

Explaining the Equivalent Fractions Rule

Lesson 5-11

DATE

TIME

Math Message

SRB
152, 168,
197-198

1 Fill in the blanks with $>$, $<$, or $=$.

a. $5 * \frac{1}{2}$ _____ 5

b. $5 * 2\frac{1}{3}$ _____ 5

c. $5 * \frac{5}{4}$ _____ 5

d. $5 * \frac{86}{87}$ _____ 5

e. $5 * 1$ _____ 5

2 a. Write three fractions that are equivalent to 1. _____, _____, _____

b. Use the fractions you wrote in Part a to write three fractions equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$.

$\frac{4}{5} * \frac{3}{3} = \frac{12}{15}$ _____, _____, _____

c. Explain how you know that the fractions you found in Part b are equivalent to $\frac{4}{5}$.

3 Look at the fractions in the table below. They can all be rewritten as equivalent fractions with a denominator of 12. What would you multiply each fraction by to make twelfths? Write the fraction name for 1 that you would use in each case. Then find the equivalent fraction with a denominator of 12. One row has been completed for you.

Original Fraction	Fraction Name for 1	Equivalent Fraction
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{8}{12}$
$\frac{3}{4}$		
$\frac{5}{6}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$		

4 Pick one fraction name for 1 that you used in Problem 3. How do you know the fraction is equivalent to 1?
