represents and compares halves, quarters, thirds and fifths as lengths on a number line and their related fractions formed by halving (eighths, sixths and tenths) / Lesson Planner / LearningCorner.co

Objective

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to represent and compare halves, quarters, thirds, and fifths as lengths on a number line. You will also understand the related fractions formed by halving, such as eighths, sixths, and tenths.

Materials and Prep

- Pencil
- Blank paper

Activities

1. Activity 1: Number Line Representation

Draw a number line on a piece of paper from 0 to 1.

Represent halves, quarters, thirds, and fifths as lengths on the number line. Use different colors or patterns to distinguish between the fractions.

Label each fraction on the number line.

2. Activity 2: Fraction Halving

Take a piece of paper and fold it in half.

Unfold the paper and observe how it is divided into two equal parts.

Label each part as "1/2".

Repeat the folding and unfolding process to explore eighths, sixths, and tenths.

3. Activity 3: Fraction Comparison

Using the number line from Activity 1, compare different fractions.

For example, compare 1/2 with 1/4. Which fraction is larger? Which is smaller?

Repeat the comparison for other fractions like 1/2 and 1/3, 1/3 and 1/5, etc.

Talking Points

- "Fractions represent parts of a whole."
- "Halves, quarters, thirds, and fifths are fractions that represent equal parts."
- "A number line helps us visualize and compare fractions."
- "When we fold a piece of paper in half, we create two equal parts, which we can represent as 1/2."
- "By folding and unfolding the paper further, we can explore other fractions like eighths, sixths, and tenths."
- "Comparing fractions on a number line helps us understand which fraction is larger or smaller."
- "Remember, the larger the denominator, the smaller the fraction."
- "Practice representing fractions on a number line and comparing them to strengthen your

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understanding."