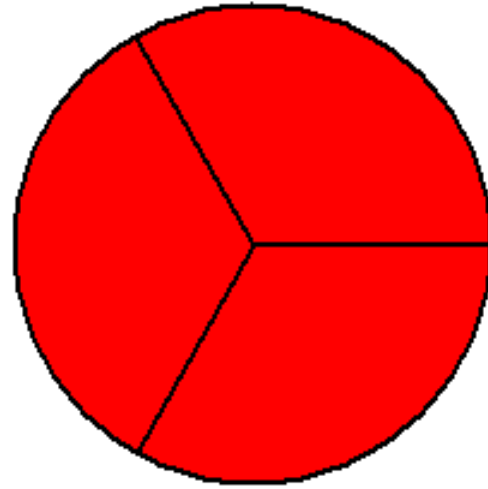
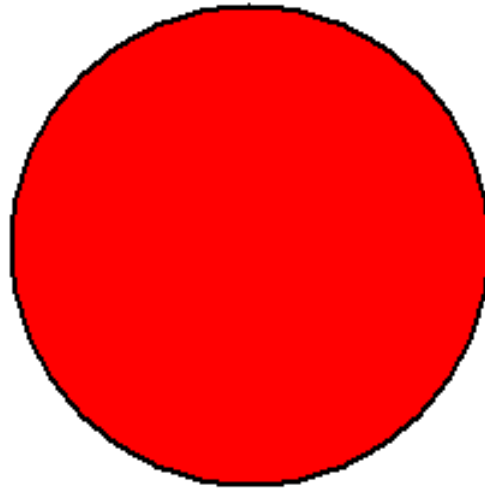


# HOW TO IDENTIFY FRACTIONS

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

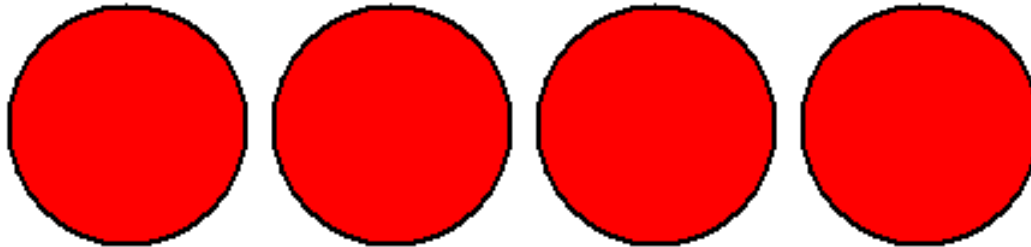


# The Whole Unit 1



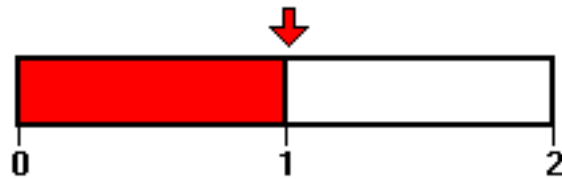
A colored in circle is used to show one unit for a *whole number* 1.

# The Whole Unit 2



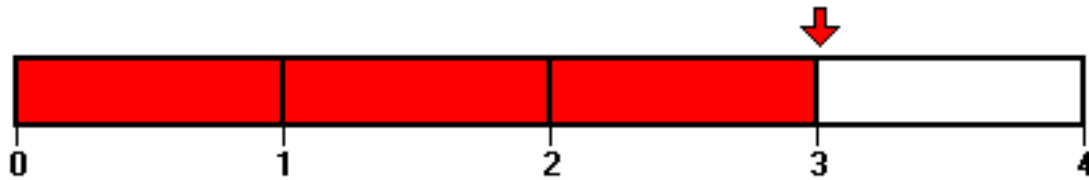
Four circles show 4 units for a *whole number* 4.

# The Whole Unit 3



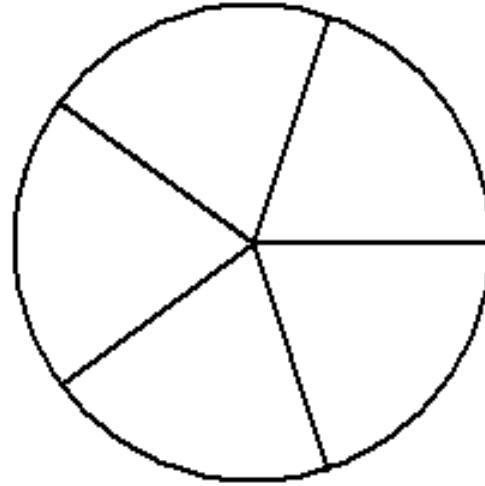
This number line shows two units. The arrow and the red line shows that one unit is selected for a *whole number* 1.

# The Whole Unit 4



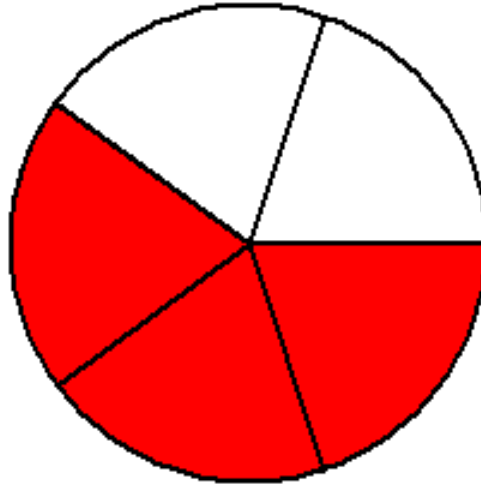
The arrow and the red line shows that 3 units are selected for a *whole number* 3.

# The Numerator and Denominator 1



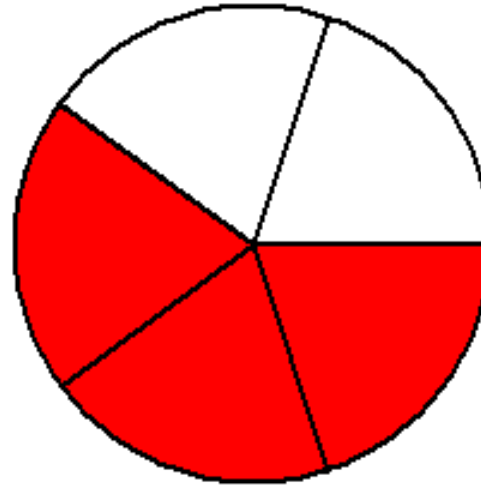
This unit is sectioned into 5 equal parts.

# The Numerator and Denominator 2



Three of the parts are selected (colored).

# The Numerator and Denominator 3



**Numerator**

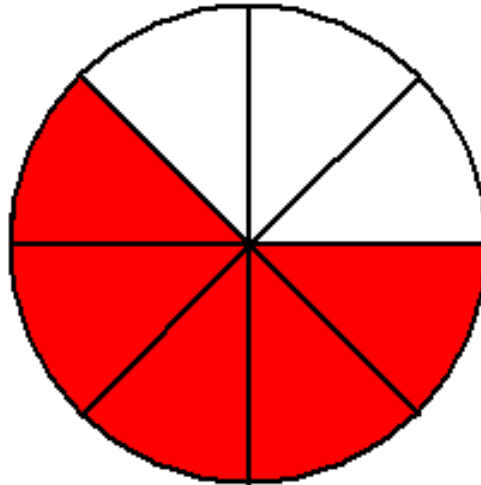
$$\frac{3}{5}$$

**Denominator**

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 (colored). This fraction can also be written as three-fifths.



# The Numerator and Denominator 4



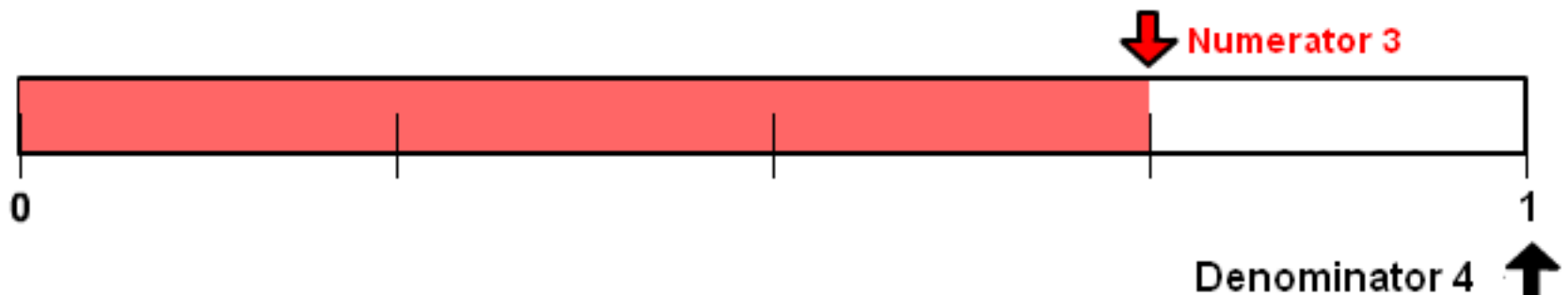
**Numerator**

$$\frac{5}{8}$$

**Denominator**

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 also be written as five-eighths. A *fraction bar* separates the numerator and denominator.

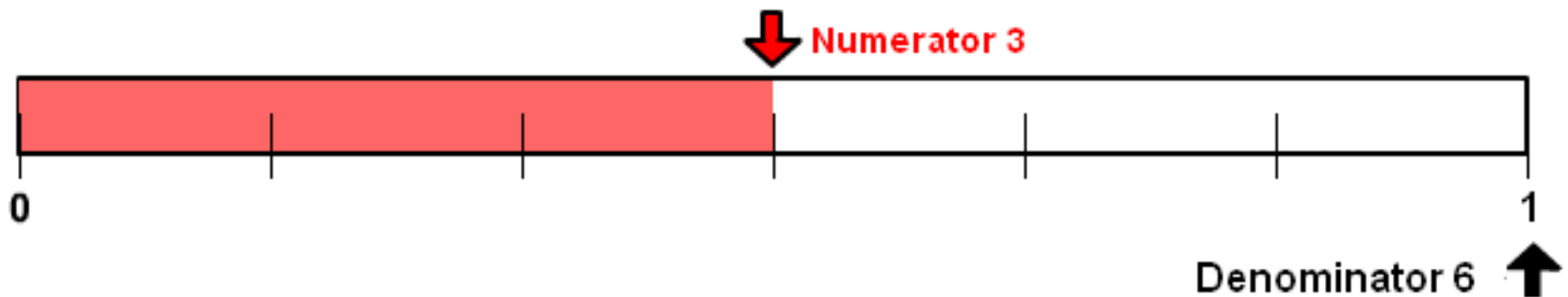
# The Numerator and Denominator 5



$\frac{3}{4}$  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* 3 shows that 3 of the parts is selected. This fraction can also be written as three-fourths.

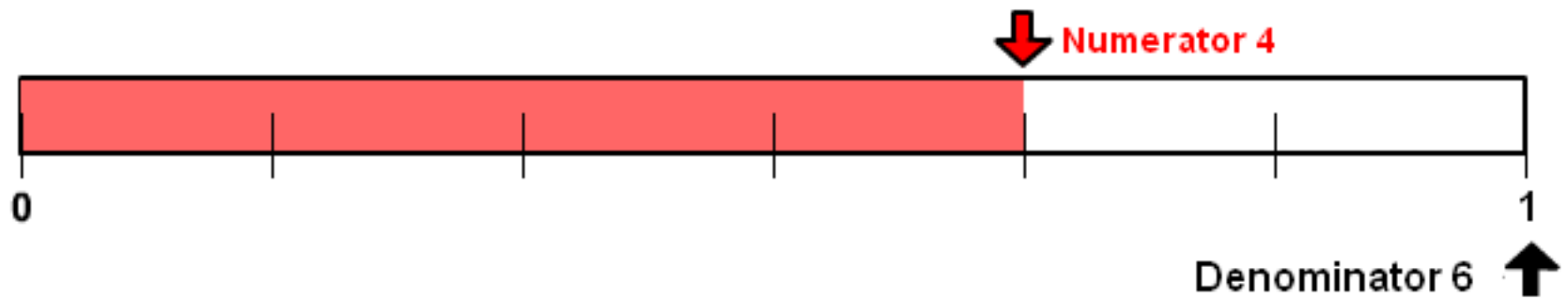
# The Numerator and Denominator 6



$\frac{3}{6}$  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. This fraction can also be written as three-sixths.

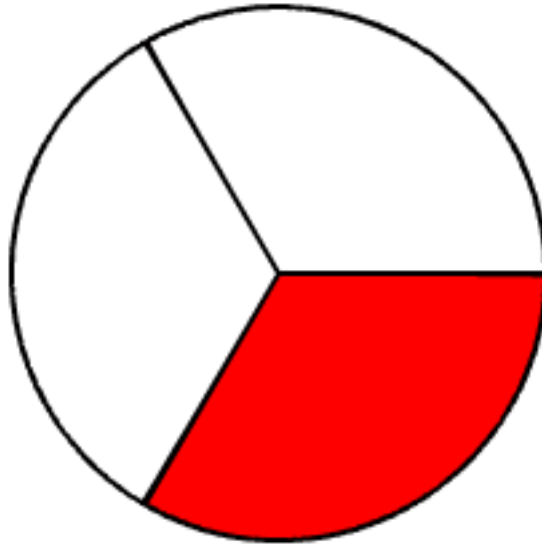
# The Numerator and Denominator 7



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

The *numerator* 4 shows that 4 of the 6 parts are selected. Notice the fraction increases in size as the *numerator* increases.

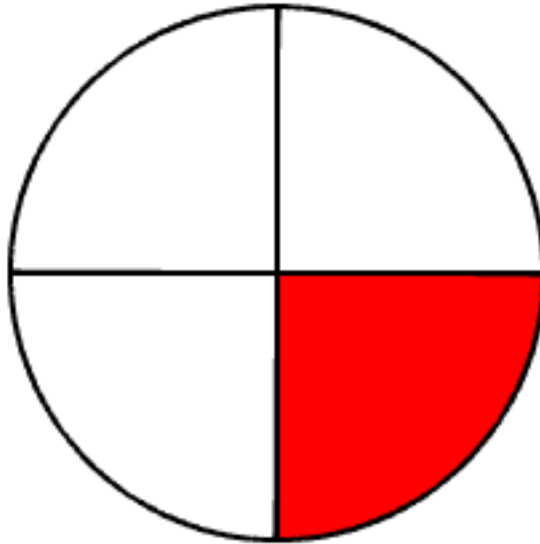
# The Numerator and Denominator 8



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

The *denominator* 3 tells us that the unit has 3 equal parts. One of the parts is selected for a *numerator* of 1. This fraction can also be written as one-third.

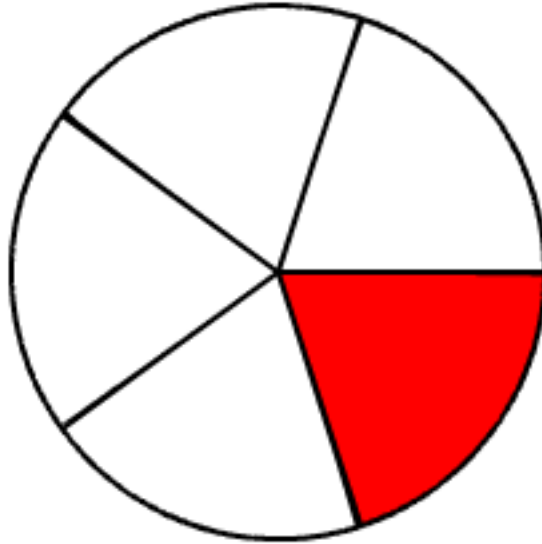
# The Numerator and Denominator 9



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

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

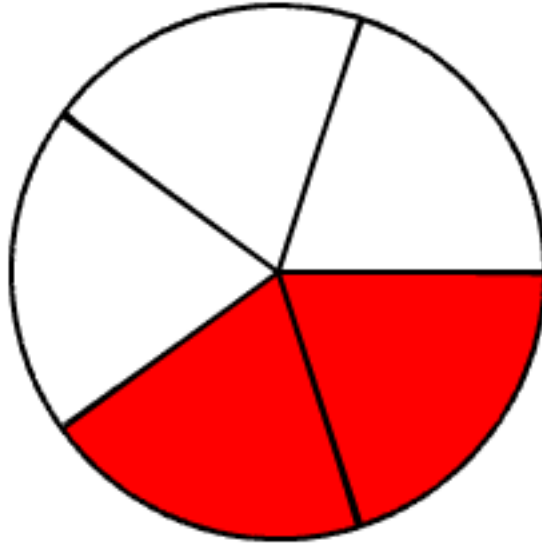
# The Numerator and Denominator 10



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

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

# The Numerator and Denominator 11

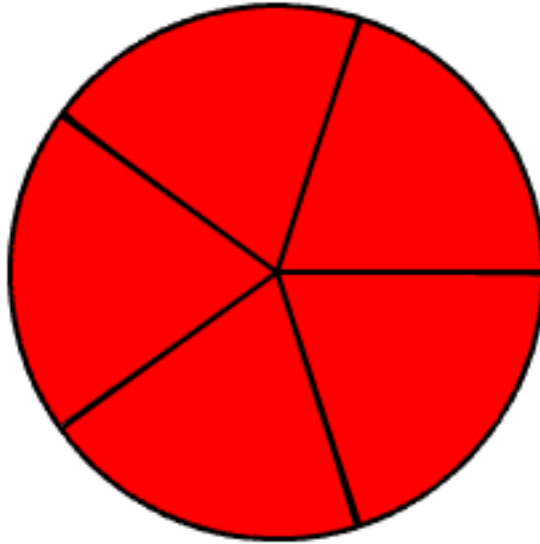


$\frac{2}{5}$  of the circle is shaded.

The numerator increases to 2 and the fraction increases in size.



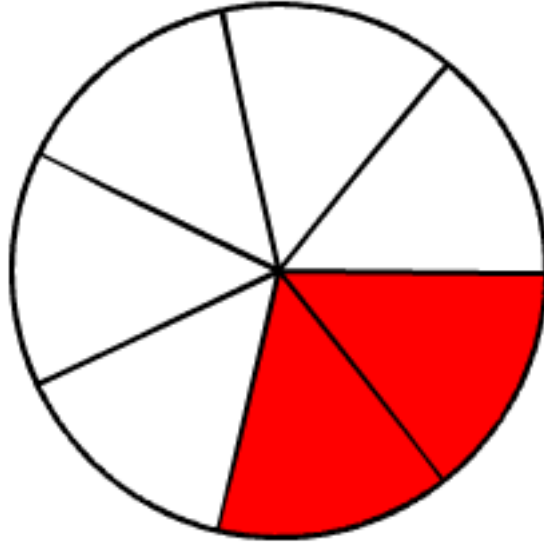
# The Numerator and Denominator 12



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

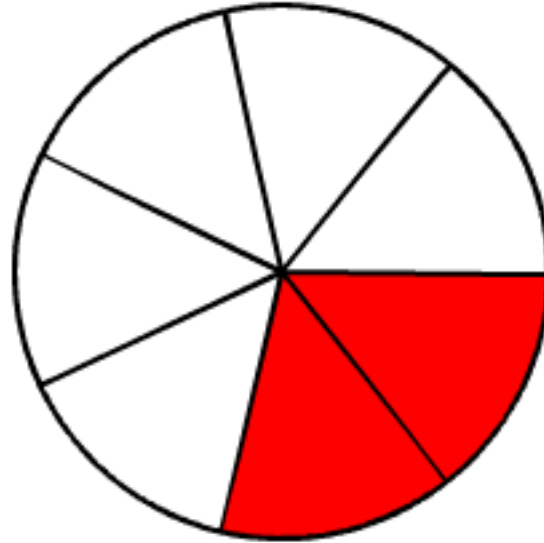
The *numerator* increases to 5 and the fraction increases to a complete unit. The fraction  $\frac{5}{5}$  is equal to the *whole number* 1

# The Numerator and Denominator 13



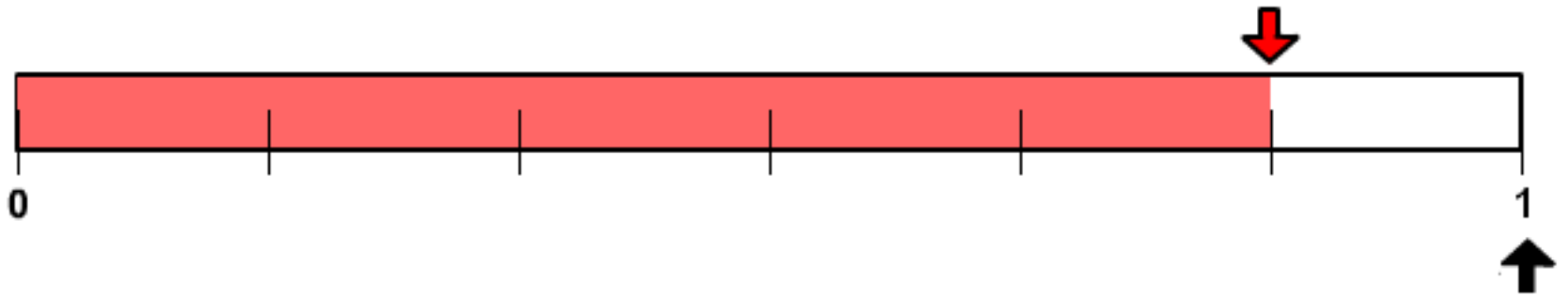
What part of the circle is shaded?

# The Numerator and Denominator 14



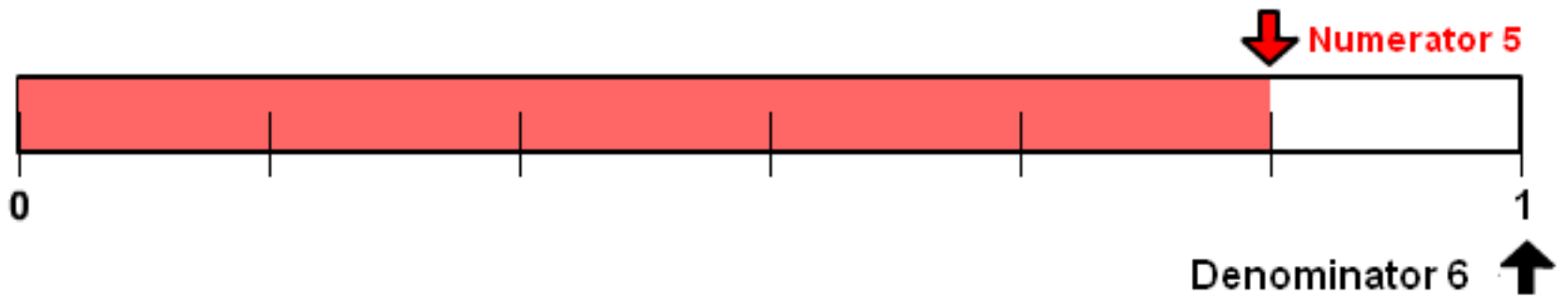
$\frac{2}{7}$  of the circle is shaded.

# The Numerator and Denominator 15



What part of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded?

# The Numerator and Denominator 16



$\frac{5}{6}$  of the distance from 0 to 1 is shaded.