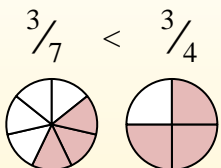
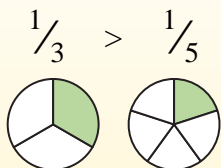


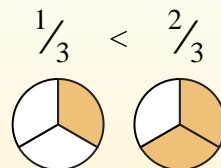
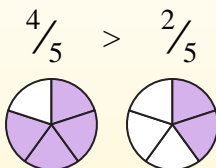


Use < or > to compare each fraction.

Anytime the numerator is the same, the number with the smaller denominator will be larger because it will have larger pieces.



Anytime the denominator is the same, the number with the larger numerator will be larger because it will have more pieces.



## Answers

Ex. <

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. \_\_\_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_\_

18. \_\_\_\_\_

19. \_\_\_\_\_

20. \_\_\_\_\_

Ex)  $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$

1)  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{3}$

2)  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{4}$

3)  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{8}$

4)  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{6}$

5)  $\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{5}$

6)  $\frac{3}{7} \frac{2}{7}$

7)  $\frac{3}{5} \frac{4}{5}$

8)  $\frac{1}{8} \frac{7}{8}$

9)  $\frac{1}{6} \frac{3}{6}$

10)  $\frac{2}{4} \frac{2}{5}$

11)  $\frac{2}{4} \frac{3}{4}$

12)  $\frac{1}{5} \frac{4}{5}$

13)  $\frac{1}{3} \frac{2}{3}$

14)  $\frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{2}$

15)  $\frac{3}{7} \frac{3}{6}$

16)  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{3}$

17)  $\frac{3}{6} \frac{4}{6}$

18)  $\frac{4}{5} \frac{2}{5}$

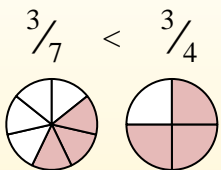
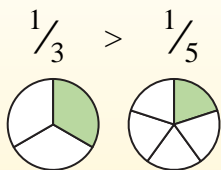
19)  $\frac{4}{5} \frac{4}{6}$

20)  $\frac{4}{8} \frac{5}{8}$

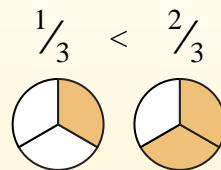
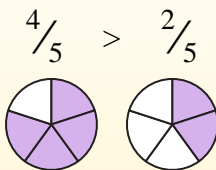


Use < or > to compare each fraction.

Anytime the numerator is the same, the number with the smaller denominator will be larger because it will have larger pieces.



Anytime the denominator is the same, the number with the larger numerator will be larger because it will have more pieces.



## Answers

Ex. <

1. <

2. <

3. >

4. >

5. >

6. >

7. <

8. <

9. <

10. >

11. <

12. <

13. <

14. <

15. <

16. >

17. <

18. >

19. >

20. <

Ex)  $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$

1)  $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3}$

2)  $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{2}{4}$

3)  $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{8}$

4)  $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{6}$

5)  $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{5}$

6)  $\frac{3}{7} > \frac{2}{7}$

7)  $\frac{3}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$

8)  $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{7}{8}$

9)  $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{3}{6}$

10)  $\frac{2}{4} > \frac{2}{5}$

11)  $\frac{2}{4} < \frac{3}{4}$

12)  $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$

13)  $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{3}$

14)  $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{2}$

15)  $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{3}{6}$

16)  $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{3}$

17)  $\frac{3}{6} < \frac{4}{6}$

18)  $\frac{4}{5} > \frac{2}{5}$

19)  $\frac{4}{5} > \frac{4}{6}$

20)  $\frac{4}{8} < \frac{5}{8}$



Use < or > to compare each fraction.

Answers

Anytime the numerator is the same, the number with the smaller denominator will be larger because it will have larger pieces.

Anytime the denominator is the same, the number with the larger numerator will be larger because it will have more pieces.

Ex. <

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

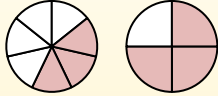
10. \_\_\_\_\_

11. \_\_\_\_\_

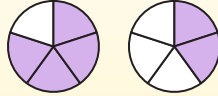
1/3 > 1/5



3/7 < 3/4



4/5 > 2/5



1/3 < 2/3



Ex) 2/5 < 4/5

1) 1/4 1/3

2) 1/4 2/4

3) 2/3 2/8

4) 1/2 1/6

5) 1/4 1/5

6) 3/7 2/7

7) 3/5 4/5

8) 1/8 7/8

9) 1/6 3/6

10) 2/4 2/5

11) 2/4 3/4