

Part I – Using estimating to compare fractions. (less than 1/2, between 1/2 and 1, more than 1)

Compare the fractions using >, <, or =. Justify your response.

1. a. $\frac{4}{5} \square \frac{3}{2}$ b. $\frac{4}{7} \square \frac{5}{11}$ 2. a. $\frac{8}{9} \square \frac{2}{5}$ b. $\frac{13}{30} \square \frac{5}{9}$
3. a. $\frac{7}{5} \square \frac{6}{8}$ b. $\frac{7}{15} \square \frac{1}{2}$ 4. a. $\frac{7}{12} \square \frac{2}{5}$ b. $\frac{6}{12} \square \frac{2}{11}$



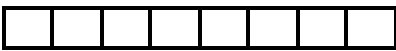

Part II – Forms of one.

Determine whether the fraction is less than 1, greater than 1, or is a **form of 1**. Place the number in the correct box.

5. a. $\frac{7}{10}$ b. $\frac{12}{12}$ c. $\frac{15}{16}$ d. $\frac{5}{11}$ e. $\frac{2}{2}$ f. $\frac{4}{4}$ g. $\frac{5}{4}$ h. $\frac{50}{50}$ i. $\frac{15}{13}$

Less than 1	Form of 1	Greater than 1







Multiply the fractions. Then fill in the visual model for each fraction.

6. a. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{2} \right) =$  7. a. $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2}{2} \right) =$ 
- b. $\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{4} \right) =$  b. $\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{3} \right) =$ 

8. What do you notice about the shaded portions of the figures? How does multiplying by a **form of 1** affect the value of a fraction?

Part III – Equivalent fractions.

Write two equivalent fractions for the given fraction. Then fill in the visual model for each resulting fraction.

10. Given: $\frac{2}{3}$  11. Given: $\frac{3}{4}$ 
- $\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) =$  $\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) =$ 
- $\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) =$  $\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\quad}{\quad} \right) =$ 

12. Write two equivalent fractions for the shaded portion of the model.



13. Write two equivalent fractions for the shaded portion of the model.

