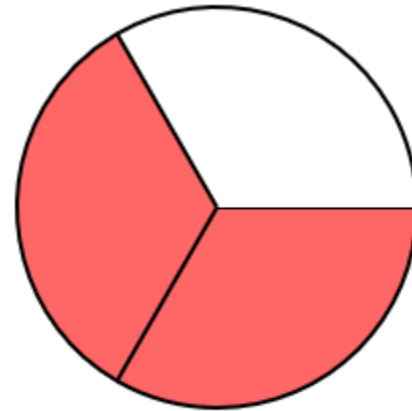


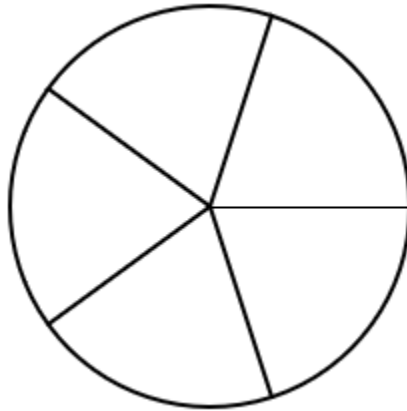
# How to Identify Fractions

- Introducing:
- whole number
- numerator
- fraction bar
- denominator



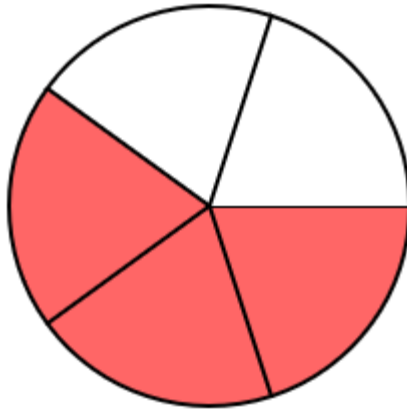
$\frac{2}{3}$  of the circle is shaded.

# Identify Fractions 1



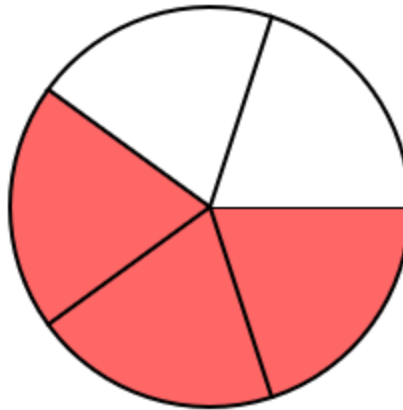
This unit has 5 equal parts.

# Identify Fractions 2



Three of the parts are selected (shaded).

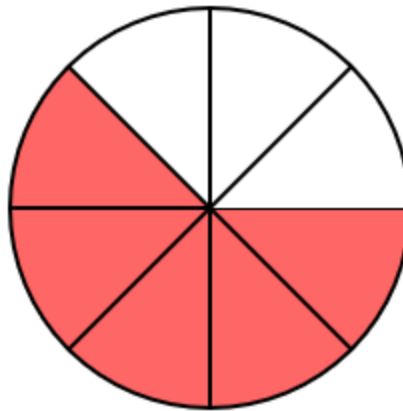
# Identify Fractions 3



$\frac{3}{5}$  of the circle is shaded.

The *denominator* 5 tells us that there are 5 equal parts in the unit. The *numerator* 3 tells us that 3 of the equal parts are selected (shaded). The fraction  $\frac{3}{5}$  can be written as three-fifths.

# Identify Fractions 4



$\frac{5}{8}$  of the circle is shaded.

There are 8 equal parts in this unit, giving a *denominator* of 8. Five of the parts are selected, giving a *numerator* of 5. This fraction can be written as five-eighths.

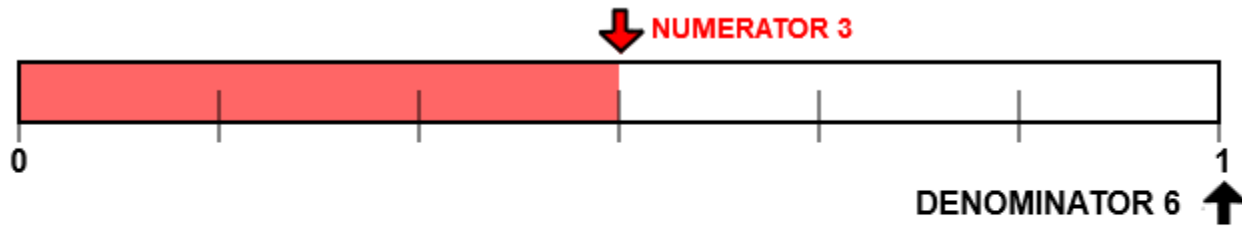
# Identify Fractions 5



$\frac{1}{4}$  of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded.

The *denominator* 4 shows that the distance from 0 to 1 is divided into 4 equal parts. The *numerator* 1 shows that 1 of the parts is selected. The fraction  $\frac{1}{4}$  can be written as one-fourth.

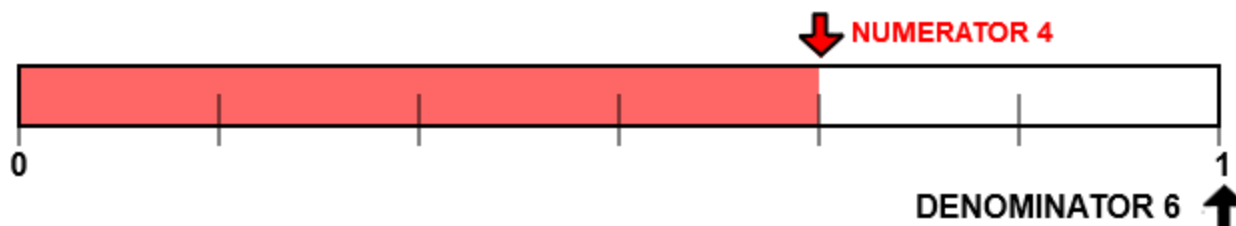
# Identify Fractions 6



$\frac{3}{6}$  of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded.

The *denominator* 6 in the fraction  $\frac{3}{6}$  shows that the distance from 0 to 1 is divided into 6 equal parts. The *numerator* 3 shows that 3 of the 6 parts are selected. The fraction  $\frac{3}{6}$  can be written as three-sixths.

# Identify Fractions 7

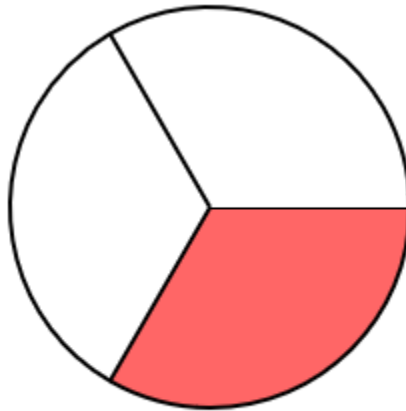


$\frac{4}{6}$  of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded.

The *numerator* 4 shows that 4 of the 6 parts are selected. Compare this to  $\frac{3}{6}$  in the previous slide. Notice the fraction increases in size as the *numerator* increases.



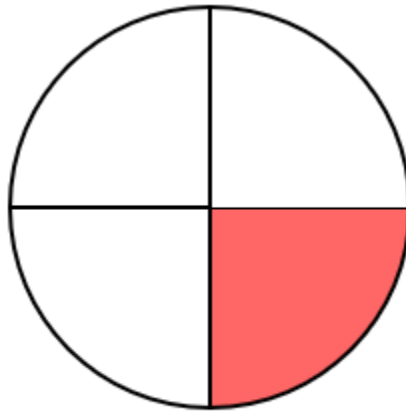
# Identify Fractions 8



$\frac{1}{3}$  of the circle is shaded.

The fraction  $\frac{1}{3}$  has a denominator of 3, which shows the circle has three equal parts.

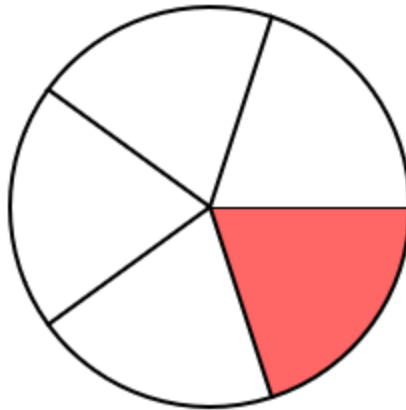
# Identify Fractions 9



$\frac{1}{4}$  of the circle is shaded.

The *denominator* has been increased to 4. Notice the fraction has decreased in size compared to the previous slide.

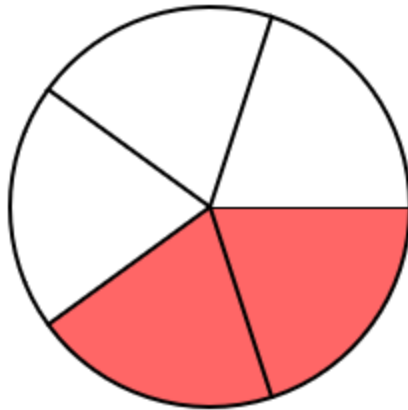
# Identify Fractions 10



$\frac{1}{5}$  of the circle is shaded.

The *denominator* has been increased to 5. As the *denominator* increases, the fraction size decreases.

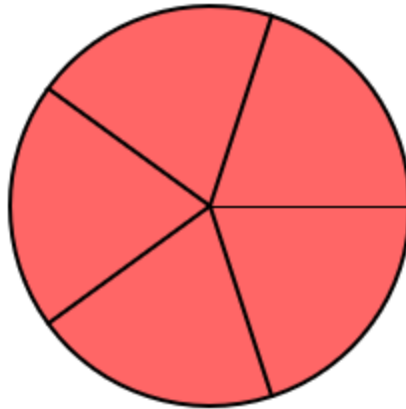
# Identify Fractions 11



$\frac{2}{5}$  of the circle is shaded.

Increasing the numerator to 2 increases the fraction size.

# Identify Fractions 12

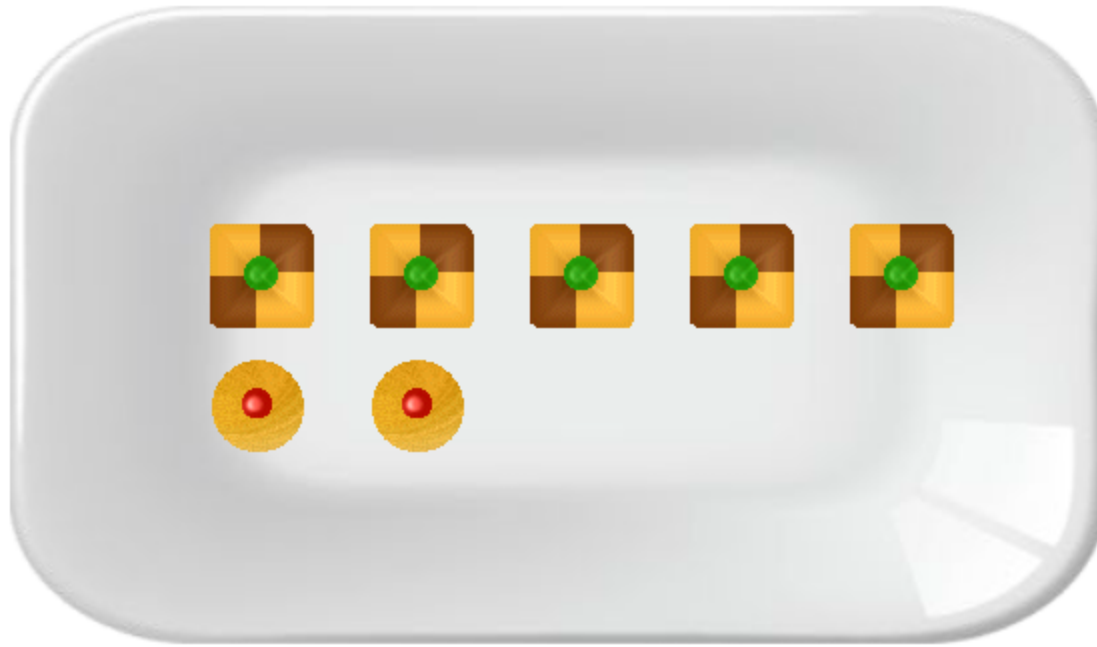


$\frac{5}{5}$  of the circle is shaded.

The *numerator* increases to 5 and the fraction increases to a complete unit. The fraction  $\frac{5}{5}$  is equal to *whole number* 1

# Identify Fractions 13

$\frac{5}{7}$  Of the cookies are square.

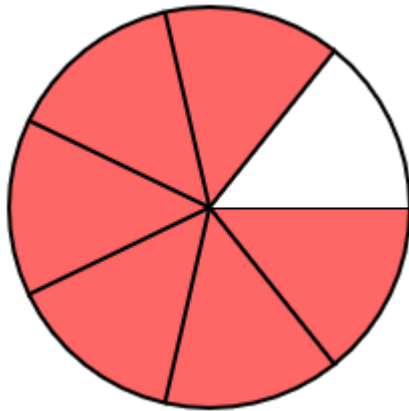


**The numerator is 5 because 5 of the cookies are square.**

**The denominator is 7 because there are 7 cookies in all.**

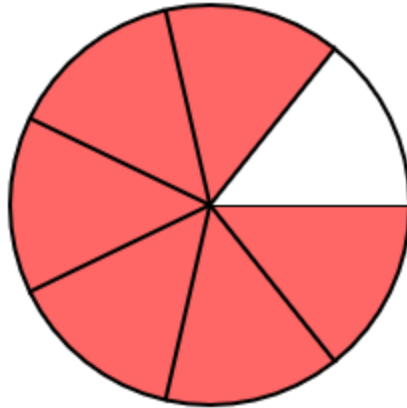
The picture shows a tray of 7 cookies. Five of the 7 cookies are square. The fraction  $\frac{5}{7}$  shows what part of the group of cookies are square.

# Identify Fractions 14



What fraction of the circle is shaded?

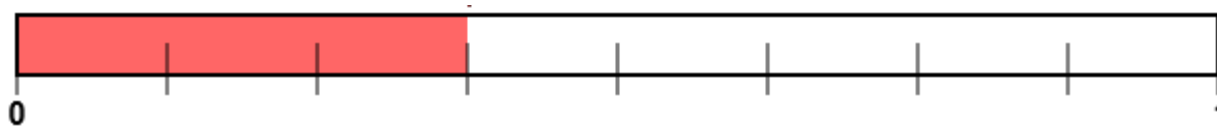
# Identify Fractions 15



$\frac{6}{7}$  of the circle is shaded.

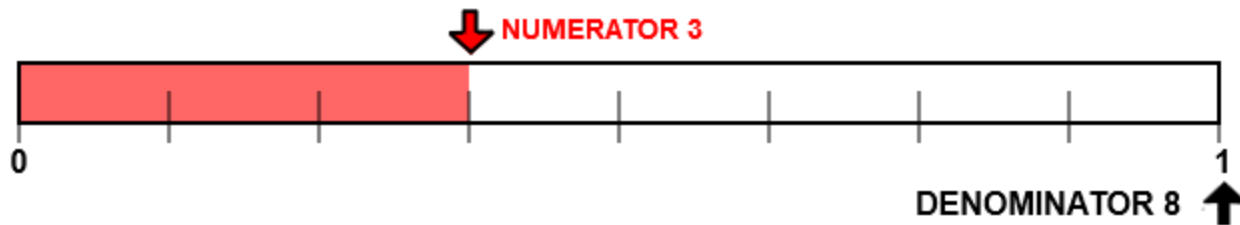


# Identify Fractions 16



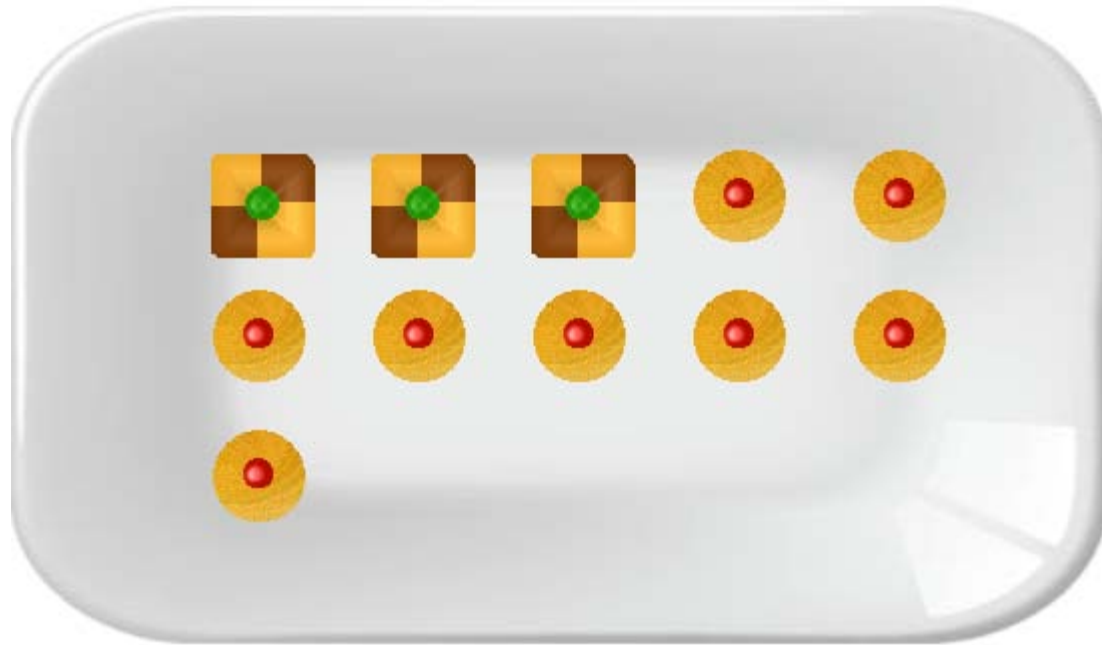
What fraction of the number line is shaded?

# Identify Fractions 17



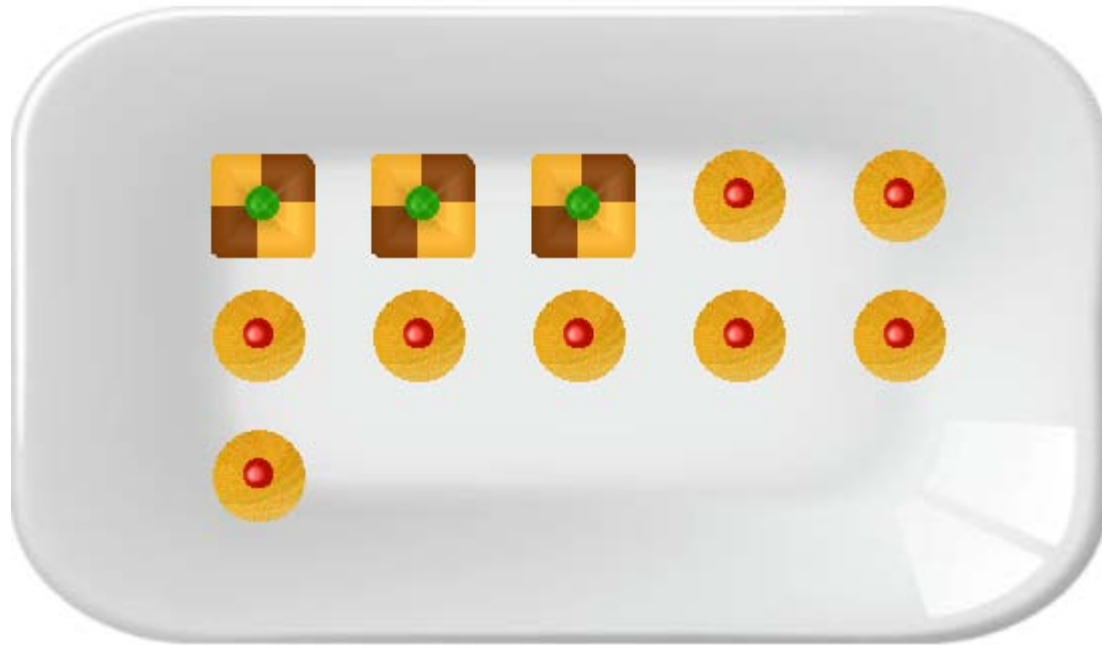
$\frac{3}{8}$  of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded.

# Identify Fractions 18



What fraction of the tray of cookies are square?

# Identify Fractions 19



$\frac{3}{11}$  of the cookies are square.