1) a) $\frac{3}{5}$ of the fruits are apples.

   b) $\frac{2}{5}$ of the fruits are bananas.

   c) $\frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$ make one whole.

2) $\frac{2}{2}$ *represents one whole because it shows 2 parts of something that has been split into 2 parts.*

3) a) $\frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$ and $\frac{2}{7}$ make $\frac{7}{7}$

   b) $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{4}$

4) $\frac{1}{8}$ *and* $\frac{7}{8}$ *make* $\frac{8}{8}$ *(or one whole) because* $1 + 7 = 8$.

1) a) *No. Brianne and Alex have eaten* $\frac{7}{7}$ *of the chocolate bar.*

   b) *Alex ate* $\frac{1}{7}$ *more than Brianne.*

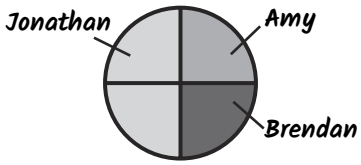
2) *True. Children could draw bar models or explain that when the numerator and the denominator are the same, the fraction equals 1 whole.*

3) *B is the odd one out because both a and c show a pair of fractions that add up to 1 whole.*

1) *True. Even though the shapes appear to be different, precisely* $\frac{2}{4}$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}$ *of each colour are represented in the square.* $\frac{2}{4}$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}$ *of the square is yellow and* $\frac{2}{4}$ *or* $\frac{1}{2}$ *is pink.*

2) *The bar has 10 sections. Each section of the bar is therefore worth* $\frac{1}{10}$.

3) *Amy ate* $\frac{1}{4}$ *of the pizza.*



4) *There are many possibilities. Examples include:*

   $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = one whole

   $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ = one whole

5) *There are many possibilities. Examples include:*

   $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$ = one whole

   $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$ = one whole