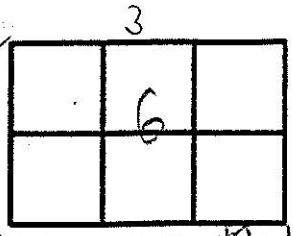
a. A small square is a square unit. What is the area of this rectangle? Explain. 4th gr

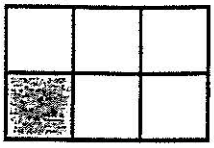
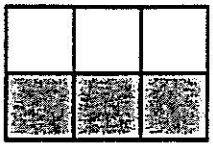
if you multiple 3x2 you will get the area. if you 2 multiple 2 and 2 and 3 and 3 you will get perimeter

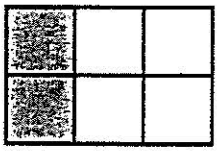
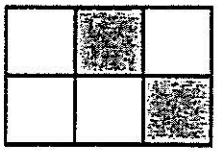


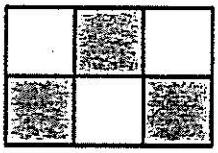
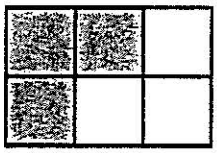
Student 1

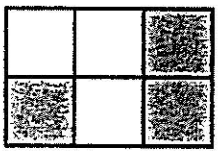
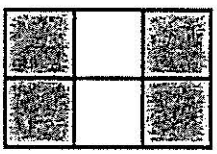
$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

b. What fraction of the area of each rectangle is shaded blue? Name the fraction in as many ways as you can. Explain your answers.

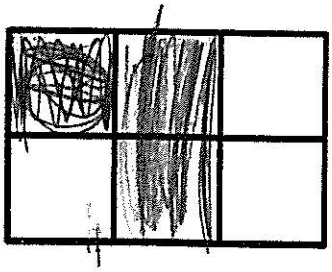
$\frac{1}{6}$ A.  B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{2}{6}$ C.  D.  $\frac{2}{6}$

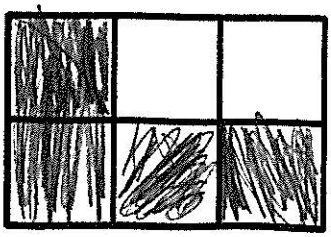
$\frac{1}{2}$ E.  F.  $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$ G.  H.  $\frac{4}{6}$

c. Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area of rectangle in a way that is different from the rectangles above.

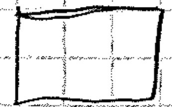


d. Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area of the rectangle in a way that is different from the rectangles above.



6/12/15

Student 1

a. 

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

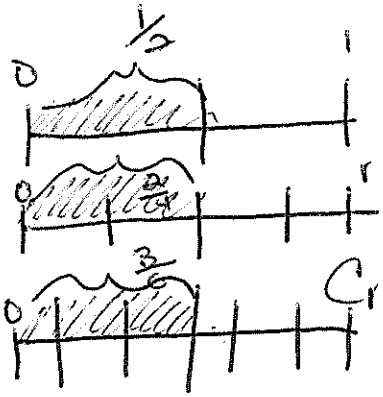
b. for the fraction A-H you would the part I shadid in ex A it's $\frac{1}{6}$ only one is shadid in and you would cont the rast.

Student 2

A: 1/6, 2/12, 3/8

1 2 3

B: 2/2, 4/4, 6/6



with models for each

C: 1/3, 2/6, 3/9

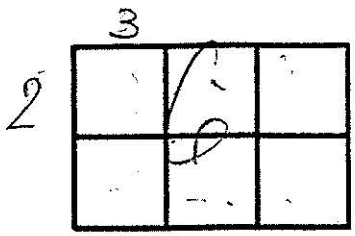
with models for each

I know these fractions are equivalent because the shaded ~~area~~ area for each equivalent fraction is the same (amount).

> models demonstrate understanding of comparison of equivalent wholes. Clearly labeled models

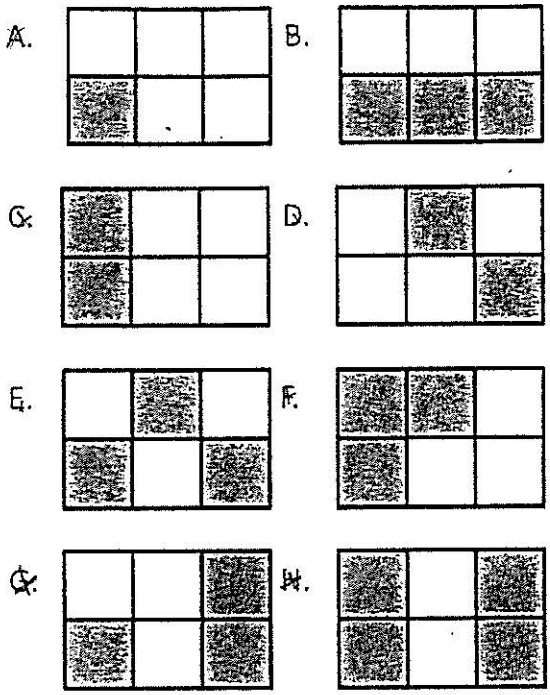
a. A small square is a square unit. What is the area of this rectangle? Explain.

4th gr June 12, 2012

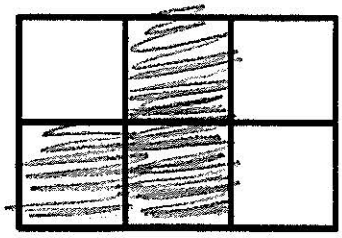


Student 3

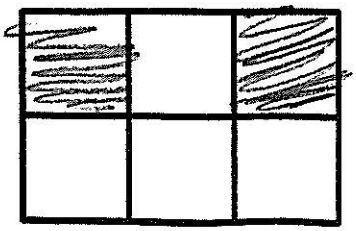
b. What fraction of the area of each rectangle is shaded blue? Name the fraction in as many ways as you can. Explain your answers.



c. Shade $\frac{1}{2}$ of the area of rectangle in a way that is different from the rectangles above.



d. Shade $\frac{2}{3}$ of the area of the rectangle in a way that is different from the rectangles above.



a. 2x3=6. The formula for area is L x W=A

bA. $\frac{1}{6}\ \frac{2}{12}\ \frac{4}{24}\ \frac{8}{48}\ \frac{16}{96}\ \frac{32}{192}\ \frac{64}{384}\ \frac{128}{768}\ \frac{256}{1536}$ each time I make the fraction smaller, but all of the fractions listed above are equal

bB. $\frac{1}{2}\ \frac{2}{4}\ \frac{3}{6}\ \frac{4}{8}\ \frac{5}{10}\ \frac{6}{12}\ \frac{7}{14}\ \frac{8}{16}\ \frac{9}{18}\ \frac{10}{20}\ \frac{11}{22}\ \frac{12}{24}\ \frac{13}{26}\ \frac{14}{28}\ \frac{15}{30}\ \frac{16}{32}\ \frac{17}{34}\ \frac{18}{36}$ (I can keep going but that would take a while.) all of these fractions are equal because they are halves

bC. $\frac{1}{3}\ \frac{2}{6}\ \frac{3}{12}\ \frac{4}{24}\ \frac{5}{48}\ \frac{6}{96}\ \frac{7}{192}\ \frac{8}{384}\ \frac{9}{768}\ \frac{10}{1536}$ all of these are equal, and they all can be reduced to 3rd's (except for the $\frac{1}{3}$).

bD. $\frac{1}{3}\ \frac{2}{6}\ \frac{4}{12}\ \frac{8}{24}\ \frac{16}{48}\ \frac{32}{96}\ \frac{64}{192}\ \frac{128}{384}\ \frac{256}{768}\ \frac{512}{1536}$ These are all equal and can be reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ (except for the $\frac{1}{3}$).

bE. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{18}{36}$ all of the fractions are halves.

bF $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{18}{36}$ all of the fractions are halves.

bG. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{18}{36}$ all of the fractions are equal because they are halves

bH. $\frac{1}{6}\ \frac{4}{12}\ \frac{8}{24}\ \frac{16}{48}\ \frac{32}{96}\ \frac{64}{192}\ \frac{128}{}$ all of these fractions are equal because if reduced, all can come to $\frac{4}{6}$