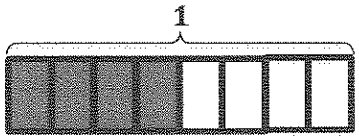
G4-M5-Lesson 2

Step 1: Draw and shade a tape diagram of the given fraction.

Step 2: Record the decomposition as a sum of unit fractions.

Step 3: Record the decomposition of the fraction two more ways.

1. $\frac{4}{8}$



The bottom number in the fraction determines the fractional size. I draw a whole partitioned into 8 equal parts.

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{1}{8}$ is a unit fraction because it identifies 1 of the specified fractional size, eighths.

Sample Student Responses:

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$ $\quad$ $\frac{4}{8} = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

Adding fractions is like adding whole numbers. Just as 3 ones plus 1 one is 4 ones, 3 eighths plus 1 eighth is 4 eighths.

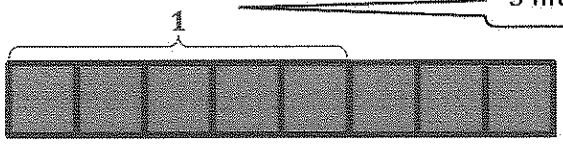
Step 1: Draw and shade a tape diagram of the given fraction.

Step 2: Record the decomposition of the fraction in three different ways using number sentences.

2. $\frac{8}{5}$

This fraction is greater than 1.

5 fifths is equal to 1.



Sample Student Responses:

$\frac{8}{5} = 1 + \frac{3}{5}$ $\quad$ $\frac{8}{5} = \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$ $\quad$ $\frac{8}{5} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5}$