Evidence answers

EV1

Amelia is incorrect because her first diagram shows 2/6 and her second diagram shows 2/8.

She has shaded in 2 parts of 6 and then 2 parts of 8. These do not share the same value, so 2/6 is not equivalent to 2/8.

An equivalent fraction to 2/6 could be 4/12, 6/18, 8/24 etc.

EV2

a) 2/10 = 1/20 X An example of equivalence 2/10=4/20
b) 5/25 = 5/5 X An example of equivalence 5/25=1/5
c) 3/15 = 1/5 ✓
d) 4/40=1/10 ✓
e) 8/48 =1/6 ✓
f) 6/30 =1/5 ✓

EV3

4/8= 8/16 ✓

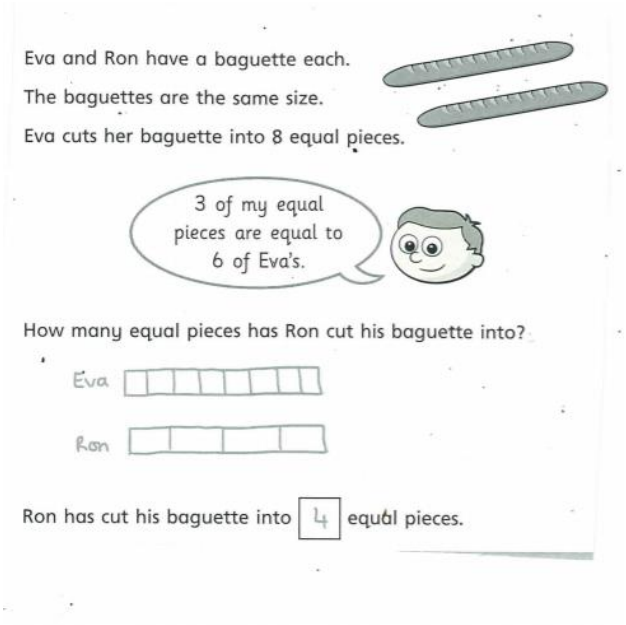
4/8= 6/10 X

4/8 = 2/4 ✓

4/8= 1/5 X

Email in your explanations.

EV4



EV5

Email in answers to teachers.

EV6

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

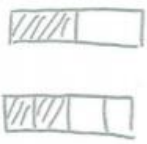
e.g. $\frac{4}{5} > \frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{2}{5}$

BUT

b) Fractions equivalent to one half have even numerators.

always **sometimes** never

e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ (odd numerator) $\frac{2}{4}$ (even numerator)



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

always sometimes never

No matter how many parts it's split into, the number shaded (numerator) will be half the total parts (denominator).

EV7

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 = 1 B = 27 C = 10