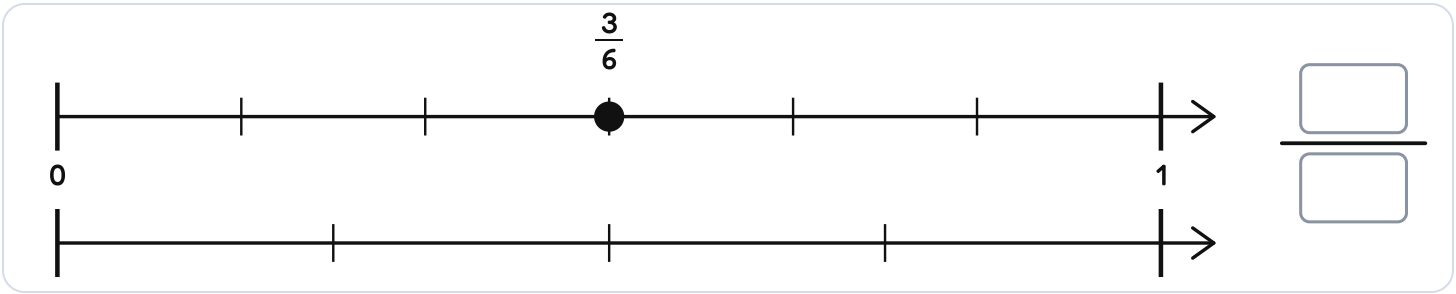
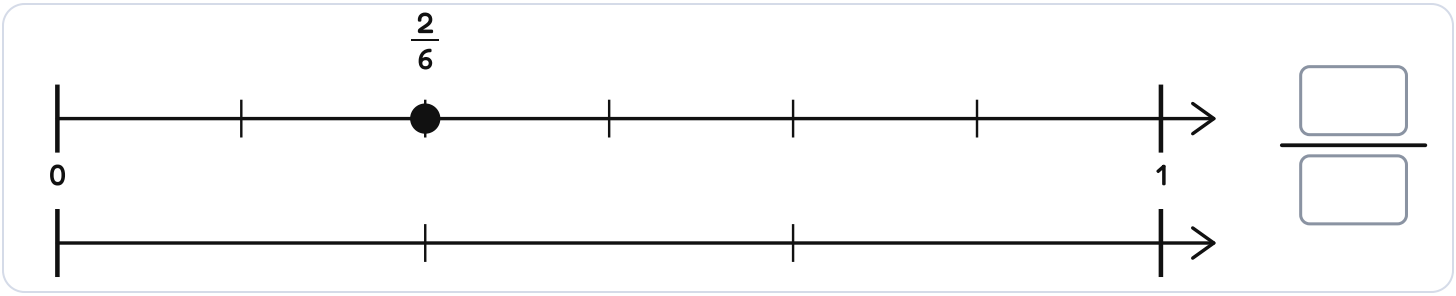
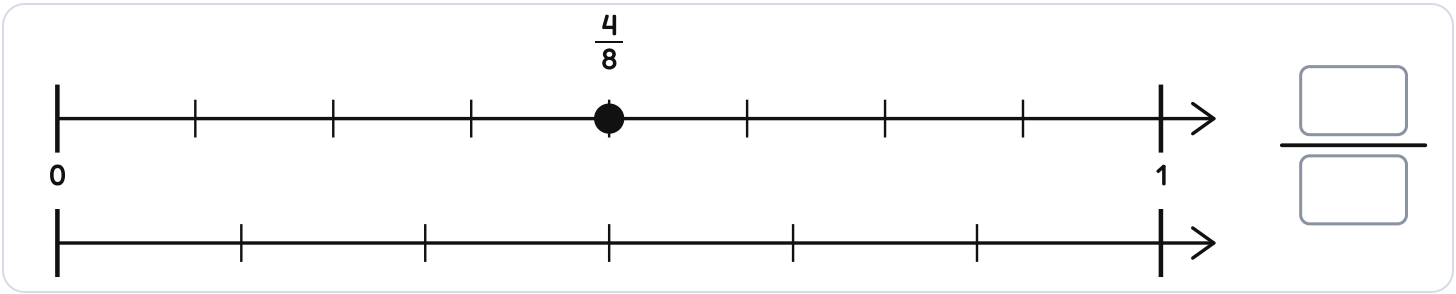
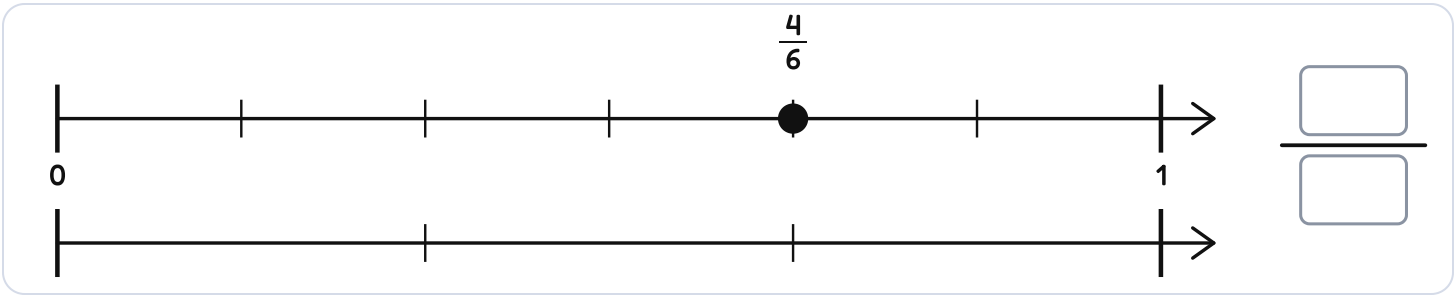
Same Point, New Name

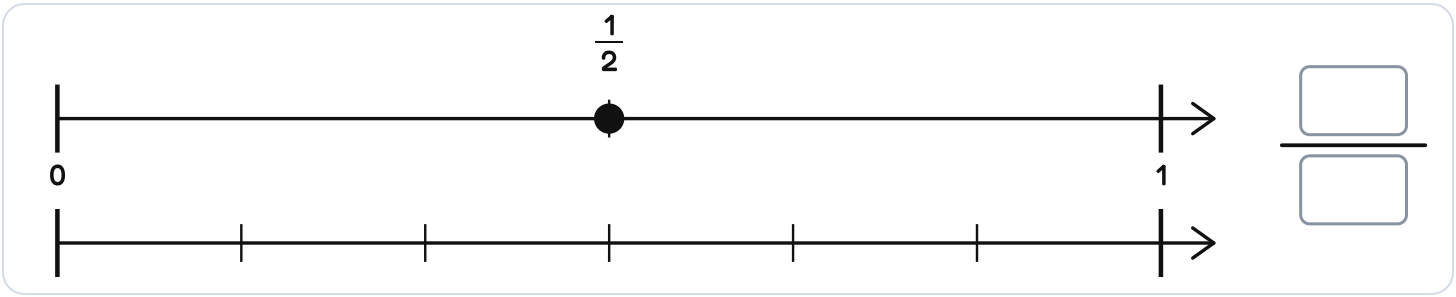
Mark the same point on the bottom line. Then write its fraction in the boxes.





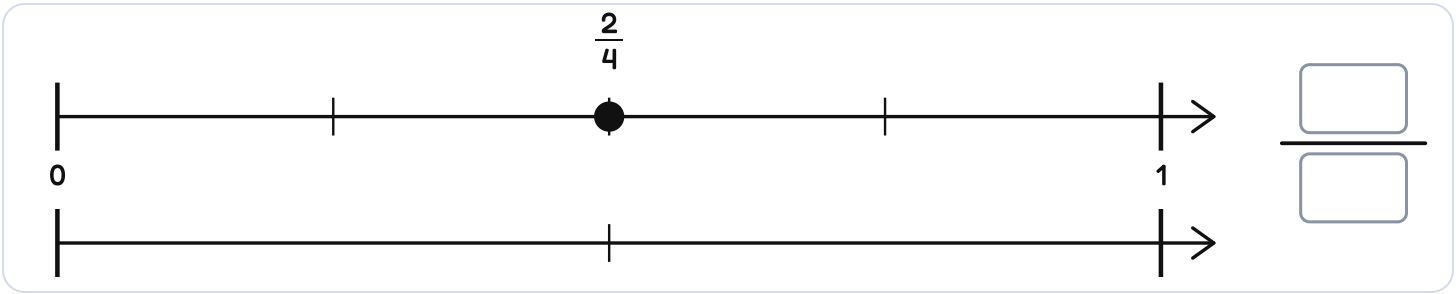


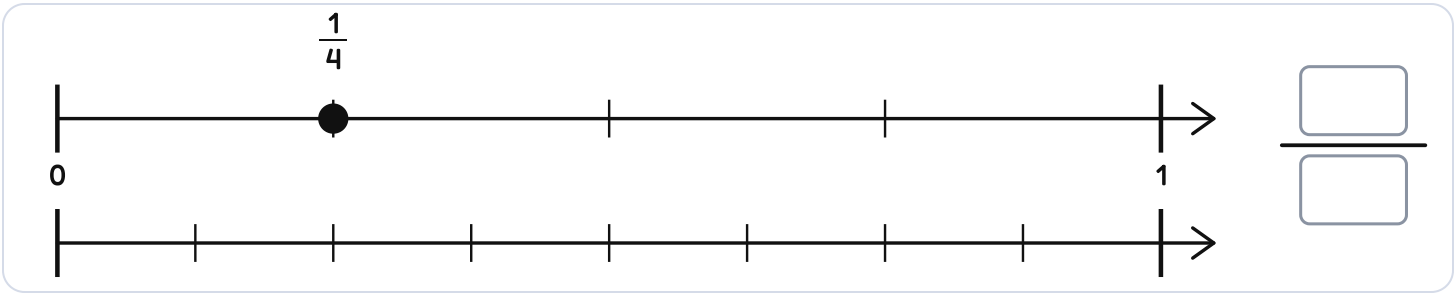


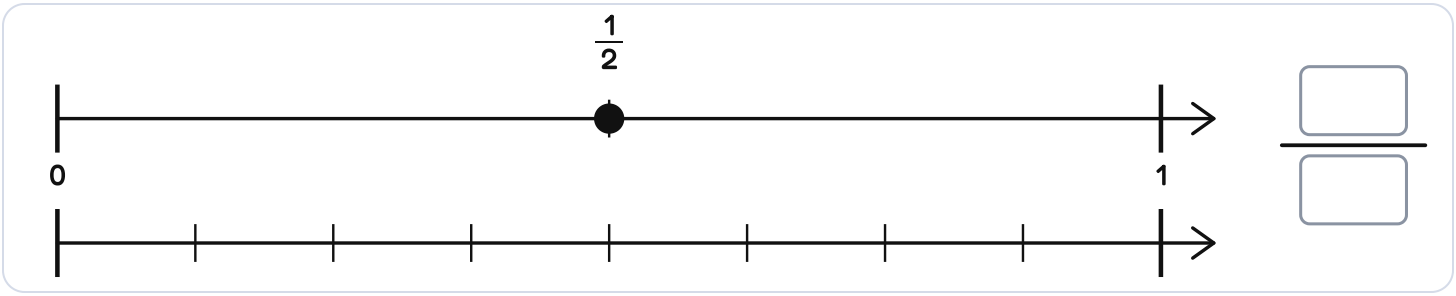


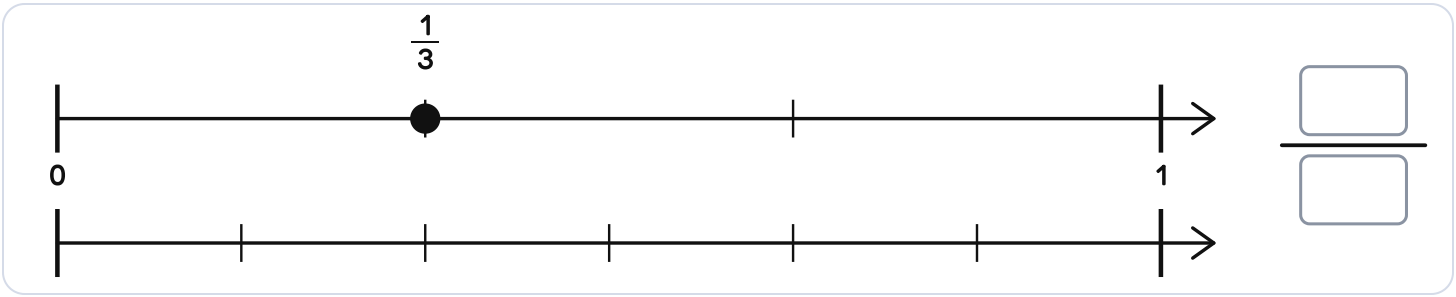
Same Point, New Name

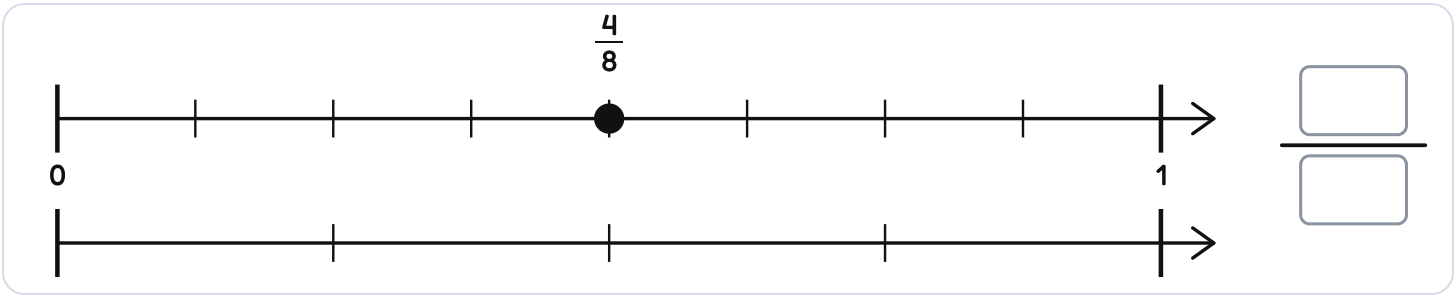
Mark the same point on the bottom line. Then write its fraction in the boxes.





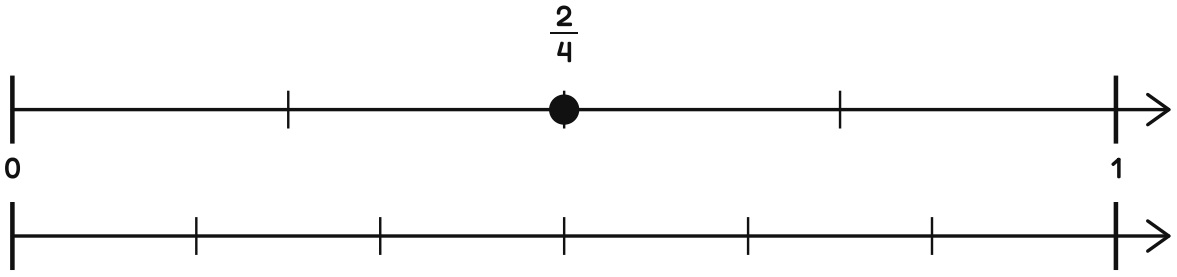


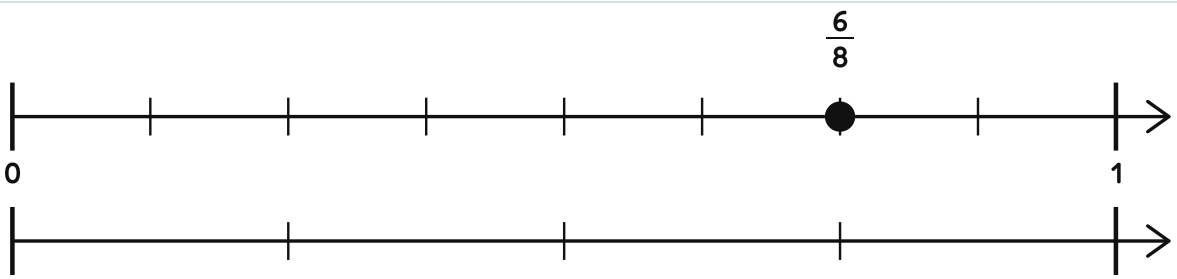


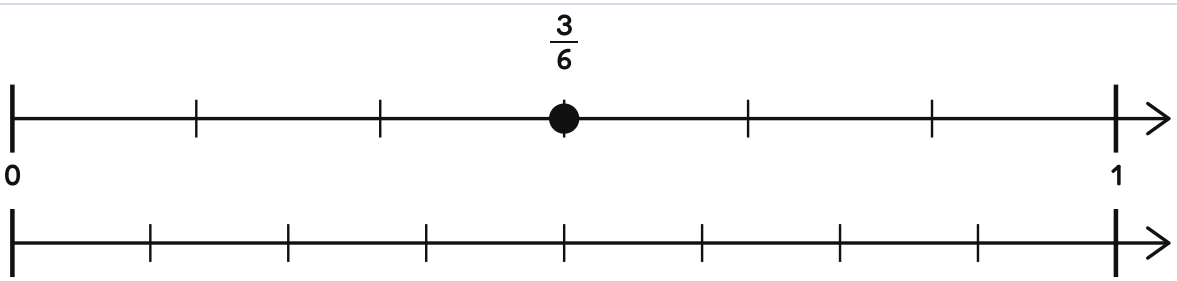


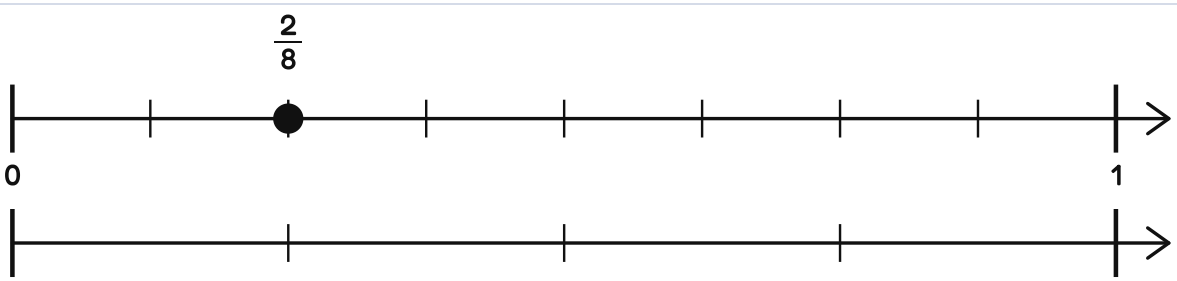
Same Point, New Name

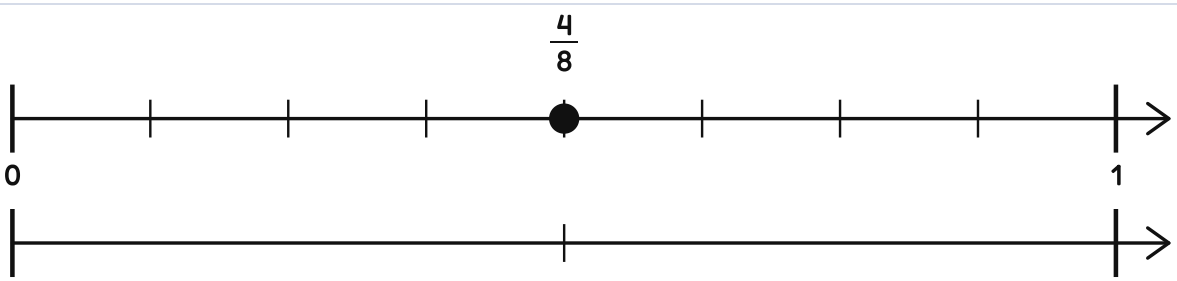
Mark the same point on the bottom line. Then write its fraction in the boxes.





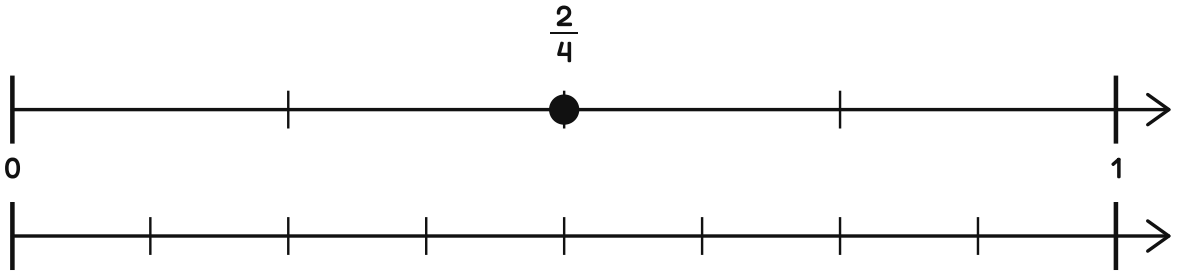


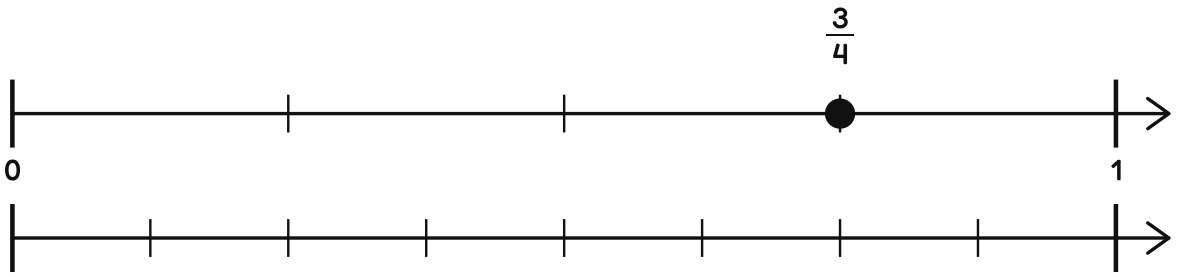


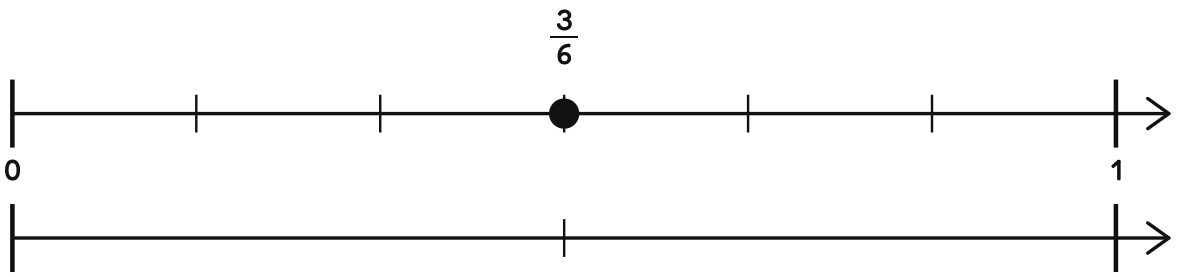


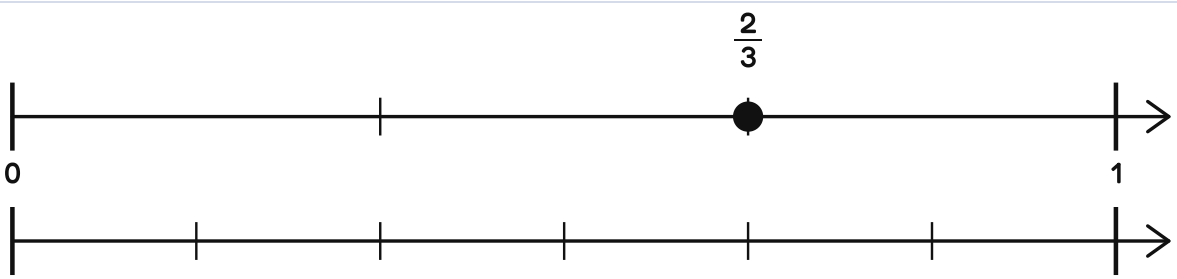
Same Point, New Name

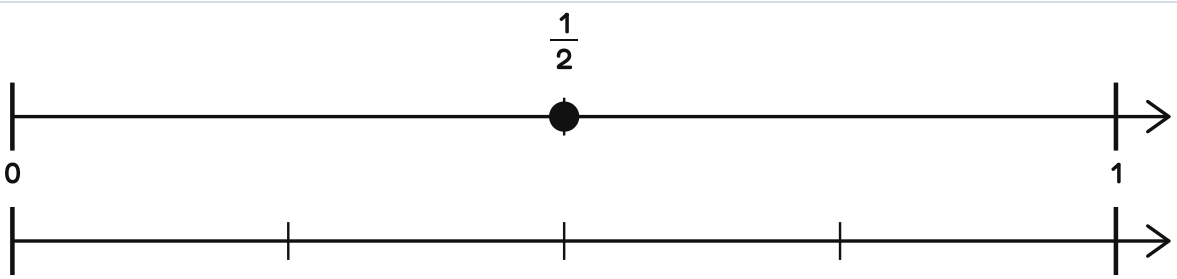
Mark the same point on the bottom line. Then write its fraction in the boxes.





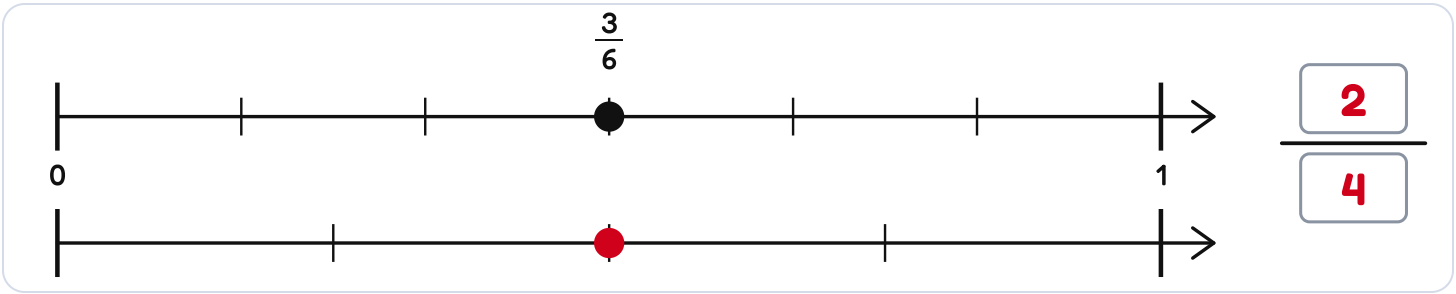


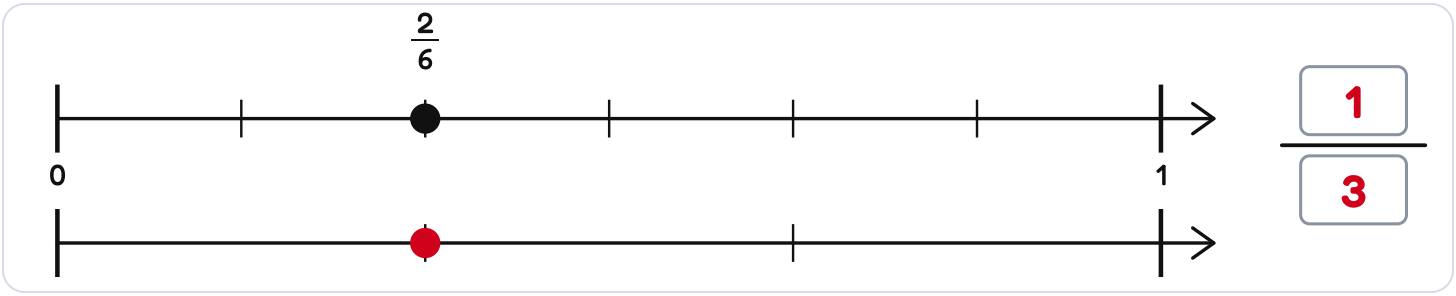


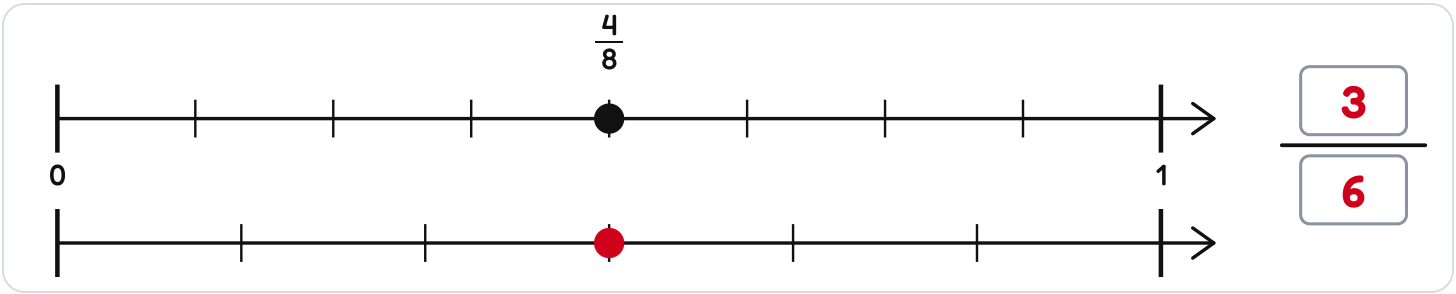


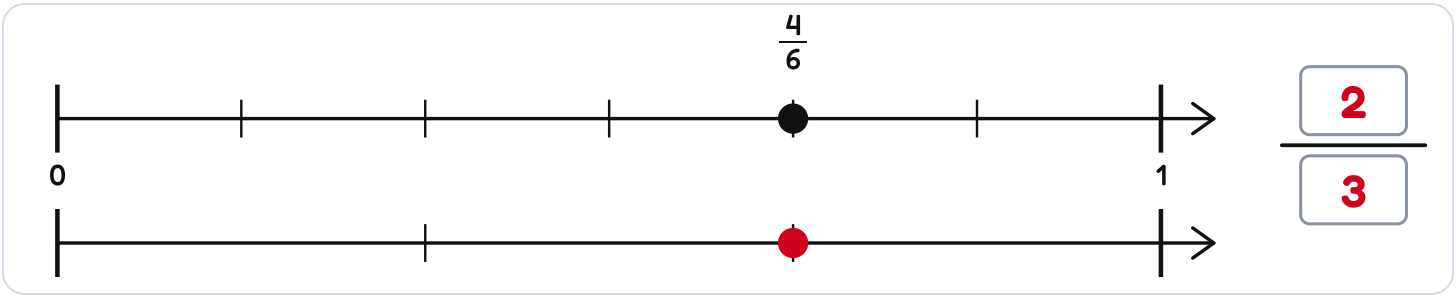
Same Point, New Name: Answer Key

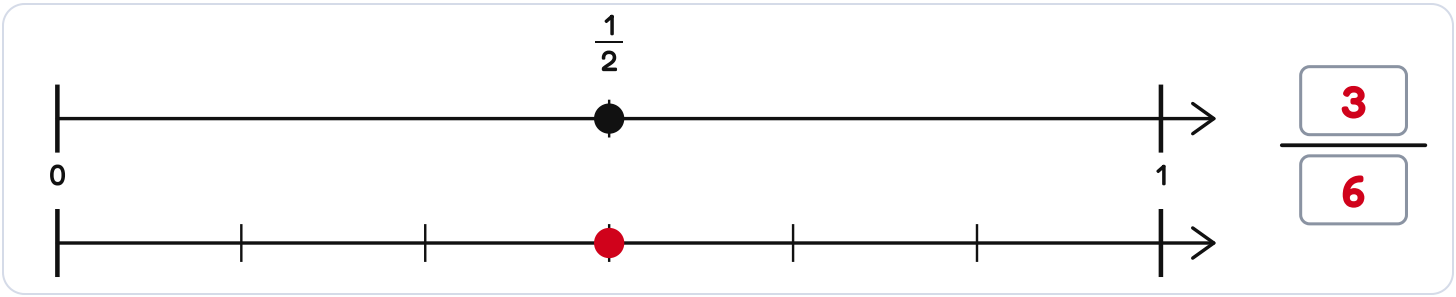
For the grown-up. The point and the fraction are written in red.





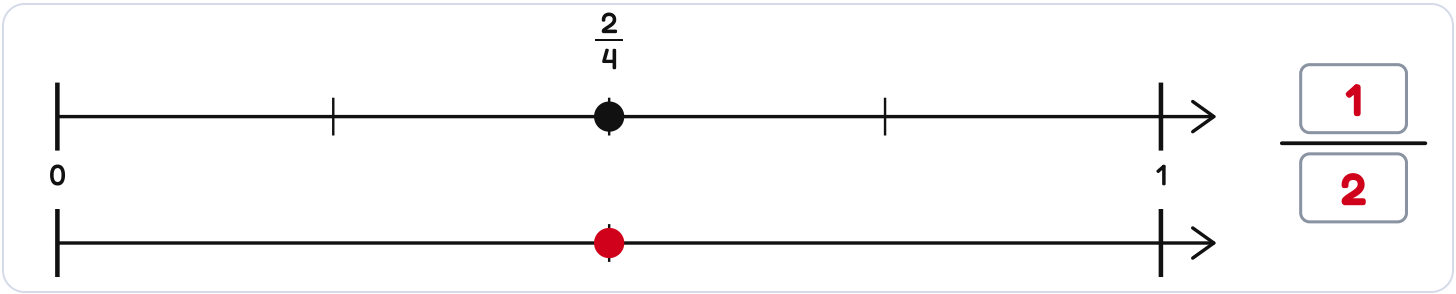


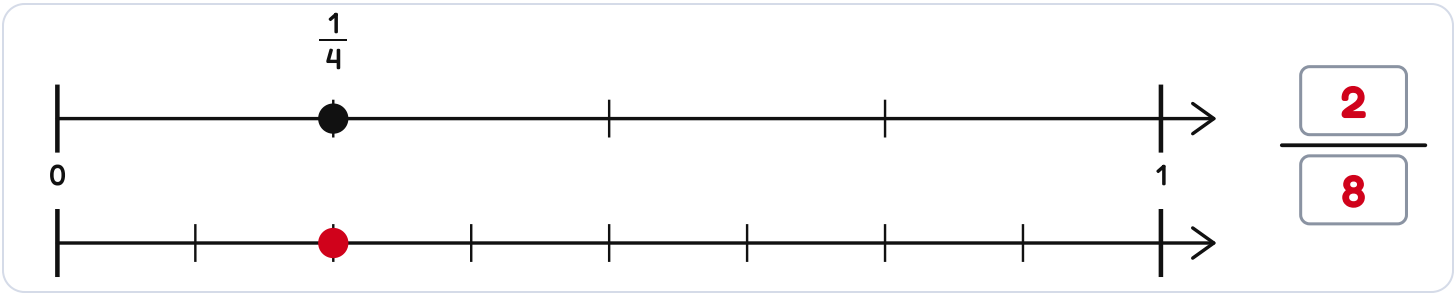


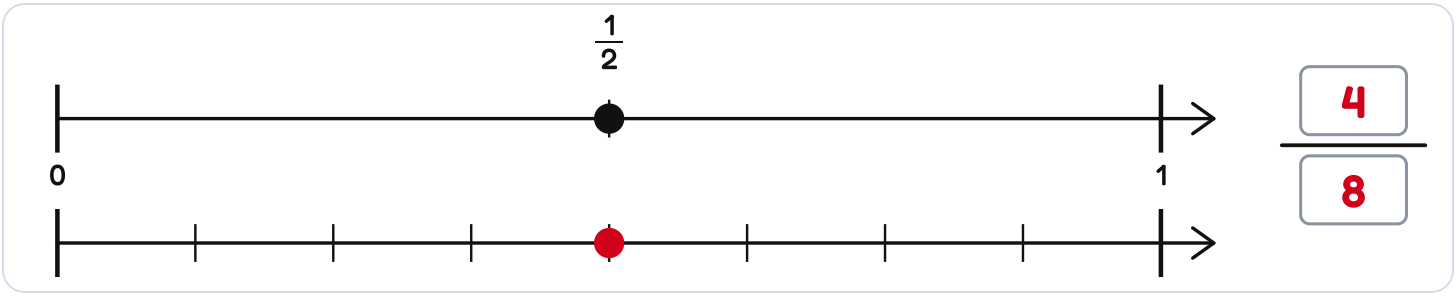


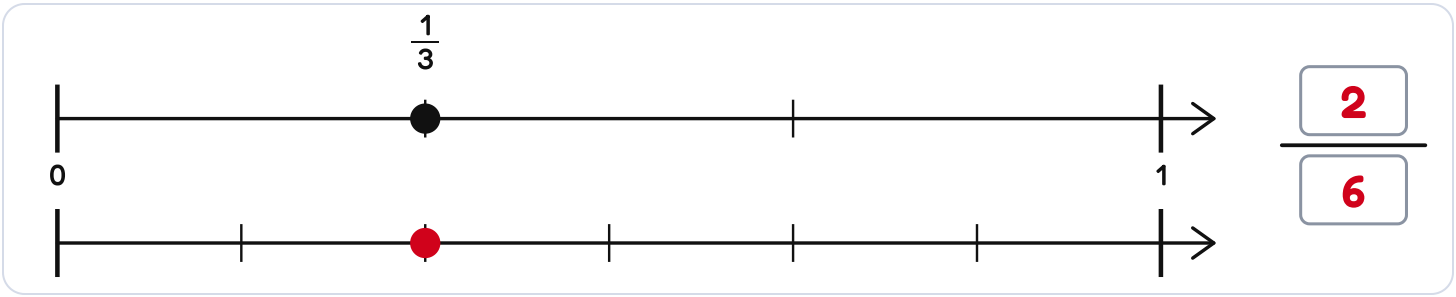
Same Point, New Name: Answer Key

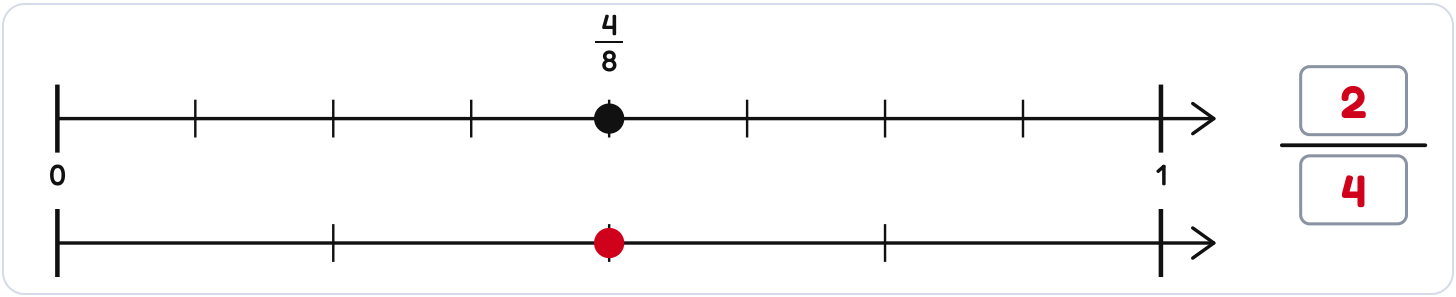
For the grown-up. The point and the fraction are written in red.





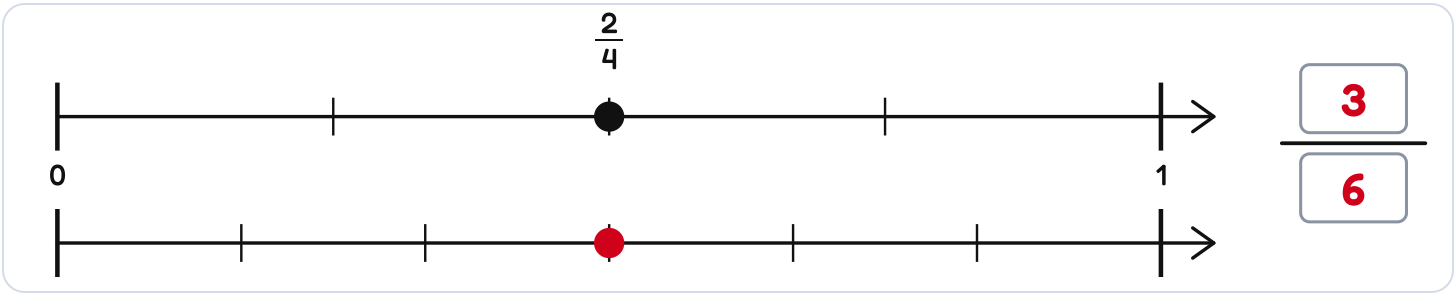


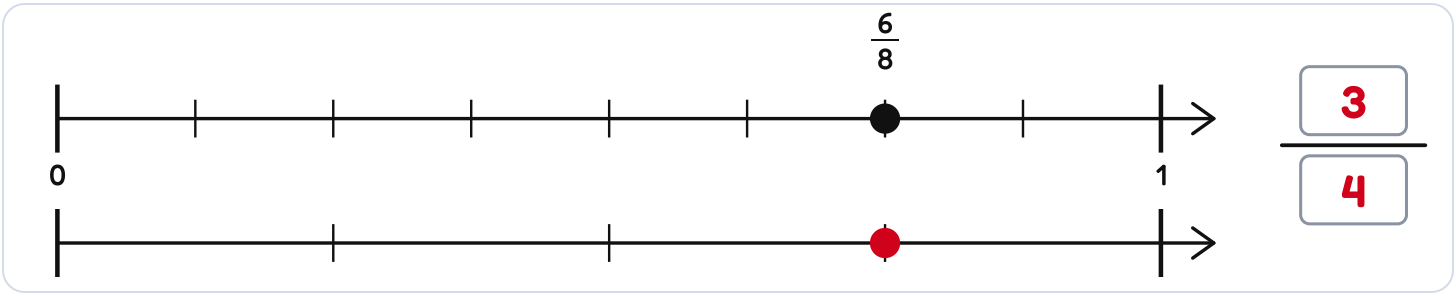


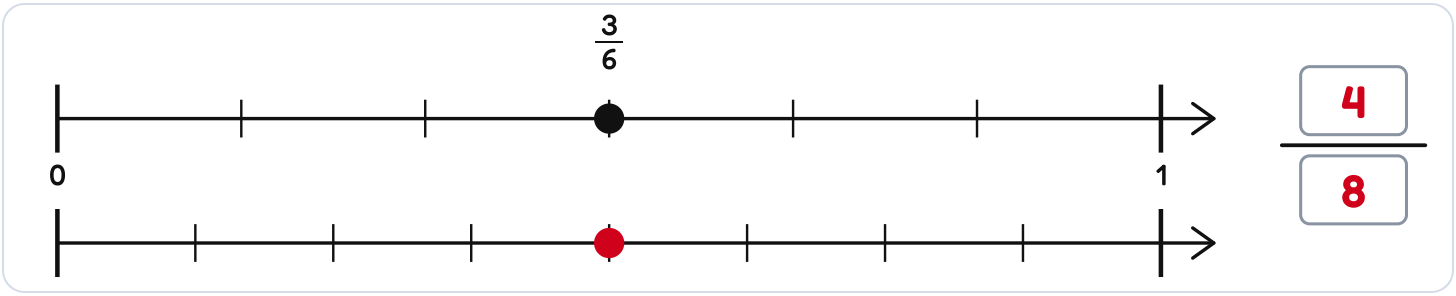


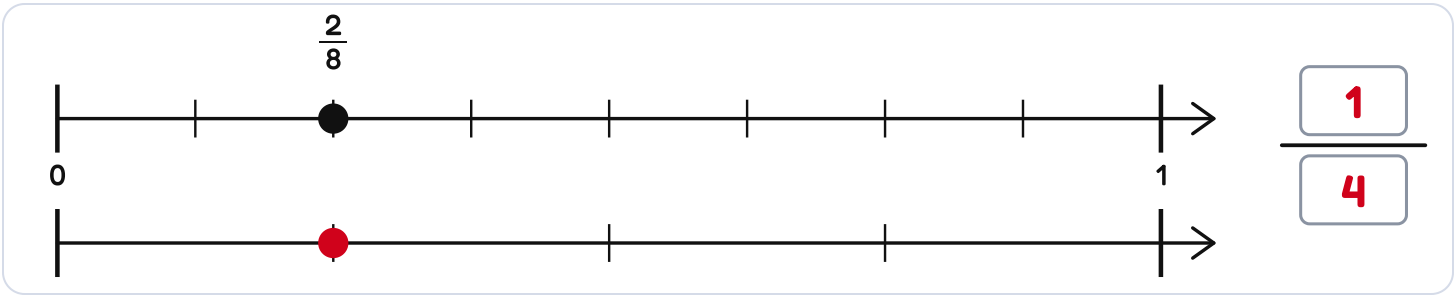
Same Point, New Name: Answer Key

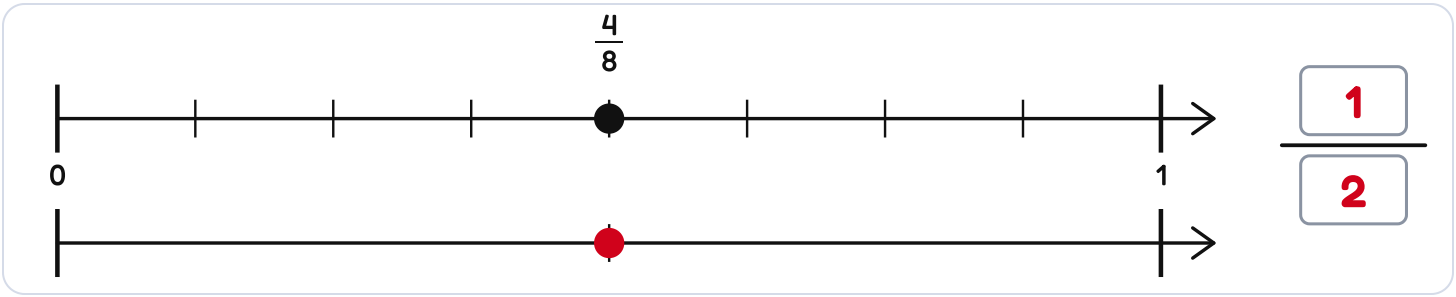
For the grown-up. The point and the fraction are written in red.





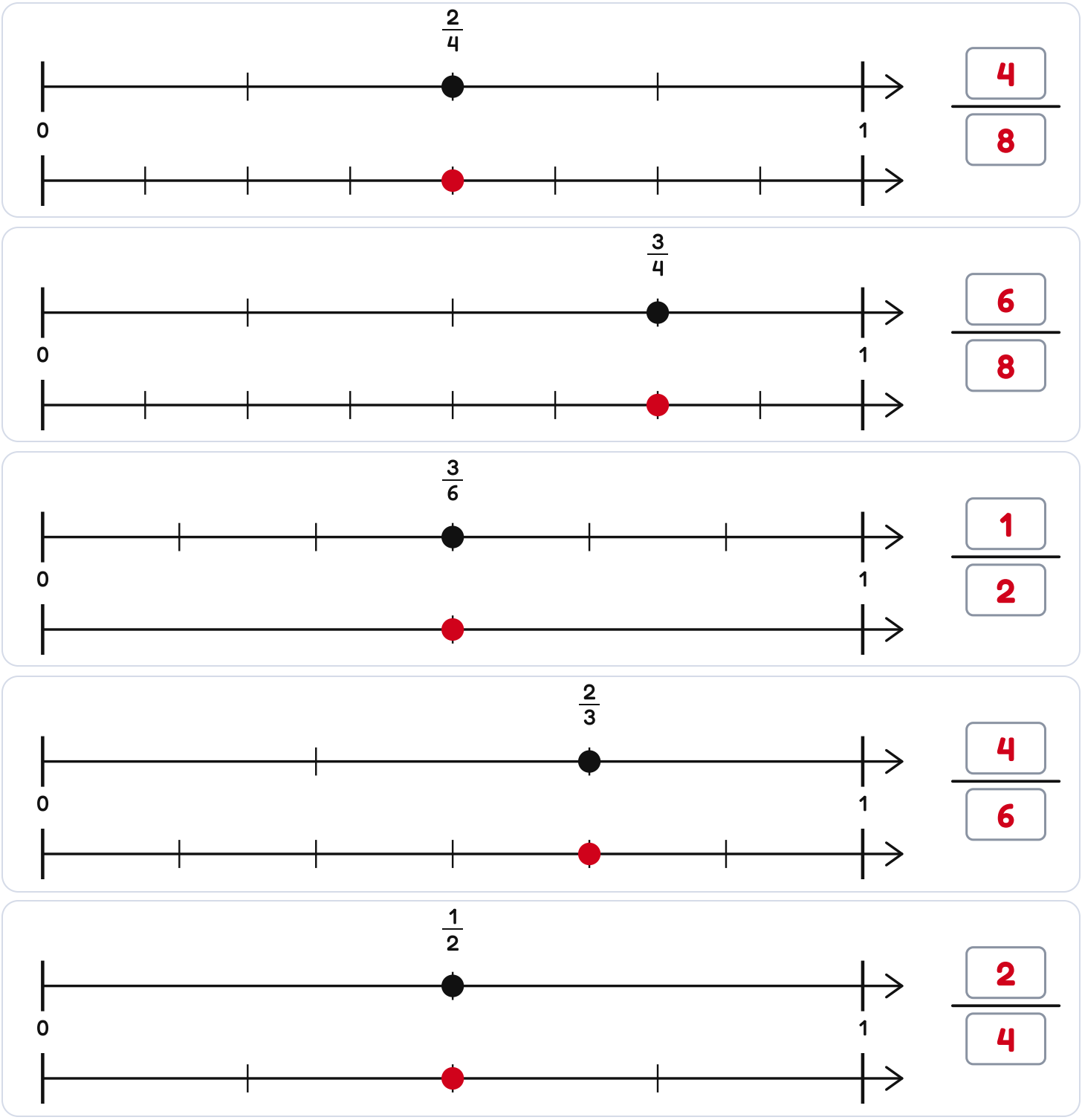






Same Point, New Name: Answer Key

For the grown-up. The point and the fraction are written in red.



For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

One item at a time, a page at a sitting. For third grade.

Why use it

Two fractions are equivalent when they sit at the same point on a number line. That is the Common Core's own test in third grade (3.NF.A.3a), and Texas names it too (TEKS 3.3(G)). One point with two names shows a child that 1/2 and 2/4 are the same amount, cut into different parts. The rule of multiplying the top and the bottom comes in fourth grade, and it describes this same picture, so the line is taught first. If you learned the rule first, this way will look different.

What it is good for

- Seeing a fraction as a point on a line, not only a shaded part.
- Reading one point by two different names.
- Checking an answer by lining up two lines.

How to use it

1. Put a finger on the labeled point on the top line.
2. Slide straight down to the bottom line, and your child marks the point there.
3. Count the spaces from 0 to the point, then all the spaces from 0 to 1.
4. Your child writes those two numbers as the fraction.
5. Check with the answer key, where the answers are in red.

> **Try saying:** “Is it still the same point? What is its new name?”

Tip: Count the spaces, not the marks: a line cut into 4 parts has 5 marks, counting 0 and 1.