



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

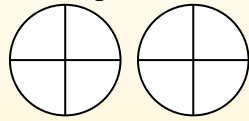
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

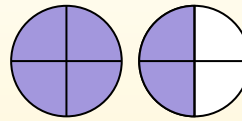
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{4}{5} \times 4 =$

2) $\frac{1}{10} \times 3 =$

3) $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 =$

5) $\frac{2}{5} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{4}{6} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{4}{12} \times 3 =$

8) $\frac{3}{5} \times 2 =$

9) $\frac{10}{12} \times 2 =$

10) $\frac{4}{5} \times 6 =$

11) $\frac{2}{5} \times 4 =$

12) $\frac{3}{6} \times 7 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{4}{5} \times 4 =$
- 2) $\frac{1}{10} \times 3 =$
- 3) $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$
- 4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 =$
- 5) $\frac{2}{5} \times 5 =$
- 6) $\frac{4}{6} \times 3 =$
- 7) $\frac{4}{12} \times 3 =$
- 8) $\frac{3}{5} \times 2 =$
- 9) $\frac{10}{12} \times 2 =$
- 10) $\frac{4}{5} \times 6 =$
- 11) $\frac{2}{5} \times 4 =$
- 12) $\frac{3}{6} \times 7 =$

1. 3¹/₅
2. 3/₁₀
3. 3³/₄
4. 2/₃
5. 2⁰/₅
6. 2⁰/₆
7. 1⁰/₁₂
8. 1¹/₅
9. 1⁸/₁₂
10. 4⁴/₅
11. 1³/₅
12. 3³/₆



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

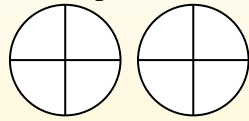
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

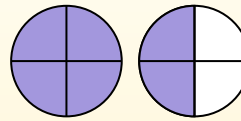
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{1}{4} \times 2 =$

2) $\frac{1}{5} \times 5 =$

3) $\frac{1}{8} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{5}{12} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{7}{12} \times 3 =$

6) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{2}{3} \times 6 =$

8) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$

9) $\frac{2}{12} \times 5 =$

10) $\frac{3}{5} \times 7 =$

11) $\frac{6}{8} \times 5 =$

12) $\frac{6}{10} \times 3 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

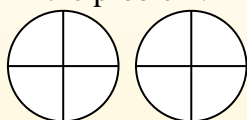
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

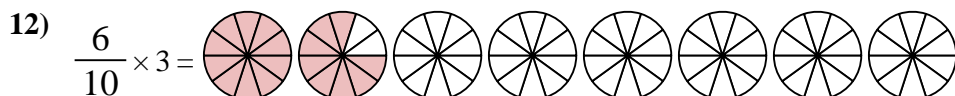
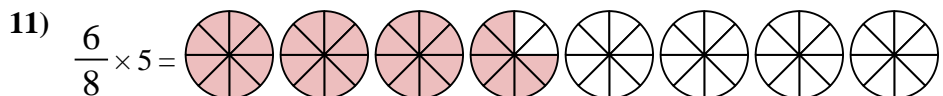
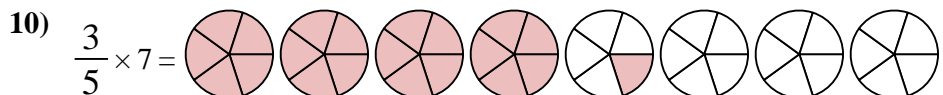
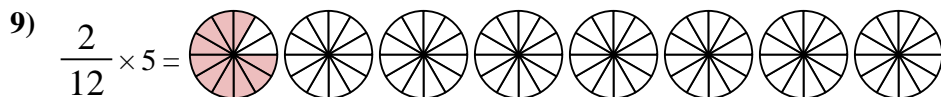
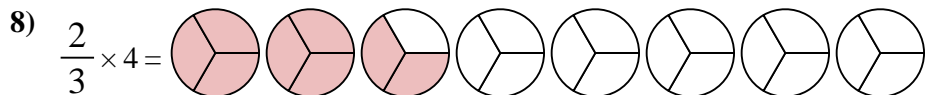
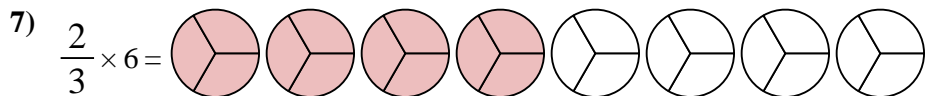
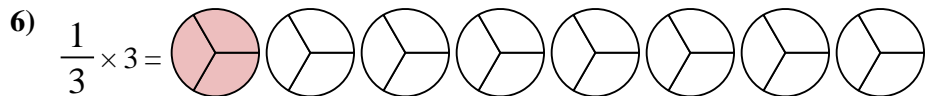
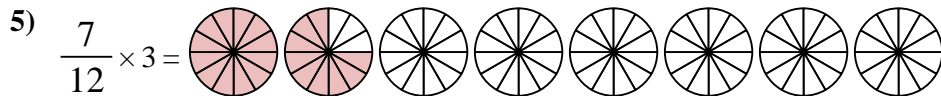
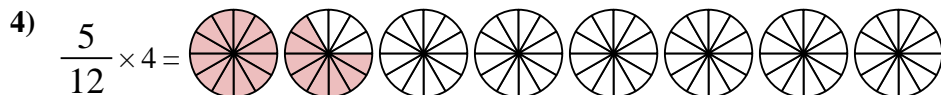
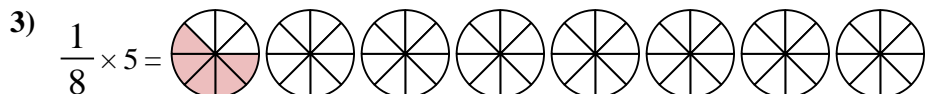
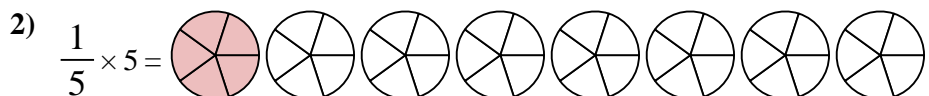
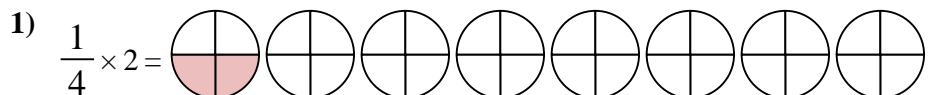
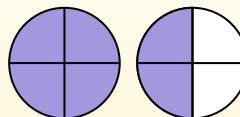
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. $\frac{2}{4}$

2. $1 \frac{0}{5}$

3. $\frac{5}{8}$

4. $1 \frac{8}{12}$

5. $1 \frac{9}{12}$

6. $1 \frac{0}{3}$

7. $4 \frac{0}{3}$

8. $2 \frac{2}{3}$

9. $\frac{10}{12}$

10. $4 \frac{1}{5}$

11. $3 \frac{6}{8}$

12. $1 \frac{8}{10}$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

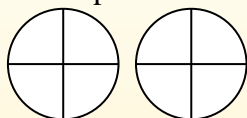
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

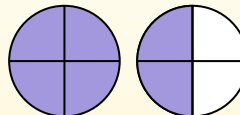
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 =$

2) $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$

3) $\frac{2}{8} \times 6 =$

4) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{1}{3} \times 6 =$

6) $\frac{1}{5} \times 2 =$

7) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 =$

8) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{4}{8} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{4}{10} \times 6 =$

11) $\frac{2}{10} \times 6 =$

12) $\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

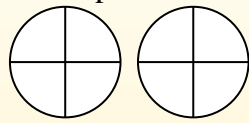
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

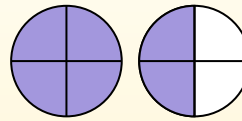
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 =$
- 2) $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$
- 3) $\frac{2}{8} \times 6 =$
- 4) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$
- 5) $\frac{1}{3} \times 6 =$
- 6) $\frac{1}{5} \times 2 =$
- 7) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 =$
- 8) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$
- 9) $\frac{4}{8} \times 6 =$
- 10) $\frac{4}{10} \times 6 =$
- 11) $\frac{2}{10} \times 6 =$
- 12) $\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

1. 3⁰/₄
2. 3³/₅
3. 1⁴/₈
4. 2²/₃
5. 2⁰/₃
6. 2²/₅
7. 1¹/₃
8. 1⁰/₃
9. 3⁰/₈
10. 2⁴/₁₀
11. 1²/₁₀
12. 1²/₄



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

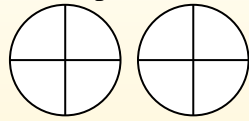
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

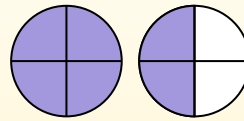
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{9}{12} \times 7 =$

2) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{5}{8} \times 4 =$

4) $\frac{3}{12} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{2}{6} \times 4 =$

6) $\frac{3}{8} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{3}{12} \times 3 =$

8) $\frac{6}{12} \times 4 =$

9) $\frac{5}{6} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{2}{10} \times 3 =$

11) $\frac{7}{12} \times 6 =$

12) $\frac{4}{5} \times 2 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

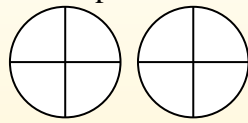
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

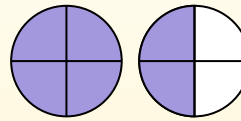
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{9}{12} \times 7 =$
- 2) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$
- 3) $\frac{5}{8} \times 4 =$
- 4) $\frac{3}{12} \times 4 =$
- 5) $\frac{2}{6} \times 4 =$
- 6) $\frac{3}{8} \times 3 =$
- 7) $\frac{3}{12} \times 3 =$
- 8) $\frac{6}{12} \times 4 =$
- 9) $\frac{5}{6} \times 6 =$
- 10) $\frac{2}{10} \times 3 =$
- 11) $\frac{7}{12} \times 6 =$
- 12) $\frac{4}{5} \times 2 =$

1. 5³/₁₂
2. 2²/₅
3. 2⁴/₈
4. 1⁰/₁₂
5. 1²/₆
6. 1¹/₈
7. 9/₁₂
8. 2⁰/₁₂
9. 5⁰/₆
10. 6/₁₀
11. 3⁶/₁₂
12. 1³/₅



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

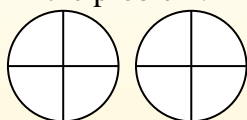
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

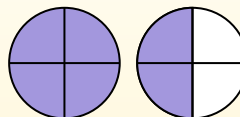
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{3}{12} \times 4 =$

2) $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 =$

3) $\frac{1}{6} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{7}{8} \times 3 =$

5) $\frac{1}{5} \times 2 =$

6) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{3}{5} \times 3 =$

8) $\frac{6}{10} \times 7 =$

9) $\frac{5}{8} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{1}{12} \times 5 =$

11) $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 =$

12) $\frac{10}{12} \times 3 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{3}{12} \times 4 =$
- 2) $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 =$
- 3) $\frac{1}{6} \times 5 =$
- 4) $\frac{7}{8} \times 3 =$
- 5) $\frac{1}{5} \times 2 =$
- 6) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$
- 7) $\frac{3}{5} \times 3 =$
- 8) $\frac{6}{10} \times 7 =$
- 9) $\frac{5}{8} \times 6 =$
- 10) $\frac{1}{12} \times 5 =$
- 11) $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 =$
- 12) $\frac{10}{12} \times 3 =$

1. $1 \frac{0}{12}$
2. $2 \frac{0}{3}$
3. $\frac{5}{6}$
4. $2 \frac{5}{8}$
5. $\frac{2}{5}$
6. $1 \frac{0}{6}$
7. $1 \frac{4}{5}$
8. $4 \frac{2}{10}$
9. $3 \frac{6}{8}$
10. $\frac{5}{12}$
11. $1 \frac{1}{3}$
12. $2 \frac{6}{12}$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

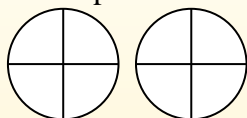
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

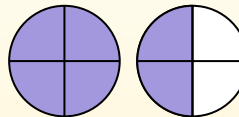
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{5}{10} \times 5 =$

2) $\frac{1}{5} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{4}{8} \times 2 =$

4) $\frac{2}{6} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$

6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$

8) $\frac{6}{8} \times 6 =$

9) $\frac{3}{8} \times 2 =$

10) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$

11) $\frac{2}{4} \times 5 =$

12) $\frac{3}{10} \times 5 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

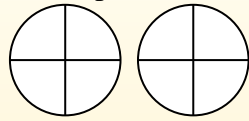
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

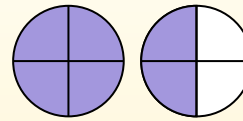
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



- 1) $\frac{5}{10} \times 5 =$
- 2) $\frac{1}{5} \times 6 =$
- 3) $\frac{4}{8} \times 2 =$
- 4) $\frac{2}{6} \times 4 =$
- 5) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$
- 6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 3 =$
- 7) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$
- 8) $\frac{6}{8} \times 6 =$
- 9) $\frac{3}{8} \times 2 =$
- 10) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$
- 11) $\frac{2}{4} \times 5 =$
- 12) $\frac{3}{10} \times 5 =$

Answers

1. $2\frac{5}{10}$
2. $1\frac{1}{5}$
3. $1\frac{0}{8}$
4. $1\frac{2}{6}$
5. $2\frac{2}{5}$
6. $1\frac{3}{12}$
7. $2\frac{2}{3}$
8. $4\frac{4}{8}$
9. $\frac{6}{8}$
10. $2\frac{1}{4}$
11. $2\frac{2}{4}$
12. $1\frac{5}{10}$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

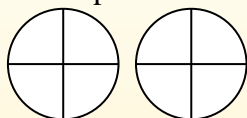
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

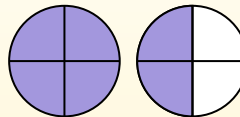
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{5}{12} \times 3 =$

2) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$

3) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$

4) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$

5) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$

6) $\frac{9}{10} \times 5 =$

7) $\frac{4}{12} \times 4 =$

8) $\frac{8}{10} \times 6 =$

9) $\frac{1}{6} \times 7 =$

10) $\frac{3}{12} \times 6 =$

11) $\frac{1}{8} \times 3 =$

12) $\frac{2}{3} \times 7 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

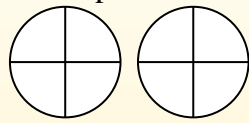
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

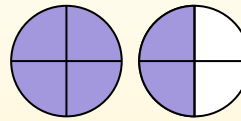
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{5}{12} \times 3 =$
- 2) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$
- 3) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$
- 4) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$
- 5) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$
- 6) $\frac{9}{10} \times 5 =$
- 7) $\frac{4}{12} \times 4 =$
- 8) $\frac{8}{10} \times 6 =$
- 9) $\frac{1}{6} \times 7 =$
- 10) $\frac{3}{12} \times 6 =$
- 11) $\frac{1}{8} \times 3 =$
- 12) $\frac{2}{3} \times 7 =$

1. $1 \frac{3}{12}$
2. $\frac{3}{4}$
3. $2 \frac{2}{5}$
4. $1 \frac{3}{4}$
5. $3 \frac{0}{6}$
6. $4 \frac{5}{10}$
7. $1 \frac{4}{12}$
8. $4 \frac{8}{10}$
9. $1 \frac{1}{6}$
10. $1 \frac{6}{12}$
11. $\frac{3}{8}$
12. $4 \frac{2}{3}$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

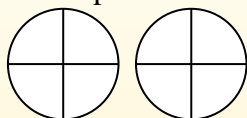
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

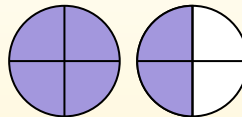
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

1) $\frac{1}{3} \times 6 =$

2) $\frac{2}{3} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{3}{4} \times 2 =$

4) $\frac{4}{6} \times 2 =$

5) $\frac{8}{12} \times 4 =$

6) $\frac{8}{10} \times 6 =$

7) $\frac{4}{6} \times 6 =$

8) $\frac{2}{12} \times 7 =$

9) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{3}{5} \times 5 =$

11) $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$

12) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

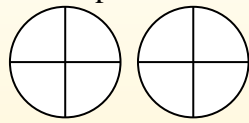
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

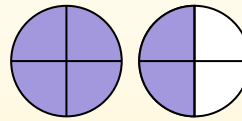
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

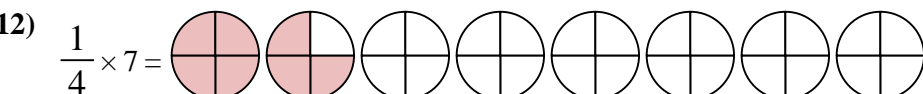
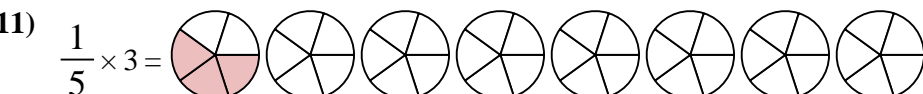
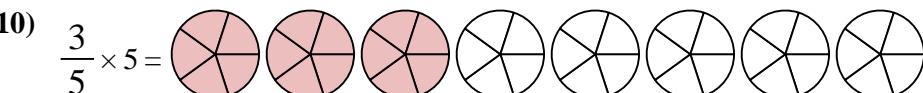
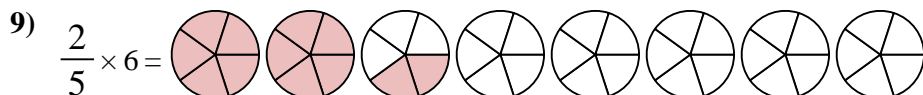
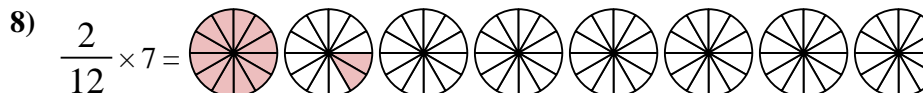
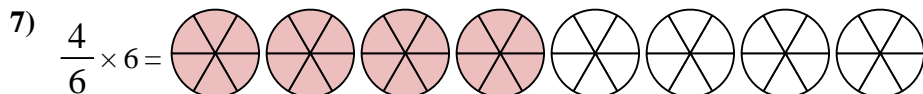
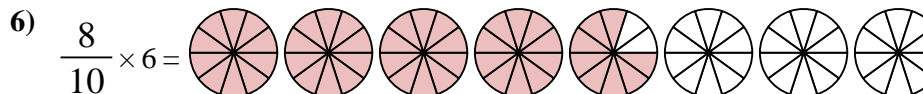
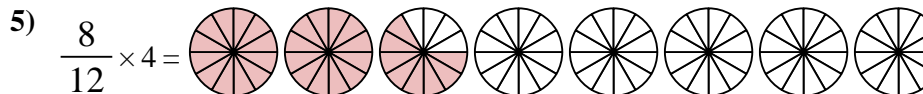
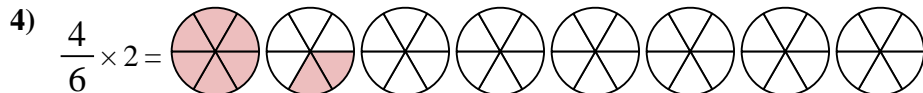
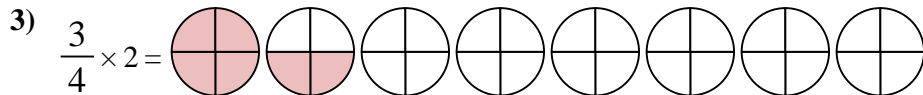
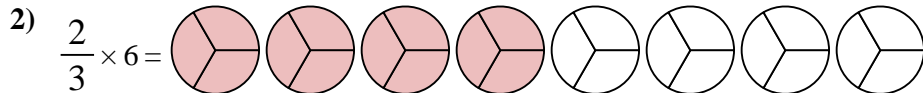
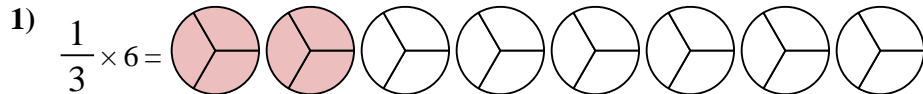


$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers



1. $\frac{2^0}{3}$

2. $\frac{4^0}{3}$

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

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

5. $2 \frac{8}{12}$

6. $4 \frac{8}{10}$

7. $4 \frac{0}{6}$

8. $1 \frac{2}{12}$

9. $2 \frac{2}{5}$

10. $3 \frac{0}{5}$

11. $\frac{3}{5}$

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



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

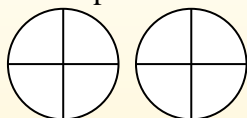
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

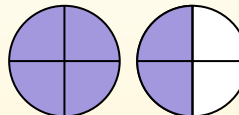
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$

2) $\frac{2}{5} \times 4 =$

3) $\frac{2}{5} \times 2 =$

4) $\frac{9}{12} \times 7 =$

5) $\frac{2}{3} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{3}{6} \times 5 =$

8) $\frac{2}{6} \times 2 =$

9) $\frac{4}{6} \times 7 =$

10) $\frac{10}{12} \times 2 =$

11) $\frac{5}{8} \times 6 =$

12) $\frac{9}{12} \times 4 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$
- 2) $\frac{2}{5} \times 4 =$
- 3) $\frac{2}{5} \times 2 =$
- 4) $\frac{9}{12} \times 7 =$
- 5) $\frac{2}{3} \times 5 =$
- 6) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$
- 7) $\frac{3}{6} \times 5 =$
- 8) $\frac{2}{6} \times 2 =$
- 9) $\frac{4}{6} \times 7 =$
- 10) $\frac{10}{12} \times 2 =$
- 11) $\frac{5}{8} \times 6 =$
- 12) $\frac{9}{12} \times 4 =$

1. 1 ³/₄
2. 1 ³/₅
3. 4 ⁴/₅
4. 5 ³/₁₂
5. 3 ¹/₃
6. 2 ¹/₄
7. 2 ³/₆
8. 4 ⁴/₆
9. 4 ⁴/₆
10. 1 ⁸/₁₂
11. 3 ⁶/₈
12. 3 ⁰/₁₂



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

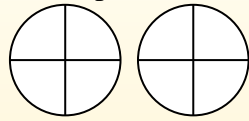
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

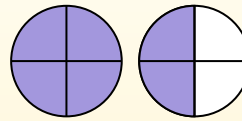
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1) $\frac{8}{10} \times 4 =$

2) $\frac{4}{5} \times 5 =$

3) $\frac{1}{10} \times 7 =$

4) $\frac{7}{12} \times 6 =$

5) $\frac{2}{3} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$

7) $\frac{1}{8} \times 5 =$

8) $\frac{8}{12} \times 6 =$

9) $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 =$

10) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$

11) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$

12) $\frac{2}{8} \times 6 =$



Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

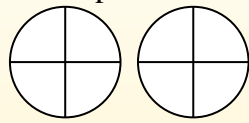
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.

For example the problem above is the same as:

$$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$$

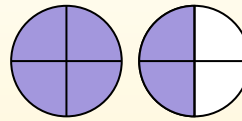
$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$$

If we shade in $\frac{2}{4}$ on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1 \frac{2}{4}$$

After shading it in we can see why $\frac{2}{4}$ three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



Answers

- 1) $\frac{8}{10} \times 4 =$
- 2) $\frac{4}{5} \times 5 =$
- 3) $\frac{1}{10} \times 7 =$
- 4) $\frac{7}{12} \times 6 =$
- 5) $\frac{2}{3} \times 5 =$
- 6) $\frac{2}{5} \times 6 =$
- 7) $\frac{1}{8} \times 5 =$
- 8) $\frac{8}{12} \times 6 =$
- 9) $\frac{3}{4} \times 4 =$
- 10) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$
- 11) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$
- 12) $\frac{2}{8} \times 6 =$

1. 3²/₁₀
2. 4⁰/₅
3. 7/₁₀
4. 3⁶/₁₂
5. 3¹/₃
6. 2²/₅
7. 5/₈
8. 4⁰/₁₂
9. 3⁰/₄
10. 1⁰/₃
11. 2²/₃
12. 1⁴/₈