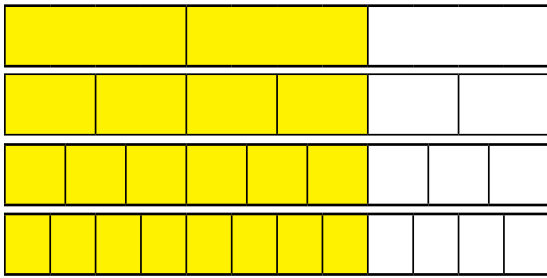


Making Equivalent Fractions 1



Fractions can be the same size (the same part of the whole) but have different names. These fractions are called **equivalent fractions**. They can be shown by drawing fraction strips.



$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{6}{9} = \frac{8}{12}$$



There is a quicker way of finding equivalent fractions.

Multiply the numerator and the denominator by the **same** number.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$$

(Arrows show 2 to 4 is $\times 2$ and 3 to 6 is $\times 2$)

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$$

(Arrows show 2 to 6 is $\times 3$ and 3 to 9 is $\times 3$)

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$$

(Arrows show 2 to 8 is $\times 4$ and 3 to 12 is $\times 4$)

Find the equivalent fractions.

1). $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 1 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$ and 2 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$)

2). $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 1 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$ and 3 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$)

3). $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 3 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$ and 4 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$)

4). $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 1 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 7$ and 5 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 7$)

5). $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 1 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 9$ and 4 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 9$)

6). $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 4 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$ and 5 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$)

7). $\frac{5}{8} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 5 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$ and 8 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$)

8). $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 3 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 2$ and 7 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 2$)

9). $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 5 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$ and 6 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$)

10). $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 3 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$ and 8 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$)

11). $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 2 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 8$ and 9 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 8$)

12). $\frac{3}{10} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 3 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$ and 10 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$)

13). $\frac{7}{9} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 7 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$ and 9 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$)

14). $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 1 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$ and 12 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$)

15). $\frac{6}{11} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 6 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$ and 11 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$)

16). $\frac{4}{13} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 4 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$ and 13 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 3$)

17). $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 5 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$ and 12 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 5$)

18). $\frac{7}{15} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 7 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$ and 15 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 4$)

19). $\frac{11}{20} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 11 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$ and 20 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 6$)

20). $\frac{13}{18} = \frac{\boxed{}}{\boxed{}}$

(Arrows show 13 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 2$ and 18 to $\boxed{}$ is $\times 2$)