


Day 6: Wipe Out (adopted from *Teaching Mathematics* by Marilyn Burns)

Lesson Target:

- Compare and order fractions that have denominators of 2, 3, and 6.
- Compare Fractions with Same Numerators
- Equivalent Fractions

Process	Activities/Expected Students' responses	Teacher's Support
Understand the Goal	Which fraction is bigger or smaller than other fraction?	
Explore/ Investigate/Solve 	<p>Introduce/Model <i>Wipe Out</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take turns rolling the cube Decide to 1) remove a pattern block (triangle, rhombus, or trapezoid), 2) exchange any of your remaining blocks for equivalent blocks, or 3) do nothing and pass the cube to your partner 2. Trade correctly 3. The first discard your blocks, you win. 4. Order fraction pieces (pattern blocks) from smaller (triangle) to larger (hexagon). <p>Play <i>Wipe Out</i> with a partner T: How many $1/6$ do you need to exchange with $1/3$? S: Two $1/6$ is as equal as one $1/3$.</p> <p>Discuss How they remove/exchange fraction pieces</p> <p>Analyze the result and Discuss T: Which fraction is the smallest, $1/2$, $1/3$, or $1/6$? T: What happens to the denominator in the largest fraction? T: How about the numerals?</p>	<p>Provide cubes labeled $1/2$, $1/3$, $1/3$, $1/6$. $1/6$, $1/6$ Or, if you use a regular die, label as $1=1/2$, $2 \& 3 = 1/3$, and $4, 5, \& 6 = 1/6$</p> <p>Pattern Blocks (1 hexagon, 3 rhombi, & 2 trapezoid) Facilitate/Support a conversation</p> <p>Record in the class chart Equivalent Fraction $1/3 = 2/6$ $2/3 = 4/6$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $1/6 < 1/3 < 1/2$ • Denominator is largest when the fraction is smallest • Numerators are all same
Conclude	Journal Entry: Which fraction is the smallest, $1/3$, $1/5$, $1/6$, $1/9$, $1/10$ or $1/12$? Can you order them from smallest to largest? What happens to the denominator in the largest fraction?	Encourage to check their fraction kit to ensure this rule is visually proved.

Assessment:

- **Play *Uncover*** accurately. ex) exchange correctly
- **Order** common numeral fractions from small to large
- **Use** the comparison signs, such as $<$, $>$, and $=$.
- **Represent** some examples of equivalent fractions