

EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

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

\times $\frac{\square}{\square}$

$$\frac{12}{18} = \frac{\square}{3}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{12}{18}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{\square}{3}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{4}{36} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{4}{36}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{1}{\square}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{12}{20} = \frac{\square}{5}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{12}{20}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{\square}{5}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{56}{32} = \frac{7}{\square}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{56}{32}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{7}{\square}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{10}{6} = \frac{5}{\square}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{10}{6}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{5}{\square}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{20}{35} = \frac{\square}{7}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{20}{35}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{\square}{7}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

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

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{3}{6}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{1}{\square}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{12}{10} = \frac{\square}{5}$$

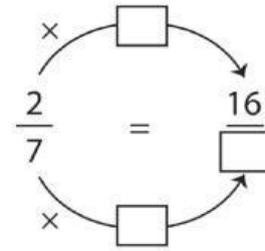
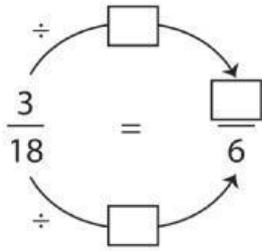
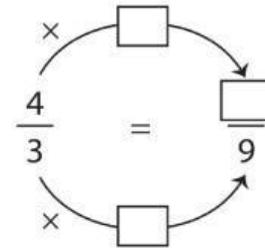
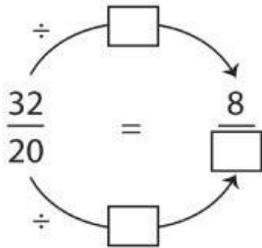
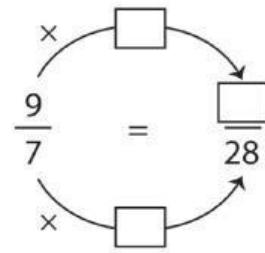
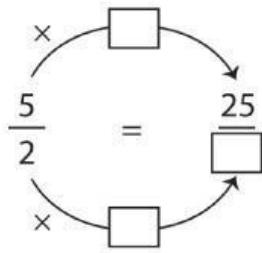
Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{12}{10}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{\square}{5}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{12}{28} = \frac{\square}{7}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{12}{28}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{\square}{7}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.

$$\frac{5}{40} = \frac{1}{\square}$$

Diagram: A circular diagram with a central equals sign. On the left is the fraction $\frac{5}{40}$. On the right is the fraction $\frac{1}{\square}$. Two curved arrows connect the boxes: one from the top box to the top box of the second fraction, and another from the bottom box to the bottom box of the second fraction. Each arrow has a small division symbol (\div) at its start.



FIND THE MISSING FRACTIONS :

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\square}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{\square} = \frac{20}{12}$$

$$\frac{11}{2} = \frac{33}{\square}$$

$$\frac{35}{25} = \frac{\square}{5}$$

$$\frac{\square}{14} = \frac{16}{28}$$

$$\frac{6}{\square} = \frac{24}{36}$$

$$\frac{\square}{15} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\frac{10}{3} = \frac{\square}{9}$$

$$\frac{12}{16} = \frac{\square}{8}$$

$$\frac{4}{7} = \frac{16}{\square}$$

$$3 = \frac{12}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{27} = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{10}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{11} = \frac{35}{55}$$

$$\frac{6}{14} = \frac{42}{\square}$$

$$\frac{\square}{2} = \frac{18}{4}$$

$$\frac{10}{\square} = \frac{90}{63}$$

$$\frac{12}{13} = \frac{\square}{26}$$

$$\frac{11}{\square} = \frac{55}{20}$$

$$\frac{\square}{5} = \frac{57}{15}$$

$$\frac{3}{17} = \frac{12}{\square}$$

$$\frac{28}{16} = \frac{\square}{4}$$
