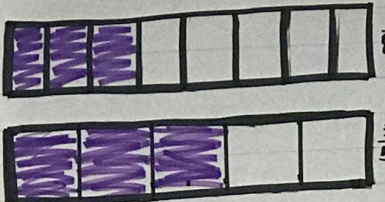


NUMBER AND OPERATIONS - FRACTIONS

<p>NC.4.NF.2</p>	<p>Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, using the denominators 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 100. Recognize that comparisons are valid only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols $>$, $=$, or $<$, and justify the conclusions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reasoning about their size and using area and length models. Using benchmark fractions 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and a whole. Comparing common numerator or common denominators.
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>	<p>This anchor chart provides examples of four ways students can compare and order fractions. Notice the same two fractions are compared in four ways. This allows students to see which strategy works best for them.</p>

NE.2 Comparing Fractions

Fraction Bars



Shade fraction bars to represent each fraction.

Use $\frac{1}{2}$ as a benchmark

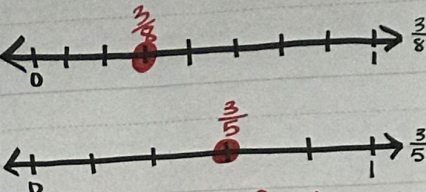
How does each fraction compare to $\frac{1}{2}$?

$\frac{3}{8}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$,

$\frac{3}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{2}$

which means $\frac{3}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{3}{8}$.

Number Lines



Represent each fraction on a number line. Which one is closer to 0? Which one is closer to 1?

$\frac{3}{8} < \frac{3}{5}$

Common Numerators or Denominators

Same numerator \rightarrow the greater denominator has the smallest parts

Find common denominator

8: 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48

5: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40

$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{15}{40}$ $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{24}{40}$ $\frac{15}{40} < \frac{24}{40}$