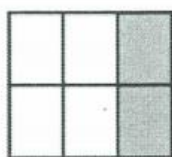
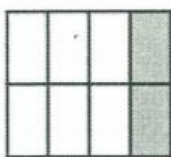


4a. Amelia has coloured two grids to create an equivalent fraction.



=



Two parts are shaded in each grid so they show equivalent fractions.

Is Amelia correct? Explain your answer.



EV1

R

5b. Shelly has written some equivalent fractions.

A  $\frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{20}$

B  $\frac{5}{25} = \frac{5}{5}$

C  $\frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$

D  $\frac{4}{40} = \frac{1}{10}$

E  $\frac{8}{48} = \frac{1}{6}$

F  $\frac{6}{30} = \frac{1}{5}$

Find and correct any mistakes.



EV2

R

Rosie says,



To find equivalent fractions, whatever you do to the numerator, you do to the denominator.

Using her method, here are the equivalent fractions Rosie has found for  $\frac{4}{8}$

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{16}$

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{6}{10}$

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{2}{4}$

$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{1}{5}$

Are all Rosie's fractions equivalent?  
Does Rosie's method work?  
Explain your reasons.

E3

EV4

Eva and Ron have a baguette each.

The baguettes are the same size.

Eva cuts her baguette into 8 equal pieces.



3 of my equal  
pieces are equal to  
6 of Eva's.



How many equal pieces has Ron cut his baguette into?

Ron has cut his baguette into  equal pieces.

Here are some fraction cards.  
All of the fractions are equivalent.

$$\frac{4}{A}$$

$$\frac{B}{C}$$

$$\frac{20}{50}$$

$$A + B = 16$$

Calculate the value of C.

EV5

EV 6

Are the statements always, sometimes or never true?

Circle your answer.

Draw a diagram to support your answer.

a) The greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

always

sometimes

never

b) Fractions equivalent to one half have even numerators.

always

sometimes

never

c) If a fraction is equivalent to one half, the denominator will be double the numerator.

always

sometimes

never

7

Here are some equivalent fractions.

Find the values of A, B and C.

$$\frac{A}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{B}$$

$$\frac{2}{18}$$

$$\frac{C}{90}$$

$$A = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$B = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$

$$C = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$$