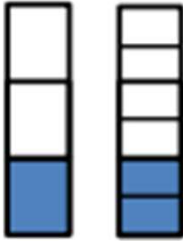


# Equivalent Fraction Worksheets

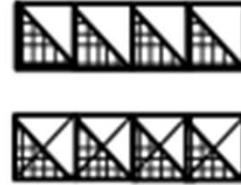
2. Write the missing parts of the fractions.



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{\quad} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{\quad}$$

3. Why does it take 2 copies of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to show the same amount as 1 copy of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ? Explain your answer in words and pictures.

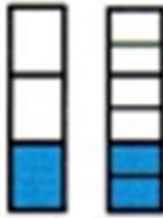
4. How many sixths does it take to make the same amount as  $\frac{1}{3}$ ? Explain your answer in words and pictures.

5. Why does it take 10 copies of 1 sixth to make the same amount as 5 copies of 1 third? Explain your answer in words and pictures.

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## Equivalent Fraction Worksheets

2. Write the missing parts of the fractions.



$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{4}{8} = \frac{8}{16}$$

3. Why does it take 2 copies of  $\frac{1}{8}$  to show the same amount as 1 copy of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ? Explain your answer in words and pictures.



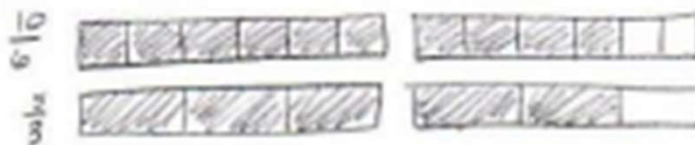
There are double the equal parts in eighths than fourths, so you need double the copies.

4. How many sixths does it take to make the same amount as  $\frac{1}{3}$ ? Explain your answer in words and pictures.



2 sixths because sixths are twice as many as thirds so you need twice as many copies.

5. Why does it take 10 copies of 1 sixth to make the same amount as 5 copies of 1 third? Explain your answer in words and pictures.



Sixths have twice as many units as thirds so you need twice as many parts, not 5, but 10 because  $5 \times 2 = 10$ .