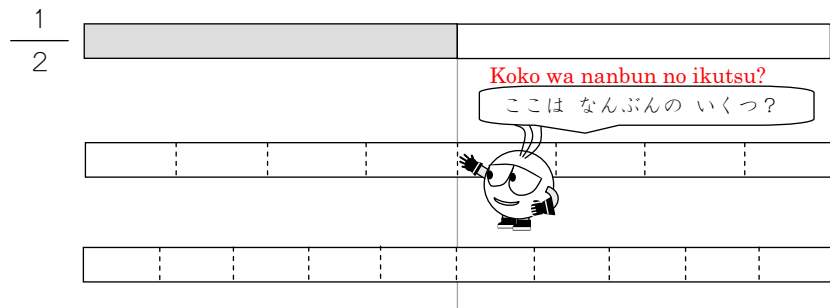
$\frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\frac{2}{4}$ 、 $\frac{3}{6}$ の おおきさに いろを ぬりましょう。
no ookisa ni iro o nurimashoo



$\frac{1}{2}$ と $\frac{2}{4}$ と $\frac{3}{6}$ は おなじ おおきさです。
to wa onaji ookisadesu



ほかに $\frac{1}{2}$ と おなじ おおきさの ぶんすうは ありますか。
Hokanimo to onaji ookisa no bunsuu wa arimasuka



Koko wa nanbun no ikutsu?

ここは なんぶんの いくつ?

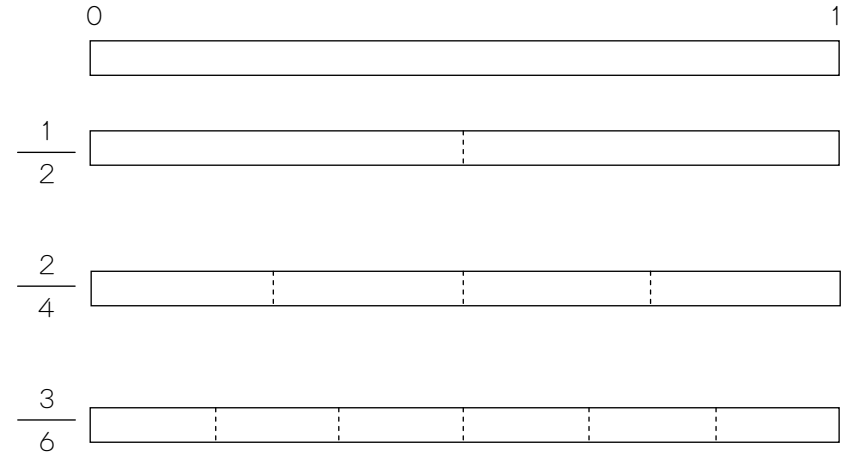


7 おなじ おおきさの ぶんすう

1

大ききの等しい分数の存在に気づく。

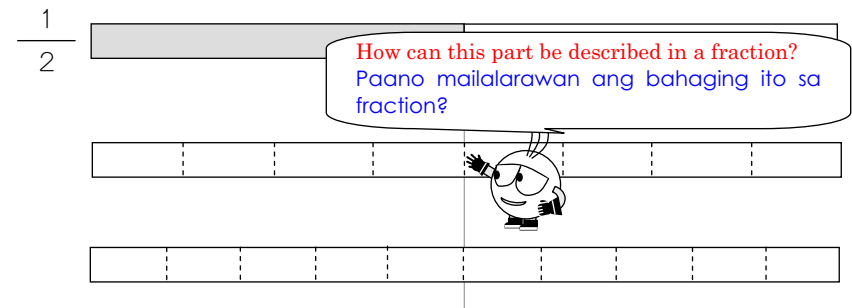
Color the sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{6}$.
Kulayan ang mga laki ng $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ at $\frac{3}{6}$.



$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{6}$ have the same size.
Ang $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ at $\frac{3}{6}$ ay may pareparehong laki.



Are there some other fractions as large as $\frac{1}{2}$?
Mayroon pa bang fraction na kasinlaki ng $\frac{1}{2}$?

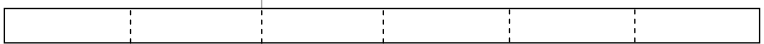
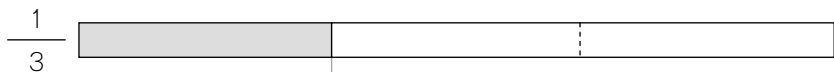
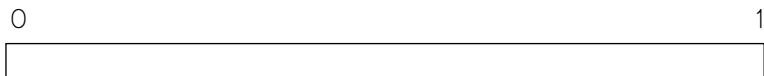


How can this part be described in a fraction?
Paano mailalarawan ang bahaging ito sa fraction?

2

他にも大ききの等しい分数があることに気づく。

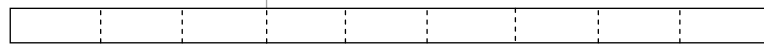
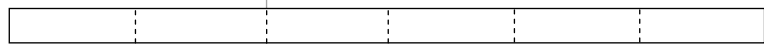
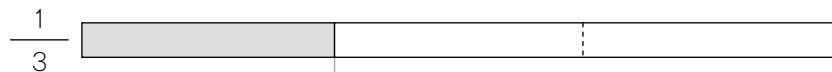
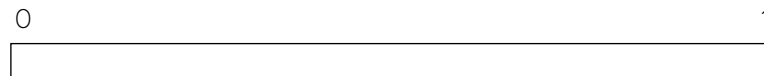
$\frac{1}{3}$ と おなじ おおききの ぶんすうを みつけましよう。
to onaji ookisa no bunsuu o mitsukemashoo



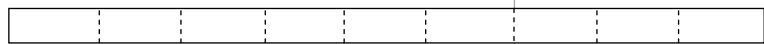
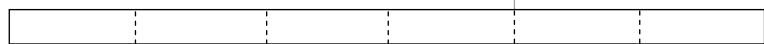
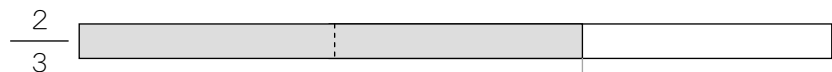
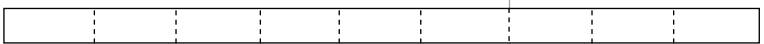
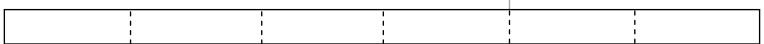
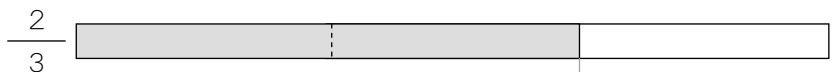
2

他にも大ききの等しい分数があることに気づく。

Find fractions as large as 1/3.
Hanapin ang fraction na kasinlaki ng 1/3.



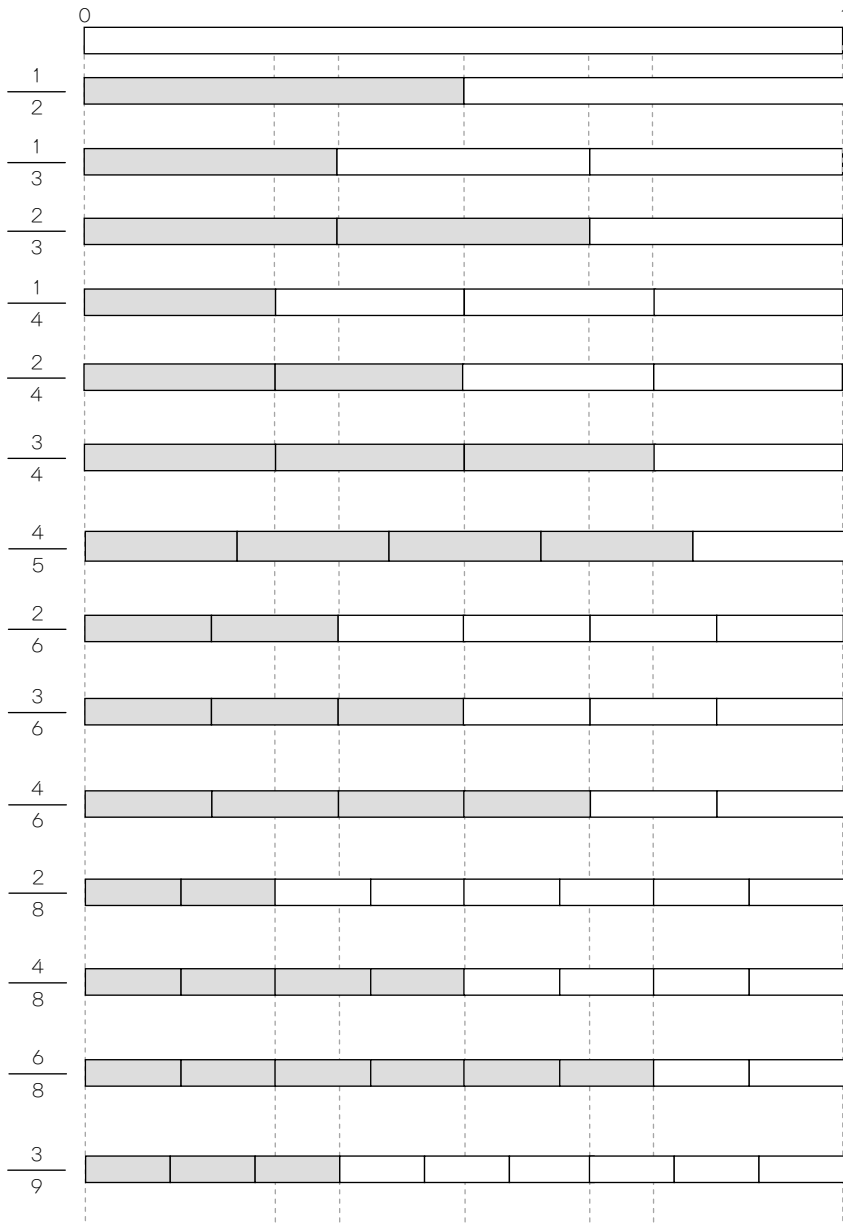
$\frac{2}{3}$ と おなじ おおききの ぶんすうを みつけましよう。



3

他にも大ききの等しい分数があることに気づく②

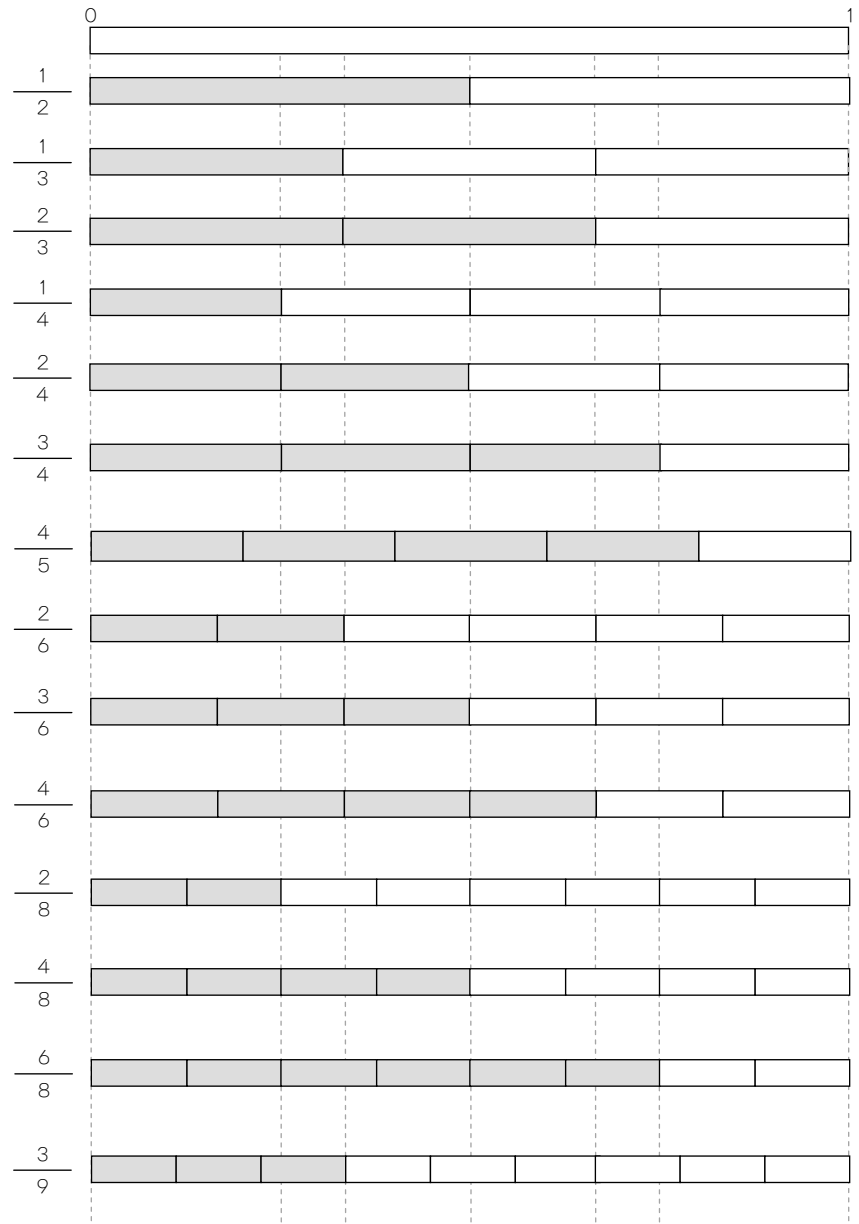
おなじ おおきさの ものを みつけましょう。
 Onaji ookisa no mono o mitsukemashoo



3

他にも大ききの等しい分数があることに気づく②

Find those which have the same sizes.
 Hanapin ang mga may parehong laki.



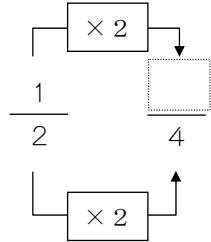
4

大ききの等しい分数の特徴に気づく。

□にはいる かずは なんでしょうか。
ni hairu kazu wa nandeshooka

したが 2ばいになると、うえも 2ばいになります。
Shita ga nibai ni naru to, ue mo nibai ni narimasu

したが 3ばいになると、うえも 3ばいになります。
Shita ga sanbai ni naru to ue mo sanbai ni narimasu



□の ずをみて、
no zu o mite
こたえを たしかめて
kotae o tashikamete
みましょう。
mimashoo

- ① $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$
- ② $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{6}$
- ③ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ④ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{6}$
- ⑤ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$
- ⑥ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$
- ⑦ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ⑧ $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ⑨ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

2 ← ぶんし
bunshi
3 ← ぶんぼ
bunbo



ぶんすうの
Bunsuu no
うえの かずを 「ぶんし」、
ue no kazu o "bunshi"
したの かずを 「ぶんぼ」と
shita no kazu o "bunbo"
いいます。
iimasu

4

大ききの等しい分数の特徴に気づく。

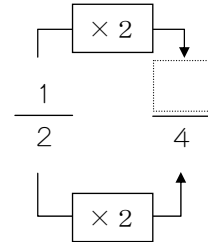
What number can be put in the □?
Ano ang bilang na mailalagay sa □?

When the number below (denominator) doubles, the number above (numerator) also doubles.

Kapag ang bilang na nasa ibaba ng fraction (denominator) ay naging doble, ang bilang na nasa itaas (numerator) ay magiging doble din.

When the number below (denominator) becomes three times, the number above (numerator) also becomes three times.

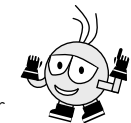
Kapag ang bilang na nasa ibaba ng fraction (denominator) ay naging three times, ang bilang na nasa itaas (numerator) ay magiging three times din.



Look at the diagram in 3 and check the answer.
Tignan ang diagram sa 3 at suriin ang sagot.

- ① $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$
- ② $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{6}$
- ③ $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ④ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{6}$
- ⑤ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$
- ⑥ $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$
- ⑦ $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ⑧ $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$
- ⑨ $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$

2 ← numerator
3 ← denominator



The number above of a fraction is called "BUNSHI", numerator and the number below is called "BUNBO", denominator.
Ang numero na nasa taas ng fraction ay tinatawag na "BUNSHI", numerator at ang numero na nasa baba ay tinatawag na "BUNBO", denominator.



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8課 / Lesson 8 / Leksyon 8

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
でんたく	calculator	calculator
わりきれない	can't be totally divided / indivisible	hindi maaaring hatiin ng lubos
なんばい	how many times	ilang beses ang (dami/laki)

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
でんたくでけいさんする。	Calculate with a calculator.	Kalkulahin sa gamit ng calculator.
4mは2mのなんばいですか。	How many times of 2m is 4m?	Ilang beses ng 2m ang 4m?



8課/Lesson 8/Leksyon 8

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 割り算と分数の関係 (1) $N \div M = N/M$
① Relationship between division and fraction. (1) $N \div M = N/M$
① Kaugnayan ng division at fraction (1) $N \div M = N/M$

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～を～で同じ～に分けると、」 → 2mのテープを3人で同じ長さに分けると、
② 「本当に～か」 → 本当に答えは2/3でしょうか。
① "0"[zero] number of cookies= (No cookies at all.)
② 「HONTOONI～KA」(Is it really ~?) → Is 2/3 really the answer?
① 「～O～DE ONAJI～NI WAKERUTO,」 (Kapag hinati ang ~ ng ~ sa parehong ~,) → Kapag ang 2m na tape ay hinati ng 3 tao sa parehong haba,
② 「HONTOONI～KA」(talaga bang ~?) → Talaga bang 2/3 ang sagot?



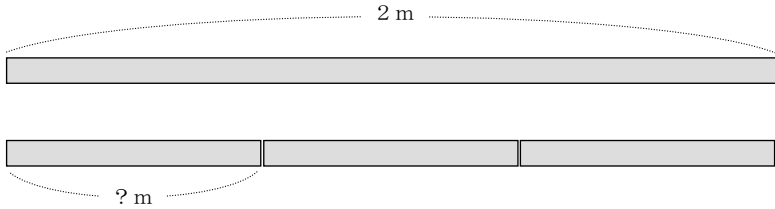
8 わりざんと ぶんすう

Warizan to bunsuu

1

整数どうしの割り算で割り切れない場合の答えを分数で表わすことを知る。

わりざんの もんだいです。 2mのテープを 3にんで おなじ
 Warizan no mondai desu Ni meetoru no teepu o sannin de onaji
 ながさに わけると、ひとりぶんは なんmに なりますか。
 nagasa ni wakeru to hitoribun wa nanmeetoru ni narimasuka



しきを かくと、こうなります。 $2 \div 3 =$
 Shiki o kaku to koonarimasu waru

$2 \div 3$ を でんたくで けいさんすると、0.6666666と
 o dentaku de keesan suru to to

なってしまいます。わりきれません。
 natte shimaimasu Warikiremasen

こんなときは、こたえを ぶんすうで かきます。
 Konnatoki wa kotae o bunsuu de kakimasu

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



これが
 Kore ga
 こたえです。
 kotae desu

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



こうすると
 Koosuru to
 こたえに なります。
 kotae ni narimasu

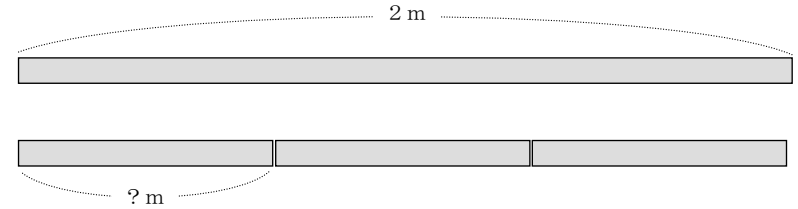


8 わりざんと ぶんすう

1

整数どうしの割り算で割り切れない場合の答えを分数で表わすことを知る。

This is a question of division. How many meters of tape is for one person when a tape with 2m long is distributed for 3 persons with the same length each?
 Suliranin ng division ito. Ilang metro ang para sa isang tao kapag ang 2m na tape ay hinati sa tig parehong haba sa tatlong tao?



This can be written like this in a math formula. $2 \div 3 =$
 Naisulat ito katulad nito sa math formula.

When $2 \div 3$ will be calculated with a calculator, the answer is 0.666666. It cannot be divided.

Kapag ang $2 \div 3$ ay kinalkula sa calculator, ang kalalabasan ay 0.666666. Hindi ito mahahati.

In this situation, the answer can be written with fraction.
 Sa ganitong situwasyon, ang sagot ay isinusulat sa fraction.

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



This is the answer.
 Ito ang sagot.

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



The answer can be found by doing like this.
 Mahahanap ang sagot kapag ginawa sa ganitong paraan.

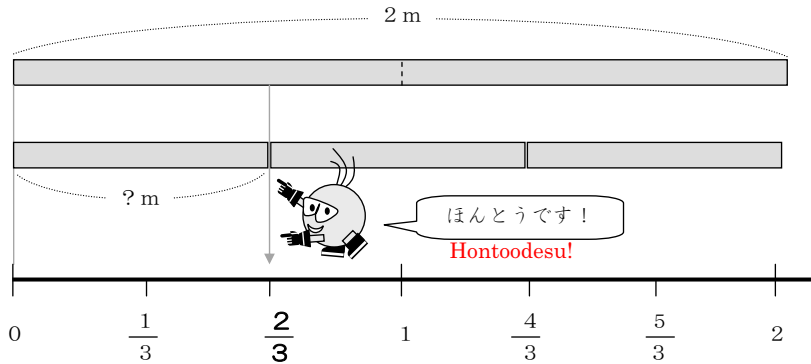
2

整数どうしの割り算の答えが分数で表されることを確かめる。

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

ほんとうに こたえは $\frac{2}{3}$ でしょうか。
 Hontoo ni kotae wa $\frac{2}{3}$ deshooka

ずをつかって たしかめてみましょう。
 Zu o tsukatte, tashikamete mimashoo



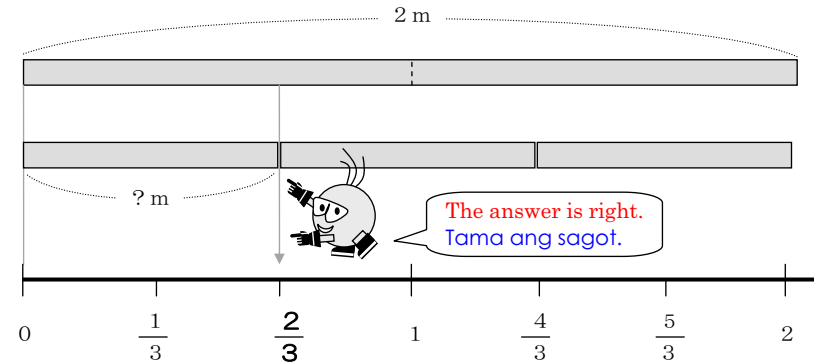
2

整数どうしの割り算の答えが分数で表されることを確かめる。

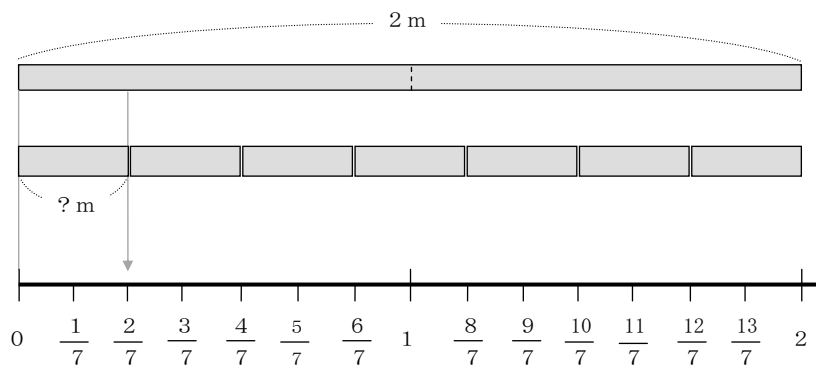
$$2 \div 3 = \frac{2}{3}$$

Is the answer really 2/3?
 Talaga bang ang sagot ay 2/3?

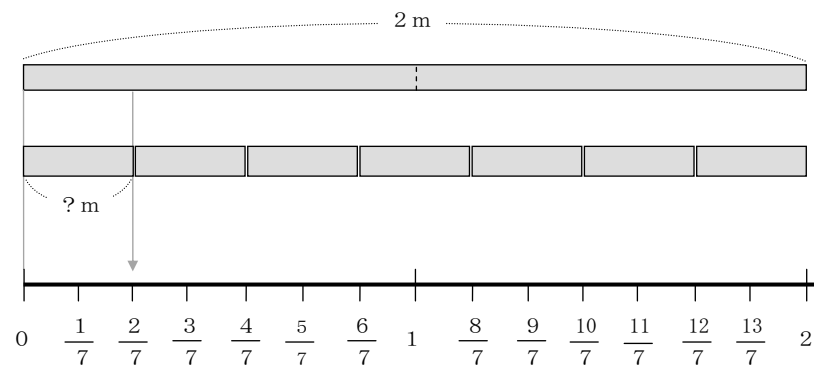
Use the diagram to check the answer.
 Suriin ang sagot sa paggamit ng diagram.



2 ÷ 7でも たしかめて みましょう。こたえは $\frac{2}{7}$ でしょうか。
 demo tashikamete mimashoo Kotae wa $\frac{2}{7}$ deshooka



Also check it with 2/7. Is the answer really 2/7?
 Suriin din sa 2/7. Talaga bang ang sagot ay 2/7?



3

割り算の答えを分数で表わすことに慣れる①

ni hairu kazu o kakimashoo
□にはいるかずをかきましょう。

① $5 \div 9 = \frac{\square}{9}$

② $1 \div 3 = \frac{1}{\square}$

③ $\square \div 9 = \frac{2}{9}$

④ $2 \div \square = \frac{2}{7}$

⑤ $7 \div 9 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

⑥ $\square \div \square = \frac{5}{8}$

$$\square \div \triangle = \frac{\square}{\triangle}$$



おもいだして!
Omoidashite!

4

割り算の答えを分数で表わすことに慣れる②

わりざんのこたえをぶんすうでこたえましょう。
Warizan no kotae o bunsuu de kotaemashoo

① $3 \div 7$

② $2 \div 9$

③ $5 \div 3$

④ $7 \div 3$

⑤ $9 \div 2$

⑥ $28 \div 6$

3

割り算の答えを分数で表わすことに慣れる①

Write the numbers in the □.
Isulat ang numero na mailalagay sa □.

① $5 \div 9 = \frac{\square}{9}$

② $1 \div 3 = \frac{1}{\square}$

③ $\square \div 9 = \frac{2}{9}$

④ $2 \div \square = \frac{2}{7}$

⑤ $7 \div 9 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

⑥ $\square \div \square = \frac{5}{8}$

$$\square \div \triangle = \frac{\square}{\triangle}$$



Remember!
Tandaan!

4

割り算の答えを分数で表わすことに慣れる②

Find the answers of division with fractions.
Ilagay ang sagot ng division sa fraction.

① $3 \div 7$

② $2 \div 9$

③ $5 \div 3$

④ $7 \div 3$

⑤ $9 \div 2$

⑥ $28 \div 6$



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9課 / Lesson 9 / Leksyon 9

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
おもさ	heaviness / how heavy	bigat

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
おおきいはこのおもさ	weight of a big box	bigat ng malaking kahon



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9課/Lesson 9/Leksyon 9

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 割り算と分数の関係 (2) $N \div M$ で何倍かを表す $\rightarrow N/M$ 倍
① Relationship between division and fraction. (2) To express how many times the value is with $N \div M \rightarrow N / M$ times.
① Kaugnayan ng division at fraction (2) Ipakita kung ilang beses ang laki sa gamit ng $N \div M$. $\rightarrow N/M$ beses.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～は～の何倍か。」 \rightarrow 4 m は 3 m の何倍ですか。
② 「～だけでなく～でも」 \rightarrow 長さだけでなく重さでも分数を使うことができます。
① 「～WA～NO NANBAIKA.」 (how many times of ~ is ~?) \rightarrow How many times of 3m is 4m?
② 「～DAKEDENAKU～DEMO」 (not only in ~ but also in ~) \rightarrow Fraction can be used not only in length but also in weight.
① 「～WA～NO NANBAIKA.」 (ilang beses ng ~ ang ~?) \rightarrow Ilang beses ng 3m ang 4m?
② 「～DAKEDENAKU～DEMO」 (hindi lamang sa ~ kundi sa ~din) \rightarrow Magagamit ang fraction hindi lamang sa haba kundi sa bigat din.



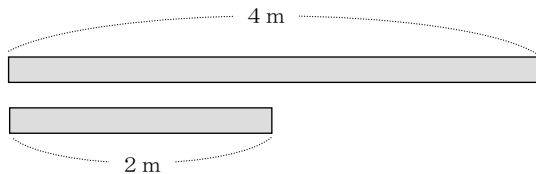
9 ぶんすうと なんばい

Bunsuu to nanbai

何倍かを表す時にも分数が使えることを知る。

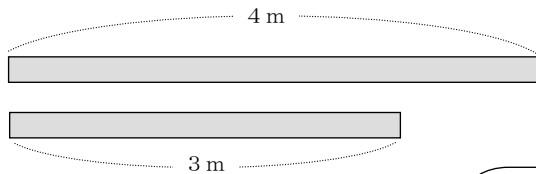
1

① 4 m は 2 m の なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka



(しき) $4 \div 2 = 2$ (こたえ) 2ばい
shiki kotae nibai

② 4 m は 3 m の なんばいですか。



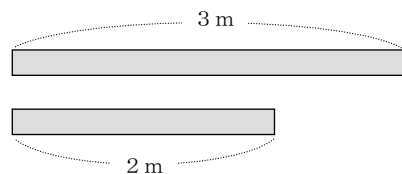
(しき) $4 \div 3 = \frac{4}{3}$



わりきれないので、
Warikirenai node
こたえを ぶんすうで
kotae o bunsuu de
かきます。
kakimasu

(こたえ) $\frac{4}{3}$ ばい

Sanbun no yon bai



3 m は 2 m の なんばいですか。

(しき)

(こたえ)

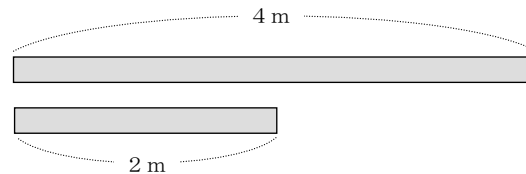


9 ぶんすうと なんばい

何倍かを表す時にも分数が使えることを知る。

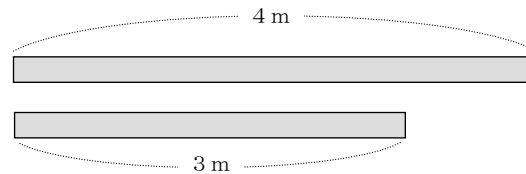
1

① How many times of 2m is 4m?
Ilang beses ng 2m ang 4m?



(Formula) $4 \div 2 = 2$ (Answer) 2 times/beses

② How many times of 3m is 4m?
Ilang beses ng 3m ang 4m?

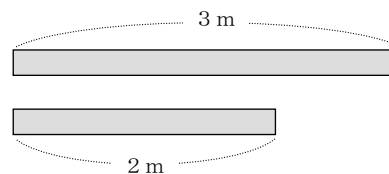


(Formula) $4 \div 3 = \frac{4}{3}$



It cannot be divided, so
write the answer with
fraction.
Hindi ito mahahati kaya
isulat ang sagot sa
fraction.

(Answer) $\frac{4}{3}$ times/beses



How many times of 2m is 3m?
Ilang beses ng 2m ang 3m?

(Formula)

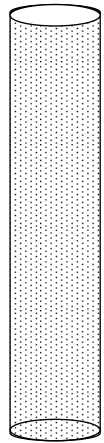
(Answer)

2

分数を使って何倍かを表すことに慣れる。

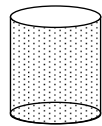
7ℓは 2ℓの なんばいですか。

Nana rittoru wa ni rittoru no nanbai desuka



7ℓ

nana rittoru



2ℓ

ni rittoru

(しき) $7 \div 2 =$

(こたえ)



メートルだけでなく、
Meetoru dake denaku,
リットルでも ぶんすうを
rittoru demo bunsuu o
つかうことができます。
tsukaukoto ga dekimasu

2

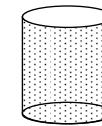
分数を使って何倍かを表すことに慣れる。

How many times of 2ℓ is 7ℓ?

Ilang beses ng 2ℓ ang 7ℓ?



7ℓ



2ℓ

(Formula) $7 \div 2 =$

(Answer)



Fractions can be used not
only in meter but also in liter.
Ang fraction ay hindi
lamang ginagamit sa metro
kundi sa litro din.

おおきいはこの おもさは ちいさいはこの おもさの

Ookii hako no omosa wa chiisai hako no omosa no

なんばいですか。

nanbai desuka



Kyuu kiro guramu



Yon kiro guramu

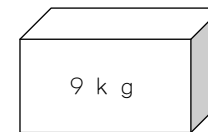


ながさだけでなく、
Nagasadake denaku
おもさでも ぶんすうを
omosa demo, bunsuu o
つかうことができます。

tsukaukoto ga dekimasu

How many times as heavy as the weight of the small box is that of the big one?

Ilang beses ng bigat ng maliit na kahon ang bigat ng malaking kahon?



9 k g



4 k g



Fractions can be used not
only in the length but also
in the weight.

Ang faraction ay hindi
lamang ginagamit sa
haba kundi sa bigat din.

(しき)

(こたえ)

(Formula)

(Answer)



10課 / Lesson 10 / Leksyon 10

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
しょうすう	decimal	decimal
いみ	meaning	kahulugan / ibig sabihin
かんたんな	easy	madali
なおしかた	the way to correct / the way to change / the way to transform	paraan ng pag-aayos
やりかた	method / way to do	paraan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ぶんすうをしょうすうに なおしましょう。	Change fraction into decimal.	Ayusin sa decimal ang fraction.
0.3は0.1が3こという いみです。	It means that 0.3 has three 0.1.	Nangangahulugan na ang 0.3 ay may tatlong 0.1.
かんたんななおしかたが あります。	There is an easy way to change.	May madaling paraan ng pag-aayos.
おなじやりかた	the same method	parehong paraan



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

10課/Lesson 10/Leksyon 10

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①分数を小数に直す方法
②小数を分数に直す方法
①The method to convert fraction into decimal.
②The method to convert decimal into fraction.
①Paraan sa pagpapalit ng fraction sa decimal.
②Paraan sa pagpapalit ng decimal sa fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

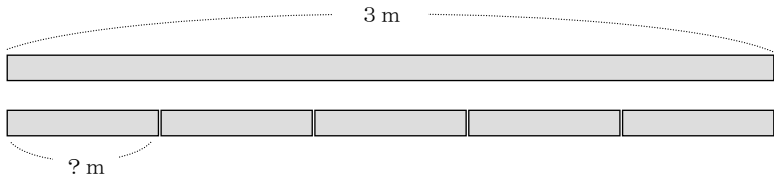
①「～を～に直す。」→ 分数を小数に直しましょう。
② 分数・小数
①「～O～NI NAOSU.」(to convert ~ into ~) → Convert the fraction into decimal.
②「BUNSUU」(fraction), 「SHOUSUU」(decimal)
①「～O～NI NAOSU.」(ayusin ang ~ sa ~.) → Ayusin ang fraction sa decimal.
②「BUNSUU」(fraction), 「SHOUSUU」(decimal)



10 ぶんすうと しょうすう

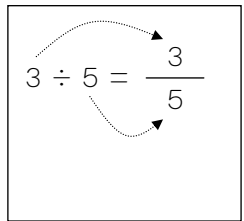
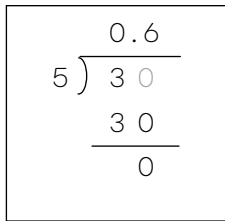
1 **Bunsuu to shoosuu** 分数を小数で表わす方法を知る。

3 m の テープを 5 とうぶんしました。
San meeteru no teepu o go toobun shimashita
 1 ぼんの ながさは なん m ですか。
Ippon no nagasa wa nanmeeteru desuka

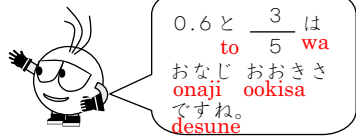
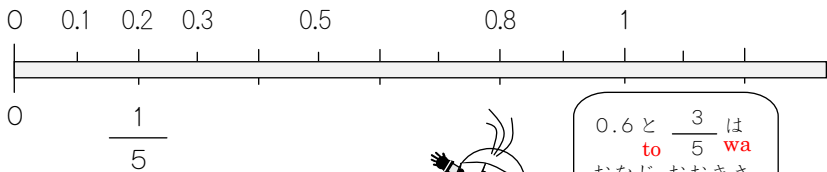


(しき) $3 \div 5 =$

(こたえ) しょうすうだと 0.6 ぶんすうだと $\frac{3}{5}$
Shoosuu dato ree ten roku Bunsuu dato



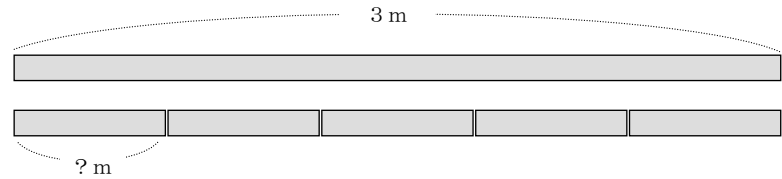
0.6 m は どこですか。 $\frac{3}{5}$ m は どこですか。
Ree ten roku meeteru wa dokodesuka wa dokodesuka



10 ぶんすうと しょうすう

1 **Bunsuu to shoosuu** 分数を小数で表わす方法を知る。

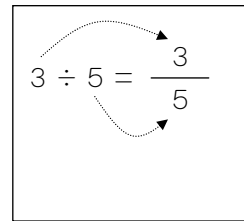
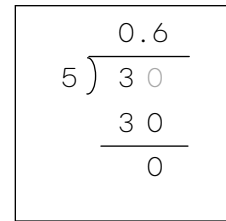
A tape with 3m long was divided into 5 equal parts.
Ang 3m na tape ay hinati sa 5 bahagi.
 How many meters is the length of 1 piece?
Ilang metro ang haba ng isang piraso?



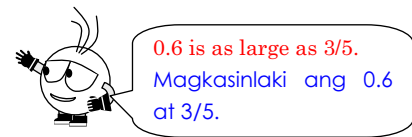
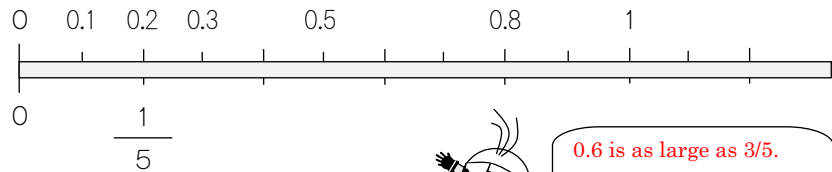
(Formula) $3 \div 5 =$

(Answer) **0.6 with decimal.**
0.6 sa decimal.

3/5 with fraction.
3/5 sa fraction.



Indicate the length 0.6m. Indicate the length 3/5m.
Ituro ang haba ng 0.6m. Ituro ang haba ng 3/5m.



2

分数を小数で表わす方法に慣れる。

$\frac{2}{5}$ を しょうすうに なおしましょう。
 o shoosuu ni naoshimashoo

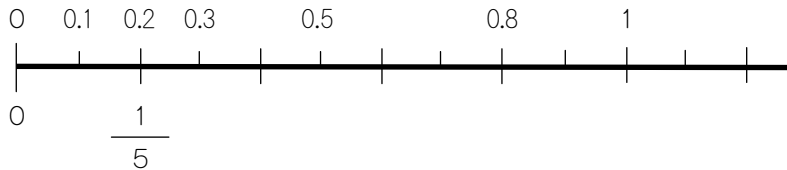
$$\frac{2}{5} = 2 \div 5$$

$$2 \div 5 = 0.4$$



(うえ) ÷ (した) の
 Ue shita no
 けいさんをすると、
 keesan o suru to
 しょうすうに なおす
 shoosuu ni naosu
 ことができます。
 koto ga dekimasu

$\frac{2}{5}$ は どこですか。 0.4 は どこですか。
 wa doko desuka wa doko desuka



2

分数を小数で表わす方法に慣れる。

Change 2/5 into decimal.
 Ayusin sa decimal ang 2/5.

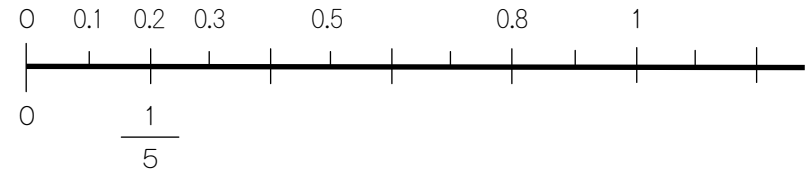
$$\frac{2}{5} = 2 \div 5$$

$$2 \div 5 = 0.4$$



If you calculate (above) ÷ (below), you can change into decimal.
 Kapag kalkulahan ang (itaas) ÷ (baba), maaayos ang decimal.

Indicate the length 2/5. Indicate the length 0.4.
 Ituro ang haba ng 2/5. ituro ang haba ng 0.4.



つぎの ぶんすうを しょうすうに なおしましょう。
 Tsugi no bunsuu o shoosuu ni naoshimashoo

★しょうすうの けいさんが おずかしいときは、
 でんたくを つかってもいいです。
 Shoosuu no keesan ga muzukashii toki wa
 dentaku o tsukattemo iidesu

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{4} = \square \div \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{4}{5} = \square \div \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{9}{6}$$

Change the following fractions into decimals.
 Ayusin sa decimal ang mga sumusunod na fraction.

★ When it is difficult to calculate decimals, you can use a calculator.
 Kapag ang decimal ay mahirap kalkulahan, magagamit ang calculator.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{4} = \square \div \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{4}{5} = \square \div \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{9}{6}$$

3

小数を分数で表わす方法を知る～①分母が 10


0.3 を ぶんすうに なおしましょう。
o bunsuu ni naoshimashoo

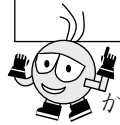
0.1 と $\frac{1}{10}$ は、おなじ おおきさです。
to 10 wa, onaji ookisa desu

0.3 は「0.1 が 3 こ」という いみですから、
wa ga ko to yuu imidesukara

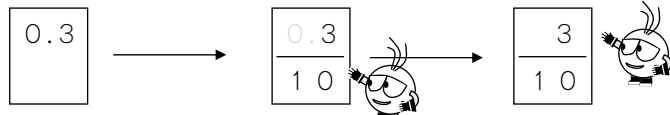
「 $\frac{1}{10}$ が 3 こ」という いみと おなじです。
1/10 ga ko to yuu imi to onajidesu

「 $\frac{1}{10}$ が 3 こ」で、 $\frac{3}{10}$ になります。
1/10 ga ko de, 3/10 ni narimasu

$$0.3 = \frac{3}{10}$$


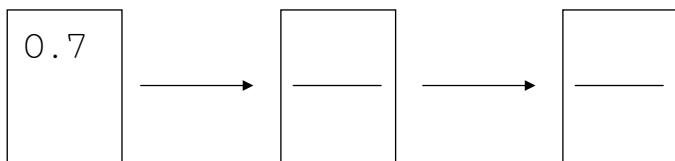


かんたんな なおしかたが あります。
Kantan na naoshikata ga arimasu



まず、したに 10 をかきます。つぎに、0.3 の 0 と . を とります。
Mazu shita ni o kakimasu Tsugi ni, no to o torimasu

この やりかたで、つぎの しょうすうを ぶんすうに なおし
Kono yarikata de tsugi no shoosuu o bunsuu ni naoshi
ましょう。
mashoo



3

小数を分数で表わす方法を知る～①分母が 10


Change 0.3 into fraction.
Ayusin sa fraction ang 0.3.

0.1 is as large as 1/10.
Magkasinlaki ang 0.1 at 1/10.

It means that 0.3 has three 0.1, and it also means that it has three 1/10.

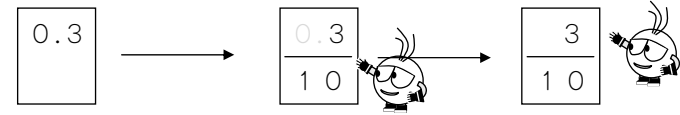
Nangangahulugan na ang 0.3 ay may tatlong 0.1 at nangangahulugan ding may tatlong 1/10.

“3 pieces of 1/10” will be 3/10.
Magiging 3/10 ang “tatlong piraso ng 1/10.”

$$0.3 = \frac{3}{10}$$


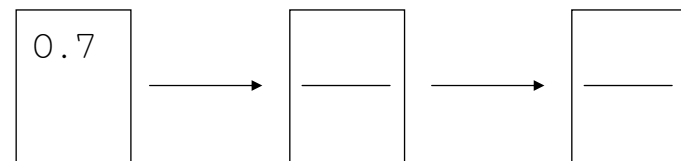


There is an easy way to change.
May madaling paraan ng pag-aayos.



First write 10 below. Next take 0 and . of 0.3 away.
Una isulat ang 10 sa baba. Sunod ay kuhain ang 0 at . ng 0.3.

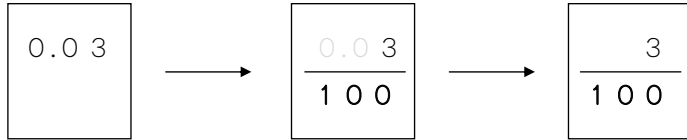
Change the following decimal into fraction with this method.
Ayusin ang mga sumusunod na decimal sa fraction sa gamit ng parehong paraan.



4

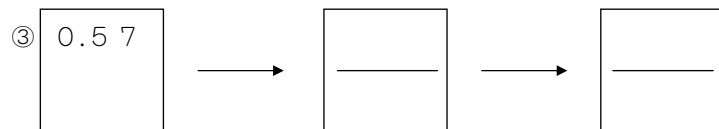
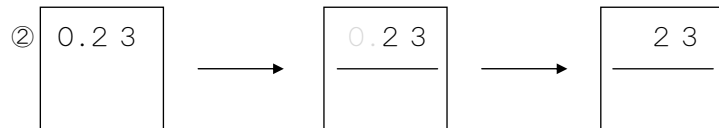
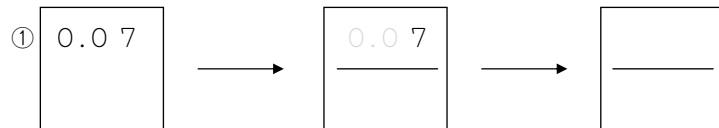
小数を分数で表わす方法を知る～②分母が100

0.03も おなじ やりかたで しょうすうに なおすことが
 Ree ten ree san mo onaji yarikata de shoosuu ni naosukoto ga
 できます。
 dekimasu

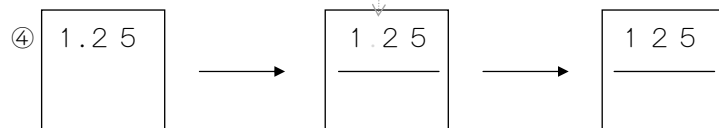


したに 100をかきます。そして、0.03の 0.0をとります。
 Shita ni 100 o kakimasu. Soshite no 0.0 o torimasu

この やりかたで、つぎの しょうすうを ぶんすうに なおし
 ましょう。



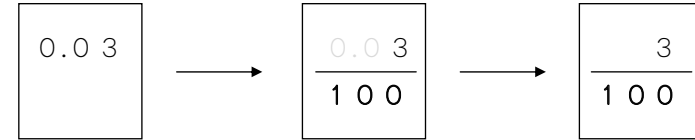
0ではないので、.だけを とります。
 dewa nai node dake o torimasu



4

小数を分数で表わす方法を知る～②分母が100

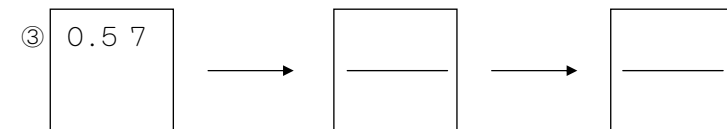
0.03 can be also changed into fraction with the same method.
 Ang 0.03 ay maaayos din sa fraction sa gamit ng parehong paraan.



Write 100 below. Then take 0.0 of 0.03 away.
 Isulat ang 100 sa baba. Pagkatapos kunin ang 0.0 ng 0.03.

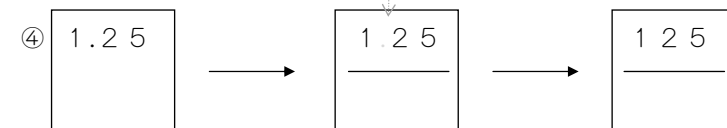
Change the following decimal into fraction with this method.

Ayusin ang mga sumusunod na decimal sa fraction sa gamit ng parehong paraan.



It is not 0, so take only . away.

Hindi ito 0 kaya kuhain lamang ang ".".



5

整数を分数で表わす方法を知る。

□にはいる かずは いくつですか。
ni hairu kazu wa ikutsu desuka

$$4 \div 1 = 4$$

$$4 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

4 ÷ 1 の こたえは 4 ですから、4 と $\frac{4}{1}$ は おなじです。
no kotae wa desukara to 1 wa onaji desu

つぎの □にはいる かずは いくつですか。

Tsugi no ni hairu kazu wa ikutsudesuka

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 9 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = \square$$

5

整数を分数で表わす方法を知る。

What number can be put in the □?

Among numero ang mailalagay sa □?

$$4 \div 1 = 4$$

$$4 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

The answer to 4÷1 is 4, so 4 and 4/1 are the same.

Ang sagot sa 4÷1 ay 4 kaya ang 4 at 4/1 ay magkakapareho.

What number can be put in the □?

Among numero ang mailalagay sa □?

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = 5$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = \square$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 9 \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \Rightarrow \frac{\square}{\square} = \square$$



11課 / Lesson 11 / Leksyon 11

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ちがう	different	iba
このまま	as it is	ganito lamang
ならべる	to line up	paglinyahin / paghanayin
つうぶんする	to reduce to a common denominator	mag-reduce sa magkaparehong denominator

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ぶんぽがちがうので、このままではけいさんできません。	They can't be calculated as they are because they have different denominators.	Hindi maaaring kalkulahan sa ganito lamang ang mga ito dahil hindi magkapareho ang mga denominator ng mga ito.
ふたつのぶんすうをならべます。	Line up the two fractions.	Paghanayin ang dalawang fraction.



11課/Lesson 11/Leksyon 11

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 異分母分数の足し算場面
② 異分母分数の足し算の計算方法
① The case where addition of fractions with different denominators is applied.
② Method of addition of fractions with different denominators.
① Pag-unawa sa addition ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.
② Paraan ng addition ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～を同じにする。」 → 分母を同じにして計算しましょう。
② 分母・分子
③ 通分
① 「～O ONAJINI SURU.」 (to make ~ the same.) → Reduce to a common denominator and then calculate.
② 「BUNBO」 (denominator), 「BUNSHI」 (numerator)
③ 「TSUUBUN」 (reduction to a common denominator)
① 「～O ONAJINI SURU.」 (gawing pareho ang ~.) → Gawing pareho ang denominator at kalkulihin.
② 「BUNBO」 (denominator), 「BUNSHI」 (numerator)
③ 「TSUUBUN」 (mag-reduce sa magkaparehong denominator)



11 ぶんすうの たしざん ②ちがう ぶんぼ

chigau bunbo

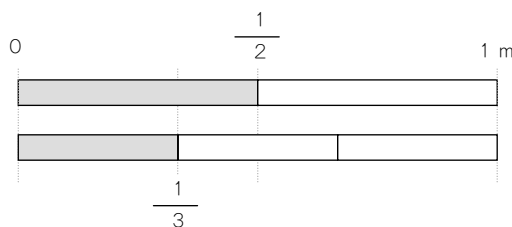
Bunsuu no tashizan

分母が異なる分数の足し算場面を知る。

1

$\frac{1}{2}$ m のテープと $\frac{1}{3}$ m のテープを あわせると、
no teepu to no teepu o awaseru to

なんmの ながさに なりますか。
nanmeetoru no nagasa ni narimasuka

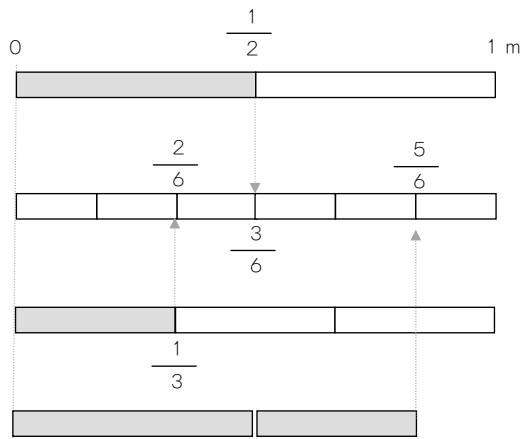


ぶんぼ(した)が
ちがうので、
このままでは
けいさん
できません。



Bunbo (shita) ga
chigau node
konomama dewa
keesan
dekimasen

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = ?m$$



ぶんぼを 6にして
Bunbo o ni shite
みましょう。
mimashoo



$\frac{1}{2}$ は $\frac{3}{6}$ とおなじ、
wa to onaji

$\frac{1}{3}$ は $\frac{2}{6}$ とおなじ
wa to onaji

おおきいです。
ookisa desu

$\frac{1}{2}$ m と $\frac{1}{3}$ m を あわせると、 $\frac{5}{6}$ m とおなじ ながさになります。
to to o awaseru to to onaji nagasa ni narimasu



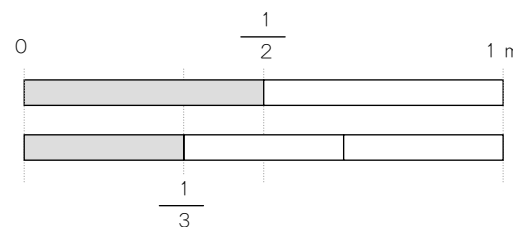
11 ぶんすうの たしざん ②ちがう ぶんぼ

分母が異なる分数の足し算場面を知る。

1

How many meters of tape can be made when you combine 1/2m of tape and 1/3m of tape?

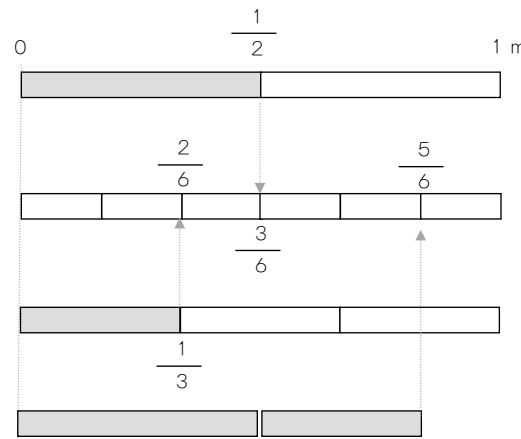
Kapag ang 1/2m na tape at 1/3m na tape ay pinagsama, ilang m na tape ang magagawa?



They cannot be
calculated as they are
because they have
different denominators
(below).
Hindi makakalkula sa
ganito lamang ang
mga ito dahil hindi
magkapatay ang
mga denominator
(baba) ng mga ito.



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = ?m$$



Change the denominator into 6.
Gawing 6 ang denominator.



1/2 is as large as 3/6.
Ang 1/2 ay kasinlaki ng
3/6.
1/3 is as large as 2/6.
Ang 1/3 ay kasinlaki ng
2/6.

When you combine 1/2m and 1/3m, it will be the same length as 5/6m.
Kapag ang 1/2m at 1/3m ay pinagsama, magiging kasinghaba ng 5/6m.

ぶんぼ (した) が ちがうときは、
 Bunbo (shita) ga chigau toki wa
 ぶんぼを おなじにして けいさんします。
 bunbo o onaji ni shite keesan shimasu

★ぶんぼを おなじにする やりかたを おぼえましょう。

Bunbo o onaji ni suru yarikata o oboemashoo

①ふたつの ぶんすうを ならべます。

Futatsu no bunsuu o narabemasu

②ぶんぼを 2ばい、3ばい、4ばいに します。

Bunbo o nibai sanbai yonbai ni shimasu

③ぶんしも 2ばい、3ばい、4ばいに します。

Bunshi mo nibai sanbai yonbai ni shimasu

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{9} \quad \frac{3}{12}$$

おなじ ぶんぼの
 Onaji bunbo no
 ぶんすうは、
 bunsuu wa.
 どれですか。
 doredesuka



④おなじ ぶんぼの ぶんすうを みつけます。

Onaji bunbo no bunsuu o mitsukemasu

⑤ $\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6}$ の けいさん を します。
 no keesan o shimasu

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



これが
 Kore ga
 こたえです。
 kotaedesu

When the denominators (below) are different, change them into common to calculate.

Kapag ang mga denominator (baba) ay magkakaiba, gawing magkakapareho ang mga ito at kalkulahan.

★ Learn how to change the denominators to common.

Matutuhan ang gawing magkakapareho ang mga denominator.

① Line up two fractions.

Paghanayin ang dalawang fraction.

② Make the denominator twice, 3 times, 4 times.

Gawing 2 beses, 3 beses, 4 na beses ang denominator.

③ Also make the numerator twice, 3 times 4 times.

Gawin ding 2 beses, 3 beses, 4 na beses ang numerator.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \quad \frac{3}{6} \quad \frac{4}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \quad \frac{3}{9} \quad \frac{3}{12}$$

Which fractions have common denominators?

Alin ang mga fraction na may parehong denominator?



④ Find fractions which have common denominators.

Hanapin ang fraction na may mga parehong denominator.

⑤ Calculate $3/6+2/6$.

Kalkulahin ang $3/6+2/6$.

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



This is the answer.
 Ito ang sagot.

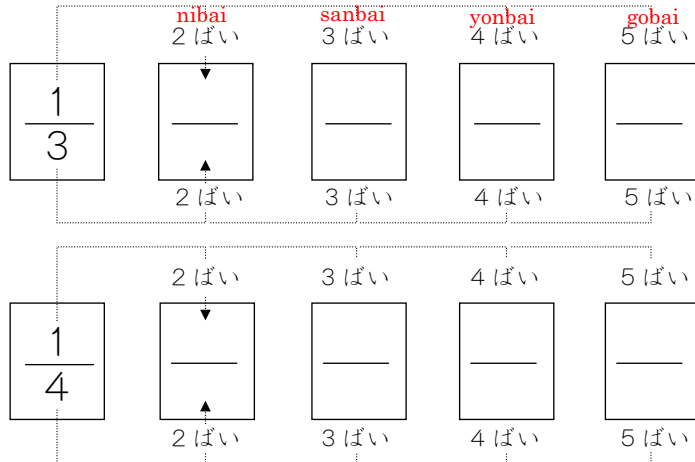
3

大ききの等しい分数の作りながら計算をしてみる。

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \text{ の けいさんを しましょう。}$$

no keesan o shimashoo

①ふたつの ぶんすうを ならべます。



②それぞれの ぶんぽを 2ばい、3ばいに していきます。

Sorezore no bunbo o nibai sanbai ni shite ikimasu

③ぶんしも 2ばい、3ばいに していきます。

Bunshi mo nibai sanbai ni shiteikimasu

④おなじ ぶんぽの ぶんすうを みつけます。

Onaji bunbo no bunsuu o mitsukemasu

⑤その ぶんすうを つかって けいさんを します。

Sono bunsuu o tsukatte keesan o shimasu

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

Kore ga

これが
こたえです。

kotae desu



3

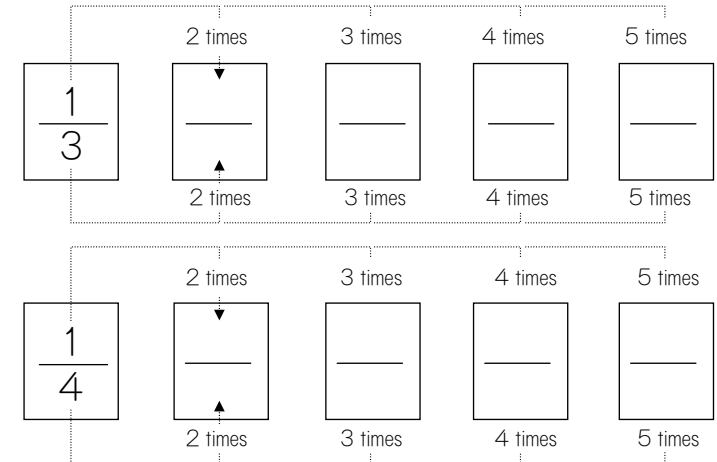
大ききの等しい分数の作りながら計算をしてみる。

Calculate 1/3+1/4.

Kalkulahin ang 1/3+1/4.

① Line up two fractions.

Paghanayin ang dalawang fraction.



② Make the denominator twice, 3 times, 4 times.

Gawing 2 beses, 3 beses, 4 na beses ang denominator.

③ Also make the numerator twice, 3 times 4 times.

Gawin ding 2 beses, 3 beses, 4 na beses ang numerator.

④ Find fractions which have common denominators.

Hanapin ang fraction na may mga parehong denominator.

⑤ Calculate by using those fractions.

Kalkulahin sa gamit ng mga fraction na iyon.

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12}$$

$$\frac{4}{12} + \frac{3}{12} = \frac{7}{12}$$

This is the answer.
Ito ang sagot.

4

異分母分数の足し算に慣れる。

$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4}$ の けいさんを しましょう。

①おなじ ぶんぽの ぶんすうを みつけましょう。

Onaji bunbo no bunsuu o mitsukemashoo

	2 ばい	3 ばい	4 ばい	5 ばい
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
	2 ばい	3 ばい	4 ばい	5 ばい
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
	2 ばい	3 ばい	4 ばい	5 ばい

②おなじ ぶんぽの ぶんすうで けいさんしましょう。

Onaji bunbo no bunsuu de keesan shimashoo

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

ぶんぽを おなじに することを「**つうぶんする**」と いいます。

Bunbo o onaji ni surukoto o "tsuubun suru" to iimasu

つうぶんして、 $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5}$ の けいさんを しましょう。

Tsuubun shite $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{5}$ no keesan o shimashoo

4

異分母分数の足し算に慣れる。

Calculate $2/3+3/4$.

Kalkulahin ang $2/3+3/4$.

① Find fractions which have common denominators.
Hanapin ang fraction na may mga parehong denominator.

	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times
$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
	2 times	3 times	4 times	5 times

② Calculate by using those fractions.
Kalkulahin sa gamit ng mga fraction na iyon.

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} + \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

To change the denominators to common is called "to reduce to common denominators".

Ang pagpapapareho ng mga denominator ay tinatawag na "mag-reduce sa magkakaparehong denominator".

Calculate $1/3+3/5$ by reducing to a common denominator.

Kalkulahin ang $1/3+3/5$ sa pag-rereduce sa magkakaparehong denominator.



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

12課 / Lesson 12 / Leksyon 12

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
どちら	which one	alin
ながい	long	mahaba

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
どちらがながいですか。	Which is longer?	Alin ang mas mahaba?



12課/Lesson 12/Leksyon 12

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 異分母分数の引き算場面
② 異分母分数の引き算の計算方法
① The case where subtraction of fractions with different denominators is applied.
② Method of subtraction of fractions with different denominators.
① Pag-unawa sa subtraction ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.
② Paraan ng subtraction ng fraction na may magkaibang denominator.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「どちらが～」 → どちらが長いでしょう。
② 「このままでは～できない。」 → このままでは計算できません。
① 「DOCHIRAGA～」 (which is ～) → Which is longer?
② 「KONOMAMADEWA～DEKINAI.」(As it is, ～ can't be done ～.) → They can't be calculated as they are.
① 「DOCHIRAGA～」 (alin ang ～) → Alin ang mas mahaba?
② 「KONOMAMADEWA～DEKINAI.」(Hindi maaaring ～ sa ganito lamang.) → Hindi maaaring kalkulahan sa ganito lamang.



12 ぶんすうの ひきざん ②ちがう ぶんぼ

chigau bunbo

1 **Bunsuu no hikizan** 分母が異なる分数の引き算場面を知る (1) 残りを求める場面

$\frac{1}{2}$ m のテープから $\frac{1}{3}$ m ぶん きりとると、
no teepu kara bun kiritoru to

のこりは なん m の ながさ に なりますか。
nokori wa nan meetoru no nagasa ni narimasuka

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

ぶんぼ (した) がちがうので、
Bunbo (shita) ga chigau node
このままでは
konomama dewa
けいさんできません。
keesan dekimasen



12 ぶんすうの ひきざん ②ちがう ぶんぼ

1 分母が異なる分数の引き算場面を知る (1) 残りを求める場面

How many meters of tape will be left when you cut out 1/3m of tape from 1/2m of tape?
Kapag ginupit ang 1/2m na tape mula sa 1/3m na tape, ilang metro ang matitira?

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

They cannot be calculated as they are because they have different denominators (below).
Hindi makakalkula sa ganito lamang ang mga ito dahil hindi magkakapareho ang mga denominator (baba) ng mga ito.

2 ばい nibai 3 ばい sanbai
Tsuubun shite keesan shimashoo
つうぶんして けいさんしましょう。

2 ばい 3 ばい
2 ばい 3 ばい

こたえは $\frac{1}{6}$ ですね。
Kotae wa $\frac{1}{6}$ desune

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

2 times 3 times
Calculate by reducing to a common denominator.
Kalkulahin sa pag-rereduce sa magkakaparehong denominator.

2 times 3 times
2 times 3 times

The answer is 1/6.
Ang sagot ay 1/6.

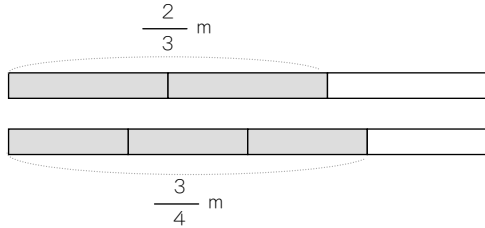
$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} - \frac{2}{6}$

2

分母が異なる分数の引き算場面を知る (2) 違いを求める場面

$\frac{2}{3}$ m のテープと $\frac{3}{4}$ m のテープがあります。
no teepu to $\frac{2}{3}$ m no teepu ga arimasu

① どちらが ながいですか。
Dochira ga nagai desuka



Kore mo tsuibun shinai to ikemasen

② なん m ながいですか。
Nan meetoru nagai desuka

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} =$$

2 ばい

3 ばい

4 ばい

$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

2 ばい

3 ばい

4 ばい

$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

2 ばい

3 ばい

4 ばい

これも つうぶんしないと いけません。



$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{8}{12}$$

こたえは いくつ ですか。
Kotae wa ikutsu desuka

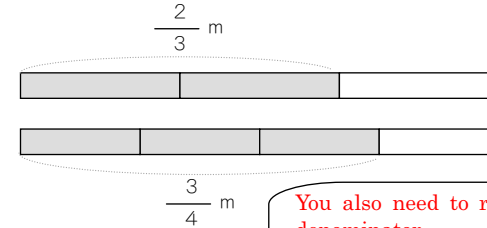


2

分母が異なる分数の引き算場面を知る (2) 違いを求める場面

There are $\frac{2}{3}$ m of tape and $\frac{3}{4}$ m of tape.
Mayroong $\frac{2}{3}$ m na tape at $\frac{3}{4}$ m na tape.

① Which is longer?
Alin ang mas mahaba?



You also need to reduce to a common denominator.

Kailangan din itong i-reduce sa magkakaparehong denominator.

② How many meters is it longer?
Ilang m mas mahaba ito?

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} =$$

2 times

3 times

4 times

$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

2 times

3 times

4 times

$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$	$\frac{\quad}{\quad}$
---------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

2 times

3 times

4 times

How many is the answer?
Ilan ang sagot?

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{8}{12}$$



3

分母が異なる「帯分数」の足し算と引き算の計算をする。

つぎの けいさんをしましょう。

Tsugi no keesan o shimashoo

① $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} =$

② $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} =$

③ $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} =$

④ $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} =$

⑤ $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{7} =$

⑥ $1\frac{2}{9} - \frac{6}{7} =$



たいぶんすうのときは、

Taibunsuu no toki wa

かぶんすうに なおして けいさんします。

kabunsuu ni naoshite keesan shimasu

$$1\frac{2}{9} = \frac{9}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$$

1は ぶんすうに なおすと、
Ichi wa bunsuu ni naosu to

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4} \dots \frac{7}{7} \frac{8}{8} \frac{9}{9}$$

to narimasu

このなかから おなじ ぶんぼの $\frac{9}{9}$ を つかいます。
Kononaka kara onaji bunbo no $\frac{9}{9}$ o tsukaimasuぶんすうの まえに
Bunsuu no mae ni
1や2などが ついている
ichi ya ni nado ga tsuiteiru
ものを たいぶんすうと
mono o taibunsuu to
いいます。
iimasu
おぼえていますか。
Oboeteimasuka

3

分母が異なる「帯分数」の足し算と引き算の計算をする。

Calculate the followings.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

① $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{2}{3} =$

② $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} =$

③ $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{5} =$

④ $\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} =$

⑤ $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{7} =$

⑥ $1\frac{2}{9} - \frac{6}{7} =$

Convert the mixed fraction into an improper
fraction to calculate.Ayusin ang mixed fraction sa improper
fraction at kalkulahin.

$$1\frac{2}{9} = \frac{9}{9} + \frac{2}{9} = \frac{11}{9}$$

Those with 1 or 2 in front of them
are called mixed fraction. Do you
remember?Ang mga fraction na may 1 o 2
sa harap nito ay tinatawag na
mixed fraction. Natatandaan mo
ba?

If 1 is changed into fraction, it becomes ...

Kapag inayos ang 1 sa fraction, magiging ...

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{2}{2} \frac{3}{3} \frac{4}{4} \dots \frac{7}{7} \frac{8}{8} \frac{9}{9}$$

Among these, 9/9 which has the common denominator can be used.
Sa mga fractioning ito, magagamit ang 9/9 na may
magkakaparehong denominator.



13課 / Lesson 13 / Leksyon 13

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
だいたい	almost / nearly	halos
ぜんぜん	not at all / absolutely / entirely / totally	lubusan
やくぶん	reduction / cancellation	reduction
わかりにくい	incomprehensible / hard to understand	mahirap maintindihan
わかりやすい	easy to understand	madaling maintindihan
かず	count / number	bilang
かける	times / multiplied by	paramihin / multiply
かわらない	not to change	hindi magbago

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
だいたい わかります。	I almost understand the idea.	Naiintindihan ng halos.
ぜんぜん わかりません。	I can't understand the idea at all.	Hindi naiintindihan ng lubusan.
おおきさが わかりにくいです。	The size is hard to understand.	Mahirap maintindihan ang laki.
おおきさが わかりやすいです。	The size is easy to understand.	Madaling maintindihan ang laki.
おなじ かずを かけても おおきさは かわりません。	The sizes will not change even if they are multiplied by the same number.	Ang laki ay hindi magbabago kahit na mumultiplikahin ang mga ito sa parehong bilang.



13課/Lesson 13/Leksyon 13

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 約分の意味
② 約分の仕方
① The meaning of reduction of fraction.
② Method to reduce fraction.
① Kahulugan ng reduction ng fraction.
② Paraan ng reduction ng fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～だと思ふ。」 → どれぐらいの大きさだと思ひますか。
② 「できるだけ～する。」 → 答えはできるだけ小さい分母にしましょう。
③ 「約分」 → 次の分数を約分しましょう。
① 「～DATO OMOU」 (to think ~) → How big do you think it is?
② 「DEKIRUDAKE～SURU.」(to do ~ as much as possible) → Find the answer with the lowest denominator as much as possible.
③ 「YAKUBUN」 (reduction) → Reduce the following fraction.
① 「～DATO OMOU」 (~ sa palagay ng) → Gaano kalaki sa palagay mo?
② 「DEKIRUDAKE～SURU.」(gawin ~ hanggang maaari) → Sagutan hanggang maaari sa pinakamaliit na denominator.
③ 「YAKUBUN」 (reduction) → Paliitin ang mga sumusunod na fraction. / Mag-reduce ng mga sumusunod na fraction.



13 やくぶん

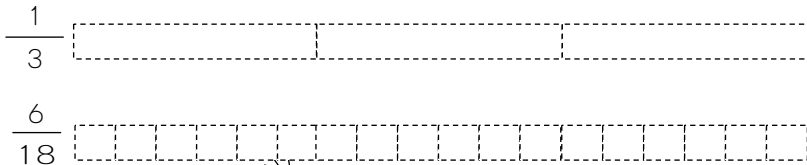
Yakubun

1 分母の小さい分数で表わすと大きさが分かりやすいことに気づく。

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

$$\frac{6}{18}$$

どれぐらいのおおきさだとおもいますか。
Doregurai no ookisadato omoimasuka
したの ずに いろを ぬって みましょう。
Shitano zuni iro o nutte mimashoo



$\frac{1}{3}$ は だいたい わかりますが、
wa daitai wakarimasuga
 $\frac{6}{18}$ は わかりにくいです。
wa wakarinikuidesu

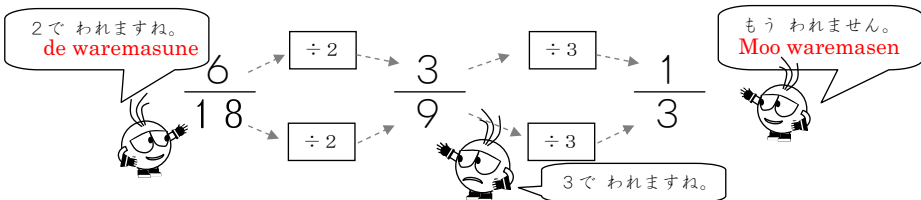
この ふたつの ぶんすうは、おなじ おおきさの ぶんすうです。
Kono futatsu no bunsuu wa onaji ookisa no bunsuu desu

ぶんぽが おおきい。→その ぶんすうが どれぐらいの
Bunbo ga ookii Sono bunsuu ga doregurai no
おおきさか すぐに わかりません。
ookisa ka sugu ni wakarimasen
だから、こたえは できるだけ ちいさい ぶんぽに しましょう。
Dakara kotae wa dekiru dake chiisai bunbo ni shimashoo



こうすると、ちいさくできます。
Koosuruto chiisaku dekimasu

ぶんぽと ぶんしを 2や3、5などで わります。
Bunbo to bunshi o ya nado de warimasu



13 やくぶん

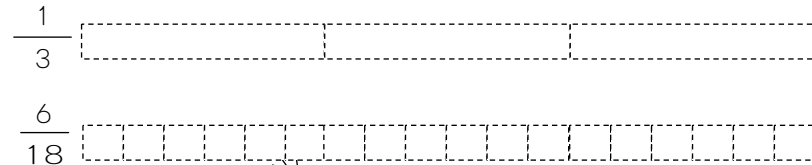
1 分母の小さい分数で表わすと大きさが分かりやすいことに気づく。

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

$$\frac{6}{18}$$

How large do you think it is?
Gaano kalaki ito sa iyong palagay?

Color the diagram below.
Kulayan ang diagram sa baba.



I can almost understand the idea of 1/3, but it is hard to understand the idea of 6/18.
Naiintindihan ng halos ang 1/3, ngunit ang 6/18 ay hindi naiintindihan ng lubusan.

These two fractions have the same sizes.
Magkasinlaki ang dalawang fractioning ito.

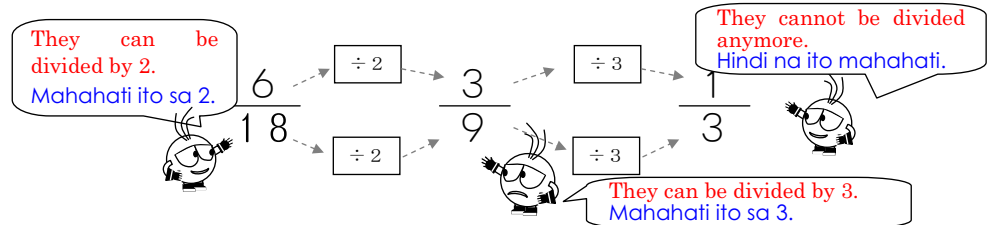
The denominator is big. → It cannot be known at once how large that fraction is.
Ang denominator ay malaki. Hindi kaagad malalaman kung gaano kalaki ang fractioning iyon.

So the denominator should be as small as possible.
Kaya ang denominator ay kailangang maliit hanggat maari.



It can be smaller in this way.
Maaaring paliitin ito sa ganitong paraan.

Divide both denominator and numerator by 2, 3 and 5 etc.
Hatiin ang denominator at numerator sa 2,3 o 5 at iba pa.



ぶんぽと ぶんしを おなじ かずで わって ちいさくする
 Bunbo to bunshi o onaji kazu de watte chiisaku suru
 ことを 「やくぶんする」と いいます。 やくぶんしましょう。
 koto o yakubun suru to iimasu Yakubun shimashou

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{4}{10} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



やくぶんしましょう。
 Yakubun shimashou

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{12}{15} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 3} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 3} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



2では わりきれません。
 そんなときは、
 3で わってみます。

Ni dewa warikire masen
 Sonna toki wa
 san de watte mimasu

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{15}{25} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 5} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 5} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



2でも 3でも
 わりきれません。
 そんなときは、
 5で わってみます。

Ni demo san demo
 warikire masen
 Sonna toki wa
 go de watte mimasu

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{4}{8} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- } \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$

まだ 2で わることができるね。

Mada ni de warukoto ga dekimasune

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{18}{24} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- } \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 3} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 3} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$

まだ 3で わることができるね。

To make denominator and nominator smaller by dividing them by the same number is called "to reduce (to the lowest terms)".

Ang paghahati ng denominator at numerator sa parehong bilang upang paliitin ang fraction ay tinatawag na "mag-reduce" (sa pinakamaliit).

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{4}{10} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



Reduce a fraction.
 Mag-reduce.

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{12}{15} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 3} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 3} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



They cannot be divided by 2. In this situation, divide by 3.
 Hindi mahahati sa 2. Sa ganitong situwasyon, hatiin sa 3.

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{15}{25} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 5} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 5} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$



They cannot be divided by neither 2 nor 3. In this situation, divide by 5.
 Hindi mahahati sa 2 o 3. Sa ganitong situwasyon, hatiin sa 5.

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{4}{8} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- } \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$

They can still be divided by 2.
 Mahahati pa ito sa 2.

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{18}{24} \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 2} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 2} \end{array} \text{ --- } \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\div 3} \\ \xrightarrow{\div 3} \end{array} \text{ --- }$$

They can still be divided by 3.
 Mahahati pa ito sa 3.

3

7を含めた素数で割って約分する。

つぎのぶんすうをやくぶんしましょう。

Tsugi no bunsuu o yakubun shimashoo

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{15}{20} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



2、3、5。
どれで わればよい
でしょうか。

Dorede wareba yoi
deshooka

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{14}{21} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



2でも 3でも 5でも
わりきれません。
そんなときは、
7で わってみます。

Ni demo san demo go demo
warikire masen
Sonna toki wa
nana de watte mimasu

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{21}{28} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



2、3、5、7。
どれで わればよい
でしょうか。

Dorede wareba yoi
deshooka

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{25}{45} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$

まだ わることが できますか。

Mada warukotoga dekimasuka

$$\textcircled{5} \frac{35}{70} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$

まだ わることが できますか。

3

7を含めた素数で割って約分する。

Reduce a fraction.

Mag-reduce.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{15}{20} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



Which number should be
used to divide them, 2, 3 or 5?
Aling bilang ang
magagamit upang hatiin
ito, 2, 3 or 5?

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{14}{21} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



They cannot be divided
by 2, 3 or 5. In this
situation, divide by 7.
Hindi din mahahati sa 2,
3, o 5. Sa ganitong
situwasyon, hatiin sa 7.

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{21}{28} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$



Which number should
be used to divide them,
2, 3, 5 or 7?
Aling bilang ang
magagamit upang
hatiin ito, 2, 3, 5 or 7?

$$\textcircled{4} \frac{25}{45} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$

Can they still be divided?
Mahahati pa ba ito?

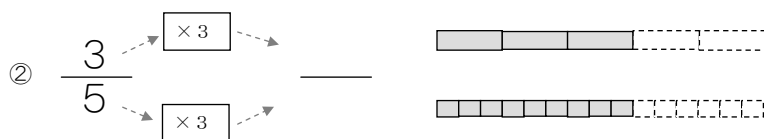
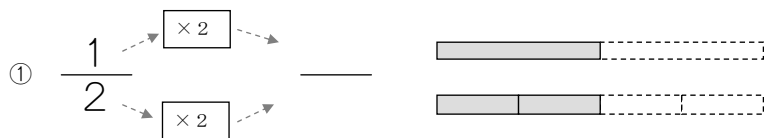
$$\textcircled{5} \frac{35}{70} \begin{array}{l} \div \\ \div \end{array}$$

Can they still be divided?
Mahahati pa ba ito?

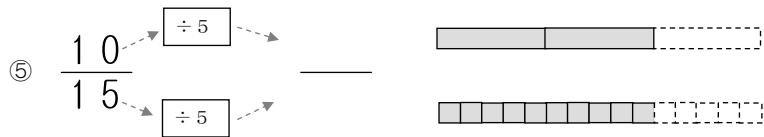
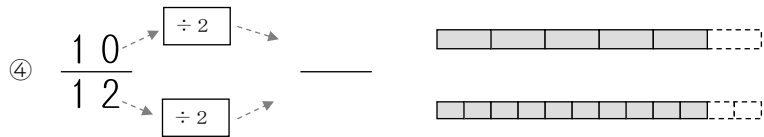
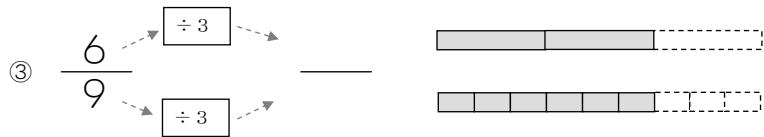
4

分母と分子を同じ数を掛けたり、同じ数で割ったりしても大きさが変わらないことの復習

おぼえていますか。ぶんぼと ぶんしに おなじ かずを
 Oboete imasuka Bunbo to bunshi ni onaji kazu o
 かけても もとの おおきさは かわりません。
 kakete mo motono ookisa wa kawarimasen



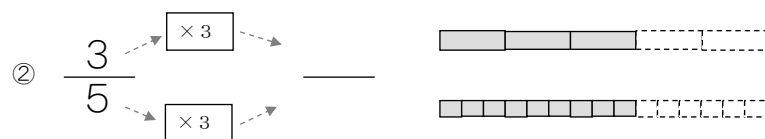
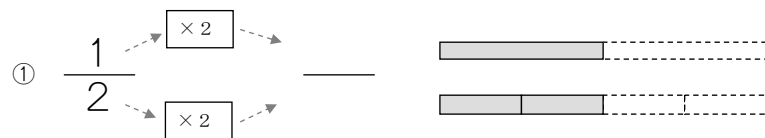
おなじように、ぶんぼと ぶんしを おなじ かずで
 Onaji yoo ni bunbo to bunshi o onaji kazu de
 わっても もとの おおきさは かわりません。
 watte mo moto no ookisa wa kawarimasen



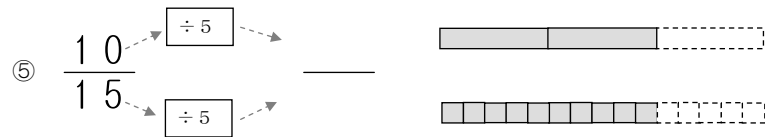
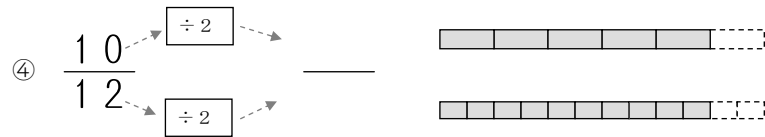
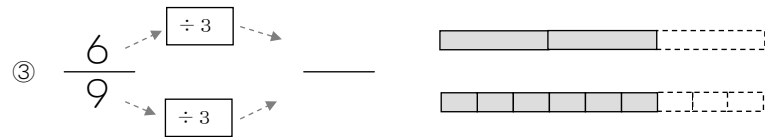
4

分母と分子を同じ数を掛けたり、同じ数で割ったりしても大きさが変わらないことの復習

Do you remember? The original sizes will not change even if both denominator and numerator are multiplied by the same number.
 Natatandaan mo ba? Ang pinagmulang laki ay hindi magbabago kahit na ang denominator at numerator ay mumultiplikahin sa parehong bilang.



Likewise the original sizes will not change even if both denominator and numerator are divided by the same number.
 At gayon din, ang pinagmulang laki ay hindi magbabago kahit na ang denominator at numerator ay hahatiin sa parehong bilang.





14課 / Lesson 14/ Leksyon 14

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ちょうほうけい	rectangle	rectangle / rektanggulo
ひろさ	area / extent / width	kalawakan / kasakupan
たて	vertical (line) / length	patayong linya / patindig na linya (haba)
よこ	horizontal (line) / width	pahalang na linya (lapad)
かけざん	multiplication	multiplication

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ちょうほうけいのひろさは「たて×よこ」でけいさんします。	The area of a rectangle is calculated by "the vertical line (length) × the horizontal line (width)".	Ang kasakupan ng rectangle ay makakalkula sa "patayong linya (haba) × pahalang na linya (lapad)".



14課/Lesson 14/Leksyon 14

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数の掛け算が用いられる場面
② 分数の掛け算の方法 (分数×整数)
① The case where multiplication of fractions is applied.
② The method of multiplication of fractions (fraction×integer).
① Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication ng fraction.
② Paraan ng multiplication ng fraction (fraction×integer).

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～しない～な～」 → ここで約分しない簡単な方法。
② 「長方形」「縦・横」「広さ」
① 「～SHINAI～NA～」(～～not to do～) → An easy way not to reduce here.
② 「CHOOHOOKEI」(rectangle), 「TATE・YOKO」(vertical line (length) / horizontal line (width)), 「HIROSA」(area)
① 「～SHINAI～NA～」(～ na ~ na hindi gagawin ang ~.) → Madaling paraan na hindi gagawin dito ang reduction.
② 「CHOOHOOKEI」(rectangle), 「TATE・YOKO」(patayong linya, pahalang na linya), 「HIROSA」(kalawakan)

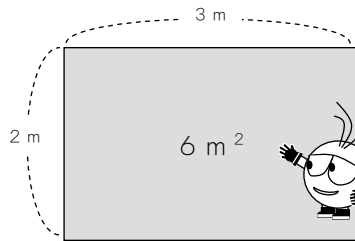


14 ぶんすうの かけざん ①

Bunsuu no kakezan

1 分数の掛け算場面 (分数×整数) を知る。

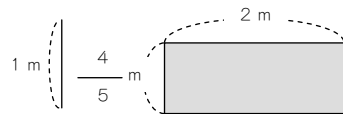
ちょうほうけいの ひろさは「たて×よこ」で けいさんします。
Choohookee no hirosa wa tate kakeru yoko de keesan shimasu
 たとえば、たて 2 m、よこ 3 m の ちょうほうけいの ひろさは、
Tatoeba tate yoko no choohooke no hirosa wa
 2 × 3 = 6 ですから、6 m² になります。
desukara heehoomeetoru ni narimasu



m² は、
wa
 「へいほうメートル」と、よみます。
heehoomeetoru to yomimasu

では、たて $\frac{4}{5}$ m、よこ 2 m の ちょうほうけいの ひろさは
Dewa tate $\frac{4}{5}$ m yoko no choohooke no hirosa wa

なん m² でしょうか。
nan de shooka



(たて) × (よこ) =

$$\frac{4}{5} \times 2 =$$

ぶんすうの かけざん ですね。
Bunsuu no kakezan desune

$$\frac{4 \times 2}{5}$$



2 を うえに あげて けいさん します。
o ue ni agete keesan shimasu

$$\frac{4 \times 2}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

こたえは $\frac{8}{5}$ m² です。
Kotae wa $\frac{8}{5}$ m² desu



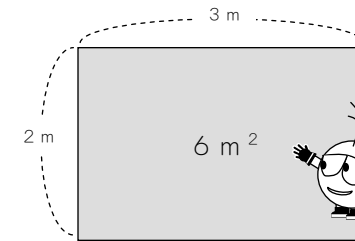
14 ぶんすうの かけざん ①

分数の掛け算場面 (分数×整数) を知る。

1

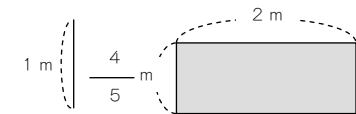
The area of a rectangle is calculated by "the vertical line (length) × the horizontal line (width)". For example, the area of a rectangle, 2m long and 3m wide can be calculated with 2×3=6, so it is 6 m².

Ang kasakupan ng rectangle ay makakalkula sa "patayong linya (haba) × pahalang na linya (lapad)". Halimbawa, ang kasakupan ng may haba na 2m at may lapad na 3m na rectangle ay 2×3=6, kaya 6 m² ito.



m² is read "square meter".
 Ang basa ng m² ay "square meter".

Then how many m² is the area of a rectangle, 4/5m long and 2m wide?
 Ilang m² ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na 4/5m at may lapad na 2m?



(length/haba) × (width/lapad) =

$$\frac{4}{5} \times 2 =$$

This is the multiplication of fractions.
 Multiplication ng fraction ito.

$$\frac{4 \times 2}{5}$$



Calculate by bringing 2 up.
 Ifaas ang 2 sa pagkalkula.

$$\frac{4 \times 2}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

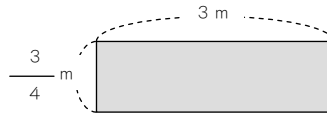
The answer is 8/5 m².
 Ang sagot ay 8/5 m².

2

分数の掛け算 (分数×整数) を計算してみる。

たて $\frac{3}{4}$ m、よこ 3 m の ちょうほうけいの ひろさは
 Tate $\frac{3}{4}$ m, yoko no choohookee no hirosa wa

なん m^2 ですか。
 nan desuka



(しき)
 shiki

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \square = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ)
 kotae

つぎの かけざんを しましょう。

Tsugi no kakezan o shimashoo

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times 2 = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2}{9} \times 3 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

②と③は、やくぶんできますよ。
 to wa yakubun dekimasuyo

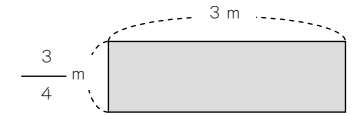


2

分数の掛け算 (分数×整数) を計算してみる。

How many m^2 is the area of a rectangle, $\frac{3}{4}m$ long and 3m wide?

Ilang m^2 ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na $\frac{3}{4}m$ at may lapad na 3m?



(Formula)

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \square = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer)

Calculate the following multiplication.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times 2 = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2}{9} \times 3 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

② and ③ can be reduced.

Ang ② at ③ ay maaring i-reduce.

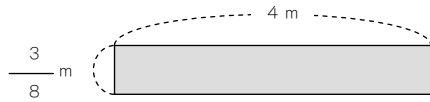


3

約分してから計算する方法を知る。

たて $\frac{3}{8}$ m、よこ 4 m の ちょうほうけいの ひろさは

なん m^2 ですか。



$$\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = \frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$

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



ここでやくぶんしない
Koko de yakubun shinai
 かんたんな ほうほうが あります。
kantan na hoo hoo ga arimasu

$$\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = \frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$



$\frac{4}{8}$ のほうが、
no hoo ga

やくぶんが かんたん
yakubun ga kantan
 です。
desu

$$\frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$



$$\frac{4 \div 2}{8 \div 2} \rightarrow \frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

やくぶん もういちど やくぶん
Yakubun moo ichido yakubun

$$\frac{3 \times \cancel{4}}{\cancel{8}} = \frac{3 \times 1}{2}$$

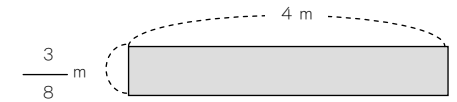
(こたえ) $\frac{3}{2} m^2$
kotae

3

約分してから計算する方法を知る。

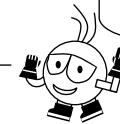
How many m^2 is the area of a rectangle, $\frac{3}{8}m$ long and 4m wide?

Ilang m^2 ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na $\frac{3}{8}m$ at may lapad na 4m?



$$\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = \frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$

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



There is an easy way not to
 reduce here.

Mayroong madaling paraan
 upang hindi mag-reduce dito.

$$\frac{3}{8} \times 4 = \frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$



It is easier to reduce $\frac{4}{8}$.
 Ang $\frac{4}{8}$ ay mas
 madaling i-reduce.

$$\frac{3 \times 4}{8}$$



$$\frac{4 \div 2}{8 \div 2} \rightarrow \frac{2 \div 2}{4 \div 2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

Reduce. Reduce again.
 Reduce. Mag-reduce muli.

$$\frac{3 \times \cancel{4}}{\cancel{8}} = \frac{3 \times 1}{2}$$

(Answer) $\frac{3}{2} m^2$

4

約分してから計算する方法に慣れる。

どちゅうで やくぶんして けいさんしましょう。
 Tochuu de yakubun shite keesan shimashoo

① $\frac{2}{9} \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

② $\frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{8}{9} \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

④ $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑤ $\frac{3}{10} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑥ $\frac{2}{5} \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑦ $\frac{5}{7} \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4

約分してから計算する方法に慣れる。

Calculate by reducing along the way.
 Kalkulahin sa pag-rereduce sa kalagitnaan.

① $\frac{2}{9} \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

② $\frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{8}{9} \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

④ $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑤ $\frac{3}{10} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑥ $\frac{2}{5} \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

⑦ $\frac{5}{7} \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



15課 / Lesson 15 / Leksyon 15

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
もういちど	once more / once again	isa pang beses / muli
かえる	to change into	palitan
とちゅう	halfway / along the way	sa kagitnaan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
もういちどやくぶんする。	Reduce again.	Mag-reduce muli.
÷を ×にかえて けいさんします。	Calculate by changing the division (÷) into multiplication (×).	Palitan ang division (÷) ng multiplication (×) at kalkulahan.
とちゅうでやくぶんして けいさんしましょう。	Calculate by reducing along the way.	Kalkulahin sa pag-rerreduce sa kalagitnaan.



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

15課/Lesson 15/Leksyon 15

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数の割算が用いられる場面
② 分数の割算の方法 (分数÷整数)
① The case where division of fractions is applied.
② The method of division of fractions (fraction÷integer).
① Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division ng fraction.
② Paraan ng division ng fraction (fraction÷integer).

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「N等分」 → この長方形を2等分すると
① 「N TOOBUN」(dividing into N equal parts) → If this rectangle is divided into two equal parts,
① 「N TOOBUN」(paghahati sa N na magkatumbas na bahagi) → Kung hahatiin ang rectangle na ito sa 2 magkatumbas na bahagi,



15 ぶんすうのわりざん ①

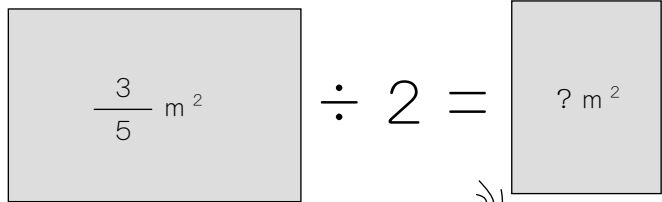
Bunsuu no warizan

分数の割り算場面 (分数÷整数) を知る。

1

$\frac{3}{5} \text{ m}^2$ の ちょうほうけいがあります。

このちょうほうけいを 2とうぶん (はんぶん) すると、
ひろさは なん m^2 になりますか。



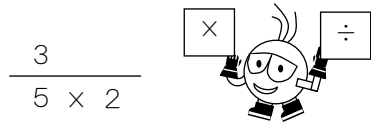
ぶんすうのわりざんですね。

Bunsuu no warizan desune

【けいさんのしかた】
Keesan no shikata

$$\frac{3}{5} \div 2 =$$

2をしたにさげます。そして、
÷を×にかえてけいさんします。
waru o kakeru ni kaete keesan shimasu



$$\frac{3}{5 \times 2} = \frac{3}{10}$$

こたえは $\frac{3}{10} \text{ m}^2$ です。



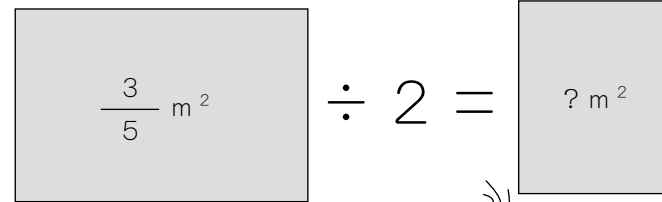
15 ぶんすうのわりざん ①

分数の割り算場面 (分数÷整数) を知る。

1

There is a $\frac{3}{5} \text{ m}^2$ rectangle. How many m^2 is the area when you divide this rectangle into 2 equal parts (one half)?

Mayroong $\frac{3}{5} \text{ m}^2$ na rectangle. Ilang m^2 ang kasakupan kapag hinati ang rectangle na ito sa dalawang magkakatumbas na bahagi (kalahati)?

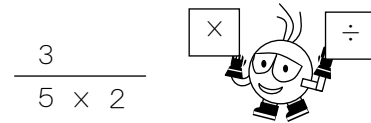


This is the division of fractions.
Division ng fraction ito.

[how to calculate]
[paraan upang kalkulahan]

$$\frac{3}{5} \div 2 =$$

Bring 2 down. Then calculate by changing the ÷ (division) into × (multiplication).
Ibaba ang 2. Palitan ang ÷ (division) ng × (multiplication) at kalkulahan.



$$\frac{3}{5 \times 2} = \frac{3}{10}$$

The answer is $\frac{3}{10} \text{ m}^2$.
Ang sagot ay $\frac{3}{10} \text{ m}^2$.



2

分数の割り算 (分数÷整数) を計算してみる。

$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m}^2$ の ちょうほうけいを 2とうぶんしました。
no choohookei o ni toobun shimashita

なん m^2 に なりますか。
Nan ni narimasuka

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m}^2 \div 2$$

(しき) $\square \div \square =$
shiki

$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \square = \frac{\square}{\square}$

(こたえ)
kotae

つぎの わりざんを しましょう。
Tsugi no warizan o shimashoo

① $\frac{1}{5} \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times$

② $\frac{2}{9} \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{5}{6} \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

やくぶんしなくても
Yakubun shinakutemo
 だいじょうぶですね。
daijoubu desune



2

分数の割り算 (分数÷整数) を計算してみる。

$3/4 \text{ m}^2$ rectangle was divided into 2 equal parts.
Hinati ang $3/4 \text{ m}^2$ na rectangle sa dalawang magkakatumbas na bahagi.

How many m^2 is the area?
Ilang m^2 ang kasakupan?

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ m}^2 \div 2$$

(Formula) $\square \div \square =$

$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \square = \frac{\square}{\square}$

(Answer)

Calculate the following division.
Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na division.

① $\frac{1}{5} \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times$

② $\frac{2}{9} \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{5}{6} \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

There is no need to reduce.
Hindi kailangang i-reduce.



3

約分してから計算する方法を知る。

$\frac{2}{5} \div 2$ のけいさんをしましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{5} \div 2 &= \frac{2}{5 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{\boxed{1}}{5 \times \cancel{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$



ここで
Koko de
やくぶんできますね。
yakubun dekimasune

とちゅうでやくぶんしてけいさんしましょう。
Tochuu de yakubun shite keesan shimashoo

① $\frac{2}{9} \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

② $\frac{5}{6} \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{8}{9} \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

3

約分してから計算する方法を知る。

Calculate $2/5 \div 2$.
Kalkulahin ang $2/5 \div 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2}{5} \div 2 &= \frac{2}{5 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{\boxed{1}}{5 \times \cancel{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$



You can reduce here.
Maaaring i-reduce dito.

Calculate by reducing along the way.
Kalkulahin sa pag-rereduce sa kalagitnaan.

① $\frac{2}{9} \div 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

② $\frac{5}{6} \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $\frac{8}{9} \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



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BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

16課 / Lesson 16 / Leksyon 16

ようごとふん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
めんせき	area	sukat / laki



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BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

16課/Lesson 16/Leksyon 16

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①分数×分数の掛け算が用いられる場面
②分数×分数の掛け算の方法
①The case where multiplication, fraction×fraction is applied.
②The method of multiplication, fraction×fraction.
①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication, fraction×fraction.
②Paraan ng multiplication, fraction×fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

新出表現なし
No new contents given.
Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.



16 ぶんすうの かけざん ②

Bunsuu no kakezan

分数の掛け算場面 (分数×分数) を知る。

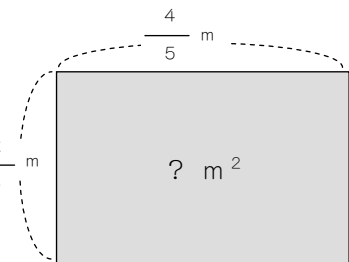
1

たて $\frac{2}{3}$ m、よこ $\frac{4}{5}$ m の ちょうほうけいの めんせきは、
(ひろさ)

Tate meeteru yoko no choohooke no menseki wa
 なん m² になりますか。
 nan heehoomeeteru ni narimasu ka

(たて) × (よこ) = (めんせき)
 Tate kakeru Yoko menseki

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$$

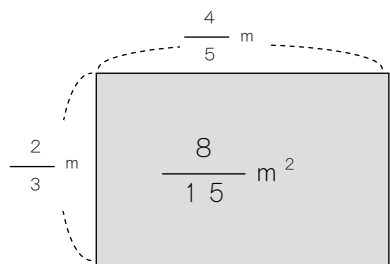


(ぶんすう) × (ぶんすう) の ときは こうします。

Bunsuu kakeru bunsuu no toki wa koo shimasu

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 5} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \rightarrow \boxed{2 \times 4 = 8} \text{---} \rightarrow \frac{8}{15} \\ \text{---} \rightarrow \boxed{3 \times 5 = 15} \text{---} \rightarrow 15 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{8}{15}$$



(こたえ) $\frac{8}{15}$ m²
 kotae



16 ぶんすうの かけざん ②

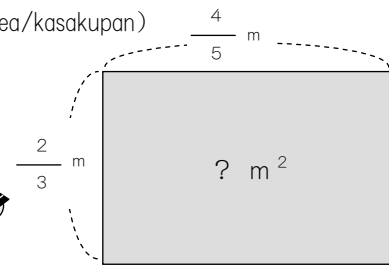
分数の掛け算場面 (分数×分数) を知る。

1

How many m² is the area of a rectangle, 2/3m long and 4/5m wide?
 Ilang m² ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na 2/3m at may lapad na 4/5m?

(length/haba) × (width/lapad) = (area/kasakupan)

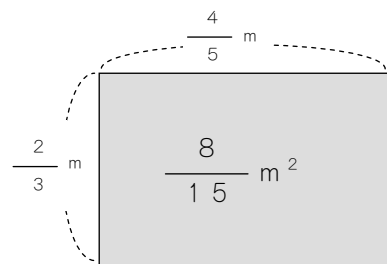
$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} =$$



Do like this when calculating (fraction) × (fraction).
 Makakalkula ang (fraction) × (fraction) sa ganitong paraan.

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{4}{5} = \frac{2 \times 4}{3 \times 5} \begin{matrix} \text{---} \rightarrow \boxed{2 \times 4 = 8} \text{---} \rightarrow \frac{8}{15} \\ \text{---} \rightarrow \boxed{3 \times 5 = 15} \text{---} \rightarrow 15 \end{matrix}$$

$$= \frac{8}{15}$$



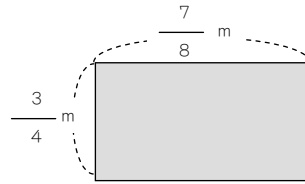
(Answer) $\frac{8}{15}$ m²

2

分数×分数の計算を試みる。

たて $\frac{3}{4}$ m、よこ $\frac{7}{8}$ m の ちょうほうけいの ひろさは
 Tate $\frac{3}{4}$ m、yoko $\frac{7}{8}$ m no choohookee no hirosa wa

なん m^2 ですか。
 nan desu ka



(しき)
 shiki

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ)
 kotae



つぎの かけざんを しましょう。
 Tsugi no kakezan o shimashoo

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{5}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2

分数×分数の計算を試みる。

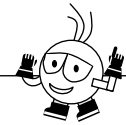
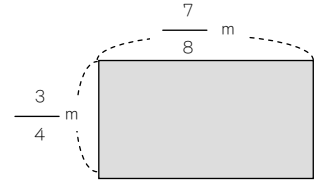
How many m^2 is the area of a rectangle, $\frac{3}{4}m$ long and $\frac{7}{8}m$ wide?
 Ilang m^2 ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na $\frac{3}{4}m$ at may lapad na $\frac{7}{8}m$?

(Formula)

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer)



Calculate the following multiplication.
 Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{7} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{7}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{5}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3

約分してから計算する方法を知る（約分できる数が1組）。

$\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{4}$ のけいさんをしましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo

$$\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\textcircled{6} \times 1}{7 \times \textcircled{4}}$$

6と4でやくぶんできます。
to de yakubun dekimasu



$$= \frac{\boxed{3} \times 1}{7 \times \cancel{4}} \quad \boxed{2}$$

6も4も2でわれますね。
mo mo de waremasu ne
 $6 \div 2 = 3$
 $4 \div 2 = 2$

$$= \frac{3}{14}$$

つぎのかけざんをしましょう。

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

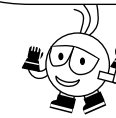
3

約分してから計算する方法を知る（約分できる数が1組）。

Calculate $6/7 \times 1/4$.Kalkulahin ang $6/7 \times 1/4$.

$$\frac{6}{7} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\textcircled{6} \times 1}{7 \times \textcircled{4}}$$

6 and 4 can be reduced.
Ang 6 at 4 ay maaaring i-reduce.



$$= \frac{\boxed{3} \times 1}{7 \times \cancel{4}} \quad \boxed{2}$$

6 and 4 can be reduced by 2.
Ang 6 at 4 ay mahahati sa 2.

$$6 \div 2 = 3$$

$$4 \div 2 = 2$$

$$= \frac{3}{14}$$

Calculate the following multiplication.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4

約分してから計算する方法に慣れる (約分できる数が2組)。

とちゅうで やくぶんして けいさんしましょう。
 Tochuu de yakubun shite keesan shimashoo

$$\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{8 \times 3}{9 \times 10}$$

8と10、3と9で
 to to de
 やくぶんできます。
 yakubun dekimasu



$8 \div 2 = 4$	$3 \div 3 = 1$
$10 \div 2 = 5$	$9 \div 3 = 3$

$$= \frac{\boxed{4} \ \boxed{1}}{\boxed{9} \times \boxed{10}} \longrightarrow \frac{4}{15}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}$$

つぎの かけざんを しましょう。

- ① $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$
- ② $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{14}{15} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

4

約分してから計算する方法に慣れる (約分できる数が2組)。

Calculate by reducing along the way.
 Kalkulahin sa pag-rerreduce sa kalagitnaan.

$$\frac{8}{9} \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{8 \times 3}{9 \times 10}$$

8 and 10, 3 and 9 can be reduced.
 Ang 8 at 10, 3 at 9 ay maaaring i-reduce.



$8 \div 2 = 4$	$3 \div 3 = 1$
$10 \div 2 = 5$	$9 \div 3 = 3$

$$= \frac{\boxed{4} \ \boxed{1}}{\boxed{9} \times \boxed{10}} \longrightarrow \frac{4}{15}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}$$

Calculate the following multiplication.
 Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

- ① $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$
- ② $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{14}{15} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



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17課 / Lesson 17 / Leksyon 17

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
せいすう	integer	integer



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17課/Lesson 17/Leksyon 17

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 整数×分数の掛け算が用いられる場面
② 整数×分数の掛け算の方法
① The case where multiplication, integer×fraction is applied.
② The method of multiplication, integer×fraction.
① Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang multiplication, integer×fraction.
② Paraan ng multiplication, integer×fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

新出表現なし
No new contents given.
Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.



17 ぶんすうの かけざん ③

Bunsuu no kakezan

分数の掛け算場面 (整数×分数) を知る。

1

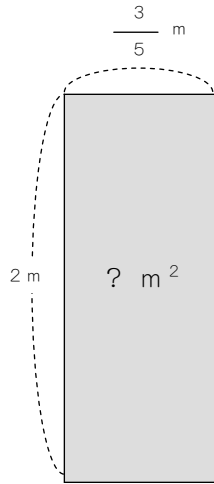
たて 2 m、よこ $\frac{3}{5}$ m の ちょうほうけいの
Tate yoko no choohookee no

めんせきは、なん m^2 になりますか。

(ひろき) menseki wa nan heehoomeetoru ni narimasu ka

(たて) × (よこ) = (めんせき)
Tate kakeru yoko menseki

$$2 \times \frac{3}{5} =$$



Seesuu kakeru bunsuu no toki wa koo shimasu
(せいすう) × (ぶんすう) の ときは こうします。

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ...

$$2 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2 \times 3}{5} \xrightarrow{2 \times 3 = 6} \frac{6}{5}$$



この 2 を うえに あげます。
Kono 2 o ue ni agemasu



せいすうは うえに あげれば
Seesuu wa ue ni agereba
いいのですね。
iinodesune

(こたえ) $\frac{6}{5} m^2$
kotae



17 ぶんすうの かけざん ③

分数の掛け算場面 (整数×分数) を知る。

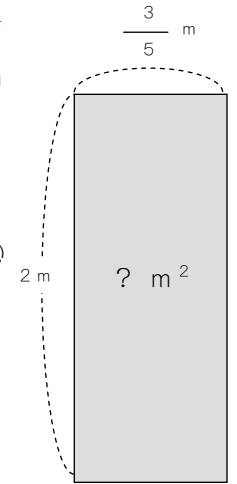
1

How many m^2 is the area of a rectangle, 2m long and $\frac{3}{5}m$ wide?

Ilan m^2 ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na 2m at may lapad na $\frac{3}{5}m$?

(length/haba) × (width/lapad) = (area/kasakupan)

$$2 \times \frac{3}{5} =$$



Do like this when calculating (integer) × (fraction).
Makakalkula ang (integer) × (fraction) sa ganitong paraan.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ...

$$2 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2 \times 3}{5} \xrightarrow{2 \times 3 = 6} \frac{6}{5}$$



Bring this 2 up.
Itaas ang 2 na ito.



The integer should be brought up.
Kailangang itaas ang integer.

(Answer) $\frac{6}{5} m^2$

2

整数×分数の計算をしてみる。

たて5 m、よこ $\frac{3}{8}$ mの ちょうほうけいの ひろさは
 Tate yoko $\frac{3}{8}$ no choohooke no hirosa wa $\frac{3}{8}$ m

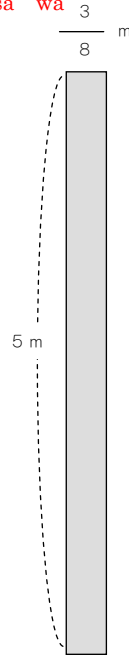
なん m^2 ですか。
 nan desu ka

(しき) shiki

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ) kotae



つぎの かけざんを しましょう。
 Tsugi no kakezan o shimashoo

① $5 \times \frac{2}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times$

② $7 \times \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $8 \times \frac{7}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



2

整数×分数の計算をしてみる。

How many m^2 is the area of a rectangle, 5m long and $\frac{3}{8}$ m wide?

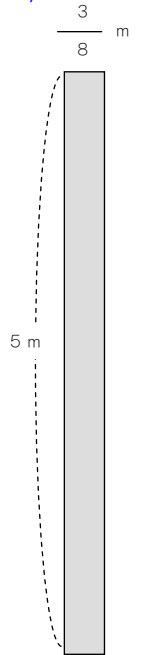
Ilan m^2 ang kasakupan ng rectangle na may haba na 5m at may lapad na $\frac{3}{8}$ m?

(Formula)

$$\square \times \square =$$

$$\frac{\square \times \square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer)



Calculate the following multiplication.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

① $5 \times \frac{2}{7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times$

② $7 \times \frac{3}{5} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

③ $8 \times \frac{7}{3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



3

(整数) × (分数) でも約分してから計算する方法が使えることを知る。

$3 \times \frac{7}{6}$ のけいさんをしましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo

$$3 \times \frac{7}{6} = \frac{\textcircled{3} \times 7}{\textcircled{6}}$$



$$= \frac{\boxed{1} \times 7}{\cancel{2} \times 7}$$

3も6も3でわれますね。
mo mo de waremasu ne
 $3 \div 3 = 1$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$

$$= \frac{7}{2}$$

つぎのかけざんをしましょう。

① $8 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times$

② $14 \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

③ $25 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

3

(整数) × (分数) でも約分してから計算する方法が使えることを知る。

Calculate $3 \times 7/6$.

Kalkulahin ang $3 \times 7/6$.

$$3 \times \frac{7}{6} = \frac{\textcircled{3} \times 7}{\textcircled{6}}$$



$$= \frac{\boxed{1} \times 7}{\cancel{2} \times 7}$$

3 and 6 can be reduced by 3.
Ang 3 at 6 ay mahahati sa 3.

$3 \div 3 = 1$
 $6 \div 3 = 2$

$$= \frac{7}{2}$$

Calculate the following multiplication.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na multiplication.

① $8 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times$

② $14 \times \frac{3}{7} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$

③ $25 \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$



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BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

18課 / Lesson 18 / Leksyon 18

ようごとふん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
かきかえる	to rearrange / to rewrite	isulat (sa ibang paraan)



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Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

18課/Lesson 18/Leksyon 18

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①分数÷分数の割り算が用いられる場面
②分数÷分数の割り算の方法
①The case where division, fraction÷fraction is applied.
②The method of division, fraction÷fraction.
①Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division, fraction÷fraction.
②Paraan ng division, fraction÷fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

新出表現なし
No new contents given.
Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.



18 ぶんすうのわりざん ②

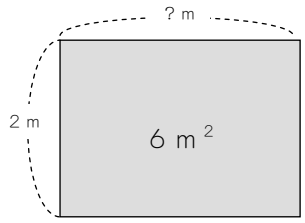
Bunsuu no warizan

(長方形の面積) ÷ (一辺) で他の一辺の長さが求められることを知る。

1

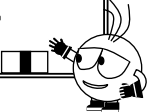
たてが 2 m、めんせきが 6 m²の ちょうほうけいがあります。
 Tate ga menseki ga no choohookee ga arimasu
 よこは なん m ですか。
 Yoko wa nan desuka

(たて) × (よこ) = (めんせき)
 Tate kakeru yoko menseki
 2 × □ = 6
 □ = 6 ÷ 2

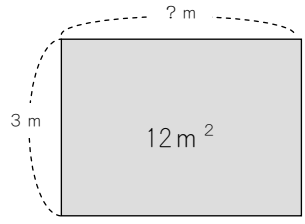


だから、よこの ながさは 3 m です。
 Dakara yoko no nagasa wa desu

(たて) × (よこ) = (めんせき) の しきは
 no shiki wa
 (めんせき) ÷ (たて) = (よこ) と
 Menseki waru Tate yoko to
 かきかえることができます。
 kakikaeru koto ga dekimasu



これを つかって よこの ながさを けいさんしましょう。
 Kore o tsukatte yoko no nagasa o keesan shimashou



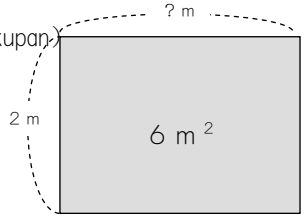
18 ぶんすうのわりざん ②

(長方形の面積) ÷ (一辺) で他の一辺の長さが求められることを知る。

1

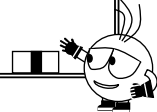
There is a rectangle whose length is 2m and area is 6 m². How many meters is the width?
 Mayroong rectangle na may haba ng 2m at may kasakupan na 6 m². Ilang m ang lapad nito?

(length/haba) × (width/lapad) = (area/kasakupan)
 2 × □ = 6
 □ = 6 ÷ 2

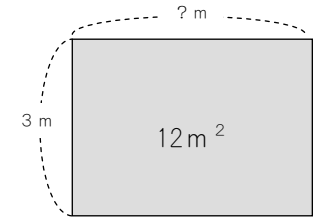


So the width is 3m.
 Kaya ang lapad nito ay 3m.

The math formula (length) × (width) = (area) can be changed into (area) ÷ (length)=(width).
 Ang math formula na (haba) × (lapad) = (laki / kasakupan) ay maaaring palitan ng (laki / kasakupan) ÷ (haba)=(lapad).



Use this to calculate the width.
 Kalkulahin ang lapad sa gamit nito.



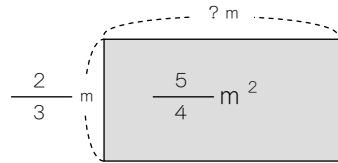
2

(分数) ÷ (分数) の場面を知る。

めんせきが $\frac{5}{4}$ m²、たてが $\frac{2}{3}$ mの ちょうほうけいが
 Menseki ga $\frac{5}{4}$ m² tate ga $\frac{2}{3}$ m no choohookee ga
 あります。よこは なんmですか。
 arimasu Yoko wa nan desuka

Menseki waru tate yoko
 (めんせき) ÷ (たて) = (よこ)

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} =$$



(ぶんすう) ÷ (ぶんすう) の けいさんですね。
 Bunsuu waru bunsuu no keesan desune

(ぶんすう) ÷ (ぶんすう) の けいさんは こうします。

Bunsuu waru bunsuu no keesan wa kooshimasu

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5 \times 3}{4 \times 2}$$



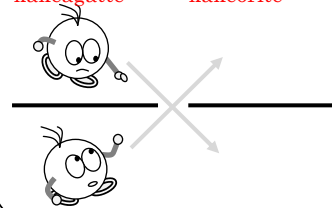
① ÷ → ×

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

$$\frac{5 \times 3}{4 \times 2} = \frac{15}{8}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{15}{8}$ m²
 Kotae

ぶんすうで わるときは、
 Bunsuu de warutoki wa
 かけあがって、かけおいて。
 kakeagatte kakeorite



2

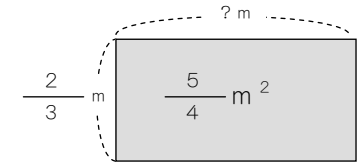
(分数) ÷ (分数) の場面を知る。

There is a rectangle whose length is $\frac{2}{3}$ m and area is $\frac{5}{4}$ m². How many meters is the width?

Mayroong rectangle na may haba ng $\frac{2}{3}$ m at may kasakupan na $\frac{5}{4}$ m². Ilang m ang lapad nito?

(area) ÷ (length) = (width)

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} =$$

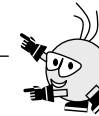


This is the calculation of (fraction)÷(fraction).
 Ito ay ang pag-kalkula ng (fraction)÷(fraction).

This is how to calculate (fraction)÷(fraction).

Makakalkula ang (fraction)÷(fraction) sa ganitong paraan.

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5 \times 3}{4 \times 2}$$



① ÷ → ×

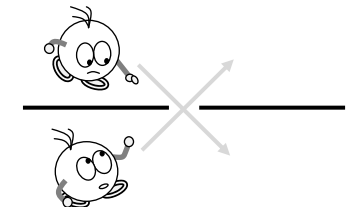
② $\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{5 \times 3}{4 \times 2} = \frac{15}{8}$$

(Answer) $\frac{15}{8}$ m²

In calculation of division by fraction, turn the second fraction upside down (reciprocal) and multiply.

Sa kalkulasyon ng division ng fraction, kailangang baliktarin ang pangalawang fraction at kalkulahin ang multiplication.

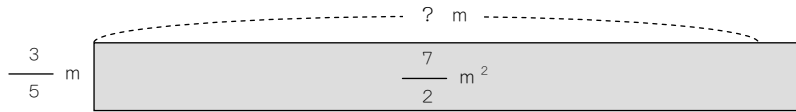


3

分数÷分数の計算を試みる。

めんせきが $\frac{7}{2}$ m²、たてが $\frac{3}{5}$ mの ちょうほうけいの
 Menseki ga $\frac{7}{2}$ m² tate ga $\frac{3}{5}$ m no choohookee no

よこは なんmですか。
 yoko wa nan desuka



[しき] (めんせき) ÷ (たて) =
 shiki menseki waru tate

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ) よこ m
 kotae yoko

つぎの わりざんを しましょう。
 Tsugi no warizan o shimashoo

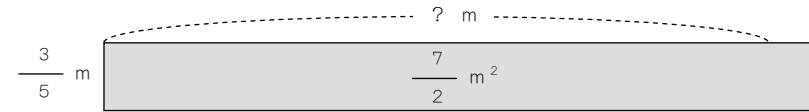
$$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{7}$$

3

分数÷分数の計算を試みる。

There is a rectangle whose length is $\frac{3}{5}$ m and area is $\frac{7}{2}$ m². How many meters is the width?

Mayroong rectangle na may haba ng $\frac{3}{5}$ m at may kasakupan na $\frac{7}{2}$ m². Ilang m ang lapad nito?



[Formula] (area) ÷ (length) =

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{\square}{\square} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer) width m

Calculate the following division.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na division.

$$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{5}{7}$$

4

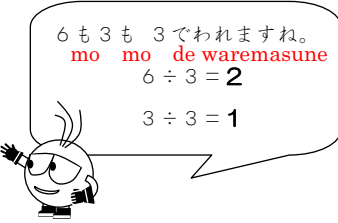
(分数) ÷ (分数) でも約分してから計算する方法が使えることを知る。

$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{3}{5}$ のけいさんをしましょう。
no keesan o shimashoo

$$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\overset{\boxed{2}}{6} \times 5}{7 \times \underset{\boxed{1}}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \times 5}{7 \times \cancel{3}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



つぎのわりざんをしましょう。

- ① $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$
- ② $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- ③ $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{6}{35} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4

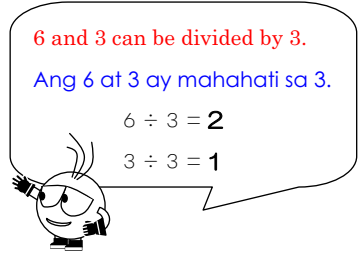
(分数) ÷ (分数) でも約分してから計算する方法が使えることを知る。

Calculate $6/7 \div 3/5$.
Kalkulahin ang $6/7 \div 3/5$.

$$\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\overset{\boxed{2}}{6} \times 5}{7 \times \underset{\boxed{1}}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} \times 5}{7 \times \cancel{3}}$$

$$= \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$



Calculate the following division.
Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod na division.

- ① $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{\quad \times}{\quad \times}$
- ② $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
- ③ $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{6}{35} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



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19課/Lesson 19/Leksyon 19

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 整数÷分数の割り算場面
② 整数÷分数の割り算の計算方法
① The case where division, integer÷fraction is applied.
② The method of division, integer÷fraction.
① Kalagayan kung saan ginagamit ang division, integer÷fraction.
② Paraan ng division, integer÷fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

新出表現なし
No new contents given.
Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.



19 ぶんすうのわりざん ③

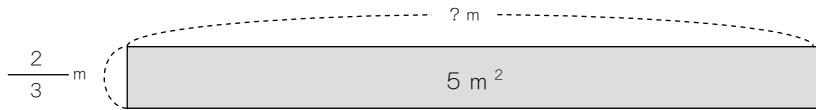
Bunsuu no warizan

整数÷分数の問題場面を確認し、計算方法を知る。

1

たてが $\frac{2}{3}$ m、めんせきが 5 m^2 の ちょうほうけいが
Tate ga $\frac{2}{3}$ m, menshiki ga 5 m^2 no chohohokee ga

あります。よこは なんmですか。
arimasu Yoko wa nan desuka



(たて) × (よこ) = (めんせき)
Tate kakeru yoko menshiki

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \square = 5$$

$$\square = 5 \div \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 5 \times \frac{3}{2}$$

① $\div \rightarrow \times$

② $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2}$

「5」はどうしたら
wa dooshitara
よいのですか。
yoi no desuka



5は $\frac{5}{1}$ と おなじでしたね。
wa $\frac{5}{1}$ to onaji deshita ne

(だいりかを みてみましょう。)

5を $\frac{5}{1}$ に なおして しきを かいてみましょう。
o $\frac{5}{1}$ ni naoshite shiki o kaite mimashoo

$$\frac{5}{1} \times \frac{3}{2} =$$

これなら
Korenara
けいさんできますね。
keesan dekimasune



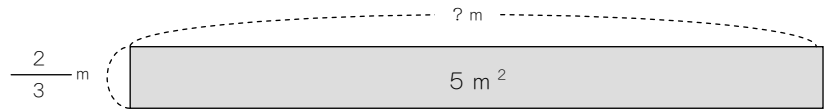
19 ぶんすうのわりざん ③

整数÷分数の問題場面を確認し、計算方法を知る。

1

There is a rectangle whose length is $2/3\text{m}$ and area is 5 m^2 . How many meters is the width?

Mayroong rectangle na may haba ng $2/3\text{m}$ at may kasakupan na 5 m^2 . Ilang m ang lapad nito?



(length/haba) × (width/lapad) = (area/kasakupan)

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \square = 5$$

$$\square = 5 \div \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= 5 \times \frac{3}{2}$$

① $\div \rightarrow \times$

② $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{2}$

What should you do with "5"?
Ano ang gagawin sa "5"?



5 is the same with $5/1$.

Ang 5 ay kasinlaki ng $5/1$.

(See unit 6.)

(Tignan ang unit 6.)

Change 5 into $5/1$ and write a math formula.

Ayusin ang 5 sa $5/1$ at isulat ang math formula.

$$\frac{5}{1} \times \frac{3}{2} =$$

They can be calculated in this way.
Makakalkula ito sa ganitong paraan.

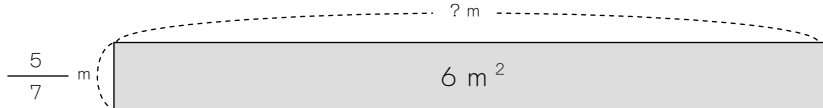


2

整数÷分数の計算場面に慣れる。

めんせきが 6 m^2 、たてが $\frac{5}{7} \text{ m}$ の ちょうほうけい
 Menshiki ga tate ga $\frac{5}{7}$ no choohookee ga

あります。よこは なんmですか。
 arimasu Yoko wa nan desuka



Menshiki waru tate yoko
 (めんせき) ÷ (たて) = (よこ)

$$\boxed{6} \div \frac{5}{7} =$$

6をぶんすうになおしましょう。
 o bunnsuu ni shimashoo
 ぶんぼ(した)を1にすればいいのでしたね。
 Bunbo (shita) o ni sureba ii nodeshita ne

$$6 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{1}$$



$$\frac{6}{1} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{6 \times 7}{1 \times 5}$$

=

① $6 \rightarrow \frac{6}{1}$ ② $\div \rightarrow \times$ ③ $\frac{5}{7} \rightarrow \frac{7}{5}$

ぶんぼ(した)は1。÷は×に。ひっくりかえます。
 Bunbo (shita) wa Waru wa kakeru ni Hikkuri kaeshimasu

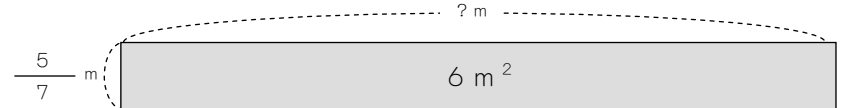


2

整数÷分数の計算場面に慣れる。

There is a rectangle whose length is $\frac{5}{7} \text{ m}$ and area is 6 m^2 . How many meters is the width?

Mayroong rectangle na may haba ng $\frac{5}{7} \text{ m}$ at may kasakupan na 6 m^2 . Ilang m ang lapad nito?



(area/kasakupan) ÷ (length/haba) = (width/lapad)

$$\boxed{6} \div \frac{5}{7} =$$

Change 6 into fraction.

Ayusin ang 6 sa fraction.

The denominator (below) should be 1.

Kailangang ayusin ang denominator (baba) sa 1.

$$6 \Rightarrow \frac{6}{1}$$



$$\frac{6}{1} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{6 \times 7}{1 \times 5}$$

=

① $6 \rightarrow \frac{6}{1}$ ② $\div \rightarrow \times$ ③ $\frac{5}{7} \rightarrow \frac{7}{5}$

The denominator (below) is 1. Change ÷ into ×. Turn upside down (reciprocal).

Ang denominator (baba) ay 1. Palitan ang ÷ ng ×. Baliktarin.



3

整数÷分数の計算に慣れる①

つぎの けいさんを しましょう。

Tsugi no keesan o shimashoo

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5 \div \frac{7}{9} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{7}{9}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div \frac{8}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

6も8も 2でわれますね。
mo mo de waremasune
 $6 \div 2 = 3$
 $8 \div 2 = 4$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

3

整数÷分数の計算に慣れる①

Calculate the following.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5 \div \frac{7}{9} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{7}{9}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div \frac{8}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

6 and 8 can be divided by 2.
Ang 6 at 8 ay mahahati sa 2.
 $6 \div 2 = 3$
 $8 \div 2 = 4$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

4

整数÷分数の計算に慣れる②

つぎの けいさんを しましょう。

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 15 \div \frac{10}{7} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{10}{7}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{1}$$

$$= \boxed{}$$

ぶんぼ(した)が1です。
Bunbo (shita) ga desu
 ということは...
to yuu kotowa



4

整数÷分数の計算に慣れる②

Calculate the following.
 Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 15 \div \frac{10}{7} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{10}{7}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 6 \div \frac{3}{2} = \frac{\boxed{}}{1} \div \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{1 \times \boxed{}}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{}}{1}$$

$$= \boxed{}$$

The denominator (below) is 1.
 So...
 Ang denominator ay 1.
 Kaya...





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20課/Lesson 20/Leksyon 20

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法
① The method of calculation of fraction with mix of multiplication and division.
① Paraan ng pagkalkula ng fraction na may magkasamang division at multiplication.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

新出表現なし
No new contents given.
Walang mga nilalaman na bagong labas.



20 かけざん・わりざん いっしょに

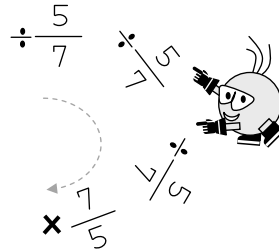
Kakezan warizan isshoni

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法を知る。

1

かけざんとわりざんがまざったけいさんのしかたを
Kakezan to warizan ga mazatta keesan no shikata o
 べんきょうしましょう。
benkyoo shimashoo

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 7 \times 1}{3 \times 5 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{7}{30} \end{aligned}$$



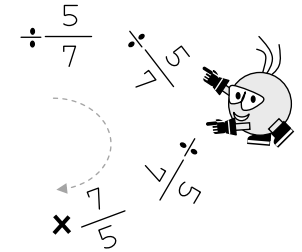
20 かけざん・わりざん いっしょに

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法を知る。

1

Learn how to solve the calculation with multiplication and division.
 Pag-aralan kung paano kalkulihin ang mga magkahalong division at multiplication.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1 \times 7 \times 1}{3 \times 5 \times 2} \\ &= \frac{7}{30} \end{aligned}$$



けいさんしましょう。
Keesan shimashoo

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{1}{7} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \square \times 1}{5 \times \square \times 7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

Calculate.
 Kalkulahin.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{5} \div \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{7} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{1}{7} \\ &= \frac{1 \times \square \times 1}{5 \times \square \times 7} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

2

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる①A÷B×C

つぎの けいさんを しましょう。

Tsugi no keesan o shimashoo

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ & \downarrow \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{1 \times \square \times 1}{4 \times \square \times 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{5} \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{7}{5} \\ & = \frac{\textcircled{3} \times \square \times 7}{2 \times \textcircled{3} \times \square} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$



やくぶんできますね。
Yakubun dekimasune

つぎの もんだいを ノートに かいて けいさんしましょう。

Tsugi no mondai o nooto ni kaite keesan shimashoo

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}$$

2

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる①A÷B×C

Calculate the following.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ & \downarrow \\ & = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ & = \frac{1 \times \square \times 1}{4 \times \square \times 2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad & \frac{3}{2} \div \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{5} \\ & = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{7}{5} \\ & = \frac{\textcircled{3} \times \square \times 7}{2 \times \textcircled{3} \times \square} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \end{aligned}$$



It can be reduced.
Maaaring i-reduce.

Write the following question in your notebook and calculate.

Isulat ang mga sumusunod na suliranin sa iyong notebook at kalkulahin.

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{7}{9} \times \frac{1}{8}$$

3

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる②A×B÷C

つぎの けいさんを しましょう。

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{9}{14}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{14}{9}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{3} \times 1 \times \boxed{14}}{\boxed{7} \times \boxed{2} \times \boxed{9}}$$

$$\boxed{7 \times 2}$$

$$\boxed{3 \times 3}$$



$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{9}{25}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1 \times \square}{5 \times 4 \times \square}$$

$$\boxed{5 \times 5}$$

$$\boxed{3 \times 3}$$



$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

3

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる②A×B÷C

Calculate the following.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{9}{14}$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{14}{9}$$

$$= \frac{\boxed{3} \times 1 \times \boxed{14}}{\boxed{7} \times \boxed{2} \times \boxed{9}}$$

$$\boxed{7 \times 2}$$

$$\boxed{3 \times 3}$$



$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \div \frac{9}{25}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\square}{\square}$$

$$= \frac{3 \times 1 \times \square}{5 \times 4 \times \square}$$

$$\boxed{5 \times 5}$$

$$\boxed{3 \times 3}$$



$$= \frac{\square}{\square}$$

4

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる③整数が混じっている場合

つぎの けいさんを しましょう。

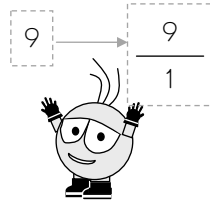
$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{\quad} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{1} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{1} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad \times \quad}{\quad \times \quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{\quad} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

4

掛け算と割り算が混じった分数の計算方法に慣れる③整数が混じっている場合

Calculate the following.

Kalkulahin ang mga sumusunod.

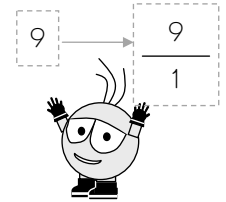
$$\textcircled{1} \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{\quad} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{1} \div \frac{5}{8}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{9}{1} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad \times \quad}{\quad \times \quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$



$$\textcircled{2} \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{6}{\quad} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} \div \frac{3}{5}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$

$$= \frac{\quad}{\quad}$$



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21課 / Lesson 21 / Leksyon 21

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ばい	times	beses ng (laki / dami)
かさ	bulk / quantity / volume	volume / dami

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
8mは2mの なんばいですか。	How many times of 2m is 8m?	Ilang beses ng 2m ang 8m?
かさで なんばいかを くらべてみましょう。	Compare how many times the volume of one of that of the other is.	Ihambing kung ilang beses ng dami ng isa ang dami ng isa pa.



21課/Lesson 21/Leksyon 21

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

①分数でも何倍かを表すことができることと表し方
①It is possible to express even with fraction how many times of a certain value it is. And the method to express it.
①Pagpapakilala at pag-alam na maaari ding maipakita ang ilang beses ang laki sa gamit ng fraction. At paraan ng pagpakita nito.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

①「～は～のN倍」→「8mは2mの何倍ですか。」
②「～で～を比べる。」→「重さで何倍かを比べてみましょう。」
①「～WA～NO N BAI」(～ is N times of ～) →「8m WA 2m NO NANBAI DESUKA」(How many times of 2m is 8m?)
②「～DE～O KURABERU.」(Compare ～ focused on ～.) →「OMOSADE NANBAIKA O KURABETE MIMASHOO.」 (Compare them by finding how many times the weight of one is that of the other.)
①「～WA～NO N BAI」(N na beses na laki ng ～ ang ～.) →「8m WA 2m NO NANBAI DESUKA」(Ilang beses na laki ng 2m ang 8m?)
②「～DE～O KURABERU.」(Ihambing ang ～ sa pamamagitan ng～.) →「OMOSADE NANBAIKA O KURABETE MIMASHOO.」 (Ihambing kung ilang beses ng bigat ng isa ang bigat ng isa pa.)



21 ぶんすうの ばい ①

Bunsuu no bai

N倍の求め方の確認をし、分数で倍を表す場面を知る。

1

「ばい」の けいさんをおもいだしましょう。

“Bai” no keesan o omoidashi mashoo

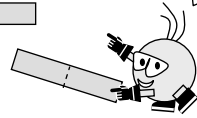
8 mは 2 mの なんばいですか。

wa no nanbai desuka

8 m

2 m

1, 2, 3, 4.



(しき) $8 \div 2 =$

shiki

(こたえ) 4ばい

kotae bai

① 4 mは 3 mの なんばいでしょうか。

wa no nanbai deshooka

4 m

3 m

Warikire masen ne

わりきれませんね。

こたえを
ぶんすうに
すればいい
のですよ。

Kotae o
bunsuu ni
sureba ii
nodesuyo

(しき) $4 \div 3 =$

(こたえ) $\frac{4}{3}$ ばい

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

② 5 mは 2 mの なんばいでしょうか。

5 m

2 m



(しき)

(こたえ)



21 ぶんすうの ばい ①

N倍の求め方の確認をし、分数で倍を表す場面を知る。

1

Remember how to calculate "times".

Tandaang muli kung paano kalkulihin ang "beses".

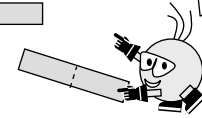
How many times of 2m is 8m?

Ilang beses ng 2m ang 8m?

8 m

2 m

1, 2, 3, 4.



(Formula) $8 \div 2 =$

(Answer) 4 times

How many times of 3m is 4m?

① Ilang beses ng 3m ang 4m?

4 m

3 m

They cannot be divided.
Hindi mahahati.

The answer should
be fraction.
Dapat sa fraction
ang sagot.

(Formula) $4 \div 3 =$

(Answer) $\frac{4}{3}$ times

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

How many times of 2m is 5m?

② Ilang beses ng 2m ang 5m?

5 m

2 m



(Formula)

(Answer)

2

元にする数の方が小さい場合でも「N倍」と表し、分数表示もできることを知る。

2 mは 5 mの なんばいでしょうか。
wa no nanbai deshooka

2 m

5 m

(しき) $2 \div 5 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

(こたえ) $\frac{2}{5}$ ばい

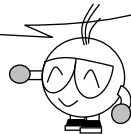
Ni meatoru no hoo ga
chiisai noni
"Nanbai"

2 mの ほうが
ちいさいのに...
「なんばい」?

だいじょうぶ。
これも ぶんすうに
すれば いいのですよ。

Daijoobu
Koremo bunsuu ni
sureba iino desuyo

ちいさいのに「ばい」というのは、なにか へんですね。
Chiisai noni "bai" to yuu nowa nanika hen desune
でも、さんすうでは こういので、おぼえましょう。
Demo sansuu dewa kooyuu node oboemashoo



① 3 mは 4 mの なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka

3 m

4 m

(しき)

(こたえ)



2

元にする数の方が小さい場合でも「N倍」と表し、分数表示もできることを知る。

How many times of 5m is 2m?
Ilang beses ng 5m ang 2m?

2 m

5 m

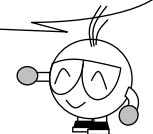
(Formula) $2 \div 5 = \frac{\square}{\square}$

(Answer) $\frac{2}{5}$ times

But 2m is smaller...
Ngunit mas maliit
ang 2m...

You can also change
this into fraction.
Maaayos din ito sa
fraction.

The question is how many "times" of the larger number the smaller one is.
It sounds strange.
Ang tanong ay kung ilang "beses" ng mas malaki ang mas maliit.
Mukhang maliit.
But remember this kind of question because it is common in mathematics.
Ngunit tandaan ang ganitong suliranin dahil pangkaraniwan ito sa matematika.



① How many times of 4m is 3m?
Ilang beses ng 4m ang 3m?

3 m

4 m

(Formula)

(Answer)



3

分数倍の場面に慣れる。

つぎの もんだいに こたえましょう。

Tsugi no mondai ni kotaemashoo

① 1 mは 3 mの なんばいですか。


1 m  (しき)3 m  (こたえ)

② 2 mは 3 mの なんばいですか。

2 m  (しき)3 m  (こたえ)



③ こんどは kgで なんばいかを くらべてみましょう。

Kondo wa kiroguramu de nanbai ka o kurabete mimashoo

5 kgは 7 kgの なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka5 kg  (しき)7 kg  (こたえ)

④ こんどは lで なんばいかを くらべてみましょう。

Kondo wa rittoru de nanbai ka o kurabete mimashoo



8 lは 12 lの なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka8 l  (しき)12 l  (こたえ)

3

分数倍の場面に慣れる。

Answer the following questions.

Sagutin ang mga sumusunod na suliranin.

① How many times of 3m is 1m?
Ilang beses ng 3m ang 1m?1 m  (Formula)3 m  (Answer)② How many times of 3m is 2m?
Ilang beses ng 3m ang 2m?2 m  (Formula)3 m  (Answer)③ Next compare how many times it is in kg.
Susunod, ihambing kung ilang beses sa kg.How many times of 7kg is 5kg?
Ilang beses ng 7kg ang 5kg?5 kg  (Formula)7 kg  (Answer)④ Next compare how many times it is in l.
Susunod, ihambing kung ilang beses sa l.How many times of 12l is 8l?
Ilang beses ng 12l ang 8l?8 l  (Formula)12 l  (Answer)



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22課/Lesson 22/Leksyon 22

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数と分数を比べて「何倍か」を求める方法
① The method to find 「NAMBAIKA」 "how many times of it?" by comparing fractions.
① Paraan ng paghanap ng 「NAMBAIKA」 "ilang beses ang laki" sa paghahambing ng mga fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～は～のN倍」 → 「5/4 mは1/2mの何倍ですか。」
① 「～WA～NO N BAI」(～ is ～N times of ～) → 「5/4m WA 1/2m NO NAMBAI DESUKA.」 (How many times of 1/2m is 5/4m?)
① 「～WA～NO N BAI」(N na beses na laki ng ～ ang ～.) → 「5/4m WA 1/2m NO NANBAI DESUKA.」 (Ilang beses ng 1/2m ang 5/4m?)



22 ぶんすうの ばい ②

Bunsuu no bai

N倍の求め方の確認を確認する。

1

「ばい」の けいさんをおもいだしましょう。

“Bai” no keesan o omoidashi mashoo

2 mは 1 mの なんばいですか。

wa no nanbai desuka

1, 2.



(しき) $2 \div 1 =$

shiki

(こたえ) 2ばい

kotae bai

では、1 mは 2 mの なんばいでしょうか。

Dewa wa no nanbai deshooka

1 mの ほうが
ちいさいのに…
「なんばい」?

Ichi meetoru no hooga
chiisai noni
“nanbai”



(しき) $1 \div 2 =$

これも $1 \div 2$ のけいさんで
Koremo no keesan de
なんばいか わかりましたね。
nanbai ka wakarimashita ne

(こたえ) $\frac{1}{2}$ ばい

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

「●は■の なんばいか」は、
“Maru wa Shikaku no nanbai ka” wa

● \div ■ の けいさんをする と わかります。

Maru waru Shikaku no keesan o suru to wakarimasu



22 ぶんすうの ばい ②

Bunsuu no bai

N倍の求め方の確認を確認する。

1

Remember how to calculate "times".

Tandaang muli kung paano kalkulihin ang "beses".

How many times of 1m is 2m?

Ilang beses ng 1m ang 2m?

1, 2.



(Formula) $2 \div 1 =$

(Answer) 2 times

How many times of 2m is 1m?

Ilang beses ng 2m ang 1m?

But 1m is smaller...
Ngunit mas maliit ang 1m...



(Formula) $1 \div 2 =$

How many times in this
question was also solved by
calculating $1 \div 2$.
Nalaman din ito sa
pagkalkula ng $1 \div 2$.

(Answer) $\frac{1}{2}$ times

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

"How many times of ■ is ●?" can be solved by calculating

● \div ■.

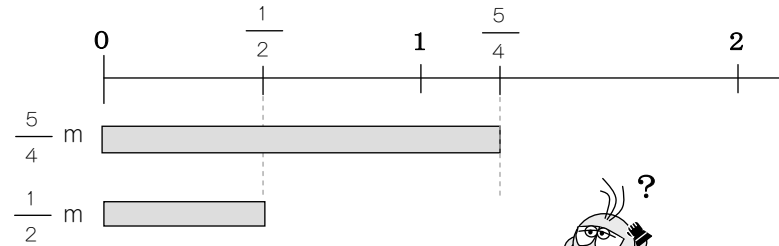
"Ilang beses ng ■ ang ●?" ay malalaman sa pagkalkula
ng ● \div ■.



2

分数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める場面を知る。

$\frac{5}{4}$ m は $\frac{1}{2}$ m の なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka



これも「●は■のなんばいか」とおなじです。
●÷■で こたえが わかりますよ。

Koremo "Maru wa Shikaku no nanbai ka" to onaji desu
Maru waru Shikaku de kotae ga wakarimasu

$\frac{5}{4}$ m は $\frac{1}{2}$ m の なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cancel{4}^2} \times \frac{\cancel{2}^1}{1}$$

2 = 2 × 1 やくぶん
4 = 2 × 2 できます。
Yakubun dekimasu

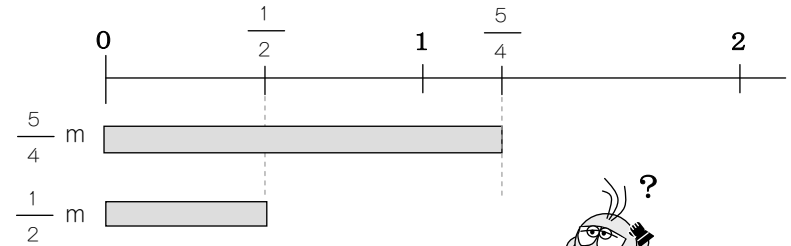
$$= \frac{5}{2}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{5}{2}$ ばい
kotae bai

2

分数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める場面を知る。

How many times of 1/2m is 5/4m?
Ilang beses ng 1/2m ang 5/4m?



"How many times of ■ is ●?" can be solved
by calculating ● ÷ ■.
"Ilang beses ng ■ ang ●?" ay malalaman
sa pagkalkula ng ● ÷ ■.

How many times of 1/2m is 5/4m?
Ilang beses ng 1/2m ang 5/4m?

$$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{2}{1}$$

$$= \frac{5}{\cancel{4}^2} \times \frac{\cancel{2}^1}{1}$$

2 = 2 × 1 It can be reduced.
4 = 2 × 2 Maaaring i-reduce.

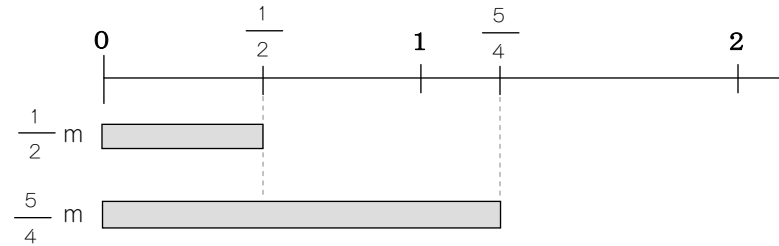
$$= \frac{5}{2}$$

(Answer) $\frac{5}{2}$ times

3

数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める問題を解いてみる①

$\frac{1}{2}$ m は $\frac{5}{4}$ m の なんばいですか。
wa no nanbai desuka



これも「●は■のなんばいか」なので、
 ●÷■で こたえが わかりますね。

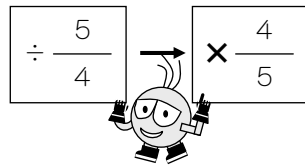


(しき)

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{4}$$

↓

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}$$



$4 = 2 \times 2$ やくぶん
 $2 = 2 \times 1$ できます。



$$= \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \frac{\cancel{2} \times 2}{\cancel{2} \times 1}$$

=

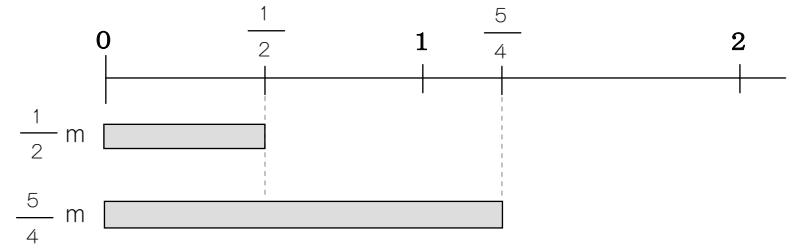
(こたえ) ばい



3

数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める問題を解いてみる①

How many times of $5/4m$ is $1/2m$?
 Ilang beses ng $5/4m$ ang $1/2m$?



"How many times of ■ is ●?" can be solved by
 calculating ● ÷ ■.
 "Ilang beses ng ■ ang ●?" ay malalaman sa
 pagkalkula ng ● ÷ ■.

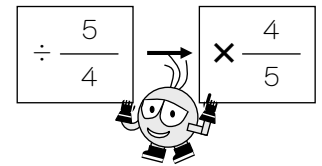


(Formula)

$$\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{4}$$

↓

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{4}{5}$$



$4 = 2 \times 2$ It can be reduced.
 $2 = 2 \times 1$ Maaaring i-reduce.



$$= \frac{1}{\cancel{2}} \times \frac{\cancel{2} \times 2}{\cancel{2} \times 1}$$

=

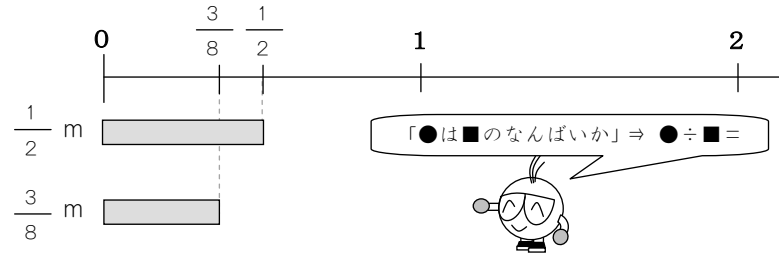
(Answer) times



4

数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める問題を解いてみる②

$\frac{1}{2}$ m は $\frac{3}{8}$ m の なんばいですか。
 wa no nanbai desuka



(しき)

$$\square \div \square$$

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

(こたえ)

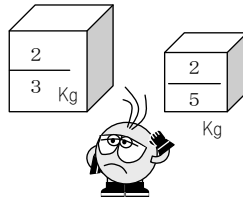
ばい

では、おもさで なんばいかを かんがえてみましょう。

Dewa omosa de nanbai ka o kangaete mimashoo

$\frac{2}{3}$ Kg は $\frac{2}{5}$ kg の なんばいですか。

Sanbun no ni kiroguramu wa no nanbai desuka



$$\square \div \square$$

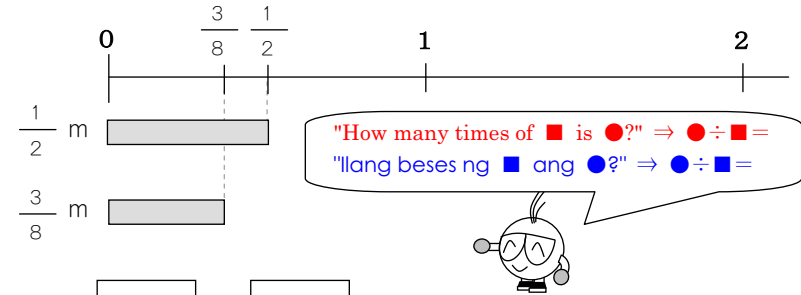
$$\square \times \square = \square$$

4

数と分数を比べて何倍かを求める問題を解いてみる②

How many times of $3/8$ m is $1/2$ m?

Ilang beses ng $3/8$ m ang $1/2$ m?



(Formula)

$$\square \div \square$$

$$\square \times \square = \square$$

(Answer)

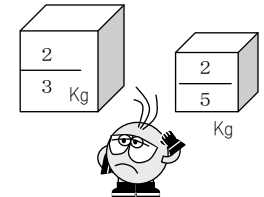
times

Then think how many times it is in weight.

Ngayon pag-isipan kung ilang beses sa kabigatan.

How many times of $2/5$ kg is $2/3$ kg?

Ilang beses ng $2/5$ kg ang $2/3$ kg?



$$\square \div \square$$

$$\square \times \square = \square$$



23課 / Lesson 23 / Leksyon 23

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
はさみ	scissors	gunting
だいきん	cost / price	presyo / halaga
いろえんぴつ	colored pencil	lapis na may kulay
いくら	how much?	magkano?
ほうほう	method / way(s) of doing things	paraan
ふでばこ	pencil box / pencil case	pencil case / pencil box
コンパス	compasses / compass	kompas
がようし	(white/blank) paper	papel

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。	A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.	Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.
いろえんぴつは いくらですか。	How much is a colored pencil?	Magkano ang lapis na may kulay?
おなじほうほう	the same method	parehong paraan



23課/Lesson 23/Leksyon 23

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 「AはBのN倍」という関係にあるとき、Aは「 $B \times N$ 」で求められること
② 文章題を読み、Aの値を求めること
① When the relation is 「A WA B NO N BAI」 "A is N times of B", A can be found by 「 $B \times N$ 」 .
② To read word problem and find the value of A.
① Kung ang relasyon na ipinakikita ay 「A WA B NO N BAI」 "Ang A ay N na beses ng B", ang A ay makukuha sa 「 $B \times N$ 」.
② Pagbasa ng word problem at paghahanap ng halaga ng A.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 「～は～のN倍」 → 「A（の代金）はB（の代金）のN倍です。」
① 「～WA～NO N BAI」(～ is ～N times of ～) → 「A (NO DAIKIN) WA B (NO DAIKIN) NO N BAI DESU.」 (The price of) A is N times of (the price of) B.)
① 「～WA～NO N BAI」(N na beses na laki ng ～ ang ～.) → 「A (NO DAIKIN) WA B (NO DAIKIN) NO N BAI DESU.」 ((Ang halaga ng) A ay N na beses ng (halaga ng) B.)



23 ぶんすうばいの ぶんしょうだい

Bunsuu bai no bunshoodai

1

「AがBのN倍」のとき、BとNの値を使ってAの値を求める方法を想起する。

はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。

Hasami no daikin wa 300 en desu

いろえんぴつ は はさみ の 2ばい です。

Iroenpitsu wa hasami no bai desu

いろえんぴつは いくらですか。

Iroenpitsu wa ikura desuka

いろえんぴつ は はさみ の 2ばい です。

いろえんぴつ は 300えん の 2ばい です。

いろえんぴつ は 300 × 2 です。

いろえんぴつ は 600えん です。

おなじ ほうほうで ふでばこの だいきんを けいさんしましょう。

Onaji hoofoo de fudebako no daikin o keesan shimashoo

ふでばこ は はさみ の 3ばい です。

Fudebako wa hasami no desu

ふでばこ は 300えん の 3ばい です。

ふでばこ は 300 × 3 です。

ふでばこ は



23 ぶんすうばいの ぶんしょうだい

1

「AがBのN倍」のとき、BとNの値を使ってAの値を求める方法を想起する。

A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.

A set of colored pencils is twice the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay 2 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

How much is the set of colored pencils?

Magkano ang lapis na may kulay?

A set of colored pencils is twice the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay 2 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A set of colored pencils is twice the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay 2 beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

A set of colored pencils is 300×2 .

Ang lapis na may kulay ay 300×2 .

A set of colored pencils is 600 yen.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay 600 yen.

Calculate the price of the pencil case with the same method.

Kalkulahin ang halaga ng pencil case sa parehong paraan.

A pen case is three times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng pen case ay 3 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A pen case is three times the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng pen case ay 3 beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

A pen case is 300×3 .

Ang pen case ay 300×3 .

A pen case is

Ang pen case ay



2

分数倍ときも、BとNとの値を使ってAの値を求められることを知る。

はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。

Hasami no daikin wa en desu

いろえんぴつ は はさみ の $\frac{5}{4}$ ばい です。

Iroenpitsu wa hasami no bai desu

いろえんぴつは いくらですか。

Iroenpitsu wa ikura desuka

いろえんぴつ

□えん

Iroenpitsu

はさみ

300えん

Hasami

いろえんぴつ は はさみ の $\frac{5}{4}$ ばい です。

いろえんぴつ は 300えん の $\frac{5}{4}$ ばい です。

いろえんぴつ は 300 × $\frac{5}{4}$ です。

$$300 = 75 \times 4$$

いろえんぴつ は $\frac{300}{4} \times 5$ です。

いろえんぴつ は 375えん です。

ぶんすうでも おなじことが できますね。

Bunsuu demo onaji koto ga dekimasune



2

分数倍ときも、BとNとの値を使ってAの値を求められることを知る。

A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.

A set of colored pencils is $\frac{5}{4}$ times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay $\frac{5}{4}$ beses ng halaga ng gunting.

How much is the set of colored pencils?

Magkano ang lapis na may kulay?

the set of colored pencils

□yen

ang lapis na may kulay

the pair of scissors

300 yen

ang gunting

A set of colored pencils is $\frac{5}{4}$ times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay $\frac{5}{4}$ beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A set of colored pencils is $\frac{5}{4}$ times the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng lapis na may kulay ay $\frac{5}{4}$ beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

A set of colored pencils is $300 \times \frac{5}{4}$.

Ang lapis na may kulay ay $300 \times \frac{5}{4}$.

A set of colored pencils is

Ang lapis na may kulay

ay

A set of colored pencils is

Ang lapis na may kulay

ay

The same method can be also used in fraction.

Parehong paraan ay magagamit din sa fraction.



3

「A=B (整数) × N (仮分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる①

はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。

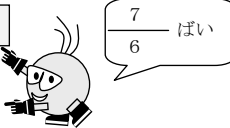
Hasami no daikin wa en desu

コンパス は はさみの $\frac{7}{6}$ ばい です。
 Konpasu wa hasami no $\frac{7}{6}$ bai desu

コンパスは いくらですか。

Konpasu wa ikura desuka

コンパス
 Konpasu
 はさみ
 Hasami



コンパス は はさみの $\frac{7}{6}$ ばい です。

コンパス は 300えんの $\frac{7}{6}$ ばい です。

コンパス は × です。

$$300 = 50 \times 6$$

コンパス は $\frac{300}{6} \times \frac{7}{6}$ です。
 $\frac{300}{6} = 50$

コンパス は です。

3

「A=B (整数) × N (仮分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる①

A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.

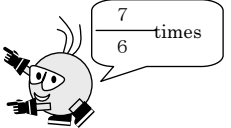
A compass is 7/6 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng compass ay 7/6 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

How much is the compass?

Magkano ang compass?

the compass
 ang compass
 the pair of scissors
 ang gunting



A compass is 7/6 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng compass ay 7/6 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A compass is 7/6 times the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng compass ay 7/6 beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

A compass is ×
 Ang compass ay ×

$$300 = 50 \times 6$$

A compass is $\frac{300}{6} \times \frac{7}{6}$
 Ang compass ay $\frac{300}{6} \times \frac{7}{6}$

A compass is
 Ang compass ay

4

「A=B (整数) × N (仮分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる②

はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。

Hasami no daikin wa en desu

がようしは はさみの $\frac{6}{5}$ ばい です。

Gayooshi wa hasami no bai desu

がようしの だいきんは いくらですか。

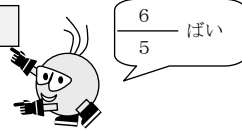
Gayooshi no daikin wa ikura desuka

がようし
Gayooshi

□えん

はさみ
Hasami

300えん



がようし は はさみ の $\frac{6}{5}$ ばい です。

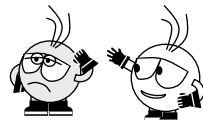
Gayooshi wa hasami no bai desu

がようし は 300えん の $\frac{6}{5}$ ばい です。

(しき)
Shiki

$$\frac{\square \times \square}{\square}$$

= □

(こたえ)
Kotae□ えん
en

4

「A=B (整数) × N (仮分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる②

A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.

A drawing paper is 6/5 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng drawing paper ay 6/5 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

How much is the drawing paper?

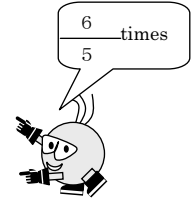
Magkano ang drawing paper?

the drawing paper
ang drawing paper

□yen

the pair of scissors
ang gunting

300yen



A drawing paper is 6/5 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng drawing paper ay 6/5 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A drawing paper is 6/5 times the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng drawing paper ay 6/5 beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

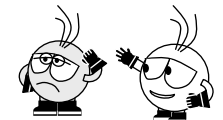
(Formula)

$$\frac{\square \times \square}{\square}$$

= □

(Answer)

□ yen



5

「A=B (整数) × N (真分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる。

はさみの だいきんは 300えんです。

Hasami no daikin wa en desu

ノートは はさみの $\frac{5}{6}$ ばい です。Nooto wa hasami no $\frac{5}{6}$ bai desu

ノートの だいきんは いくらですか。

Nooto no daikin wa ikura desuka

ノート

Nooto

はさみ

Hasami

 $\frac{5}{6}$ ばいときかたは
おなじです。

Tokikata wa onaji desu

ノート は はさみ の $\frac{5}{6}$ ばい です。

Nooto

wa

hasami

no

 $\frac{5}{6}$ bai

desu

ノート は 300えん の $\frac{5}{6}$ ばい です。

ノート

は

300えん

の

 $\frac{5}{6}$ bai

です。

(しき)

$$\frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

=

(こたえ)

えん

5

「A=B (整数) × N (真分数)」を使って、Aの値を求めてみる。

A pair of scissors costs 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng gunting ay 300 yen.

A notebook is 5/6 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng notebook ay 5/6 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

How much is the notebook?

Magkano ang notebook?

the notebook

ang notebook

the pair of scissors

ang gunting

 $\frac{5}{6}$ timesThe same method
can be used.Parehong paraan
ay magagamit.

A notebook is 5/6 times the price of the pair of scissors.

Ang halaga ng notebook ay 5/6 beses ng halaga ng gunting.

A notebook is 5/6 times the price of 300 yen.

Ang halaga ng notebook ay 5/6 beses ng halaga ng 300 yen.

(Formula)

$$\frac{\boxed{} \times \boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$$

=

(Answer)

yen



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

24課 / Lesson 24 / Leksyon 24

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
いた	board / plank	tabla
ペンキ	paint	pintura
ひょう	table / graph	table

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ひょうをみて、 こたえましょう。	Look at the table and answer.	Tignan ang table at sagutan.



24課/Lesson 24/Leksyon 24

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数×整数の文章題（ペンキの量と塗れる面積の問題）
② 分数÷整数の文章題（ペンキの量と塗れる面積の問題）
① Word problems on fraction×integer. (Word problems on the quantity of paint and the area to be able to be painted with it)
② Word problems on fraction÷integer. (Word problems on the quantity of paint and the area to be able to be painted with it)
① Mga word problem sa fraction×integer. (Problema na tumatalakay sa dami ng pinta at laki ng sukat na mapipintahan sa gamit ng pintang iyan.)
② Mga word problem sa fraction÷integer. (Problema na tumatalakay sa dami ng pinta at laki ng sukat na mapipintahan sa gamit ng pintang iyan.)

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 単位を表す「で」→「1 dlで2/5 m ² 塗れる。」
① 「DE」, terminology to express the unit →「1dl DE 2/5 m ² NURERU.」(2/5 m ² can be painted with 1dl.)
① 「DE」na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. →「1dl DE 2/5 m ² NURERU.」(Mapipintahan ang 2/5m ² sa gamit ng 1dl.)



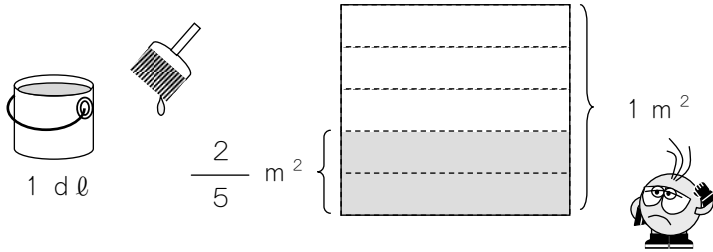
24 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ①

Warizan no bunshoodai

ペンキの量と塗れる面積の関係を理解する。

1

1 dlで いたを $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。
 Ichi deshirittoru de ita o nureru penki ga arimasu
 この ペンキ 2 dlでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。
 Kono penki dewa ita o nan nuremasuka



ひょうをみて、こたえましょう。
 Hyoo o mite kotae mashoo

ペンキのりょう Penki no ryoo	1 dl → 2 dl
ぬれるひろさ Nureru hirosa	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ² →

①はじめは 1 dlです。つぎは 2 dlです。
 Hajime wa desu Tsugi wa desu
 ペンキは なんばいになりましたか。
 Penki wa nanbai ni narimashitaka

②ペンキのりょうが 2ばいになったら、
 Penki no ryoo ga bai ni nattara
 ぬれるひろさは どうなりますか。
 Nureru hirosa wa doo narimasuka
 (ア) 2ばいになります。 (イ) はんぶんになります。
 bai ni narimasu hanbun ni narimasu

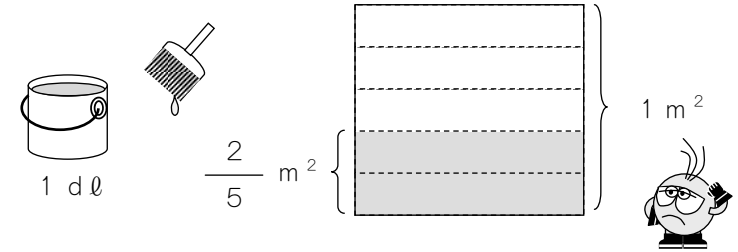


24 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ①

ペンキの量と塗れる面積の関係を理解する。

1

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint 2/5 m² of board.
 Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng 2/5 m² ng tabla.
 How many m² of board can be painted with 2dl of this paint?
 Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 2dl na pinturang ito?



Look at the table and answer.
 Tignan ang table at sagutin.

amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dl → 2 dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ² →

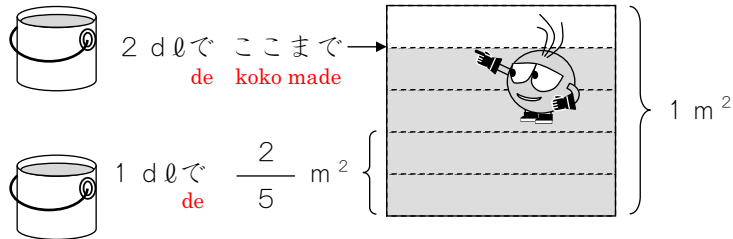
① First 1dl. Next 2dl.
 Una ay 1dl at pagkatapos ay 2dl.
 How many times of the first paint is the second one?
 Naging ilang beses na ang pintura?
 ② How will the area that can be painted change when the amount of paint doubles?
 Kapag ang dami ng pintura ay naging 2 beses, paano magbabago ang kasakupang makukulayan?
 (ア) It doubles. / Magiging 2 beses. (イ) It becomes half. / Magiging kalahati.

③ $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$ の 2 ばいは なん m^2 ですか。
 no bai wa nan desuka

(しき)
 shiki

(こたえ)
 kotae

④ えで たしかめてみましょう。
 E de tashikamete mimashoo



⑤ 3 dl では なん m^2 ぬれるでしょうか。
 dewa nan nurerudeshooka

ペンキの りょう Penki no ryoo	1 dl → 3 dl
ぬれる ひろさ Nureru hirosa	$\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$

1 dl の ときより なんばい ぬれますか。
 no toki yori nan bai nuremasuka

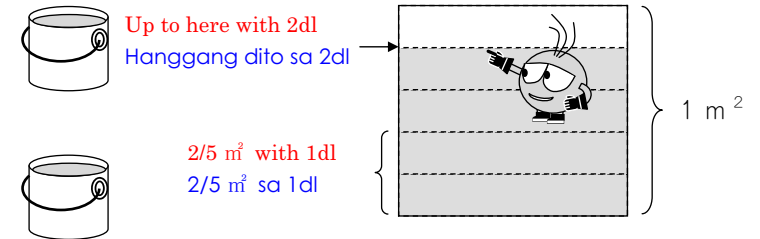
しきと こたえを かきましょう。
 Shiki to kotae o kakimashoo

③ How many m^2 is twice of $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$?
 Ilang m^2 ang 2 beses ng $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$?

(Formula)

(Answer)

④ Check with the diagram.
 Suriin ito sa diagram.



How many m^2 can be painted with 3dl?
 ⑤ Ilang m^2 ang makukulayan ng 3dl?

amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dl → 3 dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$

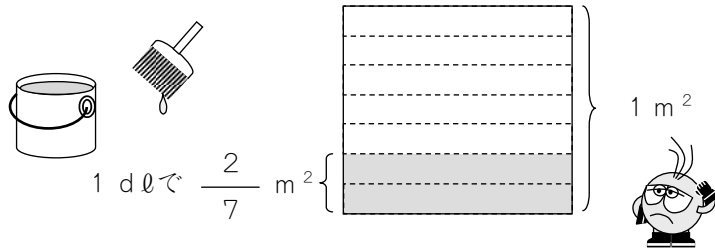
How many times of area painted with 1dl can be painted with 3dl?
 Ilang beses ng kasakupang makukulayan sa 1dl ang kasakupang makukulayan sa 3dl?
 Write the math formula and the answer.
 Isulat ang math formula at sagotin.

2

分数を整数倍する「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

1 dlでいたを $\frac{2}{7}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

この ペンキ 3 dlでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。



ひょうをみて、こたえましょう。

ペンキのりょう	1 dl	→	3 dl
ぬれるひろさ	$\frac{2}{7}$ m ²	→	

①はじめは 1 dlです。つぎは 3 dlです。

ペンキは なんばいになりましたか。

② $\frac{2}{7}$ m² の 3ばいは なんm²ですか。

(しき)

(こたえ)

2

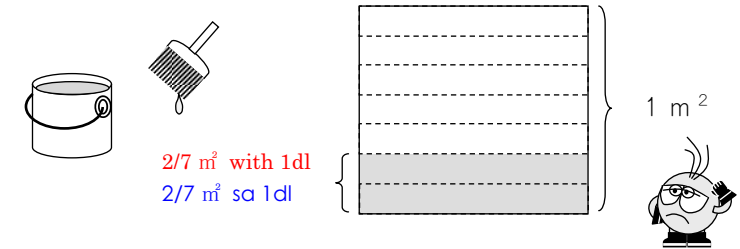
分数を整数倍する「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{2}{7}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{2}{7}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with 3dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 3dl na pinturang ito?



Look at the table and answer.

Tignan ang table at sagutin.

amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dl	→	3 dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{7}$ m ²	→	

① First 1dl. Next 3dl.

Una ay 1dl at pagkatapos ay 3dl.

How many times of the first paint is the second one?

Naging ilang beses na ang pintura?

② How many m² is three times of $\frac{2}{7}$ m²?

Ilang m² ang 3 beses ng $\frac{2}{7}$ m²?

(Formula)

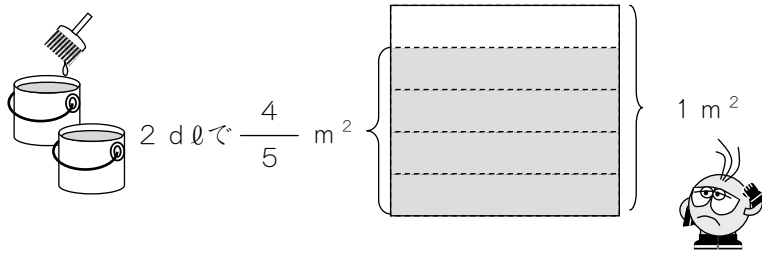
(Answer)

3

分数を整数で割る「ペンキと板」の問題を知る。

2 dl でいたを $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

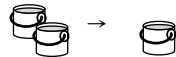
この ペンキ 1 dl では、いたを なん m² ぬれますか。



ひょうをみて、こたえましょう。

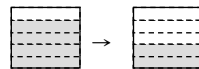
ペンキのりょう	2 dl	→	1 dl
ぬれるひろさ	$\frac{4}{5}$ m ²	→	

はじめは 2 dl です。つぎは 1 dl です。
Hajime wa desu Tsugi wa desu



ペンキは はんぶんになりました。
Penki wa hanbun ni narimashita

ぬれるひろさも はんぶんになりますね。
Nureru hirosa mo hanbun ni narimasu ne



$\frac{4}{5}$ m² を はんぶん に しましょう。
o hanbun ni shimashoo

はんぶんだから、
2 で わります。



(しき) $\frac{4}{5} \div 2 =$

(こたえ)

3

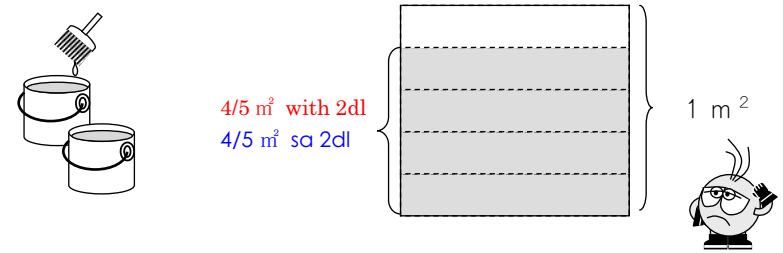
分数を整数で割る「ペンキと板」の問題を知る。

There is paint, 2dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{4}{5}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 2dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with 1dl of this paint?

lang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 1dl na pinturang ito?



Look at the table and answer.

Tignan ang table at sagutin.

amount of paint dami ng pintura	2 dl	→	1 dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{4}{5}$ m ²	→	

First 2dl. Next 1dl.

Una ay 2dl at pagkatapos ay 1dl.

The paint became half.

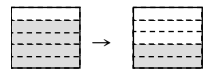
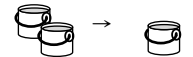
Ang pintura ay naging kalahati.

The area that can be painted also becomes half.

Ang kasakupang makukulayan ay magiging kalahati din.

Reduce $\frac{4}{5}$ m² to half.

Hatiin ang $\frac{4}{5}$ m².



Divide it by 2 to reduce it to half.
Hatiin ito sa 2 upang maging kalahati ito.

(Formula) $\frac{4}{5} \div 2 =$

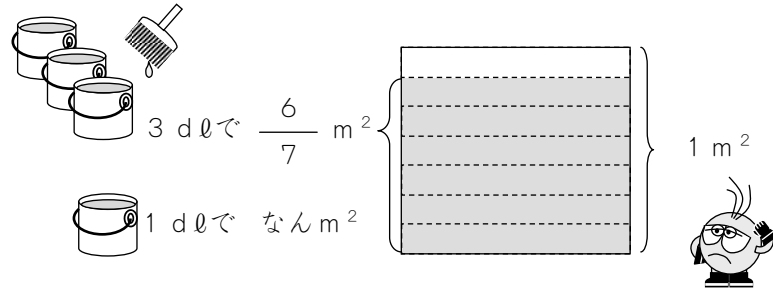
(Answer)

4

分数を整数で割る「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

3 dl でいたを $\frac{6}{7}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

この ペンキ 1 dl では、いたを なん m² ぬれますか。



ひょうをみて、こたえましょう。

ペンキのりょう	3 dl	→	1 dl
ぬれるひろさ	$\frac{6}{7}$ m ²	→	

①はじめは 3 dl です。つぎは 1 dl です。

Hajime wa desu Tsugi wa desu

3 dl を 3 で わると 1 dl に なりますね。

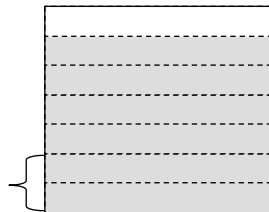
o de waruto ni narimasune

②ぬれる ひろさ $\frac{6}{7}$ m² も 3 で わりましょう。

Nureru hirosa mo de warimashoo

(しき)

(こたえ)



4

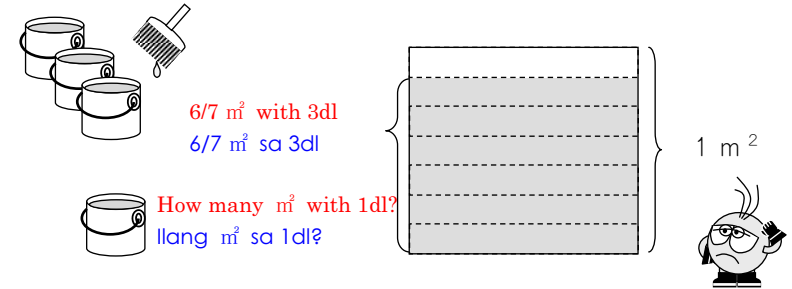
分数を整数で割る「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

There is paint, 3dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{6}{7}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 3dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{6}{7}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with 1dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 1dl na pinturang ito?



Look at the table and answer.

Tignan ang table at sagutin.

amount of paint dami ng pintura	3 dl	→	1 dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{6}{7}$ m ²	→	

① First 3dl. Next 1dl.

Una ay 3dl at pagkatapos ay 1dl.

If 3dl is divided by 3, the answer is 1dl.

Kapag ang 3dl ay hinati sa 3, 1dl ang sagot.

② Also divide $\frac{6}{7}$ m², the area that can be painted, by 3.

Hatiin din sa 3 ang $\frac{6}{7}$ m² na kasakupang makukulayan .

(Formula)

(Answer)





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BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

25課/Lesson 25/Leksyon 25

① 分数×分数の文章題

① Word problems on fraction×fraction.

① Mga word problem sa fraction×fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 単位を表す「で」→「1 dlで4/5 m²塗れる。」

① 「DE」, terminology to express the unit → 「1dl DE 4/5 m² NURERU.」 (4/5 m² can be painted with 1dl.)

① 「DE」na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. → 「1dl DE 4/5 m² NURERU.」(Mapipintahan ang 4/5m² sa gamit ng 1dl.)



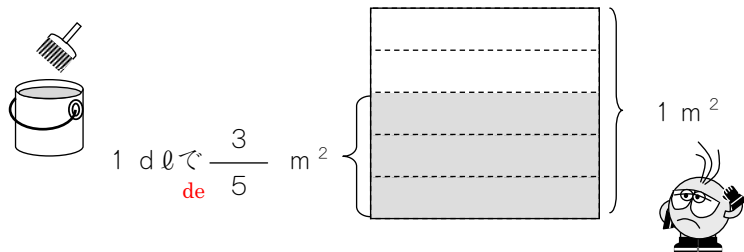
25 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ②

Warizan no bunshoodai

分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題場面を知る。

1

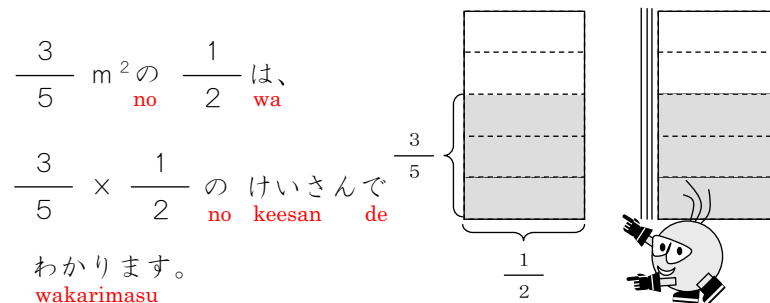
1 dlで いたを $\frac{3}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキ があります。
 Ichi deshirittoru de ita o $\frac{3}{5}$ m² nureru penki ga arimasu
 この ペンキ $\frac{1}{2}$ dlでは、いたを なん m² ぬれますか。
 Kono penki $\frac{1}{2}$ dl dewa ita o nan nuremasuka



ペンキの りょう Penki no ryoo	1 dl	→	$\frac{1}{2}$ dl
ぬれる ひろさ Nureru hirosa	$\frac{3}{5}$ m ²	→	

ペンキの りょうが $\frac{1}{2}$ になったので、
 Penki no ryoo ga $\frac{1}{2}$ ni natta node

ぬれる ひろさも $\frac{1}{2}$ になります。
 nureru hirosa mo $\frac{1}{2}$ ni narimasu

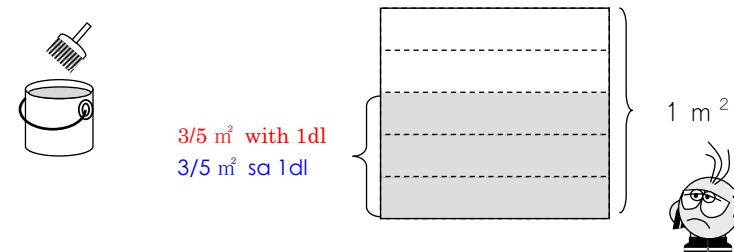


25 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ②

分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題場面を知る。

1

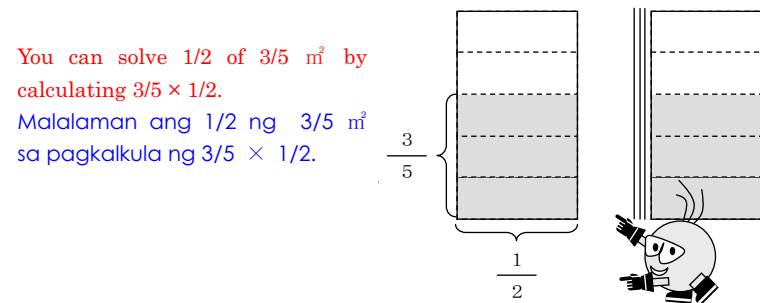
There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{3}{5}$ m² of board.
 Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{3}{5}$ m² ng tabla.
 How many m² of board can be painted with 1/2dl of this paint?
 Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 1/2dl na pinturang ito?



amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dl	→	$\frac{1}{2}$ dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{3}{5}$ m ²	→	

The amount of the paint became 1/2, so the area that can be painted also becomes 1/2.

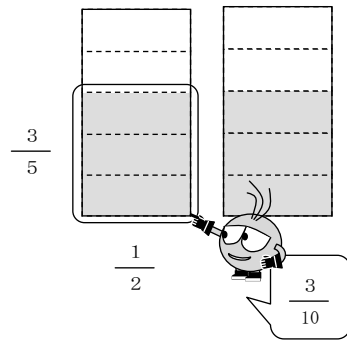
Ang dami ng pintura ay naging 1/2 kaya ang kasakupang makukulayan ay magiging 1/2 din.



① けいさんしましょう。

Keesan shimashoo

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$$



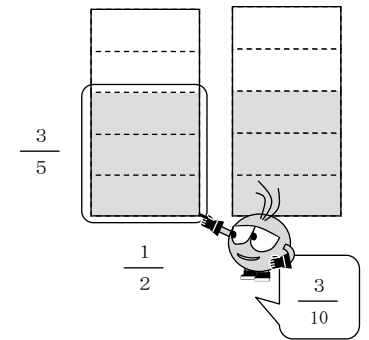
② えで たしかめてみましょう。

E de tashikamete mimashoo

① Calculate.

Kalkulahin.

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$$



② Check with the diagram.

Suriin ito sa diagram.

$\frac{3}{5}$ の $\frac{1}{2}$ は、 $\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2}$ で わかります。
no wa de wakarimasu

\square の \triangle は、 $\square \times \triangle$ で わかります。
no wa de wakarimasu

You can solve $1/2$ of $3/5$ by calculating $3/5 \times 1/2$.
Malalaman ang $1/2$ ng $3/5$ sa pagkalkula ng $3/5 \times 1/2$.

You can solve \triangle of \square by calculating $\square \times \triangle$.
Malalaman ang \triangle ng \square sa pagkalkula ng $\square \times \triangle$.

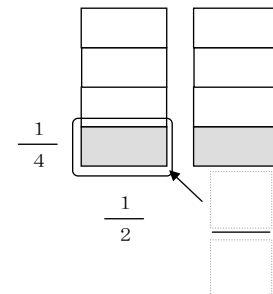
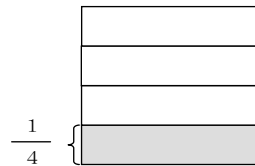
【もんだい】

Mondai

$\frac{1}{4}$ の $\frac{1}{2}$ は、

$\square \times \square$ で

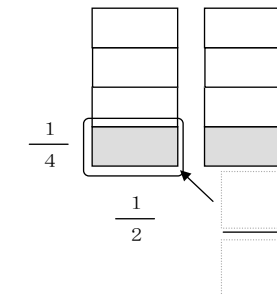
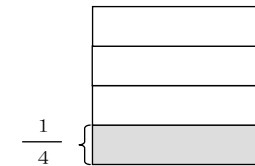
わかります。
wakarimasu



【Question】

You can solve $1/2$ of $1/4$
by calculating $\square/\square \times \square/\square$.

Malalaman ang $1/2$ ng $1/4$
sa pagkalkula ng $\square/\square \times \square/\square$.

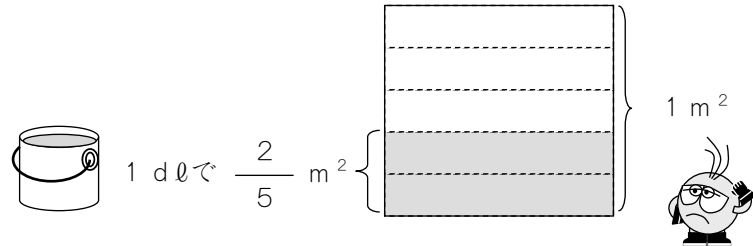


2

分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

1 dlでいたを $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

この ペンキ $\frac{1}{3}$ dlでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。



ペンキの りょう	1 dl	→	$\frac{1}{3}$ dl
ぬれる ひろさ	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ²	→	

ペンキの りょうが $\frac{1}{3}$ になったので、

ぬれる ひろさも $\frac{1}{3}$ になります。

$\frac{2}{5}$ m²の $\frac{1}{3}$ は なんm²ですか。

(しき)
shiki

(こたえ)
kotae

2

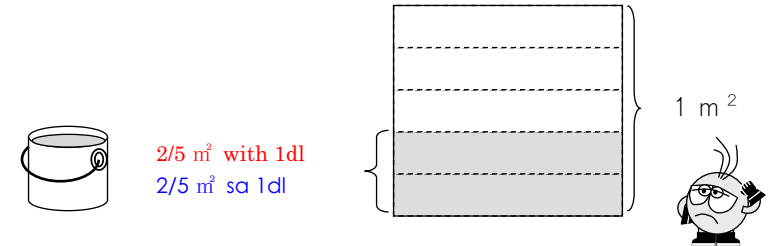
分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{2}{5}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with $\frac{1}{3}$ dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng $\frac{1}{3}$ dl na pinturang ito?



amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dl	→	$\frac{1}{3}$ dl
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ²	→	

The amount of the paint became $\frac{1}{3}$, so the area that can be painted also becomes $\frac{1}{3}$.

Ang dami ng pintura ay naging $\frac{1}{3}$ kaya ang kasakupang makukulayan ay magiging $\frac{1}{3}$ din.

How many m² is $\frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{5}$ m²?

Ilang m² ang $\frac{1}{3}$ ng $\frac{2}{5}$ m²?

(Formula)

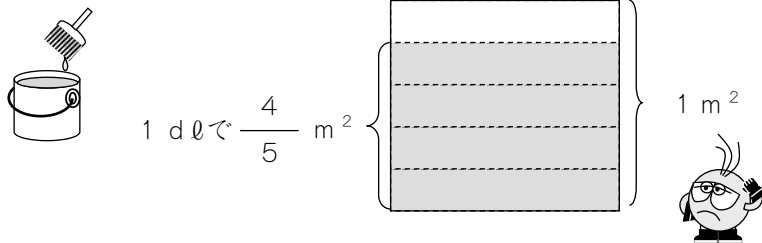
(Answer)

3

分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題に慣れる。

1 dℓでいたを $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

この ペンキ $\frac{2}{3}$ dℓでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。



ペンキの りょう	1 dℓ	→	$\frac{2}{3}$ dℓ
ぬれる ひろさ	$\frac{4}{5}$ m ²	→	

ペンキの りょうが $\frac{2}{3}$ になったので、

ぬれる ひろさも $\frac{2}{3}$ になります。

$\frac{4}{5}$ m²の $\frac{2}{3}$ は なんm²ですか。

(しき)

(こたえ)

3

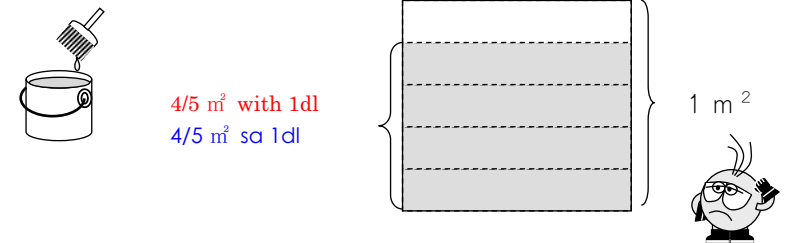
分数×分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題に慣れる。

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{4}{5}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with $\frac{2}{3}$ dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng $\frac{2}{3}$ dl na pinturang ito?



amount of paint dami ng pintura	1 dℓ	→	$\frac{2}{3}$ dℓ
area that can be painted kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{4}{5}$ m ²	→	

The amount of the paint became $\frac{2}{3}$, so the area that can be painted also becomes $\frac{2}{3}$.

Ang dami ng pintura ay naging $\frac{2}{3}$ kaya ang kasakupang makukulayan ay magiging $\frac{2}{3}$ din.

How many m² is $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{4}{5}$ m²?

Ilang m² ang $\frac{2}{3}$ ng $\frac{4}{5}$ m²?

(Formula)

(Answer)

4

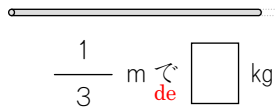
「板の長さとおもさ」の問題に置き換えて解いてみる。

1 m の おもさが $\frac{1}{2}$ kg の はりがねが あります。
 Ichi meetoru no omosa ga $\frac{1}{2}$ kiroguramu no harigane ga arimasu

この はりがね $\frac{1}{3}$ m では、 なん kg に なりますか。
 Kono harigane $\frac{1}{3}$ dewa nan ni narimasuka



1 m で $\frac{1}{2}$ kg
 de



はりがねの ながさ Harigane no nagasa	1 m → $\frac{1}{3}$ m
はりがねの おもさ Harigane no omosa	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg → <input type="text"/> kg

はりがねの ながさが $\frac{1}{3}$ に なったので、
 Harigane no nagasa ga $\frac{1}{3}$ ni natta node

はりがねの おもさも $\frac{1}{3}$ に なります。
 Harigane no omosa mo $\frac{1}{3}$ ni narimasu

$\frac{1}{2}$ kg の $\frac{1}{3}$ は なん kg ですか。
 $\frac{1}{2}$ no $\frac{1}{3}$ wa nan desuka

(しき)

(こたえ)

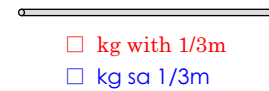
4

「板の長さとおもさ」の問題に置き換えて解いてみる。

There is a wire whose weight per 1m is 1/2kg.
 Mayroong kawad na ang kabigatan ng 1m nito ay 1/2kg.
 How many kg is 1/3m of this wire?
 Ilang kg ang 1/3m ng kawad na ito?



1/2 kg with 1m
 1/2 kg sa 1m



length of the wire haba ng kawad	1 m → $\frac{1}{3}$ m
weight of the wire kabigatan ng kawad	$\frac{1}{2}$ kg → <input type="text"/> kg

The length of the wire became 1/3, so the weight of the wire also becomes 1/3.
 Ang haba ng kawad ay naging 1/3 kaya ang kabigatan nito ay naging 1/3 din.

How many kg is 1/3 of 1/2kg?
 Ilang kg ang 1/3 ng 1/2kg?

(Formula)

(Answer)



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26課 / Lesson 26 / Leksyon 26

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
はりがね	wire	kawad / wire



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26課/Lesson 26/Leksyon 26

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

① 分数÷分数の文章題
① Word problems on fraction÷fraction.
① Mga word problem sa fraction÷fraction.

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

① 単位を表す「で」 → 「 $2/3$ dlで $3/5$ ㎡塗れる。」
① 「DE」, terminology to express the unit → 「 $2/3$ dl DE $3/5$ ㎡ NURERU.」 ($3/5$ ㎡ can be painted with $2/3$ dl.)
① 「DE」na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. → 「 $2/3$ dl DE $3/5$ ㎡ NURERU.」(Mapipintahan ang $3/5$ ㎡ sa gamit ng $2/3$ dl.)



26 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ③

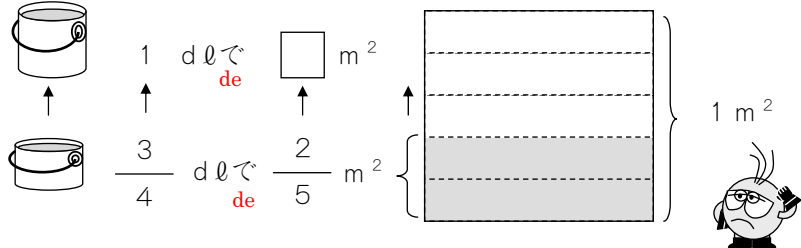
Warizan no bunshoodai

分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題場面を知る。

1

$\frac{3}{4}$ dl で いたを $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキが あります。
 deshirittoru de ita o $\frac{2}{5}$ m² nureru penki ga arimasu

このペンキを 1 dl つかいました。なん m² ぬれましたか。
 Kono penki o 1 dl tsukaimashita. Nan m² nuremashitaka



ペンキ Penki	$\frac{3}{4}$ dl	→	1 dl
ひろさ Hirosa	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ²	→	

ペンキの りょうが ふえたので、ぬれた ひろさも ふえました。
 Penki no ryoo ga fueta node nureta hirosa mo fuemashita

どれぐらい ふえたかを けいさんします。
 Doregurai fuetaka o keesan shimasu

$$\frac{\text{ふえたりょう}}{\text{Fuenta ryoo}} \div \frac{\text{もとのりょう}}{\text{Moto no ryoo}} = \text{なんばいになったか} \\
 \text{Nanbai ni nattaka}$$

$$\frac{1 \text{ dl}}{\frac{3}{4} \text{ dl}} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ ばいになった。} \\
 \text{bai ni natta}$$

ぬれる ひろさも $\frac{4}{3}$ ばいになるので、
 Nururu hirosa mo $\frac{4}{3}$ bai ni naru node

$$\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2 \times \frac{4}{3} \text{ de } \frac{8}{15} \text{ m}^2 \text{ ni narimasu.}$$

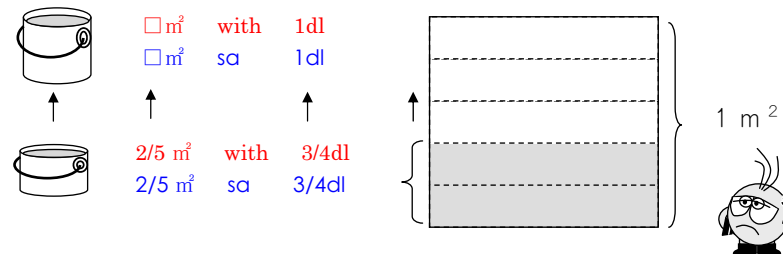


26 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ③

分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題場面を知る。

1

There is paint, 3/4dl of which is enough to paint 2/5 m² of board.
 Mayroong pintura na 3/4dl nito ay makakakulay ng 2/5 m² ng tabla.
 1dl of this paint was used. How many m² was painted?
 Ginamit ang 1dl ng pinturang ito. Ilang m² ang nakulayan nito?



paint pintura	$\frac{3}{4}$ dl	→	1 dl
area lawak	$\frac{2}{5}$ m ²	→	

The amount of the paint increased, so the painted area also increased.
 Ang dami ng pintura ay naragdagan kaya ang kasakupang nakulayan ay naragdagan din.

Calculate how much increased.
 Kalkulahin kung gaano karami ang naragdagan. How many times of the original is it?

$$\frac{\text{amount increased}}{\text{naragdang dami}} \div \frac{\text{original amount}}{\text{pinagmulang dami}} = \text{lang beses ng pinagmulang dami ito?}$$

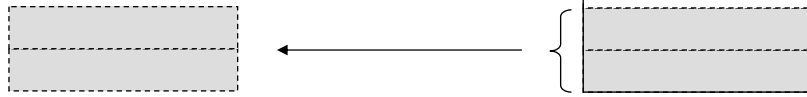
$$\frac{1 \text{ dl}}{\frac{3}{4} \text{ dl}} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ times}$$

The area that can be painted also becomes 4/3 times, so it becomes ...
 Ang kasakupang makukulayan ay magiging 4/3 beses kaya magiging...

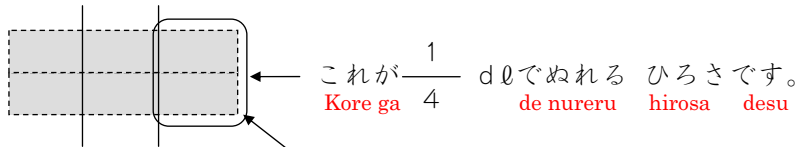
8/15 m² by calculating 2/5 m² × 4/3.
 8/15 m² sa pagkalkula ng 2/5 m² × 4/3.

えで たしかめてみましょう。
E de tashikamete mimashoo

これは $\frac{3}{4}$ dlでぬれる $\frac{2}{5}$ m² です。
Kore wa $\frac{3}{4}$ de nureru $\frac{2}{5}$ m² desu

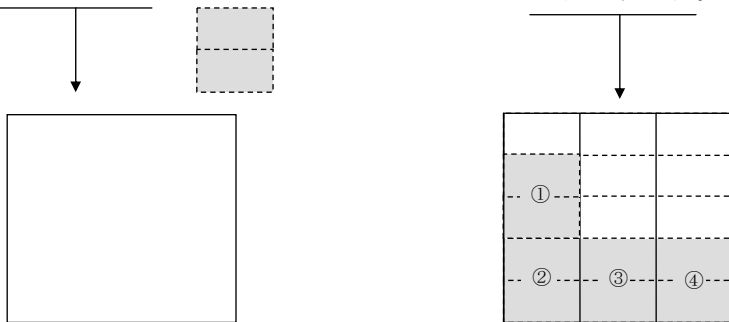



これを 3でわると、 $\frac{1}{4}$ dlでぬれる ひろさがわかります。
Kore o de waru to $\frac{1}{4}$ de nureru hirosa ga wakarimasu




1 dlは $\frac{4}{4}$ dlですから、これが4つぶんです。
wa $\frac{4}{4}$ desukara kore ga yottsu bun desu

1 m²の いたに これを 4つぶん ぬると こうなります。
no ita ni kore o yottsu bun nuru to kou narimasu



ぜんぶで  は 15こあります。
Zenbu de wa 15 ko arimasu

 は 8こあります。
wa 8 hakko arimasu

だから、1 dlでぬれる ひろさは $\frac{8}{15}$ m²です。
Dakara de nureru hirosa wa $\frac{8}{15}$ desu

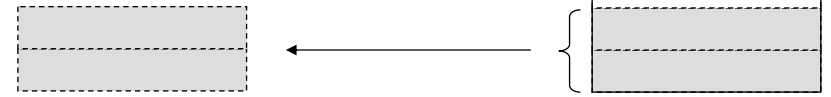
けいさんした こたえと おなじですね。
Keesan shita kotae to onaji desune

Check with the diagram.

Suriin ito sa diagram.

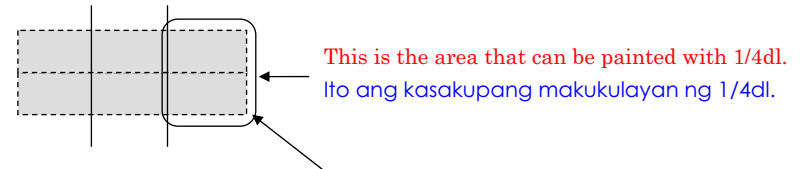
This is $\frac{2}{5}$ m² that can be painted with $\frac{3}{4}$ dl of paint.

Ito ay $\frac{2}{5}$ m² na makukulayan ng $\frac{3}{4}$ dl.



You can solve the area that can be painted with $\frac{1}{4}$ dl by dividing this by 3.

Kapag hinati ito sa 3, malalaman ang kasakupang makukulayan ng $\frac{1}{4}$ dl.

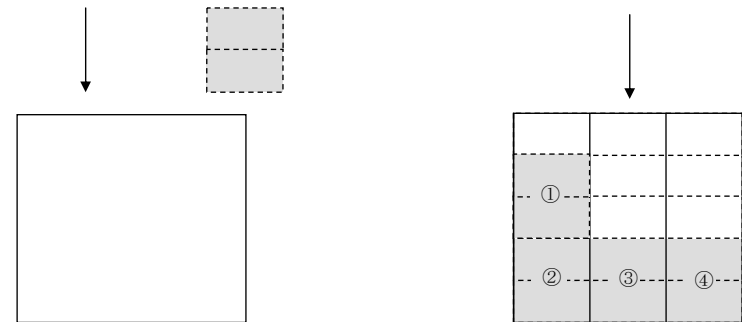


Because 1dl is $\frac{4}{4}$ dl, 4 pieces of this are needed.

Ang 1dl ay $\frac{4}{4}$ dl kaya kailangang 4 na bahagi nito.

If 4 pieces of this are painted to 1 m² of board, the board changes like this.

Kapag kinulayan ang 4 na bahagi nito sa 1 m² na tabla, ganito magbabago ang tabla.



There are 15  in all.
Mayroong 15  ang lahat.

There are 8 .
Mayroong 8 

So the area that can be painted with 1dl is $\frac{8}{15}$ m².
Kaya ang kasakupang makukulayan ng 1dl ay $\frac{8}{15}$ m².

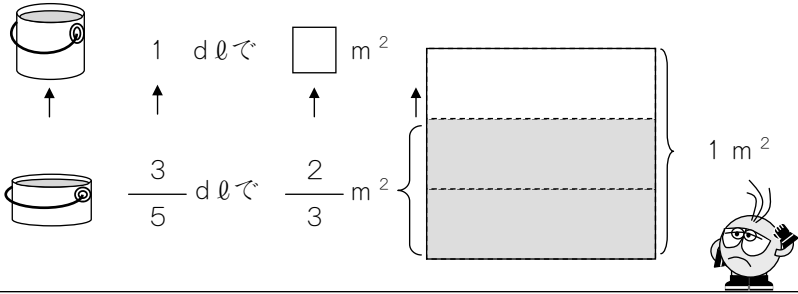
The answer is the same with that solved in calculation.
Pareho ang sagot sa nalaman sa pagkalkula.

2

分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

$\frac{3}{5}$ dlでいたを $\frac{2}{3}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

このペンキを 1 dlつかいました。なんm² ぬれましたか。



ペンキ Penki	$\frac{3}{5}$ dl	→	1 dl
ひろさ Hirosa		→	m ²

ペンキの りょうが なんばい に なったのかを しらべます。
Penki no ryoo ga nanbai ni natta noka o shirabemasu

$$1 \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

だから、ぬれる ひろさも $\frac{\square}{\square}$ ばい します。
Dakara nureru hirosa mo $\frac{\square}{\square}$ bai shimasu

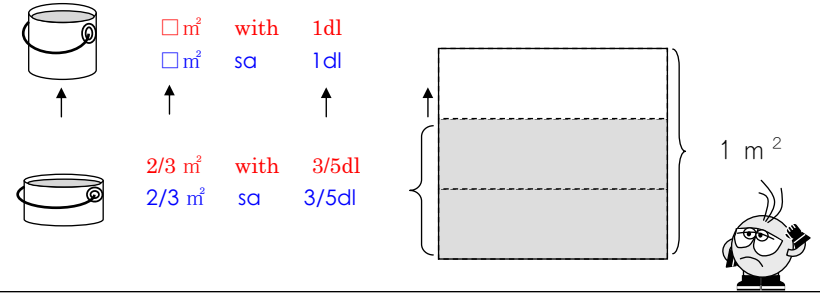
(しき) shiki $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\square}{\square} =$

(こたえ) kotae

2

分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題を解いてみる。

There is paint, 3/5dl of which is enough to paint 2/3 m² of board.
Mayroong pintura na 3/5dl nito ay makakakulay ng 2/3 m² ng tabla.
1dl of this paint was used. How many m² was painted?
Ginamit ang 1dl ng pinturang ito. Ilang m² ang nakulayan nito?



paint pintura	$\frac{3}{5}$ dl	→	1 dl
area lawak		→	m ²

Find out how many times of the original amount of paint is the second one.
Suriin kung ilang beses ng pinagmulang dami ng pintura ang dami nito.

$$1 \div \frac{3}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

So the area that can be painted should also be made $\frac{\square}{\square}$ times.
Kaya ang kasakupang makukulayan din ay gagawing $\frac{\square}{\square}$ beses.

(Formula) $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\square}{\square} =$

(Answer)

この もんだいの かんたん な ときかたが あります。

Kono mondai no kantan na toki kata ga arimasu

おぼえておくと べんりです。

Oboete okuto benri desu

$$\boxed{\text{ぬった ひろさ}} \div \boxed{\text{つかったペンキ}} = \boxed{\text{1 dlでぬれる ひろさ}}$$

Nutta hirosa tsukatta penki de nureru hirosa


これを つかって、**1**と**2**の もんだいを けいさんしてみましょう。

Kore o tsukatte to no mondai o keesan shitemimashoo

1 ぬったひろさは $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$ で、つかったペンキは $\frac{3}{4} \text{ dl}$ です。

Nutta hirosa wa $\frac{2}{5}$ de tsukatta penki wa $\frac{3}{4}$ desu


$$\square \div \square = \square \times \square$$

$$= \square$$


$\frac{8}{15}$ になりますか。
ni narimasuka

2 ぬったひろさは $\frac{2}{3} \text{ m}^2$ で、つかったペンキは $\frac{3}{5} \text{ dl}$ です。

$$\square \div \square = \square \times \square$$

$$= \square$$


$\frac{10}{9}$ になりますか。

There is an easy way to solve this problem.

Mayroong madaling paraan upang lutasin ang suliraning ito.

It is useful to remember this.

Nakakatulong ito pag natandaan ito.

$$\text{painted area} \div \text{paint used} = \text{the area that can be painted with 1dl}$$


kasakupang nakulayan \div ginamit na pintura = likasakupang makukulayan ng 1dl

Calculate question 1 and 2 by using this.

Gamitin ito sa pagkalkula ng 1 at 2.

1 The painted area is $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$ and the paint used is $\frac{3}{4} \text{ dl}$.
Ang kasakupang nakulayan ay $\frac{2}{5} \text{ m}^2$ at ang ginamit na pintura naman ay $\frac{3}{4} \text{ dl}$.

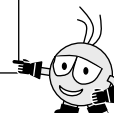
$$\square \div \square = \square \times \square$$

$$= \square$$


Is the answer $\frac{8}{15}$?
Ang sagot ba ay $\frac{8}{15}$?

2 The painted area is $\frac{2}{3} \text{ m}^2$ and the paint used is $\frac{3}{5} \text{ dl}$.
Ang kasakupang nakulayan ay $\frac{2}{3} \text{ m}^2$ at ang ginamit na pintura naman ay $\frac{3}{5} \text{ dl}$.

$$\square \div \square = \square \times \square$$

$$= \square$$


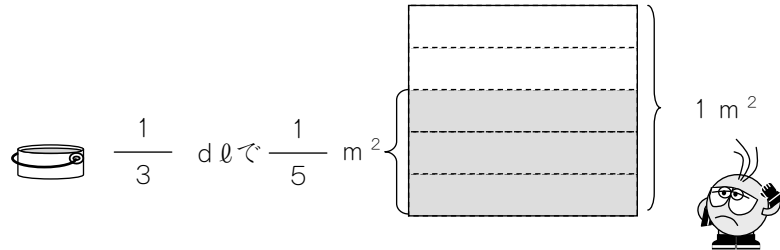
Is the answer $\frac{10}{9}$?
Ang sagot ba ay $\frac{10}{9}$?

3

分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題に慣れる。

$\frac{1}{3}$ dlでいたを $\frac{3}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

このペンキを 1 dlつかいました。なんm² ぬれましたか。



ペンキ	$\frac{1}{3}$ dl	→	1 dl
ひろさ		→	m ²

ぬった ひろさ ÷ つかったペンキ = 1 dlでぬれる ひろさ

この しきをつかって、けいさんしましょう。

Kono shiki o tsukatte keesan shimashoo

(しき)

(こたえ)

3

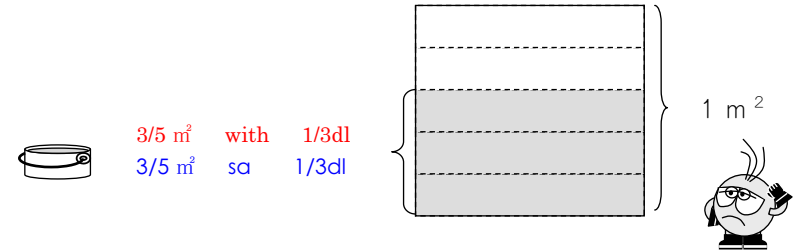
分数÷分数の計算になる「ペンキと板」の問題に慣れる。

There is paint, 1/3dl of which is enough to paint 3/5 m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 1/3dl nito ay makakakulay ng 3/5 m² ng tabla.

1dl of this paint was used. How many m² was painted?

Ginamit ang 1dl ng pinturang ito. Ilang m² ang nakulayan nito?



paint pintura	$\frac{1}{3}$ dl	→	1 dl
area lawak		→	m ²

$\frac{\text{painted area}}{\text{paint used}} = \text{the area that can be painted with 1dl}$
 $\frac{\text{kasakupang nakulayan}}{\text{ginamit na pintura}} = \text{ikasakupang makukulayan ng 1dl}$

Calculate by using this formula.

Gamiin ang formulang ito sa pagkalkula.

(Formula)

(Answer)

4

「針金の長さ」と重さ」の問題に置き換えて解いてみる。

$\frac{4}{5}$ m の おもさが $\frac{5}{7}$ kg の はりがね があります。
no omosa ga no harigane ga arimasu

この はりがね 1 m では、なん kg に なりますか。
Kono harigane dewa nan ni narimasuka



$\frac{4}{5}$ m で $\frac{5}{7}$ kg
de



1 m で kg
de

はりがねの ながさ <i>Harigane no nagasa</i>	$\frac{4}{5}$ m	→	1 m
はりがねの おもさ <i>Harigane no omosa</i>	$\frac{5}{7}$ kg	→	<input type="text"/> kg

これも ペンキの もんだいと おなじように かんがえることが
Kore mo penki no mondai to onaji you ni kangaeru koto ga
 できます。
dekimasu

$$\boxed{\text{おもさ}} \div \boxed{\text{ながさ}} = \boxed{1 \text{ m の おもさ}}$$

Omosa Nagasa no omosa

このしきをつかって、1 m の おもさを けいさんしましょう。
Kono shiki o tsukatte no omosa o keesan shimashoo

(しき)

(こたえ)

4

「針金の長さ」と重さ」の問題に置き換えて解いてみる。

There is a wire whose weight per 4/5m is 5/7kg.
Mayroong kawad na ang kabigatan ng 4/5m nito ay 5/7kg.
 How many kg is 1m of this wire?
Ilang kg ang 1m ng kawad na ito?



$\frac{5}{7}$ kg with 4/5m
 $\frac{5}{7}$ kg sa 4/5m



kg with 1m
 kg sa 1m

length of the wire <i>haba ng kawad</i>	$\frac{4}{5}$ m	→	1 m
weight of the wire <i>kabigatan ng kawad</i>	$\frac{5}{7}$ kg	→	<input type="text"/> kg

This can also be solved in the same way as the problems on paint.
Mapag-iisipan din ito sa parehong paraan ng suliranin sa pintura.

$$\text{weight} \div \text{length} = \text{weight of 1m}$$

kabigatan ÷ haba = kabigatan ng 1m

Calculate the weight of 1m with this math formula.
Kalkulahin ang kabigatan ng 1m sa gamit ng math formula na ito.

(Formula)

(Answer)



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

27課 / Lesson 27 / Leksyon 27

ようごとぶん / Words and phrases / Mga Salita

ようご	Words	Mga salita
ななめ	diagonal / inclined / slanting	dayagonal
まる	circle	bilog / circle
かこむ	to encircle / to surround	mapaligiran / mapalibutan

ぶん	Phrases	Grupo ng mga salita
ななめに まるで かこんだ かずと かずを かけます。	Multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.	Multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.



在日フィリピン人児童のための算数教材 分数マスター・日本語クリアー
Mga Kagamitan sa Pagtuturo sa Matematika Para sa mga Estudyanteng Pilipinong Naninirahan sa Japan
BUNSUU MASTER NIHONGO CLEAR

27課/Lesson 27/Leksyon 27

【内容】 Contents Mga Nilalaman

- | |
|---|
| ①分数×分数、分数÷分数の文章題が教科書の解き方ではどうしても分からない場合の緊急避難的解決法 |
| ①The method that can be applied to solve the word problems with fraction×fraction and fraction÷fraction in case the method explained in textbook is hard to understand. |
| ①Magagamit na paraan sa paglutas ng mga word problem sa fraction×fraction o fraction÷fraction kung sakaling mahirap maintindihan ang paglutas na itinuturo sa textbook. |

【日本語の表現】 Math Expressions in Japanese Mga Math Expressions sa Japanese

- | |
|--|
| ①単位を表す「で」→ 「2/3 dlで3/5㎡塗れる。」 |
| ①「DE」, terminology to express the unit → 「2/3dl DE 3/5㎡ NURERU.」 (3/5㎡ can be painted with 2/3 dl.) |
| ①「DE」na ginagamit upang maituro ang unit / pamantayan. → 「2/3dl DE 3/5㎡ NURERU.」(Mapipintahan ang 3/5㎡ sa gamit ng 2/3dl.) |



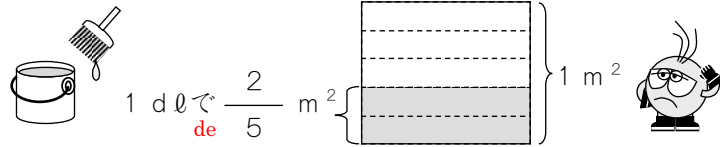
27 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ④

Warizan no bunshoodai

「分数×整数」の場面を「トゥッカーノ式」で解く。(24課の1と同じ問題)

1

1 dlでいたを $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。
 Ichi deshirittoru de ita o $\frac{2}{5}$ m² nureru penki ga arimasu
 この ペンキ 2 dlでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。
 Kono penki 2 dl de wa, ita o nan m² nuremasuka



かんたんな ほうほうを おしえてあげましょう。

Kantan na hoohoo o oshiete agemashoo

①まず、ひょうに かずを かきます。

Mazu hyoo ni kazu o kakimasu

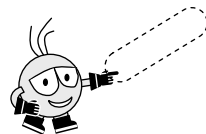
はじめ → つぎ
Hajime Tsugi

ペンキの りょう (dl) Penki no ryoo	1	2
ぬれる ひろさ (m ²) Nureru hirosa	$\frac{2}{5}$	

②つぎに、ななめに まるで かこんだ かずと かずを かけます。

Tsugini nanameni maru de kakonda kazu to kazu o kakemasu

はじめ → つぎ



ペンキの りょう (dl)	1	2
ぬれる ひろさ (m ²)	$\frac{2}{5}$	

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

③あとは、 $\frac{4}{5}$ を

Ato wa $\frac{4}{5}$ o

のこった かず「1」で われば おしまいです。

nokotta kazu de wareba oshimai desu

$$\frac{4}{5} \div 1 = \frac{4}{5 \times 1} = \frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{こたえ}) \quad \frac{4}{5} \text{ m}^2$$

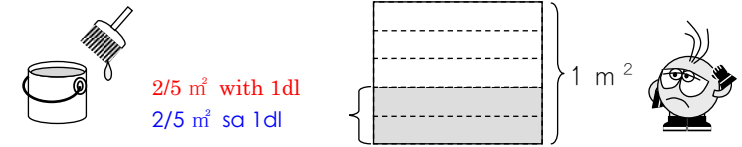


27 わりざんの ぶんしょうだい ④

「分数×整数」の場面を「トゥッカーノ式」で解く。(24課の1と同じ問題)

1

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{2}{5}$ m² of board.
 Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ng tabla.
 How many m² of board can be painted with 2dl of this paint?
 Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 2dl na pinturang ito?



The following is an easy way.

Ang sumusunod ay madaling paraan.

① First write the numbers in the table.

Una, isulat ang bilang sa table.

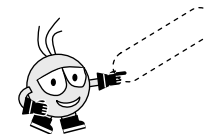
First → Next

amount of paint (dl) dami ng pintura	1	2
area that can be painted (m ²) kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5}$	

Next multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.

② Sunod ay multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.

First → Next



amount of paint (dl) dami ng pintura	1	2
area that can be painted (m ²) kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5}$	

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 2 = \frac{4}{5}$$

③ Then

Pagkatapos

divide 4/5 by the left number "1" and that's all.

hatiin ang 4/5 sa nafirang bilang "1" at tapos na.

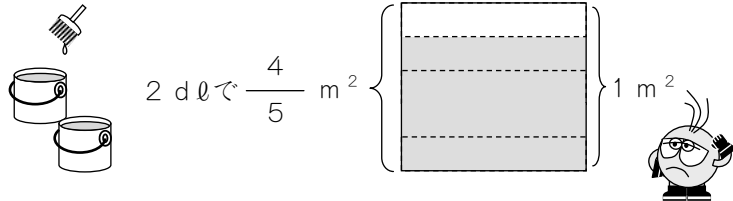
$$\frac{4}{5} \div 1 = \frac{4}{5 \times 1} = \frac{4}{5} \quad (\text{Answer}) \quad \frac{4}{5} \text{ m}^2$$

2

「分数÷整数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(24課の3と同じ問題)

2 dlでいたを $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ぬれるペンキがあります。

このペンキ 1 dlでは、いたをなんm² ぬれますか。



これも 1 とおなじかんたんなほうほうでけいさんできます。
Kore mo 1 to onaji kantan na hoohoo de keesan dekimasu

①まず、ひょうにかずをかきます。

	はじめ → つぎ	
ペンキのりょう (dl)	2	1
ぬれるひろさ (m ²)	$\frac{4}{5}$	

②つぎに、ななめにまるでかこんだかずとかずをかけます。

$$\frac{4}{5} \times 1 = \frac{4}{5}$$

③あとは、これをのこったかず「2」でわればおしまいです。

Ato wa kore o nokotta kazu de wareba oshimai desu

$$\frac{4}{5} \div 2 = \frac{4}{5 \times 2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{2}{5}$ m²

2

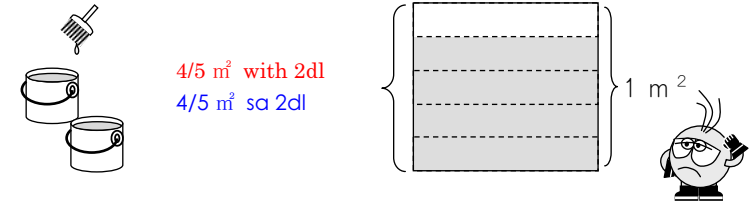
「分数÷整数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(24課の3と同じ問題)

There is paint, 2dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{4}{5}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 2dl nito ay makakakulay ng $\frac{4}{5}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with 1dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 1dl na pinturang ito?



This can also be calculated with the same easy way as 1.

Makakalkula din ito sa madaling paraan katulad ng sa 1.

① First write the numbers in the table.

Una, isulat ang bilang sa table.

	First → Next	
amount of paint (dl) dami ng pintura (dl)	2	1
area that can be painted (m ²) kasakupang makukulayan (m ²)	$\frac{4}{5}$	

Next multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.

② Sunod ay multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.

$$\frac{4}{5} \times 1 = \frac{4}{5}$$

③ Then divide this by the left number "2" and that's all.

Pagkatapos hatiin ito sa natirang bilang "2" at tapos na.

$$\frac{4}{5} \div 2 = \frac{4}{5 \times 2} = \frac{2}{5}$$

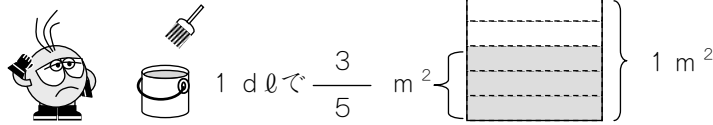
(Answer) $\frac{2}{5}$ m²

3

「分数×分数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(25課の1と同じ問題)

1 dlでいたを $\frac{3}{5}$ m² ぬれる ペンキがあります。

この ペンキ $\frac{1}{2}$ dlでは、いたを なんm² ぬれますか。



これも 1とおなじ かんたんな ほうほうで けいさんできます。

①まず、ひょうに かずを かきます。

	はじめ → つぎ	
ペンキの りょう (dl)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
ぬれる ひろさ (m ²)	$\frac{3}{5}$	

②つぎに、ななめに まるで かこんだ かずと かずを かけます。

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③あとは、これを のこった かず「1」で われば おしまいです。

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²

3

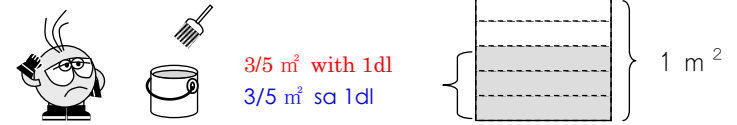
「分数×分数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(25課の1と同じ問題)

There is paint, 1dl of which is enough to paint $\frac{3}{5}$ m² of board.

Mayroong pintura na 1dl nito ay makakalulay ng $\frac{3}{5}$ m² ng tabla.

How many m² of board can be painted with 1/2dl of this paint?

Ilang m² ng tabla ang makukulayan ng 1/2dl na pinturang ito?



This can also be calculated with the same easy way as 1.

Makakalkula din ito sa madaling paraan katulad ng sa 1.

① First write the numbers in the table.

Una, isulat ang bilang sa table.

	First → Next	
amount of paint (dl) dami ng pintura (dl)	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
area that can be painted (m ²) kasakupang makukulayan (m ²)	$\frac{3}{5}$	

Next multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.

② Sunod ay multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.

$$\frac{3}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③ Then divide this by the left number "1" and that's all.

Pagkatapos hatiin ito sa natirang bilang "1" at tapos na.

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div 1 = \frac{\square}{\square} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

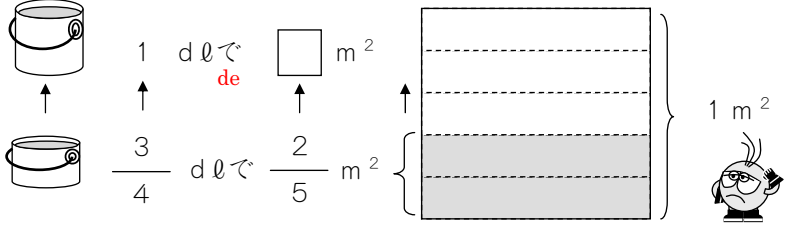
(Answer) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²

4

「分数÷分数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(26課の1と同じ問題)

$\frac{3}{4}$ dlでいたを $\frac{2}{5}$ m² ぬれるペンキがあります。
 deshiritto de ita o hehooomeetoru nureru penki ga arimasu

このペンキを1 dlつかいました。なんm² ぬれましたか。
 Kono penki o tsukaimashita nan nuremashitaka



①まず、ひょうにかずをかきます。

はじめ → つぎ

ペンキのりょう (dl)	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
ぬれるひろさ (m ²)	$\frac{2}{5}$	

②つぎに、ななめにまるでかこんだかずとかずをかけます。

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③あとは、これをのこったかず「 $\frac{3}{4}$ 」でわります。
 Ato wa kore o nokotta kazu de warimasu

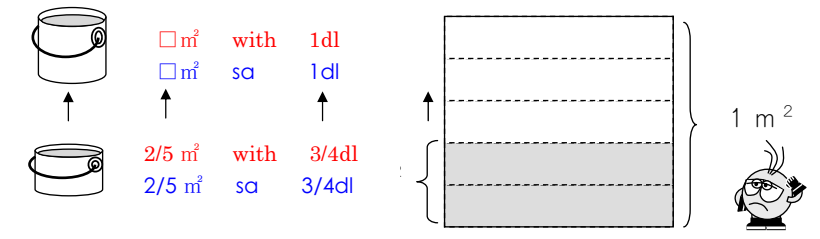
$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²

4

「分数÷分数」の場面を「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(26課の1と同じ問題)

There is paint, 3/4dl of which is enough to paint 2/5 m² of board.
 Mayroong pintura na 3/4dl nito ay makakakulay ng 2/5 m² ng tabla.
 1dl of this paint was used. How many m² was painted?
 Ginamit ang 1dl ng pinturang ito. Ilang m² ang nakulayan nito?



① First write the numbers in the table.
 Una, isulat ang bilang sa table.

First → Next

amount of paint (dl) dami ng pintura	$\frac{3}{4}$	1
area that can be painted (m ²) kasakupang makukulayan	$\frac{2}{5}$	

Next multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.

② Sunod ay multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③ Then divide this by the left number "3/4".
 Pagkatapos hatiin ito sa natirang bilang "3/4".

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²

5

「針金の長さとおもさ」の問題に置き換えて「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(26課の4と同じ問題)

$\frac{4}{5}$ m の おもさが $\frac{5}{7}$ kg の はりがね が あります。
no omosa ga no harigane ga arimasu

この はりがね 1 m では、なん kg に なりますか。
Kono harigane dewa nan ni narimasuka

$\frac{4}{5}$ m で $\frac{5}{7}$ kg



1 m で kg

これも ペンキの もんだい と おなじように かんがえられます。
Kore mo penki no mondai to onaji you ni kangaeraremasu

① まず、ひょうに かずを かきます。
Mazu hyoo ni kazu o kakimasu

はじめ → つぎ

はりがねの ながさ (m) <i>Harigane no nagasa</i>	$\frac{4}{5}$	1
はりがねの おもさ (kg) <i>Harigane no omosa</i>	$\frac{5}{7}$	

② つぎに、ななめに まるで かこんだ かずと かずを かけます。
Tsugini naname ni maru de kakonda kazu to kazu o kakemasu

$$\frac{5}{7} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③ あとは、これを のこった かず 「 $\frac{4}{5}$ 」 で わります。
Ato wa kore o nokotta kazu de warimasu

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(こたえ) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²

5

「針金の長さとおもさ」の問題に置き換えて「トゥカーノ式」で解く。(26課の4と同じ問題)

There is a wire whose weight per $\frac{4}{5}$ m is $\frac{5}{7}$ kg.
 Mayroong kawad na ang kabigatan ng $\frac{4}{5}$ m nito ay $\frac{5}{7}$ kg.
 How many kg is 1m of this wire?
 Ilang kg ang 1m ng kawad na ito?

$\frac{5}{7}$ kg with $\frac{4}{5}$ m
 $\frac{5}{7}$ kg sa $\frac{4}{5}$ m



kg with 1m
 kg sa 1m

This can also be solved in the same way as the problems on paint.
 Magpag-iisipan din ito sa parehong paraan ng suliranin sa pintura.

① First write the numbers in the table.
 Una, isulat ang bilang sa table.

First → Next

length of the wire haba ng kawad (m)	$\frac{4}{5}$	1
weight of the wire kabigatan ng kawad (kg)	$\frac{5}{7}$	

Next multiply one number by the other encircled diagonally.

② Sunod ay multiplikahin ang isang bilang sa isa pang bilang na napalibutan ng pabilog na dayagonal.

$$\frac{5}{7} \times 1 = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

③ Then divide this by the left number "4/5".
 Pagkatapos hatiin ito sa natirang bilang "4/5".

$$\frac{\square}{\square} \div \frac{4}{5} = \frac{\square}{\square} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{\square}{\square}$$

(Answer) $\frac{\square}{\square}$ m²