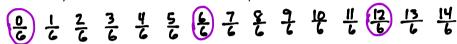
Date

- Circle any fractions that are equivalent to a whole number. Record the whole number below the fraction.
 - a. Count by 1 fourths. Start at 0 fourths. Stop at 6 fourths.

0

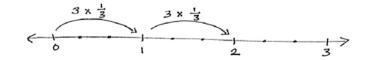
b. Count by 1 sixths. Start at 0 sixths. Stop at 14 sixths.



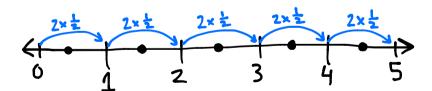
2. Use parentheses to show how to make ones in the following number sentence.

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}\right) = 4$$

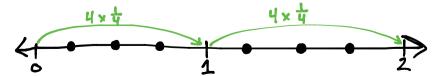
3. Multiply, as shown below. Draw a number line to support your answer.



$$6 \times \frac{1}{3} = 2 \times \frac{3}{3} = 2$$



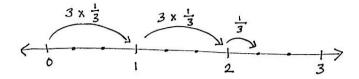
c. $8 \times \frac{1}{4}$



Lesson 23:

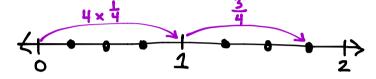
Add and multiply unit fractions to build fractions greater than 1 using visual models.

- 4. Multiply, as shown below. Write the product as a mixed number. Draw a number line to support your answer.
 - a. 7 copies of 1 third

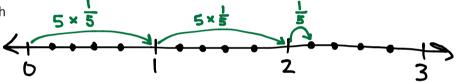


$$7 \times \frac{1}{3} = \left(2 \times \frac{3}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3} = 2 + \frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{1}{3}$$

b. 7 copies of 1 fourth



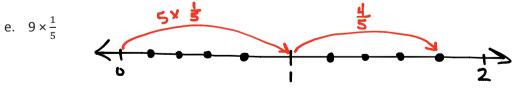
c. 11 groups of 1 fifth



$$|| \times \frac{1}{5} = (2 \times \frac{5}{5}) + \frac{1}{5} = 2 + \frac{1}{5} = 2 \frac{1}{5}$$



e.
$$9 \times \frac{1}{5}$$



$$9 \times \frac{1}{5} = (1 \times \frac{5}{5}) + \frac{4}{5} = 1 + \frac{4}{5} = 1\frac{4}{5}$$