



Singapore Math

Fractions Practice | Primary 1-2 (Grades 1-2)

CPA Approach (Concrete-Pictorial-Abstract)

Concrete
Hands-on objects

Pictorial
Drawings/Models

Abstract
Numbers/Symbols

Part 1: Bar Model Method

Method: Use rectangles to represent the whole, divided into equal parts.

1

Tom ate half a pizza. Show with a bar model.



Whole Pizza = 1

Tom ate _____ of the pizza.

2

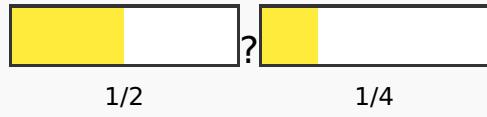
A cake is cut into 4 pieces. Amy ate 3 pieces. Show with a bar model. What fraction did she eat?

Draw your bar model here:

Amy ate _____ of the cake.

3

Compare $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$. Which is bigger? Use bar models to explain.



_____ is bigger.

Part 2: Unit Method

Method: Use squares to represent units. Count squares to find fractions.

4

There are 6 apples. Tom took 2. What fraction did he take?



Tom took _____ of the apples.

5

Draw 12 squares. Shade 1/3 of them.

Draw 12 squares here:

Shade _____ squares.

Part 3: Problem Solving

Steps: 1) Understand → 2) Draw/Model → 3) Calculate → 4) Check

6

Problem:

Mom bought a watermelon. Tom ate $\frac{1}{4}$, Dad ate $\frac{1}{2}$. How much is left?

Working:

1. Draw:
2. Calculate:

_____ of the watermelon is left.

7

Problem:

A box has 20 chocolates. Day 1: ate $\frac{1}{5}$. Day 2: ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of remaining. How many left?

Working:

_____ chocolates left.

Answer Key

1. $1/2$ (One Half)
2. $3/4$ (Three Quarters)
3. $1/2 > 1/4$, so $1/2$ is bigger
4. $2/6 = 1/3$ (One Third)
5. Shade 4 squares
6. $1/4$ (One Quarter)
Calculation: $1 - 1/4 - 1/2 = 1/4$
7. 12 chocolates
Day 1: $20 \times 1/5 = 4$, remaining 16
Day 2: $16 \times 1/4 = 4$, remaining 12

Singapore Math Key Points:

- **Bar Model:** Use rectangles to show quantities and relationships
- **Unit Method:** Find 1 unit first, then calculate total
- **Draw to Solve:** Turn abstract problems into pictures
- **Step-by-Step:** Break complex problems into small steps
- **Check Answer:** Does the answer make sense?