1. Draw horizontal lines to decompose each rectangle into the number of rows as indicated. Use the model to give the shaded area as both a sum of unit fractions and as a multiplication sentence.

a. 3 rows

\[
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6} \\
\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} \\
\frac{1}{2} = 3 \times \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6}
\]

b. 2 rows

c. 4 rows
2. Draw area models to show the decompositions represented by the number sentences below. Represent the decomposition as a sum of unit fractions and as a multiplication sentence.

a. \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \)  

b. \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9} \)

c. \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12} \)  

d. \( \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{15} \)

e. \( \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10} \)  

f. \( \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{15} \)

3. Explain why \( \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \) is the same as \( \frac{1}{3} \).