Comparing Fractions 4
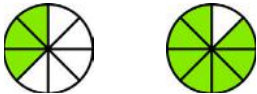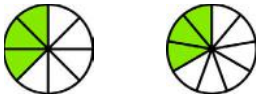
1. Compare the fractions by writing < or > in the box between them.

| If the fractions have the same *kind* of pieces, you can simply compare how many pieces they have. | **a.** $\dfrac{3}{8}$ ☐ $\dfrac{7}{8}$ | **b.** $\dfrac{7}{12}$ ☐ $\dfrac{6}{12}$ | **c.** $\dfrac{5}{9}$ ☐ $\dfrac{7}{9}$ |
| | | | **d.** $\dfrac{6}{6}$ ☐ $\dfrac{2}{6}$ |

2. Compare the fractions by writing < or > in the box between them.

| If the fractions have the same *amount* of pieces, you can simply compare the <u>size</u> of the pieces. | **a.** $\dfrac{3}{8}$ ☐ $\dfrac{3}{9}$ | **b.** $\dfrac{1}{10}$ ☐ $\dfrac{1}{12}$ | **c.** $\dfrac{5}{6}$ ☐ $\dfrac{5}{8}$ |
| | | | **d.** $\dfrac{2}{6}$ ☐ $\dfrac{2}{5}$ |

Sometimes one fraction is more than 1/2 and the other is less.

Example 1. Compare $\dfrac{5}{6}$ and $\dfrac{3}{8}$.

Now, 3/8 is less than 1/2. How can you know? Because 4/8 would be exactly 1/2, so 3/8 is less than that. And, 5/6 is more than 1/2. (How do you know?) So, 5/6 > 3/8.

3. Write <, >, or = in the box. <u>Note:</u> Sometimes one of the fractions is actually *equal* to 1/2!

a. $\dfrac{1}{6}$ ☐ $\dfrac{3}{5}$ **b.** $\dfrac{4}{5}$ ☐ $\dfrac{2}{8}$ **c.** $\dfrac{3}{4}$ ☐ $\dfrac{2}{5}$ **d.** $\dfrac{5}{10}$ ☐ $\dfrac{4}{12}$

e. $\dfrac{4}{5}$ ☐ $\dfrac{3}{6}$ **f.** $\dfrac{1}{9}$ ☐ $\dfrac{2}{3}$ **g.** $\dfrac{3}{6}$ ☐ $\dfrac{5}{10}$ **h.** $\dfrac{4}{10}$ ☐ $\dfrac{7}{12}$

4. Write these fractions in order from the smallest to the greatest.

| **a.** $\dfrac{6}{8}$, $\dfrac{3}{8}$, $\dfrac{3}{6}$ | **b.** $\dfrac{6}{5}$, $\dfrac{2}{5}$, $\dfrac{5}{6}$ | **c.** $\dfrac{1}{4}$, $\dfrac{1}{7}$, $\dfrac{5}{8}$ |
| | | |