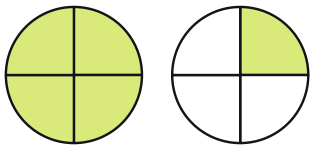
Names (pair) _____ Date _____

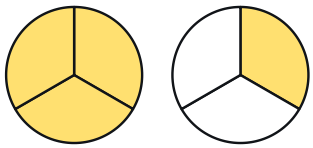
Comparing Fractions

PART 1 Compare with discs

1 Build both fractions with discs. Write <, > or =.

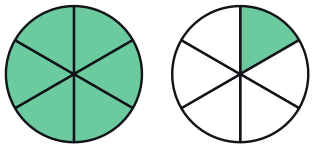
1.

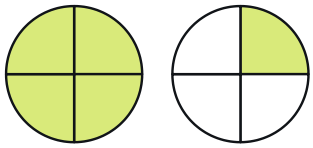


$\frac{5}{4}$ ○ 

$\frac{4}{3}$

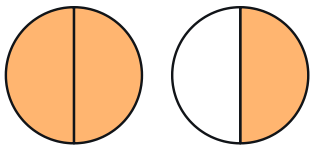
2.

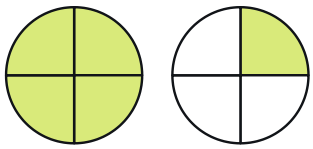


$\frac{7}{6}$ ○ 

$\frac{5}{4}$

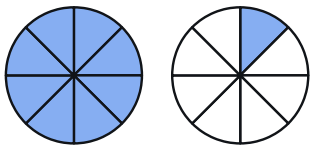
3.

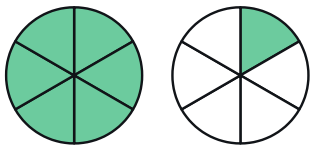


$\frac{3}{2}$ ○ 

$\frac{5}{4}$

4.



$\frac{9}{8}$ ○ 

$\frac{7}{6}$

2 In all the pairs the whole part is the same. What decides which number is greater?

Names (pair) _____ Date _____

PART 2 Compare without discs

Remember

When the denominators are not related, expand both fractions to a **common denominator** (e.g. the product of the denominators):

$\frac{5}{4} \; ? \; \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \frac{15}{12} < \frac{16}{12} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} < \frac{4}{3}$

3 **In pairs: prove it!** One student compares with discs, the other with a common denominator. Do your answers agree? Swap roles in every row.

a) $\frac{3}{2} \bigcirc \frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{6} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{6}$

b) $\frac{7}{4} \bigcirc \frac{5}{3} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{12} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{12}$

c) $1\frac{2}{3} \bigcirc \frac{7}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{12} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{12}$

d) $\frac{11}{5} \bigcirc \frac{9}{4} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{20} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{20}$

e) $2\frac{1}{6} \bigcirc \frac{13}{6} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{6} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{6}$

f) $\frac{5}{2} \bigcirc \frac{12}{5} \rightarrow \frac{\square}{10} \bigcirc \frac{\square}{10}$

4 Ivan says: „$1\frac{2}{3}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$ are equal because both have 1 whole.” Is he right? Explain.