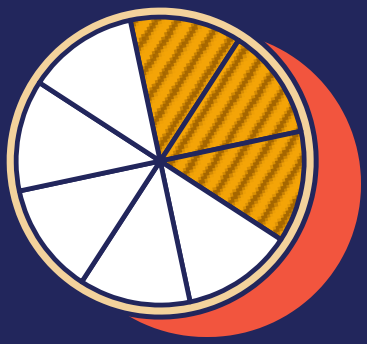
MATH MISSIONS · FRACTIONS

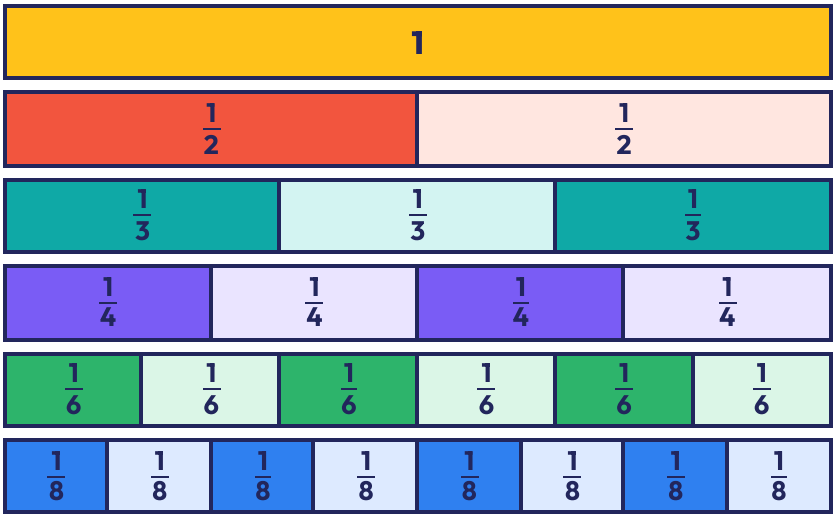
FRACTIONS MADE CLEAR

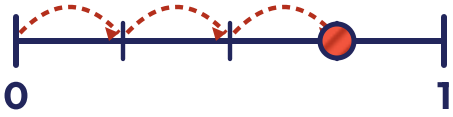
FREE SAMPLE

LEARNER WORKBOOK

See it. Say it. Solve it. Six missions, step-by-step help, and badges to earn along the way.







Name _____

- ★ 6 lessons
- ★ 9 badges to earn
- ★ Print or on-screen



An original guided learning resource. HOUSEHOLD LICENSE: For the purchasing household. Reprinting for learners in that household is allowed. Files may not be resold, shared, uploaded, or redistributed. This is educational practice material, not a standardized evaluation or professional diagnostic instrument.

STARTING POINT · NO SCORE NEEDED

Where Are You Starting?

Try these four. They just show which ideas already feel familiar. It's fine to leave one blank!

S1

Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bar.

1. The bar has 2 equal parts.
2. Shade 1 of them.



Shade the parts.

S2

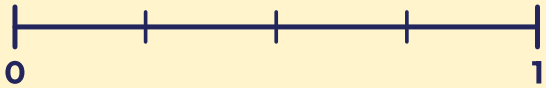
In $\frac{3}{4}$, what is the numerator (the top number)?

Numerator: ☐

S3

Mark $\frac{1}{2}$ on this number line. It counts by fourths.

1. Count the equal spaces from 0 to 1.
2. Find the point exactly halfway.
3. Draw a dot there.



Draw a dot on the line.

S4

Fill in the missing number.

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$$

LESSON 1 · LEARN

Equal Parts Make Fractions

Today I can: spot equal parts and name the shaded part of a whole.

1 One whole, cut into equal parts

A fraction starts with **one whole**. The whole is cut into **equal parts** — every part is exactly the same size. The **bottom number** (the *denominator*) tells how many equal parts make the whole.



4 equal parts = fourths

2 The top number counts the parts you mean

The **top number** (the *numerator*) counts the parts we are talking about — here, the shaded ones. This bar shows $\frac{2}{5}$: 2 shaded parts out of 5 equal parts.



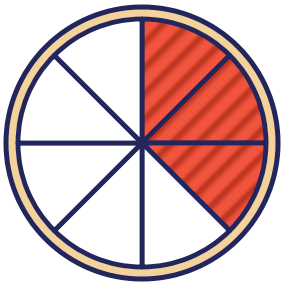
$\frac{2}{5}$ **is shaded**



Unit's tip: Memory trick: **D**enominator = **D**own below. It tells how many equal parts are in the whole.

WORKED EXAMPLE **What fraction of this pizza is shaded?**

1. Count **all** the equal slices: **8**. That goes on the bottom.
2. Count the **shaded** slices: **3**. That goes on the top.
3. Write the fraction: $\frac{3}{8}$. Quick check — are all the slices the same size? Yes!



LESSON 1 · TRY IT TOGETHER

Try It Together

Work on these with your grown-up. Say your thinking out loud — that's how ideas stick.

G1

Look at $\frac{2}{5}$. Which number counts the shaded (chosen) parts?

Circle one: (2) (5)

G2

This bar has 4 equal parts. 1 part is shaded. What fraction is shaded?

1. Count **all** the equal parts. That is the bottom number.
2. Count the **shaded** parts. That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction: shaded parts over all parts.



Answer: $\frac{\square}{\square}$

G3

Leo cut this bar into 3 pieces, but the pieces are different sizes. Is each piece one third? Tell why or why not.



LESSON 1 · PRACTICE 1 OF 2

Equal Parts Make Fractions

Follow the numbered steps. Draw a picture any time it helps.

L1.1

What fraction of the bar is shaded?

1. Count **all** the equal parts. That is the bottom number.
2. Count the **shaded** parts. That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction: shaded parts over all parts.



Answer: ☐/☐

L1.2

What fraction of the bar is shaded?

1. Count **all** the equal parts. That is the bottom number.
2. Count the **shaded** parts. That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction: shaded parts over all parts.



Answer: ☐/☐

L1.3

What fraction of the bar is shaded?

1. Count **all** the equal parts. That is the bottom number.
2. Count the **shaded** parts. That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction: shaded parts over all parts.



Answer: ☐/☐

L1.4

What fraction of the bar is shaded?

1. Count **all** the equal parts. That is the bottom number.
2. Count the **shaded** parts. That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction: shaded parts over all parts.



Answer: ☐/☐

LESSON 1 · PRACTICE 2 OF 2

Equal Parts Make Fractions

You're halfway there. Keep following the steps.

L1.5

Look at $\frac{5}{8}$. What does the 8 tell you?

1. Find the bottom number.
2. Remember: the bottom number tells how many equal parts make one whole.
3. Circle the best answer.

Circle one:

- 8 parts are shaded
- The whole has 8 equal parts
- There are 8 wholes

L1.6

Look at $\frac{2}{7}$. How many parts are chosen (shaded)?

1. Find the top number.
2. The top number counts the chosen parts.
3. Write it.

Parts chosen: ☐

L1.7

Shade $\frac{3}{6}$ of this bar.

1. Check: the bar has 6 equal parts.
2. Shade any 3 of them.
3. Count again to check.



Shade the parts.

L1.8

A granola bar is cut into 4 equal pieces. You eat 1 piece. What fraction of the bar did you eat?

1. How many equal pieces in all? That is the bottom number.
2. How many pieces did you eat? That is the top number.
3. Write the fraction. Draw it if it helps.

Draw it here (if it helps)

Answer: ☐/☐

Lesson 1 complete!
Check your work with your grown-up, then color the **Fair Share** badge on your Badge Board.

STARTING POINT · ANSWER KEY

What to Look for First

Have your learner try S1–S4 (workbook page 4). Use the answers only to decide where to begin.

S1 Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bar.

Shade 1 of the 2 equal parts.

Listen for: the whole is split into 2 equal parts.

S2 In $\frac{3}{4}$, what is the numerator (the top number)?

3

Listen for: the numerator counts the chosen parts.

S3 Mark $\frac{1}{2}$ on this number line. It counts by fourths.

Dot on the 2nd tick after 0 (= $\frac{2}{4}$).

Listen for: equal spaces between 0 and 1.

S4 $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{4}$

2 ($\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$)

Listen for: same amount, different name.

CHOOSE A STARTING LESSON

- S1 or S2 tricky → start at **Lesson 1**.
- S3 tricky → make sure to include **Lesson 2**.
- S4 tricky → spend extra time on **Lesson 3**.
- All four easy? You can still do all six lessons in order — the later lessons build on the early ones.



Unit's tip: Starting Point answers are not a grade. They just tell you which lesson to open first.

LESSON 1 · TEACH

Teach: Equal Parts Make Fractions

Goal: spot equal parts and name the shaded part of a whole.

SAY THIS

"A fraction names an amount. We can only count parts when every part is the same size. The bottom number tells how many equal parts make the whole. The top number counts the parts we are talking about."

SHOW THE MODEL (WORKBOOK LEARN PAGE)

One whole, cut into equal parts



4 equal parts = fourths

The top number counts the parts you mean



$\frac{2}{5}$ is shaded

WORKED EXAMPLE What fraction of this pizza is shaded? → $\frac{3}{8}$. Read steps 1 and 2 aloud together, then let your learner say step 3 in their own words.

TRY IT TOGETHER · SAME IDS AS THE WORKBOOK

G1 Look at $\frac{2}{5}$. Which number counts the shaded (chosen) parts?

Expected: 2 (the numerator, on top)

G2 This bar has 4 equal parts. 1 part is shaded. What fraction is shaded?

Expected: $\frac{1}{4}$

G3 Leo cut this bar into 3 pieces, but the pieces are different sizes. Is each piece one third? Tell why or why not.

Expected: No. Thirds must be 3 **equal** parts. These pieces are different sizes, so they are not thirds.

Tip: Model one question. Let your learner lead the next one.

LESSON 1 · ANSWER KEY

Answers: Equal Parts Make Fractions

Matches L1.1–L1.8 in the workbook. Equivalent answers are correct unless the question gives the bottom number.

L1.1 What fraction of the bar is shaded?

$\frac{3}{4}$

4 equal parts; 3 shaded.

L1.2 What fraction of the bar is shaded?

$\frac{2}{5}$

5 equal parts; 2 shaded.

L1.3 What fraction of the bar is shaded?

$\frac{1}{3}$

3 equal parts; 1 shaded.

L1.4 What fraction of the bar is shaded?

$\frac{4}{6}$ **(also** $\frac{2}{3}$**)**

6 equal parts; 4 shaded. $\frac{2}{3}$ is an equivalent answer.

L1.5 Look at $\frac{5}{8}$. What does the 8 tell you?

The whole has 8 equal parts.

The denominator names how many equal parts make one whole.

L1.6 Look at $\frac{2}{7}$. How many parts are chosen (shaded)?

2 parts

The numerator, 2, counts the chosen parts.

L1.7 Shade $\frac{3}{6}$ of this bar.

Any 3 of the 6 equal parts shaded.

Any 3 parts are correct — the parts do not need to be next to each other.

L1.8 A granola bar is cut into 4 equal pieces. You eat 1 piece. What fraction of the bar did you eat?

$\frac{1}{4}$

4 equal pieces; 1 eaten.

COMMON MIX-UP

Counting all the pieces as the top number, or accepting pieces that are not equal.

IF STUCK, TRY

Fold a paper strip into halves, then fourths. Ask: "Is this a fair share? How do you know?" Then shade and name one part.

STRETCH

Could $\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ be the same amount? Fold or draw to check without changing the whole.

FREE SAMPLE

Liked Lesson 1? Five more missions are waiting.



The full Fractions Made Clear pack picks up right where this sample stops, with the same calm, step-by-step style and the same robot guide, Unit.

What comes next

Lesson 2
Fractions Live on Number Lines

Lesson 3
Different Names, Same Amount

Checkpoint A
See what you remember

Lesson 4
Which Fraction Is Greater?

Lesson 5
Add and Subtract Matching Pieces

Lesson 6
Make the Pieces Match First

Checkpoint B
Put the pieces together

Final Mission
12 questions + certificate

In the full pack

- Learner Workbook: 34 print-ready pages
- Parent Teaching Guide: 22 pages with teaching scripts and full answer keys
- On-screen workbook: kids type answers, shade bars, drag dots on number lines, press Check, and earn stars and badges
- Progress saves automatically. Works offline in any modern browser.
- Progress record, reteach and stretch ideas, and a certificate

Get the full pack: print + on-screen + parent guide

[YOUR STORE LINK]

One download for your household. Print as many copies as your own learners need.

FREE SAMPLE of Fractions Made Clear. Page numbers on the sample pages match the full Learner Workbook and Parent Teaching Guide. You're welcome to share the link to this free sample; please don't upload or sell the file. Educational practice material, not a standardized evaluation or professional diagnostic instrument. Typefaces: Outfit and Lexend (SIL Open Font License).