Fraction Wall Chart

Every row is one whole. Lay a ruler straight down the page to compare.

whole	1						
halves	$\frac{1}{2}$						
thirds	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{3}$		
fourths	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{4}$
sixths	$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$		$\frac{1}{6}$
eighths	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Charts

One page to keep beside the homework. For third grade, under the Common Core and the Texas standards.

Why use it

Every row is one whole, and only the number of pieces changes, so a child can see that more pieces means smaller pieces. The Common Core asks third graders to explain why two fractions are equivalent, for example “by using a visual fraction model” (3.NF.A.3b), and Texas third graders use pictures such as strip diagrams and number lines (TEKS 3.3(A)). If you learned the rule first, working from a drawing will look different. The equivalent fractions chart and the number line chart do other jobs.

What it is good for

- Finding any fraction with a denominator of 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 with a finger.
- Seeing that one eighth is smaller than one third, in the same whole.
- Reading equal edges down the page with a ruler.

How to use it

1. Put a finger on the top row, one whole.
2. Go to the row the bottom number names.
3. Count the top number of pieces from the left, touching each one.
4. Lay a ruler straight down the page to compare two edges.

> **Try saying:** “Is it the same whole? How many pieces?”

Tip: Your child can color each row, and every piece keeps its label.