Content Standard		MAFS.4.NF Number and Operations – Fractions				
		MAFS.4.NF.1 Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.				
		MAFS.4.NF.1.2 Compare two fractions with different numerators and different denominators, e.g., by creating common denominators or numerators, or by				
		comparing to a benchmark fraction such as $\frac{1}{2}$. Recognize that comparisons are valid				
		only when the two fractions refer to the same whole. Record the results of comparisons with symbols >, =, or <, and justify the conclusions, e.g., by using a visual fraction model.				
Assessment Limits		Denominators limited to: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 100.				
		Benchmarks limited to: 0, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1.				
		Fractions $\frac{a}{b}$ can be improper fractions and students should not be guided to put				
		fractions in lowest terms or to simplify.				
		Two fractions being compared should have both different numerator and different				
		denominator.				
		Revealed to the second				
Response		Graphic Response – Drag and Drop, Drawing/Graphing, Hot Spot				
Mechanis	sms	Multiple Choice Response				
		Multi-Select Response				
		Natural Language Response				
		Matching Item Response				
Context Allowable						
Context	Example					
Context	• 4	• A fraction denominator does not have to be a multiple of the other e.g. $\frac{2}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{2}$				
	• F	ractions loss than 1				
	• F	actions less tridit 1 oth fractions can be non-unit fractions				
Context	• F	Fractions less than 1				
easier	• (One of the fractions involved is a unit fraction.				
	• (One fraction denominator is a multiple of the other.				
Context	One or both are improper fractions.					
more						
difficult	om Stom		Posponso Moshanism	Notos Commonts		
Solort $> < $ or $=$ to complete a true		Matching Item	Notes, comments			
statement about each pair of fractions.			Response			
$\frac{3}{5}$	5 12					
$\frac{5}{6}$	<u>3</u> 8					
$\frac{1}{3}$	<u>3</u> 5					

Select >, < or = to complete a true	Matching Item	
statement about each pair of fractions.	Response	
$\frac{4}{3}$ \square $\frac{6}{5}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$ \square $\frac{8}{3}$		
$\frac{3}{2}$ \square $\frac{7}{4}$		
Kari has two fraction models, each	Natural Language	
divided into equal-sized sections. The	Response	
fraction represented by Model A is		
greater than the fraction represented by Model B.		
Model A is divided into 8 sections, and 2 sections are shaded.		
Model B is divided into 12 sections.		
What do you know about the number of		
sections shaded in Model B? Explain your		
answer.		