

**KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW** 

---

During the next week, our math class will focus on partitioning, or dividing, circles and rectangles into equal fractional parts such as halves, thirds, and fourths. We will learn that a whole can be composed of two halves, three thirds, or four fourths. We will look at pictures of partitioned shapes and discuss whether the partitioning represents equal shares. We will also partition and then shade a given fraction of a shape. Finally, we will explore the concept that equal parts of a rectangle can have different shapes. For example, we can partition a rectangle into two equal squares, rectangles, or triangles, and these equal parts can be described as halves.

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

- Identify shapes that are split into two equal shares and shade one-half of each shape.
- Partition shapes by drawing lines to show halves, thirds, or fourths, and then shade various fractional parts. For example, partition circles to show fourths. Then shade one part of a circle to show one-fourth, two parts of a circle to show two-fourths, and so on.
- Name the fractional part that must be filled in to result in one shaded whole. For example, if a circle is one-third shaded, then two more thirds must be filled in to completely shade one whole.
- Partition rectangles in two different ways to show equal shares. (See Sample Problem.)

**SAMPLE PROBLEM** *(From Lesson 12)* 

---

Partition the rectangles in two different ways to show equal shares.

2 halves



3 thirds



4 fourths



Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

**HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME**

---

- Encourage your child to skip-count by fives to prepare for telling time to the nearest five minutes. If your child shows mastery of skip-counting by fives, challenge him to skip-count by threes and fours in preparation for Grade 3. You might start the skip-counting and then encourage your child to join in.
- Practice basic addition and subtraction facts within 20 with your child to help her review and maintain fluency. This will help her solve two- and three-digit addition and subtraction problems using the vertical form.
- Help your child practice addition and subtraction by encouraging him to solve problems (e.g.,  $37 + 8$ ) using the make a ten addition strategy. Then ask him to explain the solution strategy. For example, he might say, “I know that 37 needs 3 to make 40, and I can break 8 into 3 and 5. My new, easier problem is  $40 + 5$ , which is 45.” If your child shows mastery of the make a ten strategy, challenge him to use the make the next hundred strategy and explain why it works. For example, to solve  $280 + 150$  he might say, “I know that 280 needs 20 to make 300, and I can break 150 into 20 and 130. My new, easier problem is  $300 + 130$ , which is 430.”