

## Rainbow Fraction® Tiles



Expand the possibilities of teaching fractions and equivalency with colorful, proportionally sized tiles. Rainbow Fraction Tiles represent a whole, halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, eighths, tenths, and twelfths.

### Introduction To Fractions

**Overview:** In this activity, your child explores the relationships of fractions and how fractions are named. They also practice using the terms numerator and denominator.

**Materials:** Rainbow Fraction Tiles

- ❖ Turn the Rainbow Fraction Tiles over so the tiles are blank, and the fractions are not displayed. Have your child pick up the red tile and inform them that it represents one whole unit.
- ❖ Using a pink tile, ask your child to determine how many pink tiles are needed to create a whole red tile. Have them verify this by placing 2 pink tiles together to completely cover the red tile.
- ❖ Have your child complete this task for all the colors, verifying their results along the way.
- ❖ The top number is called the numerator (which tells how many equal parts of a whole you have) and the bottom number is called the denominator (which tells how many of these equal parts are needed to create a whole).
- ❖ Discuss real world fractions. For example: 1 out of 5 fingers ( $\frac{1}{5}$ ), 1 out of 10 orange slices ( $\frac{1}{10}$ ), 4 out of 12 slices of pizza ( $\frac{4}{12}$ ), and so on.

### Finding Equivalent Fractions

**Overview:** In this activity, your child uses Rainbow Fraction Tiles to identify equivalent fractions.

**Materials:** Rainbow Fraction® Tiles

- ❖ Using one  $\frac{1}{2}$  pink tile ask your child to find the other fraction tiles that can be combined to equal  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- ❖ Your child can measure equivalencies by placing tiles together to completely cover the 1 pink tile. For example, 2 yellow  $\frac{1}{4}$  tiles are equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- ❖ Have your child continue to work on  $\frac{1}{2}$  finding all equivalent fractions ( $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{6}{12}$ )
- ❖ Continue with other fractions such as  $\frac{1}{3}$  ( $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{4}{12}$ ),  $\frac{3}{4}$  ( $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}$ )
- ❖ Have your child record each equivalent fraction as they work.
- ❖ When complete you can discuss the activity and have your child describe the patterns they noticed in the numerators and denominators of their equivalent fractions.

