# Varied Fluency
# Step 2: Equivalent Fractions 1

## National Curriculum Objectives:

**Mathematics Year 4: (4F2) Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions**

## Differentiation:

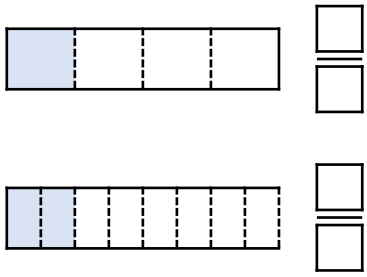
**Developing Questions to support comparing fractions and identifying equivalent fractions. Includes doubling the starting fraction. Using pictorial support.**
**Expected Questions to support comparing fractions and identifying equivalent fractions. Includes denominators that are direct multiples of the starting fraction. Using pictorial support.**
**Greater Depth Questions to support comparing fractions and identifying equivalent fractions. Includes denominators that share a common factor. Using some pictorial support.**

## More Year 4 Fraction resources.

## Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

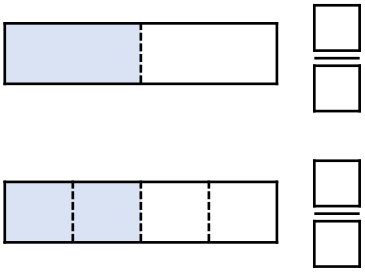
# Equivalent Fractions 1

1a. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



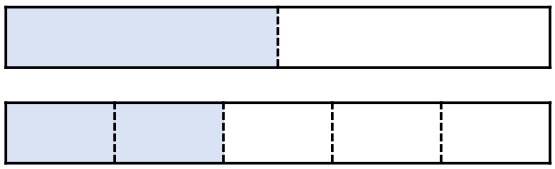
D VF

1b. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



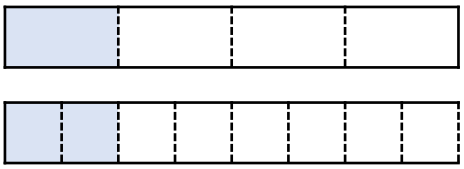
D VF

2a. True or false? The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.



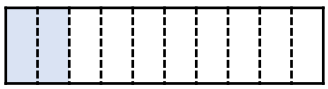
D VF

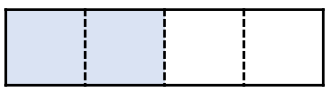
2b. True or false? The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.

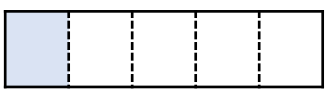


D VF

3a. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

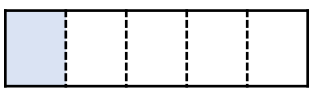
A. 

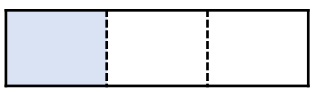
B. 

C. 

D VF

3b. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

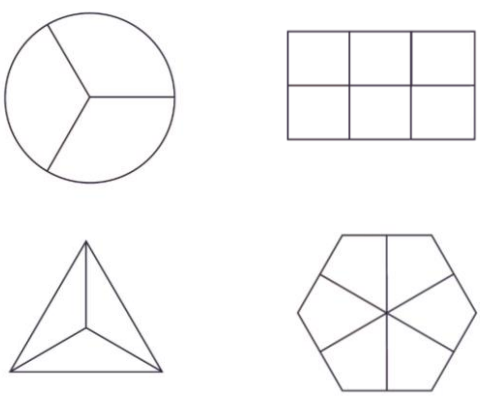
A. 

B. 

C. 

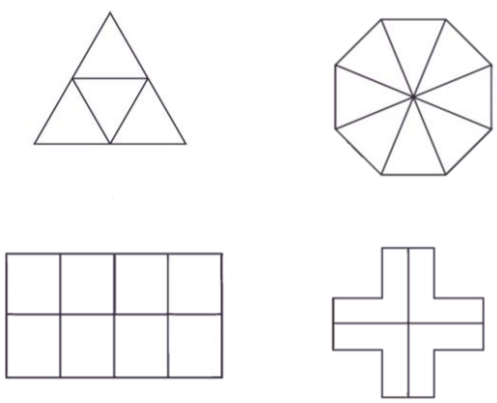
D VF

4a. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{1}{3}$.



D VF

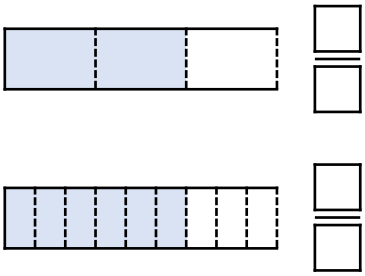
4b. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{1}{4}$.



D VF

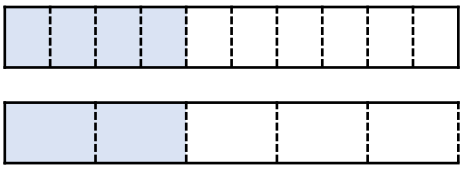
# Equivalent Fractions 1

5a. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



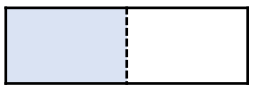
E VF

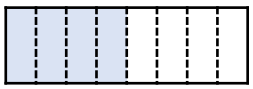
6a. True or false? The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.

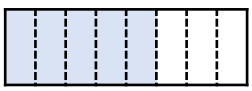


E VF

7a. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

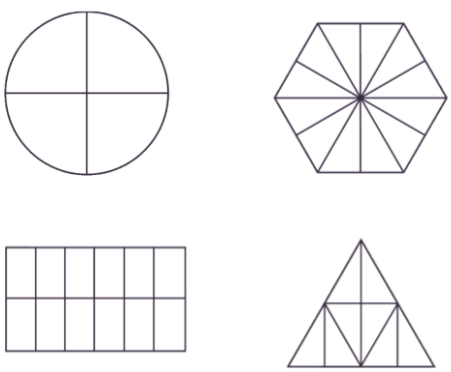
A. 

B. 

C. 

E VF

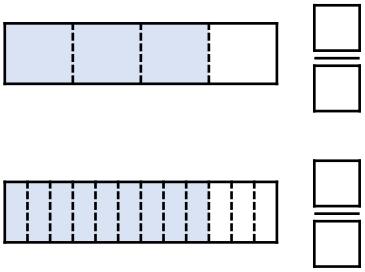
8a. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{3}{4}$.



E VF

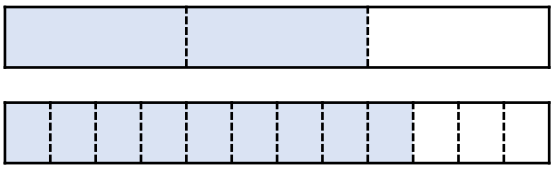
# Equivalent Fractions 1

5b. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



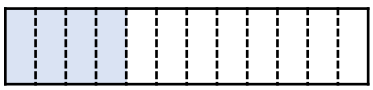
E VF

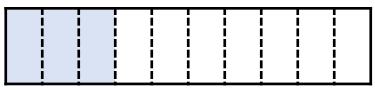
6b. True or false? The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.



E VF

7b. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

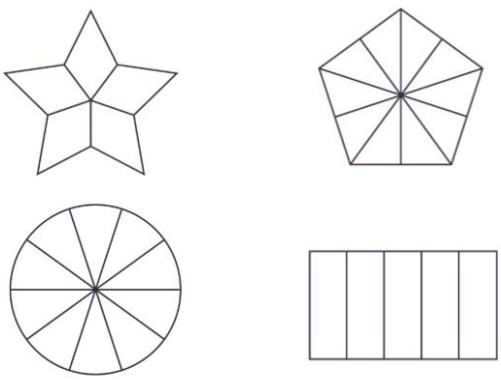
A. 

B. 

C. 

E VF

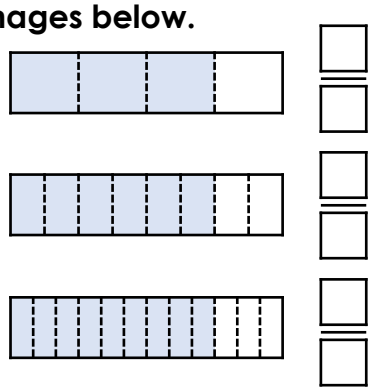
8b. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{3}{5}$.



E VF

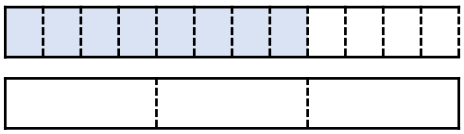
# Equivalent Fractions 1

9a. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



GD VF

10a. Use the blank strip of paper to make the statement true.

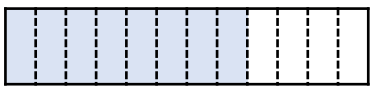


The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.

GD VF

11a. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

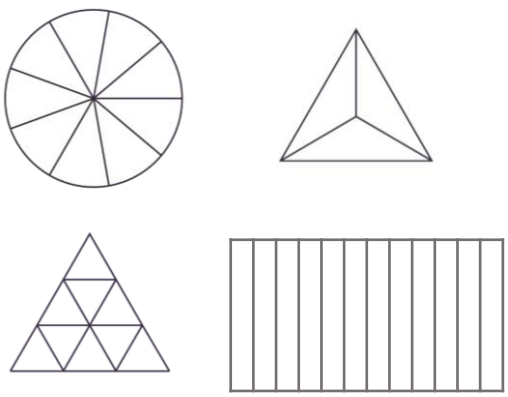
A. $\frac{1}{2}$

B. 

C. $\frac{6}{9}$

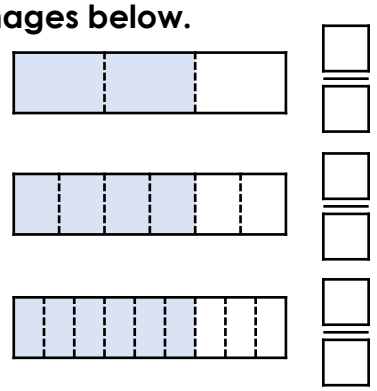
GD VF

12a. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{2}{3}$.



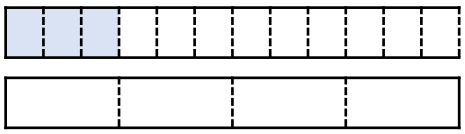
GD VF

9b. Write the shaded fraction represented in the images below.



GD VF

10b. Use the blank strip of paper to make the statement true.



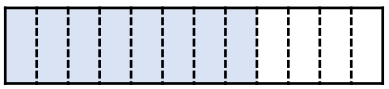
The shaded fractions represent equivalent fractions.

GD VF

11b. Which two fractions are equivalent to each other?

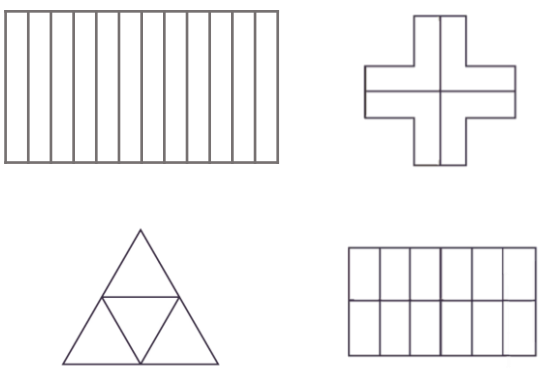
A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. 

C. 

GD VF

12b. Shade the shapes to show $\frac{3}{4}$.



GD VF

# Varied Fluency
# Equivalent Fractions 1

## Developing

1a. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$

2a. False, $\frac{1}{2}$ is not equivalent to $\frac{2}{5}$ .

3a. A and C

4a. Any one part of the circle shaded; any two parts of the rectangle; any one part of the triangle; any two parts of the hexagon.

## Expected

5a. $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$

6a. True

7a. A and B

8a. Any three parts of the circle shaded; any nine parts of the hexagon; any nine parts of the rectangle; any six parts of the triangle.

## Greater Depth

9a. $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$

10a. Accept two parts shaded.

11a. B and C

12a. Any six parts of the circle shaded; any two parts of the triangle; any six parts of the triangle; any eight parts of the rectangle.

# Varied Fluency
# Equivalent Fractions 1

## Developing

1b. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$

2b. True

3b. B and C

4b. Any one part of the triangle shaded; any two parts of the octagon; any two parts of the rectangle; any one part of the cross.

## Expected

5b. $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{12}$

6b. False, $\frac{2}{3}$ is not equivalent to $\frac{9}{12}$ .

7b. A and C

8b. Any three parts of the star shaded; any six parts of the pentagon; any six parts of the circle; any three parts of the rectangle.

## Greater Depth

9b. $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{6}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$

10b. Accept one part shaded.

11b. A and C

12b. Any nine parts of the rectangle shaded; any three parts of the cross; any three parts of the triangle; any nine parts of the rectangle.