

Math Moments that Matter

FOURTH GRADE

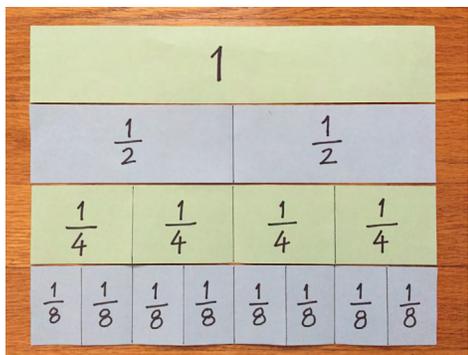


Fraction Equivalence and Comparison

In 4th grade, students learn that fractions are numbers that can be shown and compared in many different ways. They use number lines, fraction strips, and drawings to see how fractions can be equal in size even when they look different. Through hands-on exploration and reasoning, students learn to compare fractions and find equivalent ones (fractions that look different but represent the same amount). These experiences help them understand how fractions fit into the larger number system and prepare them for future work with decimals and ratios.

Students learn about fractions by using tools they can see and touch. In the first image, fraction strips help students compare the sizes of different fractions and notice when two fractions take up the same amount of space. In the second image, the number lines show fractions as distances from zero, helping students compare fractions by length rather than appearance. These visuals help students understand that fractions may look different but can still be equal in size.

EXAMPLE: Fraction strips showing equivalent fractions



EXAMPLE: Number lines showing fractions as points



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Communicating Reasoning in Math

When students talk about fractions, they learn to explain how they know two fractions are the same size or which one is greater. Sharing their reasoning helps them understand models, symbols, and the meaning behind numerators (top numbers) and denominators (bottom numbers). They learn to:

- Explain how they know fractions are equal using pictures or models
- Listen to classmates and compare different ways to show the same fraction
- Use number lines and area models to describe their thinking
- Use math language, like “naturally numerator,” “denominator,” “equal parts”
- Justify ideas: “I know $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are the same because they take up the same space on the number line.”

Talking about their reasoning helps students see multiple ways to understand fractions and builds flexibility in their thinking.

What You Might See in the Classroom

Students using fraction strips, number lines, or drawings to show fractions that are equal in size.

Teachers asking:

- “How do you know these fractions are equal?”
- “Which fraction is larger? How can you show that?”
- “What do you notice about the size of the pieces?”

Students finding new equivalent fractions using multiplication or division.

Students using benchmark fractions (familiar reference points) like $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ to estimate and compare.

Students explaining how fractions can represent part of a whole, part of a set, or a distance on the number line.

What You Can Do at Home

Use real-life examples: “If one pizza is cut into halves and another into fourths, how are the pieces the same or different?”

Ask: “Which is bigger, $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$? How can you show that?”

Play: “How many fractions can you find that are equal to $\frac{1}{2}$?”

Connect ideas: “Is $\frac{5}{8}$ closer to $\frac{1}{2}$ or to 1? How do you know?”

Talk it out: “Show me where $\frac{3}{4}$ would be on this ruler or measuring tape.”

Make it a Math Moment!

Everyday moments are math moments. When students explain how fractions can look different but represent the same amount, they use clear language to show what the numbers mean—building confidence and flexibility in their fraction thinking.

