1. Each fraction strip is 1 whole. All the fraction strips are equal in length. Color one fractional unit in each strip. Then answer the questions below.

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} & \quad \square \\
\frac{1}{4} & \quad \square \\
\frac{1}{8} & \quad \square \\
\frac{1}{3} & \quad \square \\
\frac{1}{6} & \quad \square 
\end{align*}
\]

2. Circle less than or greater than. Whisper the complete sentence.

a) \( \frac{1}{2} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{4} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \)  \\

b) \( \frac{1}{6} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{2} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \)  \\

c) \( \frac{1}{3} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{2} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \)  \\

d) \( \frac{1}{3} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{6} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{6} \)  \\

e) \( \frac{1}{8} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{6} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{6} \)  \\

f) \( \frac{1}{8} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{4} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{4} \)  \\

g) \( \frac{1}{2} \) is \underline{less than} \( \frac{1}{8} \)  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \( \frac{1}{8} \)  \\
h) \text{9 eighths is} \underline{less than} \text{2 halves}  \\
   \( \underline{greater than} \) \text{2 halves}
3. Lily needs \( \frac{1}{3} \) cup of oil and \( \frac{1}{4} \) cup of water to make muffins. Will Lily use more oil or more water? Draw and estimate to partition the cups of oil and water to explain your answer.

She will use more oil. You can see from the drawing that the amount of water she needs is smaller. There are more "pieces" so the "pieces" are smaller of water.

4. Compare unit fractions and write >, < or =.
   a) \( \frac{1}{3} \) third \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{5} \) fifth
   b) \( \frac{1}{7} \) seventh \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{4} \) fourth
   c) \( \frac{1}{6} \) sixth \( = \) \( \frac{1}{6} \)
   d) \( \frac{1}{10} \) tenth \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{12} \)
   e) \( \frac{1}{16} \) \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{11} \) eleventh
   f) \( \frac{1}{2} \) whole \( = \) 2 halves
   Bonus:
   g) \( \frac{1}{8} \) \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{8} \) eighth \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{6} \) \( \bigcirc \) \( \frac{1}{3} \) \( \bigcirc \) 2 halves \( = \) 1 whole

5. Your friend Eric says that \( \frac{1}{6} \) is greater than \( \frac{1}{5} \) because 6 is greater than 5. Is Eric correct?
   Use words and pictures to explain what happens to the size of a unit fraction when the number of parts gets larger.

He is wrong. Because if you have 1 whole and you make 6 pieces then each piece is smaller than if you only have 5 pieces. Like Lily and her water and oil.

5ths are bigger because when the number of parts is smaller the pieces are bigger.