1) a) Four bar models used to represent unit fractions.

b) $\frac{1}{2}$ is the largest.
c) $\frac{1}{5}$ is the smallest.
2) The bar model represents $\frac{4}{6}$ because four rectangles out of the six are coloured in.
3) False. $\frac{7}{14}$ of the moons are shaded.
4) Unit Fractions

Non-unit Fractions

$\frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ are all unit fractions.
$\frac{4}{5}$ and $\frac{6}{7}$ are non-unit fractions.

1) False. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shape is shaded. The numerator represents how many parts there are in total, which is four not three.
2) Joel is incorrect. The pentagon and circle can be represented as the unit fraction $\frac{1}{7}$.
3) Rita is correct. Rita's bar models would look like this:

$\frac{3}{4}$ is therefore larger than $\frac{3}{5}$.
4) Sometimes two unit fractions can be added to make a whole.


This shows that two unit fractions can be added together to make a whole.

1) a) $\frac{3}{5}$
b) Yes. The plate could have $\frac{1}{5}$ carrots and $\frac{2}{5}$ sprouts.
c) No. It is possible to fill $\frac{4}{5}$ of the plate with unit fractions, leaving $\frac{1}{5}$ empty. To fill the plate, you would need to represent one vegetable as $\frac{2}{5}$
2) There are three unit fractions in the pyramid.

3) a) $\frac{1}{6}$ of the pizza is left over.
b) Davina ate the most pizza. She ate $\frac{3}{6}$.
4) Possible representations of $\frac{1}{4}$ include different variations of bar models with $\frac{1}{4}$ shaded. Circles, squares and other quadrilaterals with $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{8}$ shaded.
