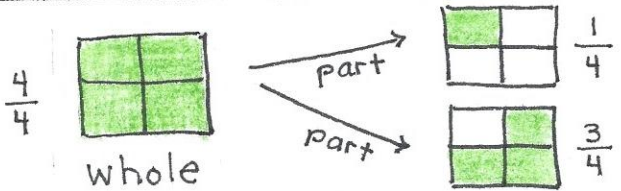
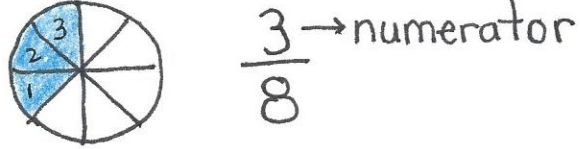
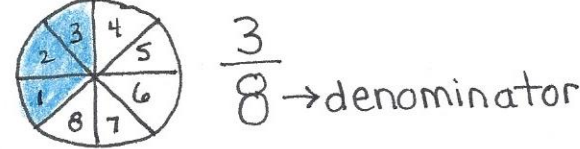
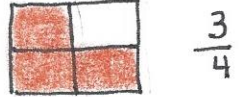


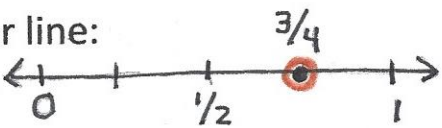
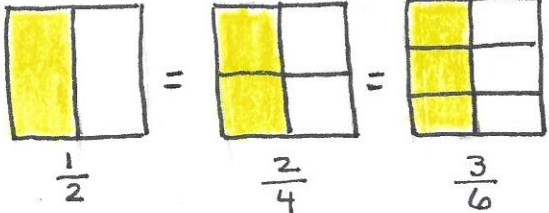
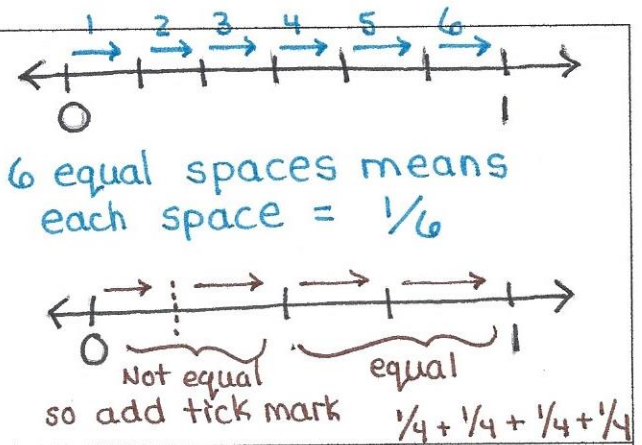


FRACTION CONCEPTS

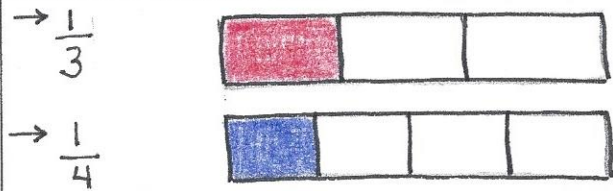
<p>A fraction is part of a whole. It is made up of a numerator and a denominator.</p>	
<p>The numerator represents the number of parts of the whole being identified.</p>	
<p>The denominator represents the total number of equal parts created from the whole.</p>	
<p>Fractions can be represented different ways:</p>	<p>Area model: </p> <p>Set model: </p> <p>Length model: Bar </p> <p>Number line: </p>
<p>An equivalent fraction is a way to describe the same amount using different sized fractional parts.</p>	

FRACTION CONCEPTS

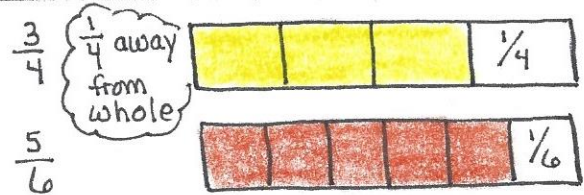
To determine the fraction's denominator on a number line, count the equal spaces made (not the tick marks). If a tick mark is missing, add one so that all spaces between marks are equal.



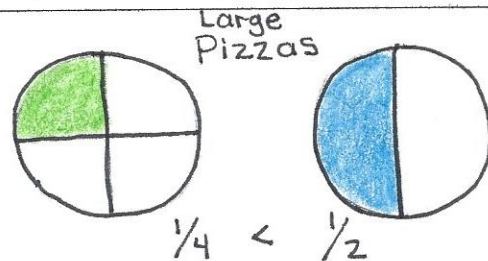
A unit fraction is one in which the numerator is 1. It shows 1 part of the whole.



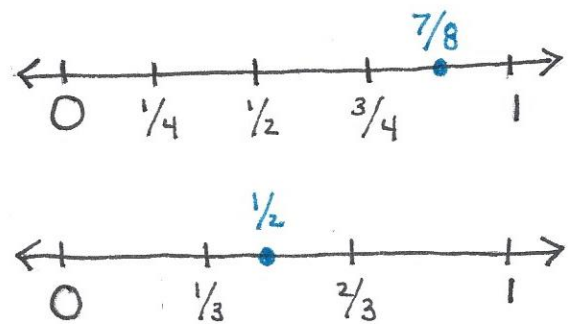
A fraction that is one unit away from the whole has a numerator 1 less than the denominator.



To compare two fractions, they both must be parts of the same size whole. You can't compare 1/2 of a donut with 1/4 of a pizza.



Benchmark fractions should be readily identified. Then other fractions can be located to the left or right of them on a number line. 0, 1/4, 1/3, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 1



Know the equivalent fractions for 1/2. Compare to 1/2. Are they < 1/2, equal to half, or > than 1/2?

