

Challenge 1

Convert these fractions so that they have the same denominators, then order them in **descending order**.

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

2.  $\frac{1}{3}$     $\frac{3}{5}$     $\frac{4}{15}$

3.  $\frac{3}{4}$     $\frac{1}{3}$     $\frac{10}{12}$

4.  $\frac{1}{5}$     $\frac{7}{10}$     $\frac{6}{20}$

5.  $\frac{4}{5}$     $\frac{2}{3}$     $\frac{9}{15}$

Challenge 2

Convert these fractions so that they have the same denominators, then order them in **ascending order**. Remember that mixed fractions need to be converted into improper fractions first.

1.  $\frac{2}{3}$     $\frac{1}{6}$     $1\frac{3}{12}$

2.  $\frac{1}{2}$     $1\frac{3}{4}$     $1\frac{5}{6}$

3.  $\frac{4}{5}$     $2\frac{1}{5}$     $\frac{7}{15}$

4.  $\frac{6}{20}$     $1\frac{4}{5}$     $1\frac{7}{10}$

5.  $1\frac{5}{6}$     $1\frac{2}{3}$     $1\frac{3}{18}$

Challenge 3

Lottie looks at the fractions  $1\frac{7}{16}$  and the fraction  $1\frac{3}{4}$ .

She says,



$1\frac{7}{16}$  is greater than  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
because the numerator  
is larger.

Do you agree?

Explain why using a model or diagram.