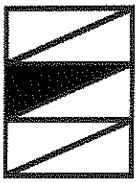
G3-M5-Lesson 5

1. Fill in the chart. Then, whisper the fractional unit.

	Total Number of Equal Parts	Total Number of Equal Parts Shaded	Unit Form	Fraction
	6	1	1 *sixth*	$\frac{1}{6}$

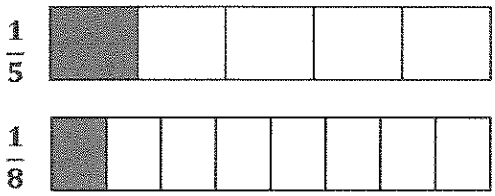
The fractional unit tells the number of equal parts in the whole. Since there are 6 equal parts, I can whisper, "Sixths."

To write a fraction in unit form, I can write the unit as a word. The answer is 1 sixth because I am counting the number of sixths that are shaded.

I can write $\frac{1}{6}$ for the fraction because 1 equal part is shaded out of a total of 6 equal parts. I know that $\frac{1}{6}$ is the unit fraction because it names 1 equal part.

If 1 fifth is shaded, then that rectangle must be partitioned into 5 equal parts (fifths). The other rectangle must be partitioned into 8 equal parts (eighths).

2. Draw two identical rectangles. Shade 1 fifth of one rectangle and 1 eighth of the other. Label the unit fractions. Use your rectangles to explain why $\frac{1}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$.



I can draw two identical rectangles and partition one into fifths and the other into eighths. I can shade 1 equal part in each rectangle to show each unit fraction.

$\frac{1}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{8}$ because both rectangles have 1 equal part shaded, but when the rectangle is cut into 5 equal parts, the parts are bigger than when the rectangle is cut into 8 equal parts.