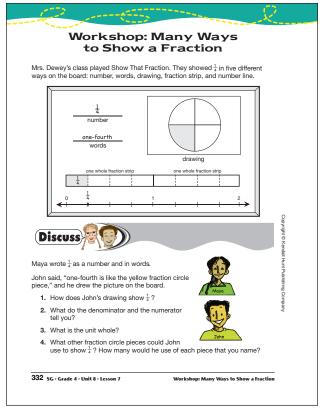
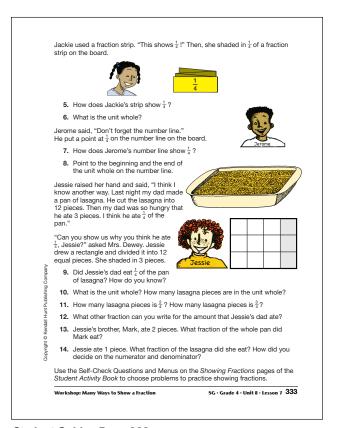
Student Guide

Workshop: Many Ways to Show a Fraction Questions 1–14 (SG pp. 332–333)

- I. The circle is divided into 4 equal parts and John shaded one of the parts.
- **2.** The denominator tells you the total number of pieces is four and the numerator says you are talking about 1 of those pieces.
- **3.** The unit whole is the whole circle.
- **4.** 2 blue pieces (eighths) or 3 black pieces (twelfths)
- **5.** The strip is divided into 4 equal parts and 1 of the parts is shaded.
- **6.** The unit whole is the whole strip.
- 7. The space between 0 and 1 is divided into 4 equal parts. The number $\frac{1}{4}$ is written at the first of the 4 parts.
- **8.** The unit whole starts at 0 and ends at 1.
- **9.** Yes, if the whole pan were divided into 4 equal parts, each of the parts would have 3 pieces.
- 10. The unit whole is the whole pan, 12 pieces.
- II. 6 pieces; 9 pieces
- 12. $\frac{3}{12}$
- 13. $\frac{2}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$
- **14.** $\frac{1}{12}$; the denominator is the total number of pieces (12); Jessie ate 1, so the numerator is 1.



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Name	Date		
*2 .	A. Cover a pink piece with 3 aquas. equal size parts		
	Each part is of the pink circle.		
	B. Cover a red circle with 3 oranges equal size parts		
	Each part is of the red circle.		
	C. Two oranges is what part of the red circle?		
	D. Write a number sentence for Question 2C.		
* 3.	A. Cover a pink piece with purples equal size parts		
	Each part is of the pink piece.		
	B. Three purples are what part of the pink piece?		
	B. Three purples are what part of the pink piece? C. Write a number sentence for Question 3B D. Cover a red circle with all greens. equal size parts		
	D. Cover a red circle with all greens. equal size parts		
	Each part is of the red circle.		
	E. Three greens is what part of a red circle?		
	F. Write a number sentence for Question 3E		

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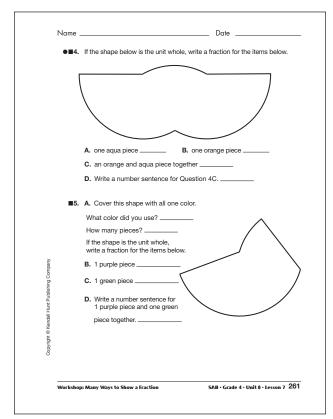
Student Activity Book

Showing Fractions

Questions 1-40 (SAB pp. 259-276)

- 1. A. $\frac{2}{6}$
 - **B.** The denominator is the number of aqua pieces needed to cover the red circle. The numerator is the number of pieces used.
 - **C.** $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{6} \times 2 = \frac{2}{6}$
 - **D.** Two-sixths
 - **E.** $\frac{2}{3}$. The denominator is 3 because it takes 3 aqua pieces to cover the pink piece. The numerator is 2 because that's how many we're using.
- **2. A.** $3, \frac{1}{3}$
 - **B.** 3, $\frac{1}{3}$
 - **C.** $\frac{2}{3}$
 - **D.** $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$
- **3. A.** $5, \frac{1}{5}$
 - **B.** $\frac{3}{5}$
 - **C.** $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 = \frac{3}{5}$
 - **D.** 5, $\frac{1}{5}$
 - **E.** $\frac{3}{5}$
 - **F.** $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 = \frac{3}{5}$

- **4. A.** $\frac{1}{5}$
 - **B.** $\frac{2}{5}$
 - C. $\frac{3}{5}$
 - **D.** $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 = \frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$
- **5. A.** 5 purple pieces
 - **B.** $\frac{1}{5}$
 - **C.** $\frac{2}{5}$
 - **D.** $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$
- **6. A.** $4, \frac{1}{4}$
 - **B.** 4, $\frac{1}{4}$
 - **C.** 3, $\frac{1}{3}$
 - **D.** 6, $\frac{1}{6}$
 - **E.** 4, $\frac{1}{4}$

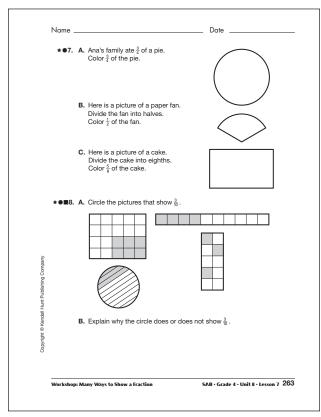


Name		Date			
	ok at the shapes and then fill in the blanks. For Questions 6A–6E, e unit whole is the figure shown.				
A.		ec	ual size parts		
		Each part is	of the whole.		
В.		ec	jual size parts		
		Each part is	of the whole.		
c.	\bigwedge	ec	jual size parts		
		Each part is	of the whole.		
D.		ec	ual size parts		
		Each part is	of the whole.		
E.		The solid lines showec	qual size parts		
		Each part is	of the whole.		
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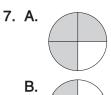
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Answer Key • Lesson 7: Workshop: Many Ways to Show a Fraction



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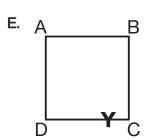
C. Any 5 squares can be shaded.

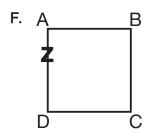


8. A.

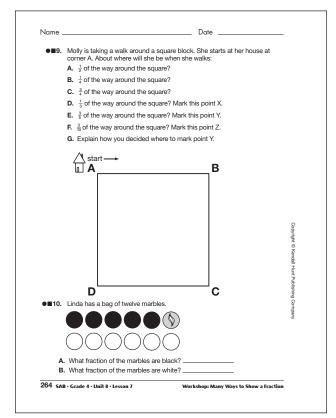
B. Even though 3 of the strips are shaded, and there are 10 strips, the strips are not the same size.

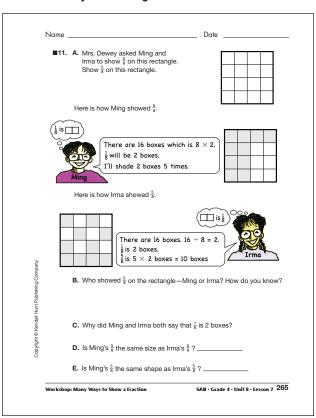
- **9. A.** C
 - **B.** B
 - C. D
 - D. A B



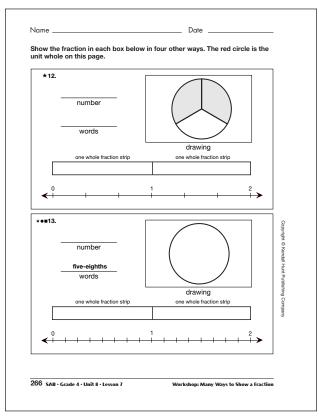


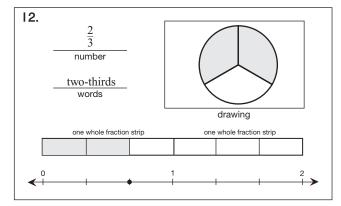
- **G.** Possible response; I knew that point C is $\frac{1}{2}$ around the square, and that D is $\frac{3}{4}$ around the square. $\frac{3}{5}$ is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$, and closer to $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 10. A. $\frac{5}{12}$
 - **B.** $\frac{6}{12}$
- II. A. Any ten squares
 - **B.** They both showed $\frac{5}{8}$ on the rectangle. They both shaded 10 squares.
 - **C.** Divide 16 into 8 equal parts, each part is 2 boxes.
 - D. Yes
 - E. No

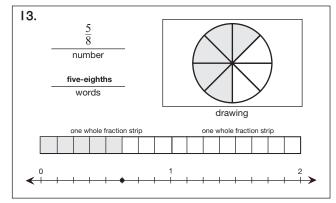


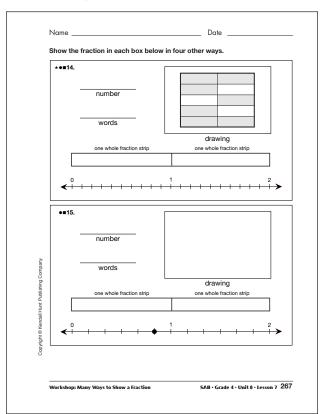


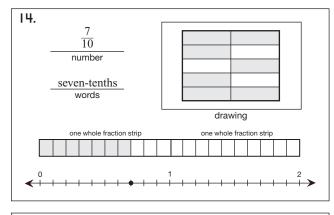
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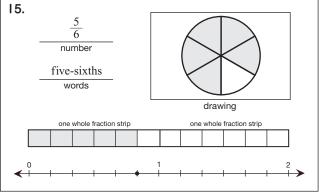








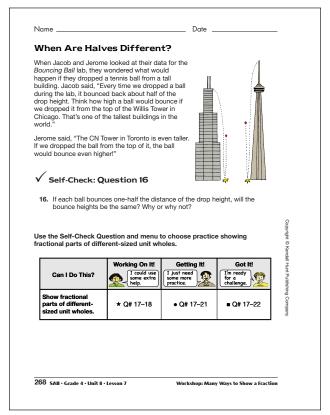


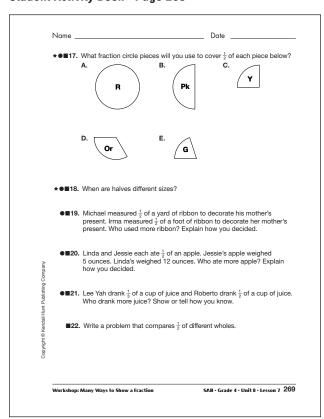


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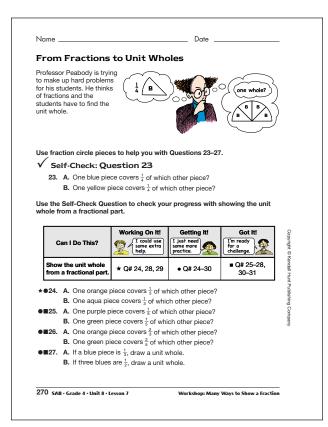
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- **16.** No, because the drop height for each one is different.
- **17.** Possible responses:
 - **A.** 1 pink, 2 yellows, 3 aquas, 4 blues, 5 purples, 6 blacks
 - B. 1 yellow, 2 blues, 3 blacks
 - C. 1 blue
 - D. 1 aqua, 2 blacks
 - **E.** 1 purple
- 18. When the wholes are different in size
- 19. Michael used more ribbon. A yard is three times as big as foot, so $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard is bigger than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a foot.
- **20.** Linda ate more apple. Linda's apple (the unit whole) was bigger than Jessie's.
- **21.** Roberto drank more juice. The unit whole is one cup. $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$.
- **22.** Problems will vary. Possible response: Becky ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 6-inch pizza. Her sister ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 12-inch pizza. Who ate more pizza? Explain how you decided.

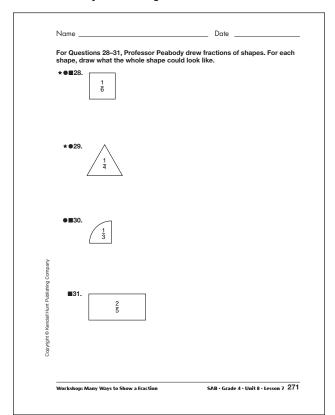




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B. 1 red

24. A. 1 red

B. 1 pink

25. A. 1 pink

B. 1 red

26. A. 1 pink

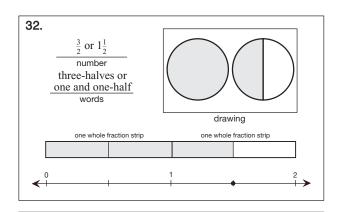
B. 1 pink

28.–31. Shapes will vary. Possible responses:

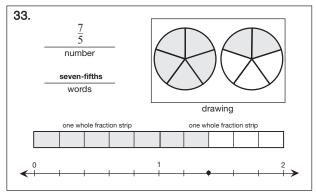
1 5

30.

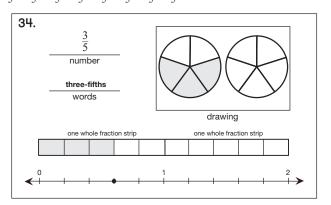
31.



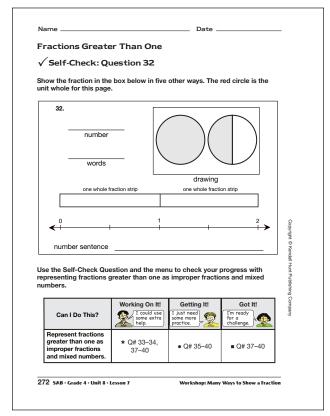
Number Sentence: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$



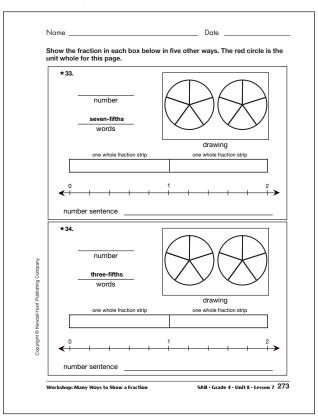
Number Sentence: $\frac{1}{5} \times 7 = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}$; $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{7}{5}$



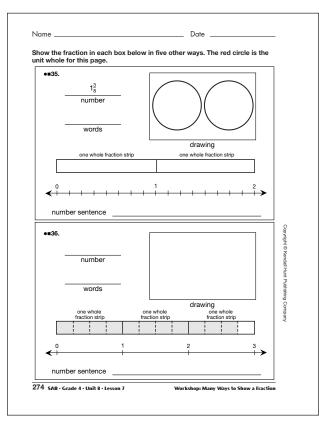
Number Sentence: $\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$



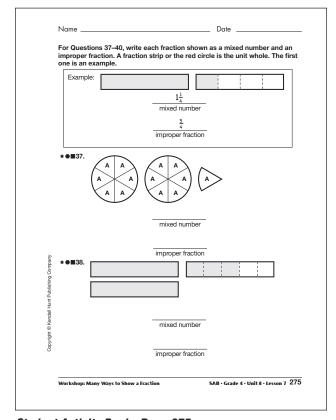
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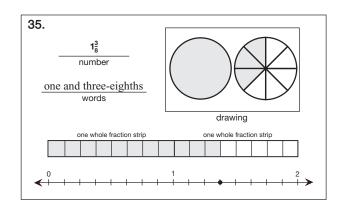
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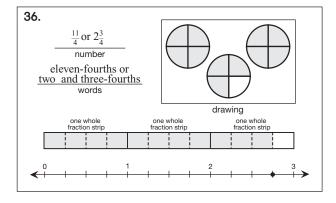
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Number Sentence: $\frac{1}{8} \times 11 = \frac{11}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$; $1 + \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$



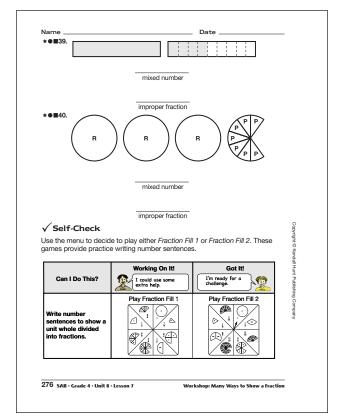
Number Sentence: $\frac{1}{4} \times 11 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$; $2 + \frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

37.
$$2\frac{1}{6}$$
; $\frac{13}{6}$

38.
$$2\frac{3}{5}$$
; $\frac{13}{5}$

39. $1\frac{4}{9}$; $\frac{13}{9}$

40. $3\frac{7}{10}$; $\frac{37}{10}$



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Fraction Representations Chart

Questions 1-4 (SAB pp. 289-292)

	Fraction	Circle	Strip	Number Line			
Ex.	<u>1</u> 6			←			
1. A.	<u>2</u> 6			⋖			
В.	$\frac{3}{6}$			⋖			
C.	<u>4</u> 6			▼ 1 4 6			
D.	$\frac{5}{6}$			⋖ 1 5 6			
E.	$\frac{6}{6}$			←			
2. A.	1/3			← 1 1 → 3			
В.	$\frac{2}{3}$			0 1 2 3			
C.	$\frac{3}{3}$			0 1 3 3			
3. A.	$\frac{1}{5}$			0 1 1			
В.	215			⋖			
C.	<u>3</u> 5			0 1 3 5			
D.	$\frac{4}{5}$			√			
E.	515			₹			

