

Directions: Fraction models are shown below. Write the fraction that is represented by the model and then mark the position of the fraction on the number line.



The fractions
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{4}{8}$ are all **equivalent** to each other.

- 1. How can you tell from the models that the fractions are equivalent?
- 2. How can you tell from the number lines that the fractions are equivalent?
- 3. Shade the second model to represent a fraction equivalent to the shaded portion in the first model.



4. Mark the position of both fractions for the models on the number line.







The fractions $\frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{4}{6}$ are **equivalent** to each other.

- 5. How can you tell from the models that the fractions are equivalent?
- 6. How can you tell from the number lines that the fractions are equivalent?
- 7. Shade the second model to represent a fraction equivalent to the shaded portion in the first model.



8. Mark the position of both fractions for the models on the number line.





Debriefing Questions

1. In general, if two fractions are equivalent, what do you know about their position on a number line?

2. Suppose two fractions are equivalent and are represented with models where one whole unit is the same size. What do you know about the area representing each fraction?

