Introduction *10-20 sec*	In this lesson you are going to learn…by doing/using…	Equivalent Fractions: Comparing Fractions to Benchmark Fractions: 3/4 In this lesson you will learn how to determine the size of a fraction in relation to the benchmark fraction 3/4 by comparing the fraction to the benchmark fraction 3/4 in visual models.
Connection **(**Define Terms/ Building on Prior Knowledge) *30-60 sec*	You know that…	You know that fractions can be shown as part of a whole, part of a set, or on a number line as a value between zero and one. You know that the top number in a fraction is called a numerator and stands for the part of the whole. (draw 3) You also know that the number down below the line is the denominator and that represents all the parts that make up the whole. (draw 4) You can compare fractions to a benchmark fraction to determine how large or small the fraction is and whether it's closer to one or to zero. Many things are divided into quarters, or fourths. It's important to know what this amount looks like. For example, a dollar is split into four quarters. If you have three fourths of a dollar you have three quarters. One more quarter would make a dollar. When you compare numbers or fractions, you know to use the operational symbols of greater than, less than, and equal to when comparing fractions.
Demonstration *1-3 minc*	I'm going to explain this idea by showing you…	I'm going to explain this idea to you by showing you how to compare a fraction to 3/4. The fraction 3/4 is greater than 1/2, so it is closer to one than it is to zero.

		We have the fraction 3/8. Here is how that fraction would look as a set, in part of a whole, and on a number line. Is 3/8 greater or less than three fourths? Knowing this will help you to know the size of the fraction. Keep in mind that both our numerators are the same, but our denominators are different. Just because the numerators are the same does NOT mean the fractions are equal. We need to look at the whole fraction. We can compare these fractions to the same whole. You can compare 3/8 in a set to 3/4. Here is 3/8 of a set. Here is 3/4 of the SAME set. You can split 8 into four groups of two. (circle 4 groups) Remember, the denominator is how many groups the fraction is divided into, so if I am looking for one fourth, I need split the group into four equal parts. You can see that 3/8 is less than 3/4 because once we compare the fractions to the same whole set, fewer stars are shaded for 3/8 than 3/4. You can compare 3/8 as part of a whole to 3/4. Here is 3/8 in a part of whole visual fractional model. Here is 3/4 from the same whole. You can see that 3/8 is less than 3/4 because more less is shaded in 3/8 than 3/4. You can compare 3/8 as part of a whole to 3/4. Here is 3/8 in a part of whole visual fractional model. Here is 3/4 from the same whole. You can see that 3/8 is less than 3/4 because more less is shaded in 3/8 than 3/4.
Application *1-2 min*	Let's see how this works in a problem…	Let's see how this works in a problem. Jack and Matthew are selling cars. They each want to sell eight cars before the day is over. Jack has sold ¾ of the cars. Matthew has sold 6/8 of the cars. Who has sold more cars? Here are Jack's eight cars, and here are Matthew's eight cars. That's our total amount, or the denominator in the fraction each person has sold. Jack sold ¾ of the cars. Remember, we can separate the eighths into fourths by grouping the set into four equal groups like this. Now, Jack has sold three of these groups. How many cars is

		that? Six. Matthew has sold 6/8 of the cars. Wait a minute! Doesn't this fraction seem familiar? Turns out ¾ is the same as 6/8. Both men have sold the same number of cars so far.
Conclusion *10-20 sec*	So, now you know how to… by…	So, now you know how to determine the size of a fraction relative to one whole by comparing it to a visual model of the benchmark fraction 3/4.