# Understanding Fractions

Fractions are formed when we have a WHOLE that is divided into EQUAL parts.

A whole is divided into **two** equal parts.

ONE part is one-half.

$\frac{1}{2}$

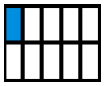
A whole is divided into **six** equal parts.

ONE part is one-sixth.

$\frac{1}{6}$

A whole is divided into **ten** equal parts.

ONE part is one-tenth.



$\frac{1}{10}$

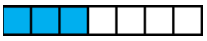
Four parts are colored, and the whole has four equal parts.

**Four-fourths.**

$\frac{4}{4}$

Three parts are colored. There are seven equal parts.

**Three-sevenths**.



$\frac{3}{7}$

Two parts are colored, and the whole has five equal parts.

**Two-fifths**.

$\frac{2}{5}$

$\frac{3}{8}$

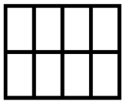
"three-eighths"

The number ABOVE the line tells **HOW MANY PARTS** we have (the colored parts).

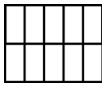
The number BELOW the line tells **how many EQUAL parts** the **whole** is **divided** into.

After halves, we use ordinal numbers to name the fractional parts (thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, sevenths, and so on).

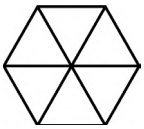
1. Color the parts to illustrate the fraction.

**a.** 

$\frac{7}{8}$

**b.** 

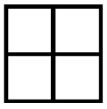
$\frac{6}{10}$

**c.** 

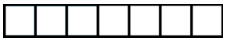
$\frac{4}{6}$

**d.**

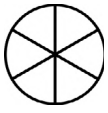
$\frac{4}{5}$

**e.** 

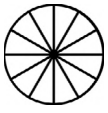
$\frac{2}{4}$

**f.** 

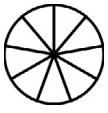
$\frac{4}{7}$

**g.** 

$\frac{2}{6}$

**h.** 

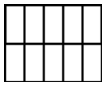
$\frac{11}{12}$

**i.** 

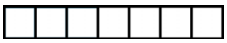
$\frac{5}{9}$

**j.**

$\frac{1}{5}$

**k.** 

$\frac{9}{10}$

**l.** 

$\frac{2}{7}$

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