



Try the fraction trail

Explore a small part of Fraction Quest: The Lost Lanterns. This free sample includes a readiness check, a worked lesson, guided practice, reusable fraction strips and the matching adult answer page.



How to use this sample

Read the lesson together, complete the guided activity and check the answers. Print at actual size on US Letter paper. Selected original page numbers are retained; references to other pages refer to the complete 40-page kit.



Ready for the trail?

Try these together. Drawing, pointing and talking are welcome. This is a starting check, not a grade.

R1

Divide this whole into 4 equal parts.
Name one part.

One part is

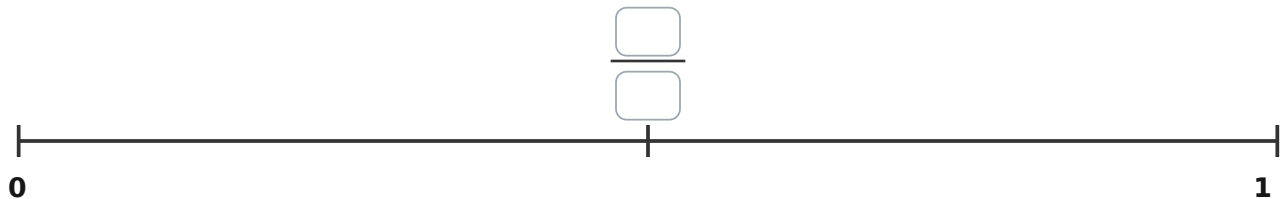
R2

Divide this whole into 3 equal parts.
Name one part.

One part is

R3

0 to 1 is one whole. Label the middle tick.



R4

Do two half-length pieces cover one whole? Show or explain.

Sketch or explain here.



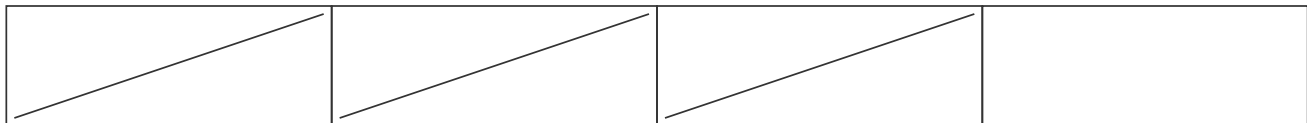
Answers: page 31. If equal parts or the meaning of one whole is unclear, start with Mission 1 and use the strips on page 25.



See how it works

A fraction names equal parts of a whole. In $\frac{3}{4}$, the denominator 4 tells how many equal parts make one whole. The numerator 3 tells how many of those parts we count. Each part is $\frac{1}{4}$, a unit fraction.

ONE WHOLE



$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

Numerator 3: three parts are counted.

Denominator 4: four equal parts make the whole.

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

One equal part is a unit fraction.



Read $\frac{3}{4}$ as "three fourths."

A unit fraction has numerator 1: $\frac{1}{4}$ is one fourth.



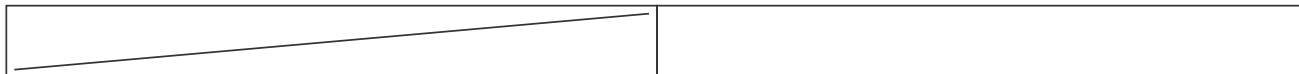
Adult prompt: "What is one whole in this model? Show how the model supports the answer."

Build a bright idea

Work together. Use page 25 for matching-length strips or page 26 for number lines. Explain each answer.

M1-G1

Read the shaded ribbon. One strip = one whole.



Parts in whole

Shaded parts

Shaded fraction

One unit fraction

M1-G2

Read the shaded ribbon. One strip = one whole.



Parts in whole

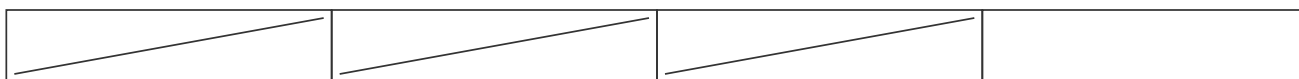
Shaded parts

Shaded fraction

One unit fraction

M1-G3

Read the shaded ribbon. One strip = one whole.



Parts in whole

Shaded parts

Shaded fraction

One unit fraction



Support is part of learning. Model one, then let your learner lead the next.



Fraction strip workshop

Each rectangular strip is the SAME length: one whole. Color or trace it. An adult may cut out the rectangular strips; keep their division lines. Compare lengths, not just numbers.

Halves

Each part is $\frac{1}{2}$

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Thirds

Each part is $\frac{1}{3}$

--	--	--

Fourths

Each part is $\frac{1}{4}$

--	--	--	--

Sixths

Each part is $\frac{1}{6}$

--	--	--	--	--	--

Eighths

Each part is $\frac{1}{8}$

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Twelfths

Each part is $\frac{1}{12}$

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Tip: line up the left edges. Never stretch a strip. Twelfths offer an optional grade 4 extension.



Equal parts answer guide

Accept clear oral explanations, drawings or written answers. Drawn partitions should be reasonably equal, not artist-perfect. Every named fraction here refers to one whole unless stated otherwise.

Readiness - page 3

R1 Four equal parts; each is $\frac{1}{4}$.

R2 Three equal parts; each is $\frac{1}{3}$.

R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the middle tick between 0 and 1.

R4 Yes. Two half-length pieces cover one whole.

Mission 1 - pages 5-9

S1 $\frac{3}{4}$. A correct drawing has four equal parts with three shaded.

M1-G1 2 equal parts; 1 shaded; $\frac{1}{2}$ shaded; unit fraction $\frac{1}{2}$.

M1-G2 3 equal parts; 2 shaded; $\frac{2}{3}$ shaded; unit fraction $\frac{1}{3}$.

M1-G3 4 equal parts; 3 shaded; $\frac{3}{4}$ shaded; unit fraction $\frac{1}{4}$.

M1-P1 $\frac{1}{3}$

M1-P2 $\frac{2}{4}$

M1-P3 $\frac{3}{6}$

M1-P4 $\frac{5}{8}$

D1 No. Halves must be two equal-sized parts of the same whole. Unequal lengths are not halves.

E1 $\frac{4}{6}$ shaded; each part is $\frac{1}{6}$. Drawing must have six equal parts, four shaded.