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| EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS | 3.20.2019 |

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| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | Mathematics | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 2 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Equivalent fractions. |

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| Materials Required - math notebooks  - crayons or colored pencils  - piece of paper(enough for the whole class)  - Whiteboard and whiteboard marker |
| Additional Resources  * <https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/lets-play-equivalent-fractions> * <https://educators.brainpop.com/lesson-plan/equivalent-fractions-background-information-for-teachers-and-parents/?bp-jr-topic=equivalent-fractions> * <https://teachers.net/lessons/posts/3643.html> |
| Additional Notes |

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| **Objectives** Students should be able to;  1. Write fractions which have the same value as a given fraction.  Assessment Activity  1. Have students work in pairs to find four equivalent fractions to a fraction that is assigned to each pair. Students can use their folded papers to help them find the equivalent fractions, or use a new sheet of paper. |  | **Activity Starter/Instruction** 1. Write the word "equivalent" on the board.  2. Ask students what word they see in "equivalent" that looks familiar? Once students see the similarities to "equal," explain that equivalent fractions are fractions that are equal to one another.  3. Draw a circle on the board and split it in half. Color one half of the circle. Ask students what fraction is being shown. Write "1/2" on the board.  4. Now, draw another line perpendicular to the first through the circle. Ask students what fraction is being shown now. Write "2/4" on the board.  5. Explain that although these are two different fractions, they are equivalent to one another. The amount shaded on the circle did not change; it was simply divided into more parts.  **Guided Practice**  **Lesson 1-15 Mins**  1. Repeat the activity with pieces of paper, demonstrating 1/4, 3/4, 1/3, 2/3, 1/8. Each time a student should write the fraction on the board and identify the numerator and denominator. If you prefer, draw a rectangle on the board and have a student divide the rectangle into the same fractions as those in the paper-folding demonstration.  2. Now, asks the students to pick up the second piece of paper and fold it in half and color one of the two equal parts. Once again, asks: What fraction of the paper is colored? (One half)  3. Have them refold the same paper and then fold it in half once again. Unfold. Ask: How many equal parts now? (4)  4. Ask the student what fraction is shaded? (2/4 or 1/2). Explain that since the amount of shading has not changed, this means that 1/2 = 2/4 or 1/2 and 2/4 are two names for the same amount, which means that they are equivalent fractions.  5. Now have the students refold the paper and then fold it in half a third time. Unfold. Ask: What new fractions have you found that is equivalent to 1/2 and 2/4? 4/8. Ask: Can anyone explain what the fractions 1/2, 2/4, and 4/8 have in common? (These three fractions name the same amount, which means that they are equivalent fractions) |  | **Teacher Practice**  **Lesson 1-20 Mins**  1. Provide each student with two blank pieces of rectangular paper and model folding one of the papers in half. Instruct the students to the same.  2. Review with the class that a fraction is part of a whole and that you have divided a whole piece of paper into two equal parts. Instruct the students to color one of the two equal parts.  3. Ask the student: How do we know that the two parts are equal? (They are the same size and shape.)  4. Ask a student to draw an example of 1/2 on the white board to show that one out of the two equal parts is now shaded.  5. Introduce the vocabulary terms to the students. Explain that the numerator is the number of parts shaded and the denominator is the total number of equal parts. |
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| Summary |  |  |  |  |