

## KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

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In Lessons 5 through 9, students continue to work with equal parts of a whole. They use **number bonds** to learn that any **non-unit fraction** is created by a series of unit fractions (e.g., 3 fourths is three copies of 1 fourth). Students also receive an introduction to fractions greater than one whole.

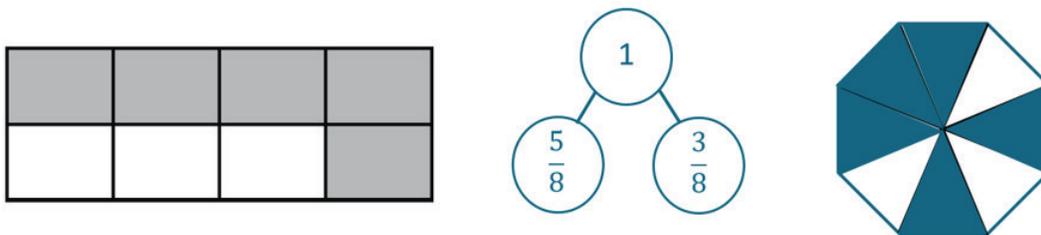
You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Identify the equal parts in **unit form** and **fraction form** in an image.
- Partition objects into equal parts and draw number bonds to match the images.
- Identify the number of shaded parts as well as the number of unshaded parts.

## SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 8)

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Show a number bond that represents the shaded and unshaded parts in the rectangle shown below. Draw a different visual model that the same number bond could represent.



*In the number bond,  $\frac{5}{8}$  represents the shaded part in one whole.*

*The  $\frac{3}{8}$  represents the unshaded part.*

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at [GreatMinds.org](http://GreatMinds.org).

## HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

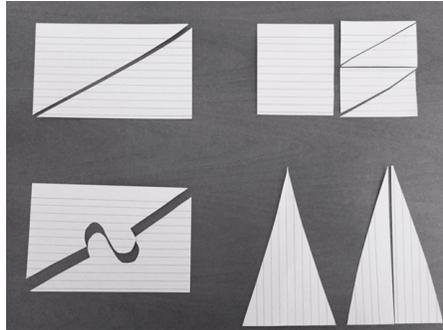
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- Ask your child to break apart a chocolate bar that has an even number of equal sections and display it in different ways, such as halves, thirds, fourths, and sixths. Ask him to show you different non-unit fractional amounts, such as  $\frac{2}{6}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ , and  $\frac{5}{6}$ . By adding a second chocolate bar, your child can create fractions larger than one whole, such as  $\frac{11}{6}$ ,  $\frac{5}{3}$ , and  $\frac{5}{4}$ .

**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME**

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- Get a package of index cards and work with your child to see how many different “halves” you can cut out of the index cards. Challenge each other to get creative and defend why the images you create are (or are not) halves! Repeat this for other fractional units, such as thirds, fourths, sixths, and eighths.



**TERMS**

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**Fraction form:** A number written in the form of a fraction, for example,  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{19}{8}$ .

**Non-unit fraction:** A fraction with a numerator other than 1. For example,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{9}{8}$  and  $\frac{2}{6}$  are all non-unit fractions.

**Unit form:** A number expressed in terms of its fractional unit. For example, 1 half, 2 thirds, and 4 fifths are all numbers written in unit form.

**MODELS**

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**Number Bond:** A model that demonstrates a part–part–whole relationship.

