

Chapter 8 – Understand Fractions &

Chapter 9 – Compare Fractions

Compare - To describe whether numbers are equal to, less than, or greater than each other.

Denominator - The part of a fraction below the line, which tells how many equal parts there are in the whole or in the group.

Example:

$$\frac{3}{4} \leftarrow \text{denominator}$$

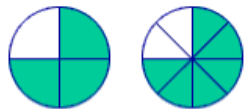
Equal parts – parts of the same size with equal measurements.

Equal shares - pieces of a whole that are the same size.

Equal to (=) - Having the same value.

Equivalent Fraction - Two or more fractions that name the same amount.

Example:



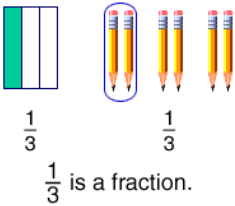
$\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ name the same amount.

So, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ are equivalent.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$$

Fraction - A number that names part of a whole or part of a group.

Examples:



Fraction bar - The line that separates the numerator and the denominator. Also called a Vinculum.

Fraction greater than 1 - A number which has a numerator that is greater than its denominator.

Greater than (>) - A symbol used to compare two numbers, with the greater number given first.

Less than (<) - A symbol used to compare two numbers, with the lesser number given first.

Numerator - The part of a fraction above the line, which tells how many parts are being counted.

Example:

$\frac{3}{4}$ ← numerator

Unit fraction - A fraction that has 1 as its top number or numerator.

Example:

$\frac{1}{3}$

Whole - All the parts of a shape or group.
