LESSON MAKER PRO

Parts Past One

Count equal parts to name numbers greater than one.

GRADE 3 · 3.NS.3.c

3.NS.3.c "Use a model of a fraction greater than one to count the fractional parts to name and write it as an improper fraction and as a mixed number (e.g., 1/4, 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4 = 1 1/4)."

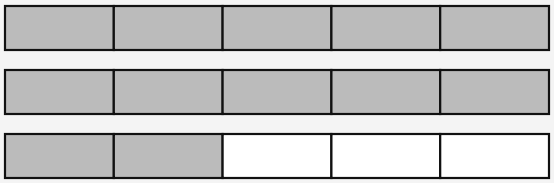
NAME _____ DATE _____

COUNT EVERY PART

The denominator tells how many equal parts make one whole. Count all the fractional parts to write an improper fraction. Then group the parts into wholes to write a mixed number. Each full-width bar in this worksheet represents one same-size whole. Count only shaded parts.

WORKED EXAMPLE

Count the shaded fifth-pieces in the model. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.

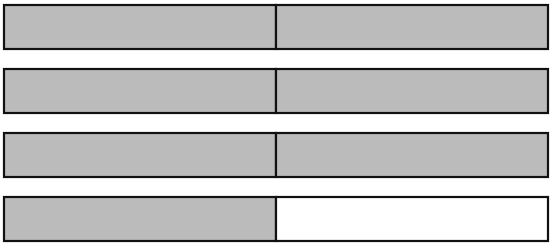


1. Count 12 shaded fifth-pieces: 12/5.
2. Each group of 5 fifth-pieces makes 1 whole; 10 fifth-pieces make 2 wholes.
3. 2 fifth-pieces remain: 2/5.

Answer: 12/5 = 2 2/5

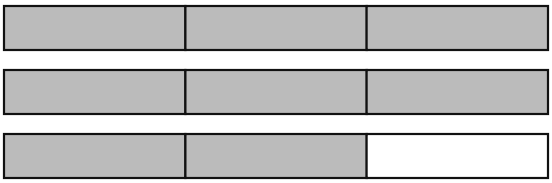
PRACTICE 6 problems

1 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



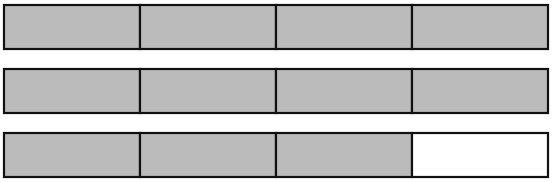
ANSWER _____

2 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



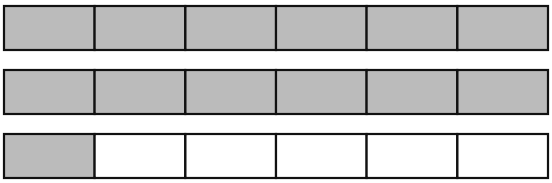
ANSWER _____

3 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



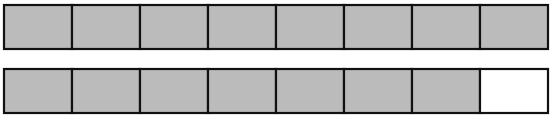
ANSWER _____

4 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



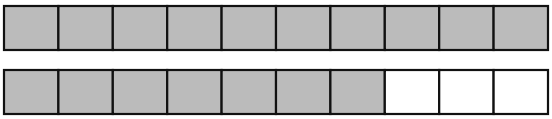
ANSWER _____

5 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



ANSWER _____

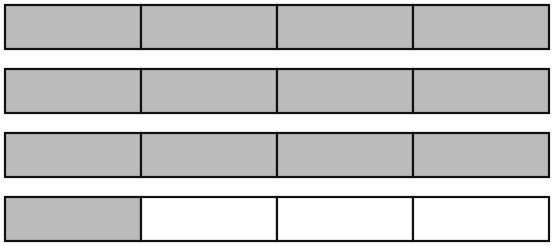
6 Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



ANSWER _____

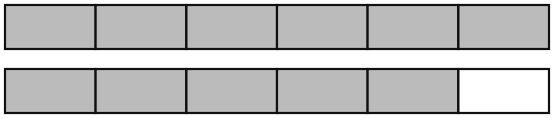
APPLY IT Show your work

1 Jalen's game prize meter is shown. Each full bar is one whole meter. Count the lit (shaded) fourth-sections. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



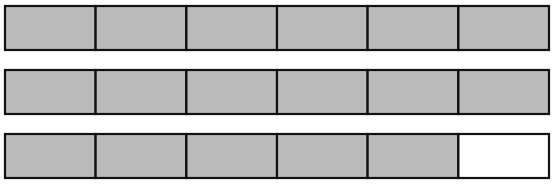
ANSWER _____

2 Priya's music download is shown. Each full bar is one whole. Count the filled (shaded) sixth-sections. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.



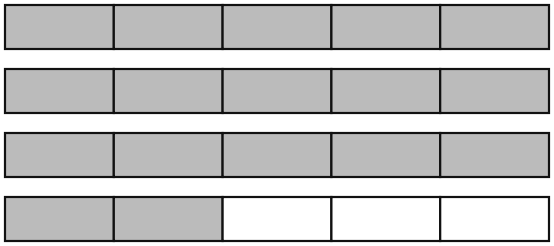
ANSWER _____

3 Model A: Each full-width bar is one whole, the same size as every whole in Model A and Model B. Count the shaded parts. Write the improper fraction and mixed number; keep your result for the challenge.



ANSWER _____

4 Model B: Each full-width bar is one whole, the same size as every whole in Model A and Model B. Count the shaded parts. Write the improper fraction and mixed number; keep your result for the challenge.



ANSWER _____

CHALLENGE One step up

Use the actual Model A and Model B in Apply 3 and Apply 4. The wholes are the same size. Which model shows more? Write both improper fractions and mixed numbers and explain using the shaded parts and whole groups.

WORK SPACE AND ANSWER

ANSWER KEY

Parts Past One

GRADE 3 · 3.NS.3.c

PART 1 · PRACTICE

#	PROBLEM	ANSWER
1	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**7/2 = 3 1/2**
2	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**8/3 = 2 2/3**
3	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**11/4 = 2 3/4**
4	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**13/6 = 2 1/6**
5	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**15/8 = 1 7/8**
6	Count the shaded parts in the model. Each full bar is one whole. Write the amount as an improper fraction and a mixed number.	**17/10 = 1 7/10**

PART 2 · APPLY IT

1. **13/4 = 3 1/4** Thirteen sections that are fourths make 13/4. Three groups of 4 make 3 whole meters, with 1 fourth left.
2. **11/6 = 1 5/6** Eleven sections that are sixths make 11/6. One group of 6 makes 1 whole bar, with 5 sixths left.
3. **17/6 = 2 5/6** 2 complete groups of 6 shaded parts make 2 wholes, with 5 parts left.
4. **17/5 = 3 2/5** 3 complete groups of 5 shaded parts make 3 wholes, with 2 parts left.

CHALLENGE

Model B shows more. Model A: 17/6 = 2 5/6. Model B: 17/5 = 3 2/5. Model B has 3 whole groups, while Model A has only 2 whole groups.

Accept equivalent fraction forms when they show the same amount, such as 2 2/3 for 8/3. Students should write both an improper fraction and a mixed number for each item. Require counting or pointing to the actual shaded parts and groups. Unshaded parts are not included in the numerator. Model B has 3 complete wholes plus 2/5, whereas Model A is less than 3 wholes. All shown denominators are within 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10.