

Name : _____

Score : _____

Equivalent Fractions

Multiplication: S1

1)

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{\boxed{}}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{2}{5}$ on the left and $\frac{6}{\boxed{}}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 2 to 6 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 5 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

2)

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\boxed{}}{6}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$ on the left and $\frac{\boxed{}}{6}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 1 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 3 to 6 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

3)

$$\frac{7}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{20}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{7}{4}$ on the left and $\frac{\boxed{}}{20}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 7 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 4 to 20 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

4)

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{30}{\boxed{}}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$ on the left and $\frac{30}{\boxed{}}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 5 to 30 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 8 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

5)

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{\boxed{}}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ on the left and $\frac{9}{\boxed{}}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 1 to 9 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 2 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

6)

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{16}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{9}{4}$ on the left and $\frac{\boxed{}}{16}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 9 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 4 to 16 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

7)

$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{\boxed{}}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{3}{5}$ on the left and $\frac{6}{\boxed{}}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 3 to 6 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 5 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

8)

$$\frac{5}{7} = \frac{\boxed{}}{21}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{5}{7}$ on the left and $\frac{\boxed{}}{21}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 5 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 7 to 21 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

9)

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\boxed{}}{28}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ on the left and $\frac{\boxed{}}{28}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 1 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 4 to 28 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.

10)

$$\frac{8}{3} = \frac{40}{\boxed{}}$$

Diagram: A circular arrow diagram showing the fraction $\frac{8}{3}$ on the left and $\frac{40}{\boxed{}}$ on the right. An arrow from the numerator 8 to 40 is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box. An arrow from the denominator 3 to the box is labeled with a multiplication sign (×) and a box.