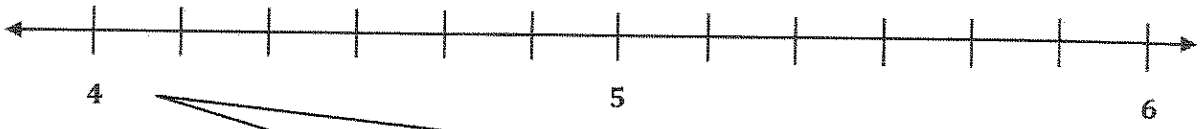
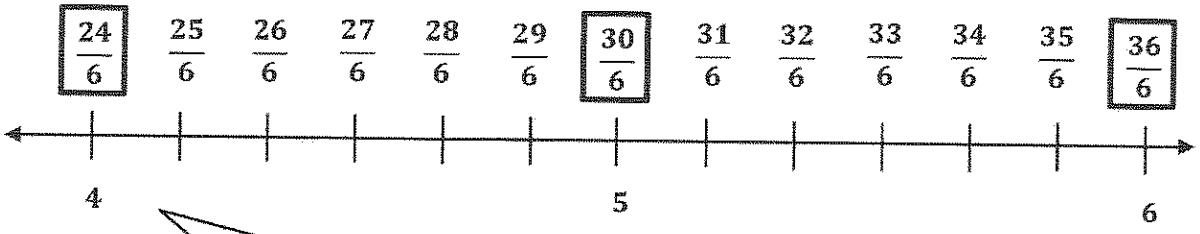
2. Draw a number line with endpoints 4 and 6. Label the whole numbers. Estimate to partition each interval into sixths, and label them. Box the fractions that are located at the same points as whole numbers.




I can first draw a number line with the endpoints 4 and 6. I see that 5 is missing from the number line, so I need to mark and label 5 at the point halfway between 4 and 6. After labeling the whole numbers, I can partition each interval into 6 equal lengths.




This number line starts at 4. I need to figure out how many sixths are equivalent to 4. I know 6 copies of 1 sixth make 1, so 12 copies of 1 sixth make 2, 18 copies make 3, and 24 copies make 4. I notice a pattern. I am skip-counting by 6 sixths to get to the next whole number. That means I can also just multiply $4 \times 6$ sixths to get 24 sixths. Now that I know 24 sixths is equivalent to 4, I can count on to fill in the rest of my number line.