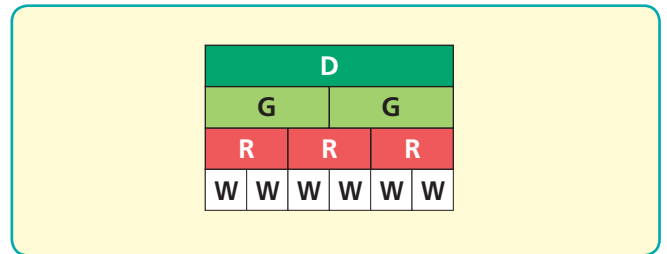
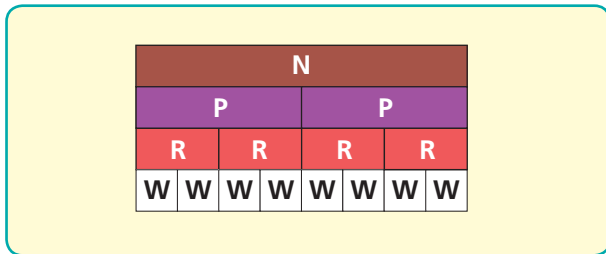


# Exploring Fractions with Cuisenaire® Rods

NCTM Standards 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

All the problems on this page involve Cuisenaire® Rods.



**1** If N is 1, then

P is \_\_\_\_\_.

R is \_\_\_\_\_.

W is \_\_\_\_\_.

**2** If P is 1, then

R is \_\_\_\_\_.

W is \_\_\_\_\_.

N is \_\_\_\_\_.

**3** If G is 1, then

W is \_\_\_\_\_.

R is \_\_\_\_\_.

D is \_\_\_\_\_.

**4** If D is 1, then

G is \_\_\_\_\_.

W is \_\_\_\_\_.

R is \_\_\_\_\_.

**5** If R is 1, then

W is \_\_\_\_\_.

R is \_\_\_\_\_.

G is \_\_\_\_\_.

P is \_\_\_\_\_.

Y is \_\_\_\_\_.

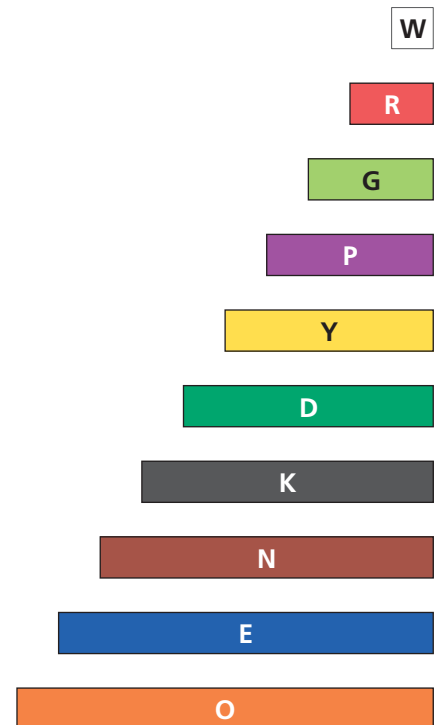
D is \_\_\_\_\_.

K is \_\_\_\_\_.

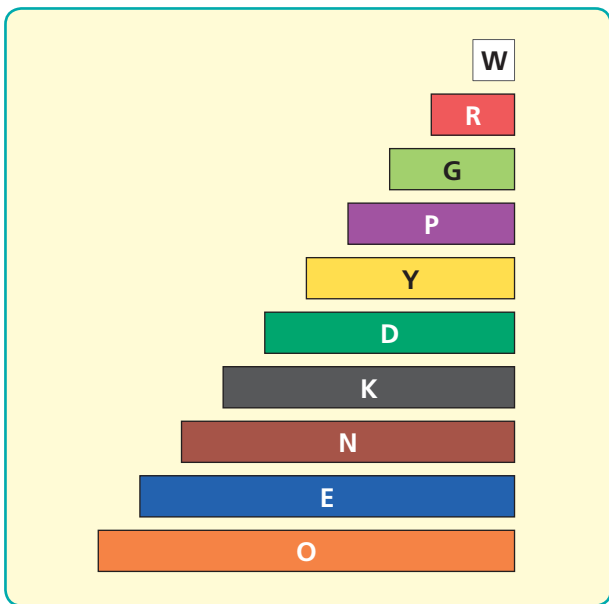
N is \_\_\_\_\_.

E is \_\_\_\_\_.

O is \_\_\_\_\_.



All the problems on this page involve Cuisenaire® Rods.



6  $\frac{1}{2}$  of R = 1W, so 1R = \_\_\_\_\_ W.

7  $\frac{1}{3}$  of G = 1W, so 1G = \_\_\_\_\_ W.

8  $\frac{1}{2}$  of D = 1G, so 1D = \_\_\_\_\_ G.

9  $\frac{1}{4}$  of P = 1W, so 1P = \_\_\_\_\_ W.

10 \_\_\_\_\_ R = 1N, so 1R =  $\frac{1}{4}$  N.

11 \_\_\_\_\_ N = 1P, so 1N = \_\_\_\_\_ P.

12 \_\_\_\_\_ G = 1E, so 1G = \_\_\_\_\_ E.

13 \_\_\_\_\_ R = 1O, so 1R = \_\_\_\_\_ O.

14 1W = \_\_\_\_\_ P, so 3W = \_\_\_\_\_ P.

15 1R = \_\_\_\_\_ D, so 2R = \_\_\_\_\_ D.

16 \_\_\_\_\_ G =  $\frac{1}{3}$  E, so 2G =  $\frac{2}{3}$  E.

17 1R = \_\_\_\_\_ O, so 3R = \_\_\_\_\_ O.



**18 Challenge** Find a rod that is exactly  $\frac{2}{5}$  of another rod.  
Explain how you found your answer.

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