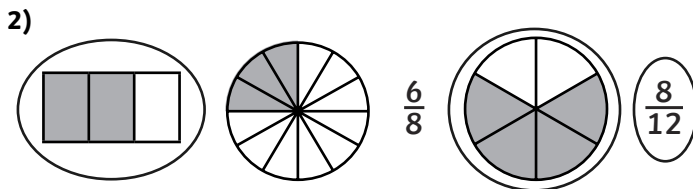


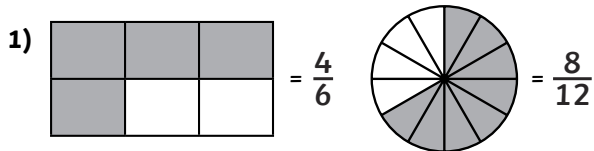


1)

Pictorial Representation	Fraction	Words
	$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$	One half is equivalent to two quarters.
	$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$	One third is equivalent to three ninths .
	$\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$	Three twelfths is equivalent to one quarter .



3) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{4}{12}$



2) C and D are the odd ones out as they are not equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$. C represents $\frac{3}{5}$ and D represents $\frac{2}{3}$.

3)

A) $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$ B) $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} \checkmark$ C) $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{4}{12}$ D) $\frac{1}{1} = \frac{2}{2} \checkmark$

There are many possible answers. Example: $\frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$

4) Erin is incorrect. The numerator is sometimes a multiple of 2. $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{4}{12}$ are equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ and 2 and 4 are multiples of 2. However, $\frac{3}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{15}$ are equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ but 3 and 5 are not multiples of 2. Children may have used other examples in their reasoning.



- 1) Liam is incorrect as there are a variety of equivalent fractions he can make using the digit cards.

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{4}{16} \quad \frac{8}{32}$$

- 2) Nick is incorrect as the shaded fraction represents $\frac{1}{2}$. Fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ must have a denominator that is a multiple of 2 (an even number) as the numerator will be half of this number. Halved odd numbers are not whole.

- 3) Nadia is incorrect. Here are the fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ and the difference between their numerators and denominators.

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ (difference of 2)}$$

$$\frac{2}{6} \text{ (difference of 4)}$$

$$\frac{3}{9} \text{ (difference of 6)}$$

$$\frac{4}{12} \text{ (difference of 8)}$$

$$\frac{5}{15} \text{ (difference of 10)}$$

$$\frac{6}{18} \text{ (difference of 12)}$$

The difference between the numerator and the denominator increases by 2 each time.