

[Illustrative Mathematics](#)

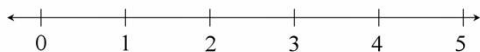
3.NF Locating Fractions Greater than One on the Number Line

[Alignment 1: 3.NF.A.2](#)

a. Draw points on the number line for  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{2}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{4}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{2}$ , and  $\frac{6}{2}$ . Label the points.



b. Draw a point on the number line for  $\frac{11}{3}$ . Label the point. Be as exact as possible.



Commentary:

This first part of this task requires students to represent a fraction  $\frac{a}{b}$  on a number line diagram by marking off  $a$  intervals of length  $\frac{1}{b}$  (in this case  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) starting at 0.

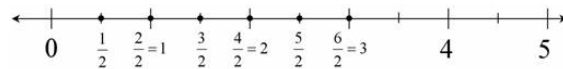
Students may solve the second part of the task either by marking of 11 intervals of length  $\frac{1}{3}$  or by knowing that  $\frac{11}{3}$  is  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way between 3 and 4. Although a few students may be able to do it using the later of these approaches, most students will identify all of the points related to  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{3}{3}$ , etc., even if they do not label those points.

The following lists related tasks in order of sophistication:

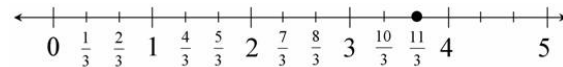
- Locating Fractions Less than One on the Number Line
- Locating Fractions Greater than One on the Number Line
- Closest to  $\frac{1}{2}$
- Find 1
- Find  $\frac{2}{3}$
- Which is Closer to 1?

Solution: 3.NF.2 Marking lengths

a. Here is one way to draw and label the number line for this task:



b. Here is one way to draw and label the number line for this task:



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