Name _____

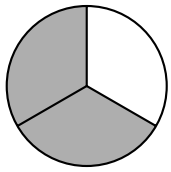
Reteaching **41**

Lesson 41

• Modeling Fractions

- The **denominator** of a fraction shows how many equal parts make the whole.
- The **numerator** of a fraction shows how many parts we are describing.
- We can use models to illustrate fractions.

numerator → 2
denominator → 3 is shaded



The fraction $\frac{2}{3}$ is read "two thirds."

Practice:

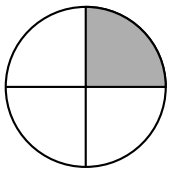
Model each fraction shown in problems **1** and **2.** Then draw a picture of each fraction.

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

2. $\frac{3}{5}$

Name each fraction shown in problems **3–5** using digits and words.

3.



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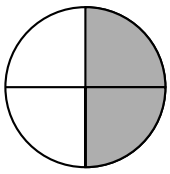
4.



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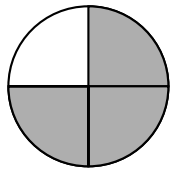


_____

6. What is the numerator of the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$? _____

7. What is the denominator of the fraction $\frac{4}{9}$? _____

Name _____

Reteaching 42

Lesson 42

• Drawing Fractions

- When we draw pictures of fractions we are careful to divide the picture into equal parts.
- Shapes can be divided into equal parts in different ways.

Both of the rectangles above are divided into thirds.

Practice:

1. Draw and shade $\frac{4}{5}$ of a rectangle.

2. Draw and shade $\frac{3}{4}$ of a circle.

3. Draw and shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of a square.

4. Draw and shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of a rectangle.

Name _____

Reteaching **43**

Lesson 43

• Comparing Fractions, Part 1

- We compare two fractions by deciding if the fractions are equal or if one fraction is greater than the other fraction.
- We can compare fractions using manipulatives, pictures or other models.

Practice:

Complete each comparison. You may use your fraction manipulatives.

1. $\frac{3}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{5}$

2. $\frac{1}{4}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{3}$

3. Which rectangle below has the greatest fraction shaded?

A 

B 

C 

D 

4. Draw two circles that are the same size. Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of one circle and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the other circle.

5. Look at your drawings in problem **4** to compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$. Then write the comparison.

Name _____

Reteaching 44

Lesson 44

• Fractions of a Group

- Sometimes fractions are used to describe parts of a set or group of items.
- The **denominator** shows the total number of items in the set.
- The **numerator** shows the number of items that are described.

Practice:

1. Jonathan has 10 coins in his pocket. Of those coins, 5 are quarters. What fraction of his coins are quarters? _____

2. What fraction of the names of the days of the week begin with the letter *T*? _____

3. What fraction of the names of the days of the week begin with the letter *W*? _____

4. What fraction of the letters in the word *BANANA* are vowels? Use words and digits to name the fraction.

_____ _____

Sunday
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

Use this information to answer problems **5** and **6.**

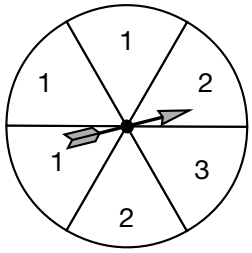
Marcos has 5 red pencils, 4 blue pencils, and 1 white pencil.

5. What fraction of Marcos's pencils are blue? _____

6. What fraction of Marcos's pencils are red? _____

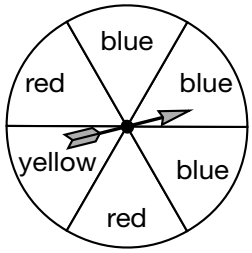
• Probability, Part 1

- The spinner is **more likely** to stop on the number 1 because there are more parts labeled with the number 1.
- The spinner is **less likely** to stop on the number 3 because there are fewer parts labeled with the number 3.



Practice:

Use the spinner to answer problems **1–3.**

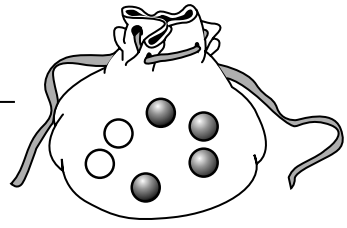


1. Lauren spins the spinner one time. Which color is the spinner more likely to stop on, red or yellow? _____

2. Morgan spins the spinner one time. What color is the spinner most likely to stop on? _____

3. Mathew spins the same spinner one time. Which color is the spinner more likely to stop on, blue or red? _____

4. Ana picked one marble from the bag.



a. Which color is more likely to be picked? _____

b. Which color is less likely to be picked? _____

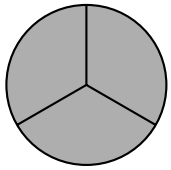
Name _____

Reteaching **46**

Lesson 46

- **Fractions Equal to One**
- **Mixed Numbers**

- Fractions can be used to name a whole shape.



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

The numerator and the denominator are the same when a fraction equals 1.

- Amounts that are between whole numbers can be named with a whole number plus a fraction.
- A whole number plus a fraction is called a **mixed number.**
- We read $4\frac{2}{3}$ as "four and two thirds."

Practice:

1. Draw and shade a circle to represent the fraction $\frac{6}{6}$.

2. Draw rectangles to show $3\frac{1}{2}$.

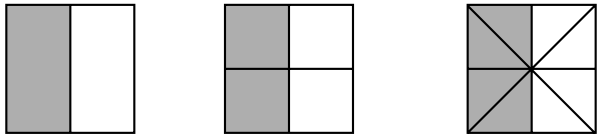
3. Compare: $\frac{5}{5}$ ◯ $\frac{8}{8}$

4. Write $6\frac{3}{4}$ using words. _____

Name _____

• Equivalent Fractions

- Equal fractions are called equivalent fractions.
- Each of the fractions shown are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$.



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

Practice:

You may use your fraction manipulatives for problems **1** and **2.**

1. Name a fraction equal to $\frac{1}{4}$. _____

2. Name a fraction equal to $\frac{2}{3}$. _____

3. Draw and shade two circles to show that $\frac{1}{3}$ is equal to $\frac{2}{6}$.

4. Draw and shade two squares to show that $\frac{1}{2}$ is equal to $\frac{3}{6}$.

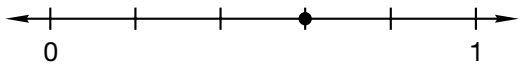
Name _____

Reteaching **48**

Lesson 48

• Finding Fractions and Mixed Numbers on a Number Line

- Fractions can be used to name points on a number line.
- The denominator of each fraction is the total number of segments between 0 and 1. The numerator is the number of segments from 0.



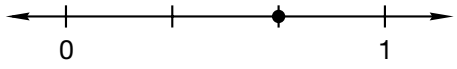
numerator → $\frac{3}{5}$ → number of segments from 0

denominator → $\frac{3}{5}$ → number of segments between 0 and 1

- Mixed numbers can also be located on a number line between two whole numbers.

Practice:

Name the fractions and mixed numbers shown on these number lines.

1. 

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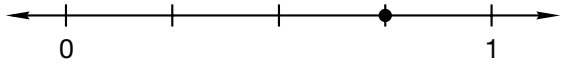
2. 

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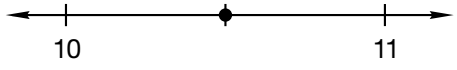
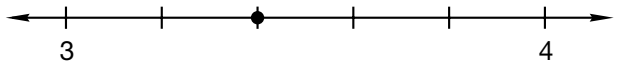
3. 

_____

4. 

_____

5. 

_____

Name _____

• Comparing Fractions, Part 2

- Two fractions may be equivalent (equal) or one fraction may be greater than or less than another fraction.
- Pictures and manipulatives can be used to help compare fractions.

Practice:

1. Three fifths of a garden is planted in white flowers.
Three fourths of another garden is planted in white flowers.
Which garden has the greatest fraction of white flowers planted?
Use manipulatives to model each fraction and find the answer. _____

2. Draw and shade two circles to compare $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$.
Then write the comparison.

_____

3. Use manipulatives or draw pictures to compare these fractions.

a. $\frac{3}{6}$ ◯ $\frac{4}{5}$

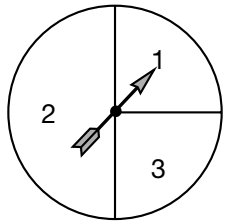
b. $\frac{3}{5}$ ◯ $\frac{1}{4}$

c. $\frac{1}{2}$ ◯ $\frac{2}{5}$

Name _____

• Probability, Part 2

- The spinner is **more likely** to stop on 2 than on 1 because area 2 is larger than area 1.
- The spinner is **less likely** to stop on 3 than on 2 because area 3 is smaller than area 2.
- The spinner is **equally likely** to stop on 1 and 3 because area 1 and area 3 are the same size.



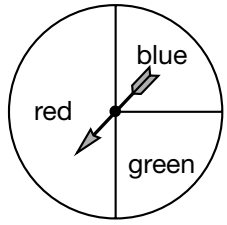
Practice:

For problems **1–3,** name the event that is *more likely* to occur.

1. spinning blue or spinning red _____

2. spinning green or spinning blue _____

3. spinning red or spinning green _____



There are 10 coins in a box. Four of the coins are pennies, two are nickels, one is a quarter, and two are dimes. Complete the table below then answer the questions.

4. If you pick a coin from the box without looking, which coin is the least likely to be picked? _____

5. If you pick a coin from the box without looking, which coin likely is the most to be picked? _____

Coin	Number
Pennies	
Nickels	
Dimes	
Quarters	