
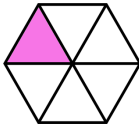
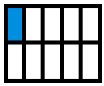
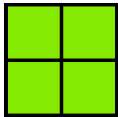



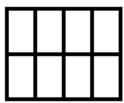
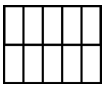
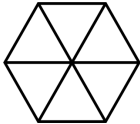

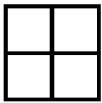
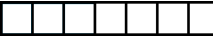
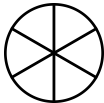
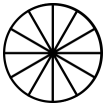
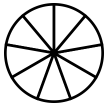

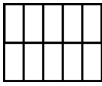



Understanding Fractions

Fractions are formed when we have a WHOLE that is divided into so many <u>EQUAL</u> parts.	
<p>A whole is divided into two equal parts.</p> <p>ONE part is one half.</p>	 $\frac{1}{2}$
<p>A whole is divided into six equal parts.</p> <p>ONE part is one sixth.</p>	 $\frac{1}{6}$
<p>A whole is divided into ten equal parts.</p> <p>ONE part is one tenth.</p>	 $\frac{1}{10}$
<p>Four parts are colored, and the whole has four equal parts.</p> <p><u>Four fourths.</u></p>	 $\frac{4}{4}$
<p>Three parts are colored.</p> <p>There are seven equal parts.</p> <p><u>Three sevenths.</u></p>	 $\frac{3}{7}$
<p>Two parts are colored, and the whole has five equal parts.</p> <p><u>Two fifths.</u></p>	 $\frac{2}{5}$

 $\frac{3}{8}$ "three eighths"	<p>The number ABOVE the line tells HOW MANY PARTS we have (the colored parts).</p> <p>The number BELOW the line tells how many EQUAL parts the whole is divided into.</p> <p>After halves, we use ordinal numbers to name the fractional parts (thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, sevenths, and so on).</p>
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1. Color the parts to illustrate the fraction.

a. 	b. 	c. 	d. 	e. 	f. 
$\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{4}{7}$
g. 	h. 	i. 	j. 	k. 	l. 
$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{11}{12}$	$\frac{5}{9}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{2}{7}$