



1) $\frac{5}{8} < \frac{10}{13}$

$\frac{14}{23} > \frac{7}{15}$

$1\frac{3}{4} < 1\frac{6}{7}$

$1\frac{12}{23} < 1\frac{4}{7}$

2) $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{16}{11}, \frac{8}{5}$

1) It is more efficient to use common numerators, changing $\frac{3}{7}$ to $\frac{9}{21}$. It is then easy to compare, using the rule that when the numerators are the same, the smaller the denominator, the larger the fraction.

2) The numerators of the cut-off pieces are both 2 ($\frac{2}{9}$ and $\frac{2}{11}$). Therefore, it is easy to compare these fractions and say that piece A was longer to begin with as $\frac{2}{9}$ is the bigger fraction.



1) One possible solution is shown. There are many possible solutions where the fractions increase in size from the top left corner.

	smallest				biggest	
		→				
smallest	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{11}{36}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{7}{18}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	
	$\frac{7}{36}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{18}$	$\frac{5}{12}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	
biggest	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{13}{36}$	$\frac{4}{9}$	$\frac{17}{36}$	$\frac{11}{12}$	
	$\frac{11}{18}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{8}{9}$	$\frac{17}{18}$	

