## Equivalent fractions (2)

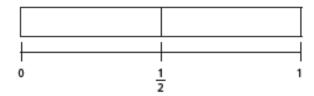
Day 1



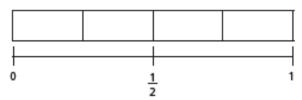
Shade the bar models to represent the fractions.



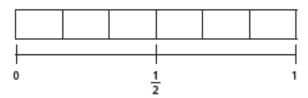
a) Shade  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the bar model.



b) Shade  $\frac{2}{4}$  of the bar model.



c) Shade  $\frac{3}{6}$  of the bar model.



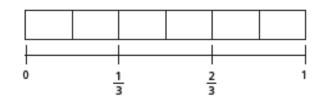
d) What do you notice?



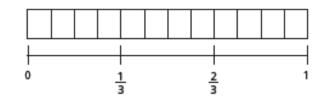


Shade  $\frac{2}{3}$  of each bar model.

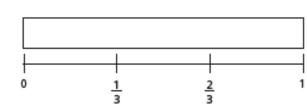
a)



b)



c)



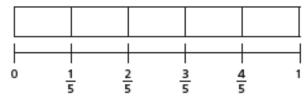
d) Use your answers to parts a), b) and c) to complete the equivalent fractions.

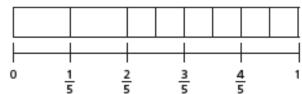
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{}{6} = \frac{8}{} = \frac{}{15}$$

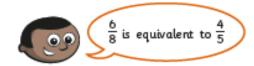




Mo is finding equivalent fractions.



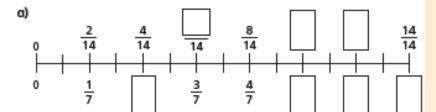


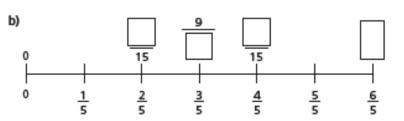


Do you agree with Mo? \_\_\_\_\_

Explain your answer.







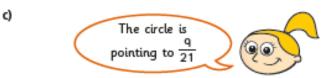
Here is a number line.



a) What fraction is each shape pointing to?

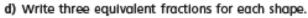


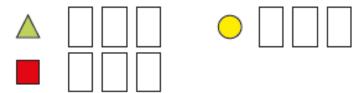
b) A circle is halfway between the triangle and the square.
Draw the circle on the number line.



Do you agree with Eva? \_\_\_\_\_

Show how you worked this out.





Compare answers with a partner.







Day 2



Shade the shapes to help you complete the equivalent fractions.

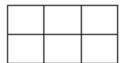


α)



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\phantom{0}}{\phantom{0}}$$

b)



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\Box}{\Box}$$

c)



d)

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\phantom{0}}{\phantom{0}}$$

Use the fraction wall to complete the equivalent fractions.

	1 3	<u>l</u> }			1 3	<u>1</u>			1	<u>L</u>	
1 6			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> 6			<u>1</u>	1 6			<u>1</u>
<u>1</u> 9	1	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u> 9	<u>1</u> 9	1	9	<u>1</u> 9	<u>1</u> 9	1	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> 9

a) 
$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{ }{6}$$

d) 
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{3}$$

b) 
$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{9}$$

e) 
$$\frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{1}$$

c) 
$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{1}$$

f) 
$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{}{6} = \frac{}{9}$$

Draw a picture to show that one quarter is equivalent to two eighths.



Use the fraction wall to decide whether the fractions are equivalent or not.

1 2					1/2				
1/4			<u>1</u>		1/4				
<u>1</u> 5		· !	1 5	!	1 5	1	5	1 5	<u>;</u>
1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10

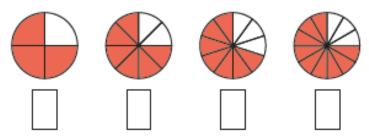
Complete the sentences using is or is not.

- a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  equivalent to  $\frac{2}{4}$
- b)  $\frac{1}{4}$  equivalent to  $\frac{2}{10}$
- c)  $\frac{1}{2}$  equivalent to  $\frac{5}{10}$
- d)  $\frac{3}{10}$  equivalent to  $\frac{2}{5}$
- e)  $\frac{4}{5}$  equivalent to  $\frac{8}{10}$
- f)  $\frac{3}{4}$  equivalent to  $\frac{4}{5}$

Write some sentences of your own and ask a partner to fill in the gaps.



g) What	iraction	OI	each shape	IS	snaaea:



b) Use the fractions in part a) to complete the sentences.

is equivalent to
Is equivalent to
is not equivalent to
is not equivalent to

Compare answers with a partner.



Write as many equivalent fractions as you can.

What is the same about all the fractions you have written?

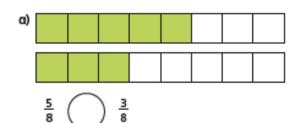


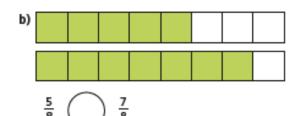


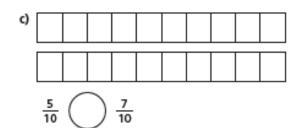
Day 3



Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.
Use the bar models to help you.









Write <, > or = to compare the fractions.



d)  $\frac{6}{7}$   $\frac{2}{7}$ 

b)  $\frac{2}{5}$   $\left(\right)$ 

e)  $\frac{6}{13}$   $\frac{12}{13}$ 

c)  $\frac{2}{7}$   $\left(\right)$   $\frac{6}{7}$ 

 $\mathfrak{h} = \frac{13}{15} \bigcirc \frac{13}{15}$ 

Here are some bar models.

1
1/4
- -

- a) Shade the bar models to represent the fractions.
- b) Write < or > to compare the fractions.
   Use the bar models to help you.



1	
4	)

1	1	1
5		3

$$\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}$$
  $\left(\right)$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

- What could the missing numerators and denominators be? Give three examples for each.
  - a)  $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{5}$

- b)  $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{5}$

Jack is comparing fractions.

 $\frac{1}{8}$  is greater than  $\frac{1}{4}$ because 8 is greater than 4



Draw bar models to show that Jack is wrong.





Sort the fractions into the circles.



greater than $\frac{1}{6}$	less than $\frac{1}{6}$
	)(

Complete the sentences using the word bank.



denominator

greater

smaller

a) When fractions have the same denominator, the greater

the \_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ the fraction.

b) When fractions have the same numerator, the greater the

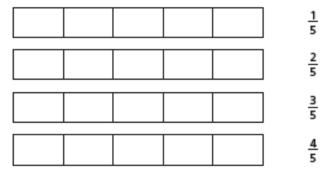
\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ the fraction.

## **Order fractions**

Day 4



a) Shade the bar models to represent the fractions.



b) What do you notice?

numerator

c) Complete the sentence.

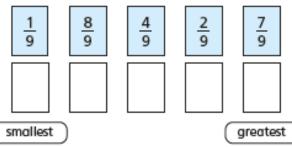
When fractions have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ the fraction.

greater

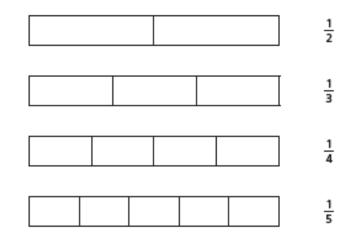
smaller

Write the fractions in order, starting with the smallest.

denominator



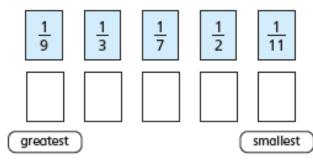
a) Shade the bar models to represent the fractions.



- b) What do you notice?
- c) Complete the sentence.

when fractions have the same \_\_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ the fraction.

Write the fractions in order, starting with the greatest.





1/5

<u>4</u> 15 <u>2</u> 3 <u>7</u> 15



I cannot order
these fractions because the
numerators and denominators
are different.

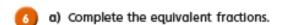
I think I can use equivalent fractions to help me.



Who do you agree with?

Dora

Talk about it with a partner.



$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\frac{2}{9} = \frac{6}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{\boxed{}}$$

b) Write the fractions in order, starting with the greatest.

<u>6</u> 9 <u>3</u> 5 <u>1</u> 7

<u>2</u> 9



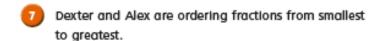






greatest

smallest



<u>1</u> 7

<u>2</u> 21 <u>4</u> 35 <u>2</u>

a)



I am going to make the numerators the same.

Use Dexter's method to put the fractions in order.

b)

I am going to make the denominators the same.



Alex

Use Alex's method to put the fractions in order.

c) Which method do you prefer? Talk about it with a partner.



