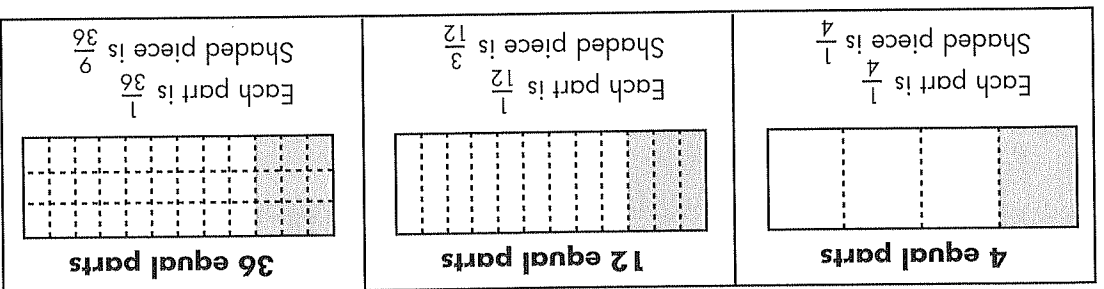


Jan divides her chocolate bar into parts of equal size. Shown below are 3 ways Jan can break off equivalent pieces (shown shaded) of her chocolate bar.

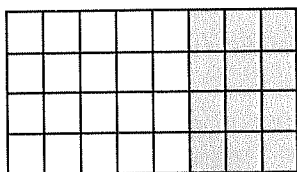


The fractions $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{12}$ and $\frac{9}{36}$ all represent the same amount of chocolate in Jan's bar. They are called **equivalent fractions**.

Examples:

1.

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 4 \\ \frac{3}{8} = \frac{12}{32} \\ \times 4 \end{array}$$



shaded part is either
3 strips out of 8 shaded, or
12 squares out of 32 shaded

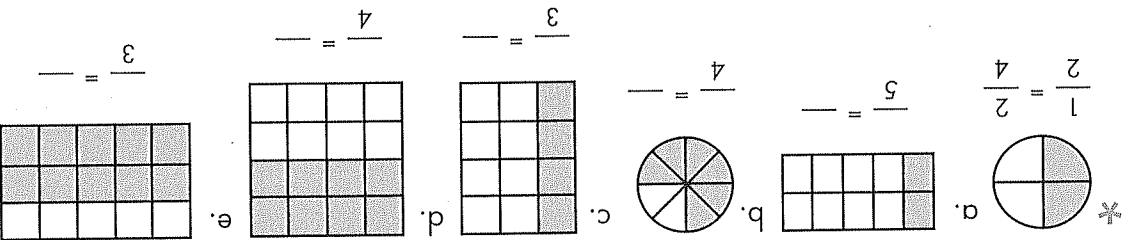
2.

$$\begin{array}{c} \times 8 \\ \frac{5}{7} = \frac{40}{56} \\ \times 8 \end{array}$$

5 has been multiplied by 8
to make 40, so multiply
7 by 8 as well to get 56

Practising Equivalent Fractions

1. Name each diagram with two equivalent fractions.



2. Make equivalent fractions by multiplying numerator and denominator by the same number.

One is done for you.

* a. $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{6}{4}$

b. $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{14}{16}$

c. $\frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$

d. $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{14}{20}$

e. $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{24}$

3. Rewrite each fraction as an equivalent fraction over 10 or 100.

a. $\frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10}$

b. $\frac{20}{7} = \frac{200}{70}$

c. $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{40}{30}$

d. $\frac{20}{13} = \frac{200}{130}$

e. $\frac{11}{25} = \frac{110}{250}$

f. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$

g. $\frac{9}{50} = \frac{18}{100}$

h. $\frac{5}{2} = \frac{25}{10}$

i. $\frac{13}{50} = \frac{26}{100}$

j. $\frac{7}{25} = \frac{14}{50}$