First Thought:

1. How many one-halves are in one? What is ?
2. How many one-thirds are in one? What is 
3. How many one-fourths are in one?
4. How many one-fifths are in one?
5. How many s are in one?

Second Thought:

1. If there are 2 items in ONE box, how many items are in 5 boxes?
2. If there are 3 items in ONE box, how many items are in 8 boxes?
3. If there are 4 items in ONE box, how many items are in 11 boxes?
4. If there are 5 items in ONE box, how many items are in 9 boxes?

Combine the First Thought With the Second Thought:

1. Combining 1 and 6. What is  ? This is asking “How many one-halves are in 5?”

Note: If we are dividing by two-thirds, we first want to determine how many two-thirds are in 1.

We can see that there are one and one-half two-thirds in one. Nicely, the inverse of two-thirds is 3 halves.

So, if asked what is , we determine how many two-thirds are in 1 (which is nicely the inverse of two-thirds). Knowing that 4 divided by two-thirds is asking how many two-thirds are in 4, we multiply the number that are in one by 4, which is 

* Iteration is an important area in CCSS with fractions and understanding that 3/5 is 3(1/5).