More compare practice **name:**_____

For each problem 1-4, tell which strategies are good choices (at least one of these has more than one good strategy):

a. Same denominator, b. Same numerator, c. Transitive, d. Residual

1. $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

2. $\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$

3. $\frac{7}{9}$ $\frac{8}{10}$

4. $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{11}{20}$

For problems 5-8, each answer is partially complete. Write additional sentences to make the answers complete:

5. $\frac{5}{8}$ is less than $\frac{5}{6}$ because sixths are bigger than eighths.

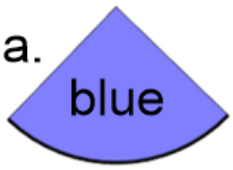
6. $\frac{3}{5}$ is bigger than $\frac{5}{12}$ because $\frac{3}{5}$ is bigger than $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{12}$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$.

7. $\frac{7}{12}$ is greater than $\frac{6}{12}$ because $\frac{7}{12}$ has more pieces than $\frac{6}{12}$.

8. $\frac{9}{12}$ is less than $\frac{12}{15}$ because it needs more to make 1 whole.

9. Explain why twentieths are smaller than nineteenths.

10. For each of these examples, tell or draw what the unit whole is:

a. 

=1/4

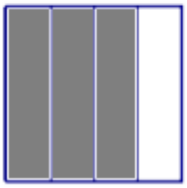
b. 

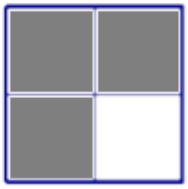
=1/4

c.  =1/3

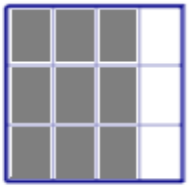
d.  =1/4

11. Which pairs of pictures could you use together to show that $\frac{3}{4}=\frac{9}{12}$

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

12. Draw and explain the process of adding $\frac{3}{4}+\frac{1}{3}$ using fraction circles by matching and trading.

13. Draw and explain the process of adding $\frac{5}{6}+\frac{3}{5}$ using fraction squares or rectangles. Include explanations of finding equivalent fractions using the visual model and multiplication