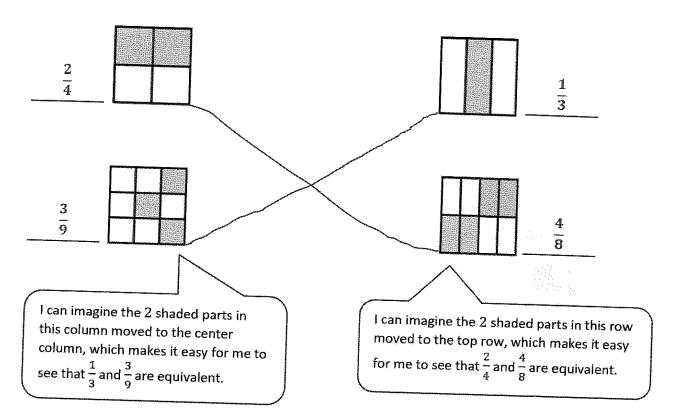
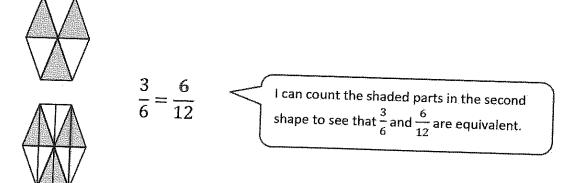
G3-M5-Lesson 22

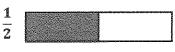
1. Write the shaded fraction of each figure on the blank. Then, draw a line to match the equivalent fractions.

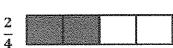


Complete the fraction to make a true statement.



3. Why does it take 2 copies of $\frac{1}{4}$ to show the same amount as 1 copy of $\frac{1}{2}$? Explain your answer in words and pictures.

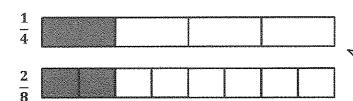




I can draw 2 models, where each whole is the same size. Then, I can partition and shade to show that $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$.

There is double the number of equal parts in fourths than halves, so you need double the number of copies to show equivalent fractions.

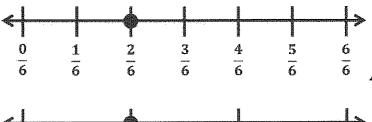
4. How many eighths does it take to make the same amount as $\frac{1}{4}$? Explain your answer in words and pictures.

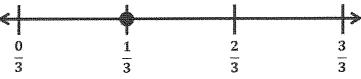


My models show that for every $\frac{1}{4}$, there are $\frac{2}{8}$. Eighths are smaller units than fourths, so it takes more eighths to equal $\frac{1}{4}$.

It takes 2 eighths to make the same amount as $\frac{1}{4}$ because there is double the number of equal parts in eighths, so it takes double the number of copies.

5. A pizza was cut into 6 equal slices. If Lizzie ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of the pizza, how many slices did she eat? Explain your answer using a number line and words.





I can draw two number lines that are the same size. I can partition one into sixths and the other into thirds. My number lines show that $\frac{1}{3}$ is equivalent to $\frac{2}{6}$. I also could have drawn one number line and partition it into thirds and sixths.

Lizzie ate 2 slices of pizza because my number lines show that $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$, and $\frac{2}{6}$ means that she ate 2 of the 6 pieces.