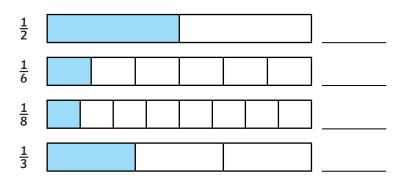
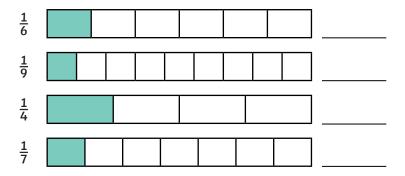
1) Order the fractions in ascending order.

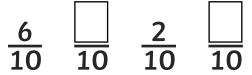




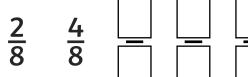
2) Order the fractions in descending order.



3) The fractions in this set are in descending order. What could the missing numerators be? Find one possibility for each.

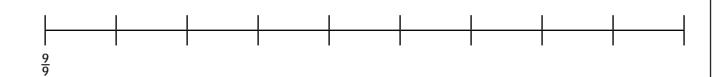


4) The fractions in this set are in ascending order. What could the missing fraction be? Write all the possibilities.



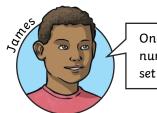
5) Order the fractions on a number line in descending order.

<u>0</u>



1) In this set, the fractions are written in descending order.





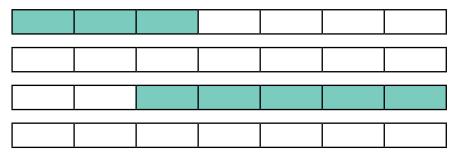
One of the missing numerators in the set could be 2.





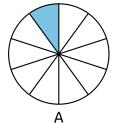
Do you agree with James? Explain your reasoning.

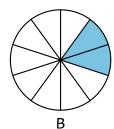
2) a) Shade the blank bars so the fractions shown are in ascending order.

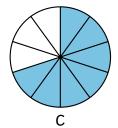


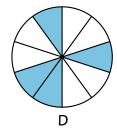
b) Is there only one way to shade the final fraction in the set? Explain your reasoning.

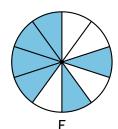
3) Which fraction does not belong in the set? Explain your reasoning.





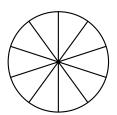


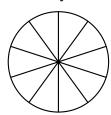


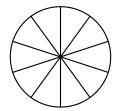


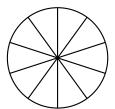
1) Shade each circle so that the fractions shown are in descending order.

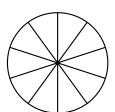










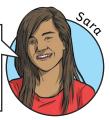


2) Two friends are discussing fractions.



If fractions have the same numerator, the higher the denominator, the larger the fraction.

If fractions have the same denominator, the higher the numerator, the larger the fraction.



Which of the two friends do you agree with? Use reasoning and examples to explain your answer.

3) Roll a 0-9 dice 4 times and record the fractions you roll. For example, if you roll a 1, your fraction would be $\frac{2}{9}$. If you roll a O, then roll again. Order your fractions in ascending order. Repeat and investigate the different ascending sets of fractions you can make.

2	1	4	5	7	9	8	3	6
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> 3	<u>6</u>	10	89	<u>1</u>	4 9	7 9