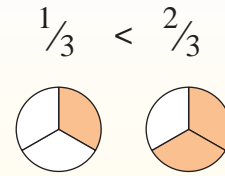
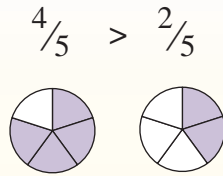
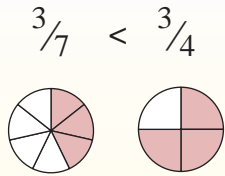
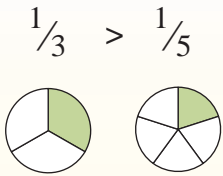




Use < or > to compare each fraction.

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

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



Answers

Ex. >

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

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

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

2) $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{4}{6}$

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

4) $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{5}$

5) $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{2}{5}$

6) $\frac{6}{7} > \frac{5}{7}$

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

8) $\frac{1}{7} < \frac{1}{6}$

9) $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{4}{6}$

10) $\frac{2}{8} < \frac{7}{8}$

11) $\frac{3}{7} > \frac{3}{4}$

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

13) $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{8}$

14) $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{2}$

15) $\frac{5}{7} > \frac{1}{7}$

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

17) $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{7}$

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

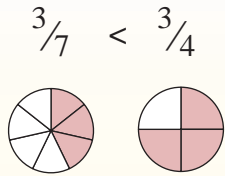
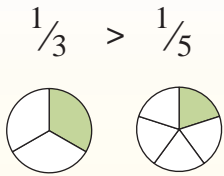
19) $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{2}$

20) $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{4}$

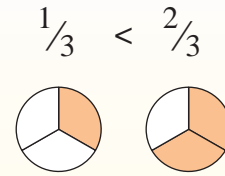
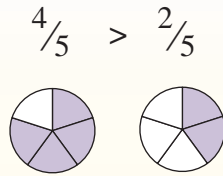


Use < or > to compare each fraction.

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



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



Answers

Ex. >

1. <

2. <

3. <

4. >

5. <

6. >

7. <

8. <

9. >

10. <

11. <

12. >

13. >

14. <

15. >

16. <

17. >

18. >

19. <

20. <

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

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

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

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

4) $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{5}$

5) $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{2}{5}$

6) $\frac{6}{7} > \frac{5}{7}$

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

8) $\frac{1}{7} < \frac{1}{6}$

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

10) $\frac{2}{8} < \frac{7}{8}$

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

12) $\frac{5}{7} > \frac{4}{7}$

13) $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{8}$

14) $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{2}$

15) $\frac{5}{7} > \frac{1}{7}$

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

17) $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{7}$

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

19) $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{2}$

20) $\frac{1}{8} < \frac{1}{4}$

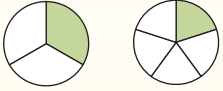


Use < or > to compare each fraction. Shade in the examples for extra help.

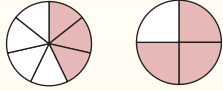
Anytime the numerator is the same, the number with the smaller denominator will be larger because it will have larger pieces.
For example:

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

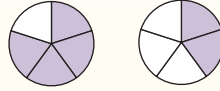
$\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{5}$



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



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



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



Answers

Ex. >

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

Ex)

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{6}$



1)

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$



2)

$\frac{3}{6}$

$\frac{4}{6}$



3)

$\frac{2}{6}$

$\frac{3}{6}$



4)

$\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{1}{5}$



5)

$\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{2}{5}$



6)

$\frac{6}{7}$

$\frac{5}{7}$



7)

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{2}$



8)

$\frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{1}{6}$



9)

$\frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{4}{6}$



10)

$\frac{2}{8}$

$\frac{7}{8}$



11)

$\frac{3}{7}$

$\frac{3}{4}$

