## Activity 12 Assessment <br> Fractions Consolidation

| Investigating Fractions |  |  |
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| Recognizes that equivalent fractions name the same quantity <br> "If I partition each fourth into 2 equal parts, I see $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ are the same amount." | Identifies equivalent fractions using paper folding <br> "I folded the rectangle in half and shaded one region. I folded it in half again to show $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{4}$. I continued to fold the paper in half to show that $\frac{1}{2}$ also equals $\frac{4}{8}$ and $\frac{8}{16}$." | Names equivalent fractions by multiplying or dividing numerator and denominator by the same number $\frac{1}{4}: \frac{1 \times 3}{4 \times 3}=\frac{3}{12}$ <br> "So, $\frac{3}{12}$ is equivalent to $\frac{1}{4}$." |
| Observations/Documentation |  |  |
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## Activity 12 Assessment <br> Fractions Consolidation

| Investigating Fractions (cont'd) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Writes a fraction in simplest form $\frac{16}{20}: \frac{16 \div 4}{20 \div 4}=\frac{4}{5}$ <br> " 4 and 5 have no common factors. So, $\frac{4}{5}$ is in simplest form." | Uses fraction sense (e.g., benchmarks) to compare fractions <br> "I know $\frac{4}{6}$ is a little more than half, $\frac{8}{9}$ is pretty close to one whole, and $\frac{1}{8}$ is close to zero." | Compares and orders fractions using a variety of strategies (e.g., equivalent fractions) <br> $\frac{5}{8}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$ : I wrote each fraction with denominator 8 . $\frac{3 \times 2}{4 \times 2}=\frac{6}{8} \text { and } \frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 4}=\frac{4}{8} ; \text { so, } \frac{1}{2}<\frac{5}{8}<\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Observations/Documentation |  |  |
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