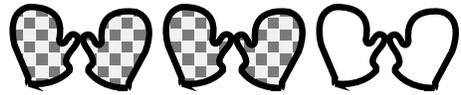


LESSON

• Lesson on Equivalent Fractions

Project these pictures and go over the examples with the students.

A. In the picture there are 6 mittens. So each mitten is $\frac{1}{6}$ of the whole set. And since 4 mittens are checkered, we know that $\frac{4}{6}$ of the set is checkered.



We can also see that there are 3 pairs of mittens. So each pair is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole set. And since 2 pairs are checkered, we know that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the set is checkered.

This tells us that $\frac{4}{6}$ of the set and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the set are the same number of mittens.

B. Mrs. Taylor bought two same-size pizzas. Pizza A (cheese) was cut into 4 equal pieces, and Pizza B (sausage) was cut into 8 equal slices.

The Taylor family ate 3 pieces of Pizza A and 6 pieces of Pizza B.

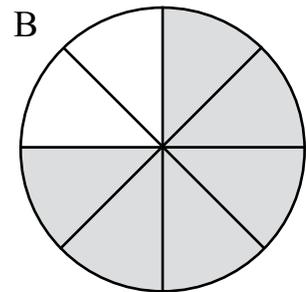
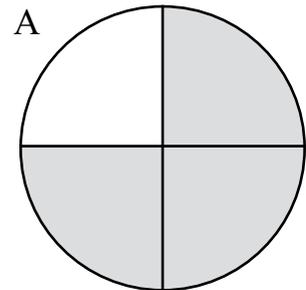
i. In the pictures, the shaded part represents the part of each pizza that was eaten.

Did the family eat the same amount of each kind of pizza?

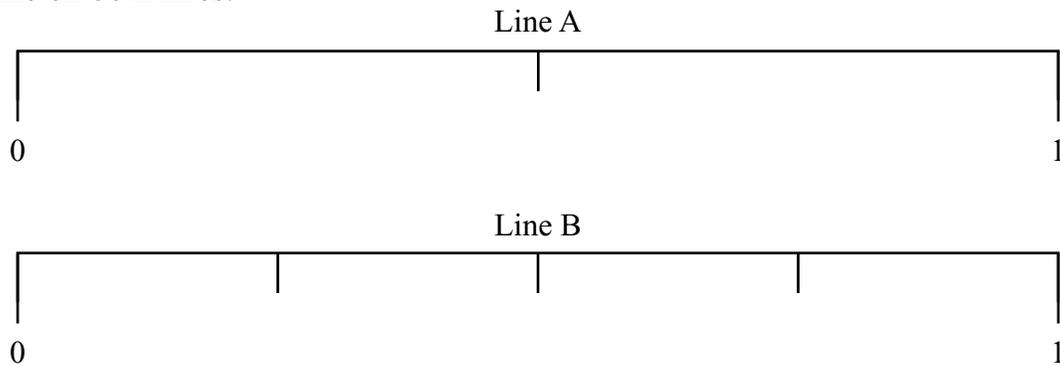
ii. Each piece of Pizza A was what fraction of the whole pizza? What fraction of Pizza A was eaten?

iii. Each piece of Pizza B was what fraction of the whole pizza? What fraction of Pizza B was eaten?

This tells us that $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pizza and $\frac{6}{8}$ of a pizza are the same amount of pizza.



C. Mrs. Jones made two big number lines for her class. The distance between 0 and 1 is the same on both lines.



- Write $\frac{1}{2}$ in the correct position on Line A.
- Write $\frac{1}{4}$ in the correct position on Line B.
- Write $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, and $\frac{0}{4}$, in the correct positions on Line B.

We can see that $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are located at the same position on the number lines. So they represent the same number. If two fractions represent the same number, we call them equivalent fractions.