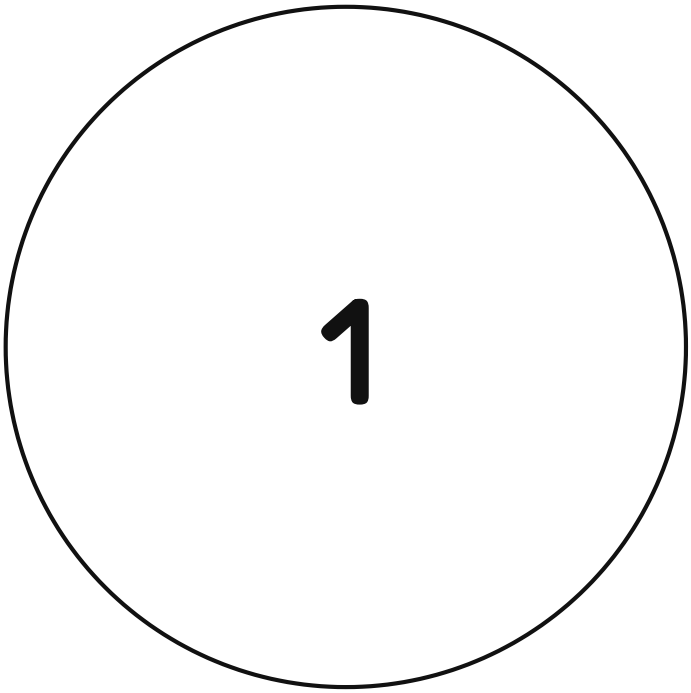
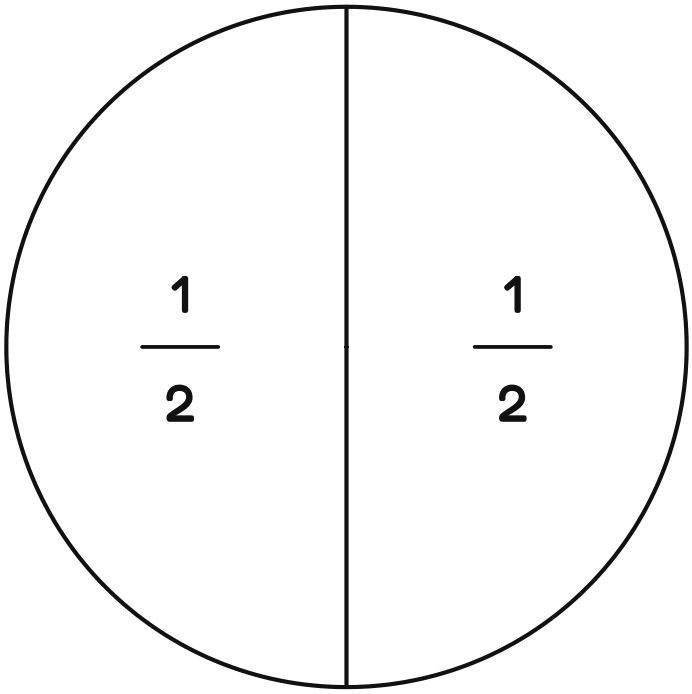
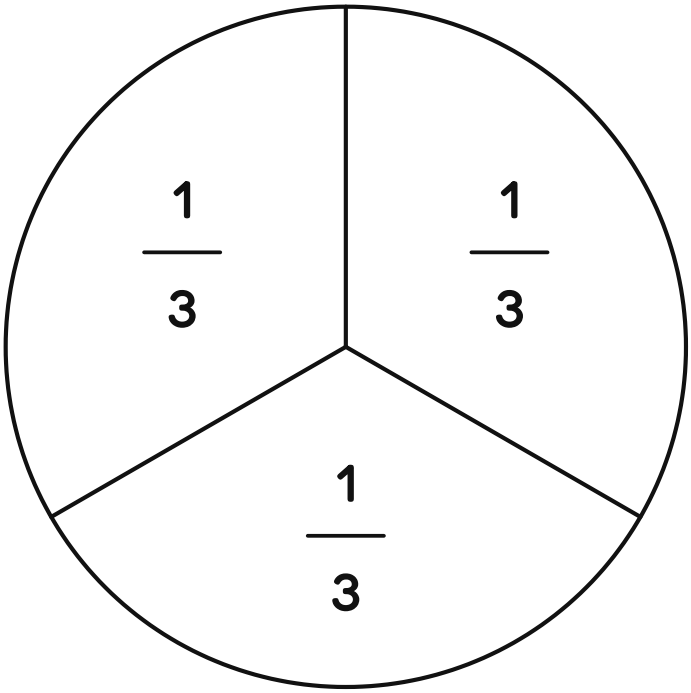
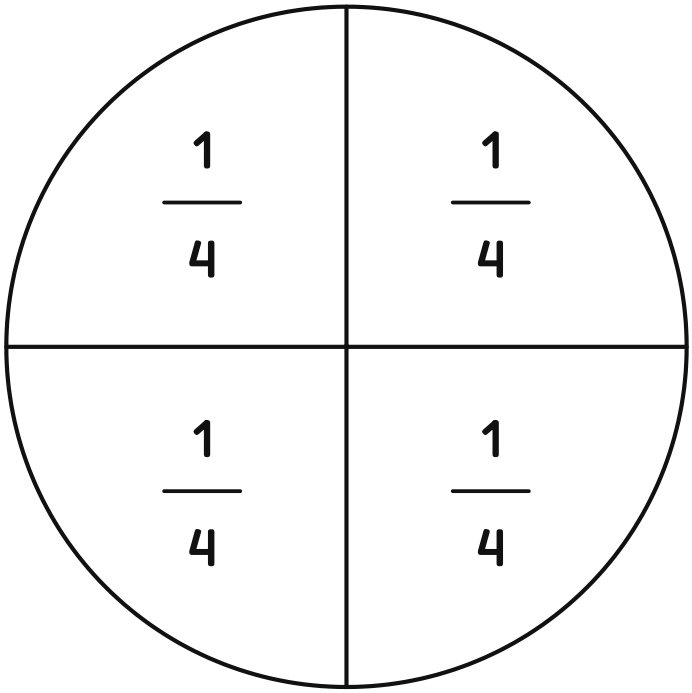
Circles to Cut Out

Cut out each circle, then cut on the solid lines between the pieces.





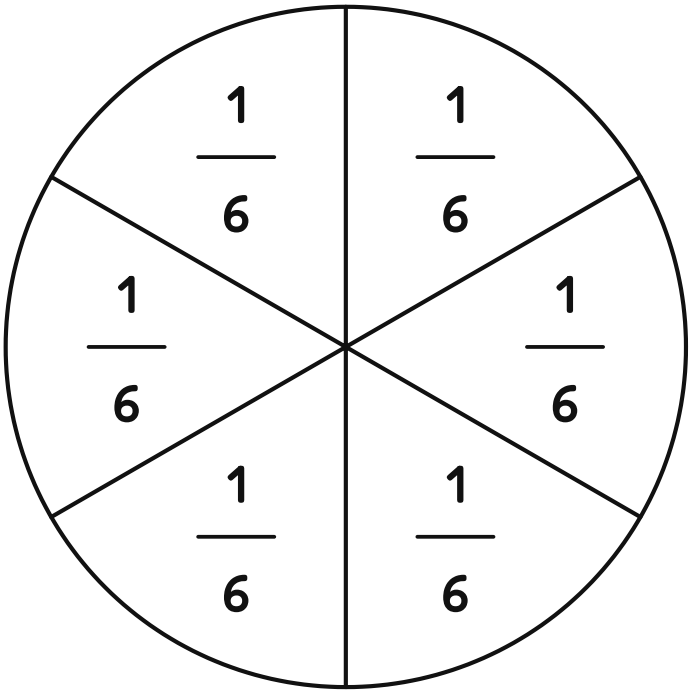


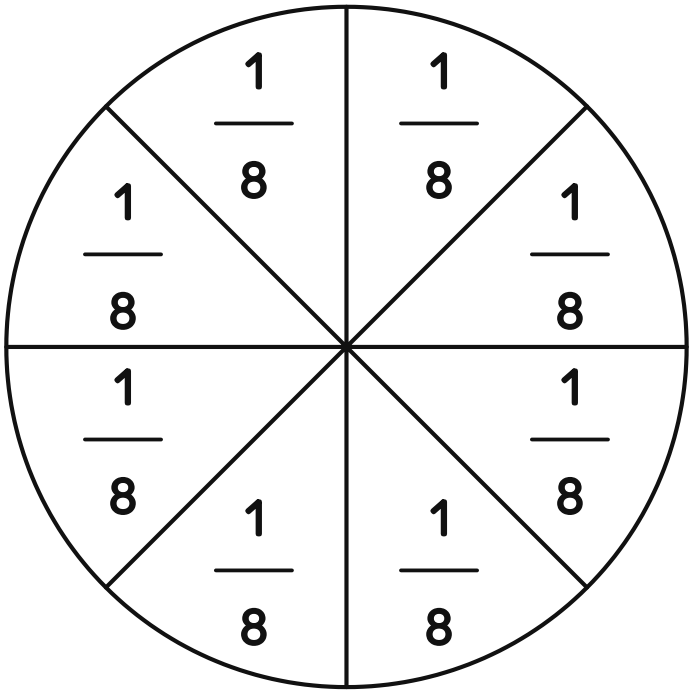


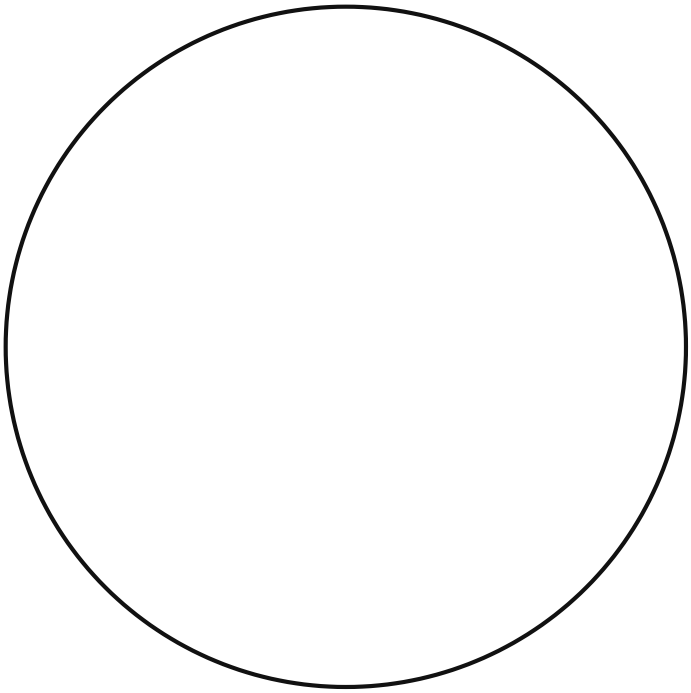
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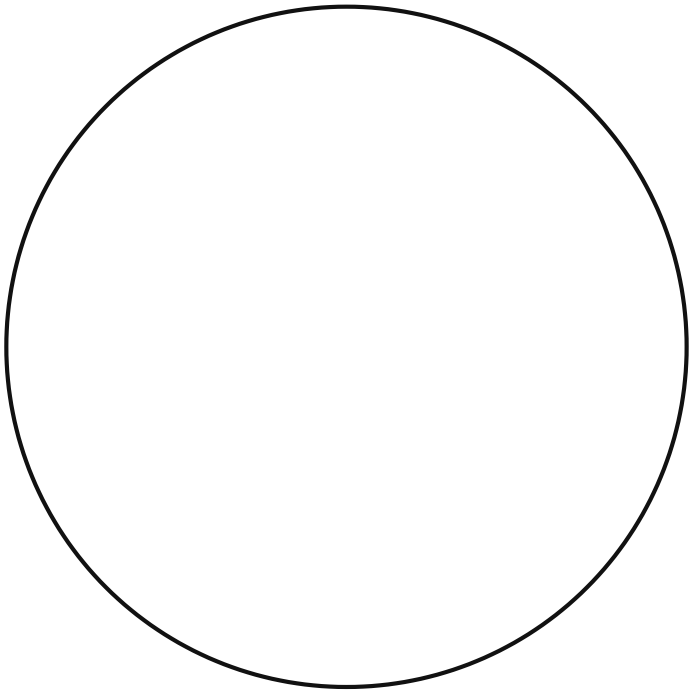
Circles to Cut Out

Cut out each circle, then cut on the solid lines between the pieces. Keep the two blank circles whole, to build on.









For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Pieces

One set per child, cut out once and kept in an envelope. For first to third grade, under the Common Core and the Texas standards.

Why use it

Each circle is the same size because a part means nothing without its whole: a fourth of a big circle can be larger than a half of a small one. The Common Core asks first and second graders to cut circles into equal shares (1.G.A.3, 2.G.A.3), and Texas asks for two and four fair shares in first grade (TEKS 1.6(G)). If you learned fractions from numbers first, handling pieces will look different.

What it is good for

- Seeing a fraction as part of one whole.
- Naming pieces out loud: one fourth, two fourths.
- Building a whole on a blank circle.

How to use it

1. To sort the sets easily, color each circle with one crayon before you cut.
2. Cut out each circle and cut the pieces apart. Keep the two blank circles whole.
3. Have your child lay pieces on a blank circle until it is full, and say it together: four fourths make one whole.
4. Under the Common Core, first graders use halves and fourths, and second graders add thirds. Texas second graders use halves, fourths, and eighths. In both, third graders use all five.
5. Keep each set in its own envelope, and compare only pieces from one set.

> **Try saying:** “How many more fourths fill the circle?”

Tip: Print on card stock if you have it, since thicker paper lasts longer.