Fractions Study Guide

Vocabulary

denominator - the bottom number in a fraction, the number of equal parts that make a whole

numerator - the top number in a fraction, a counting number that tells how many equal size parts are being considered

four fifths

numerator ← 4/5 → denominator

proper fraction - a fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator, value is less than one whole

improper fraction - a fraction whose numerator is the same as or bigger than its denominator, value is greater than or equal to one whole

mixed number - value is greater than one, written as a whole number with a fraction such as:

3 1/2 (3 and a half or 3 wholes and one half)

Naming and Modeling Fractions and Mixed Numbers

Halves = 2 equal parts
Thirfs = 3 equal parts
Fifths = 5 equal parts
Sixths = 6 equal parts
Eights = 8 equal parts
Ninths = 9 equal parts
Elevenths = 11 equal parts
Twelfths = 12 equal parts

shaded 2/3
unshaded 1/3

3/4 1/4 2/8
1/4 3/4 6/8
3/7 (three sevenths) of the shirts are striped, and 4/7 (four sevenths) of the shirts are not striped.

4/4 or 1
called four fourths or one whole

Comparing Fractions - as the denominator gets bigger, the fractional pieces get smaller, so if the numerator is 1, the fraction with the bigger denominator is actually smaller

1/2 > 1/5
1/7 < 1/4
1/8 > 1/10

Look at the shaded area of both fractions to see which is bigger (or smaller).

> greater than
= equal to
< less than
Four fifths is greater than five eighths.

Two thirds is less than four fifths.

Four eighths is equal to two fourths (or one half is equal to one half).