

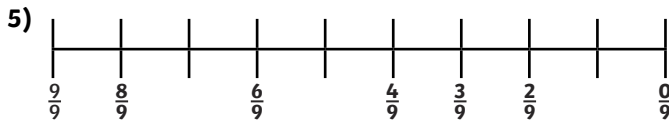


1) $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$

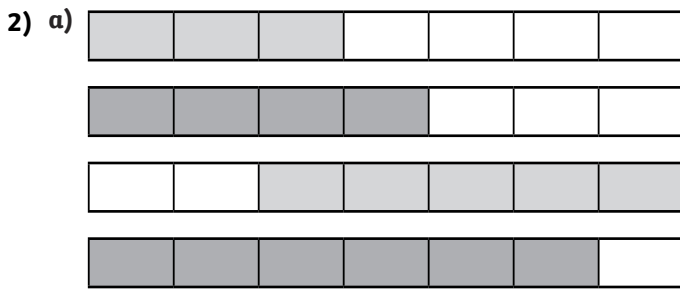
2) $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{1}{9}$

3) $\frac{6}{10}, \frac{5}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{10}, \frac{2}{10}, \frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{0}{10}$

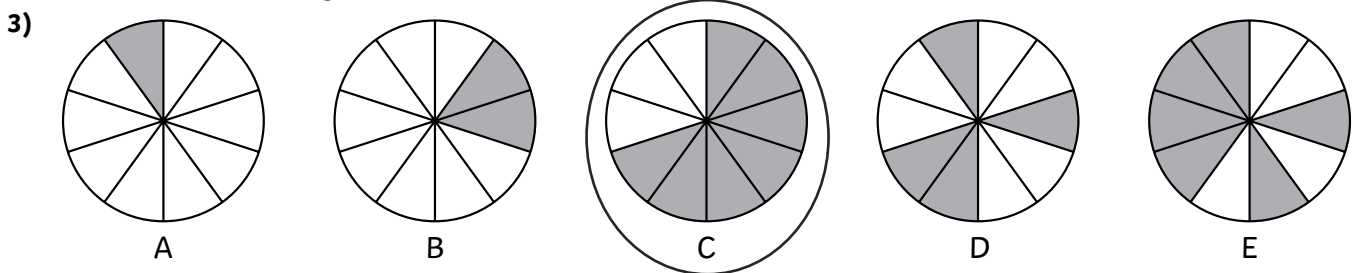
4) $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{7}{8}, \frac{8}{8}$



1) James is correct. The fraction that comes between $\frac{5}{9}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$ could be $\frac{2}{9}$, which has a numerator of 2.

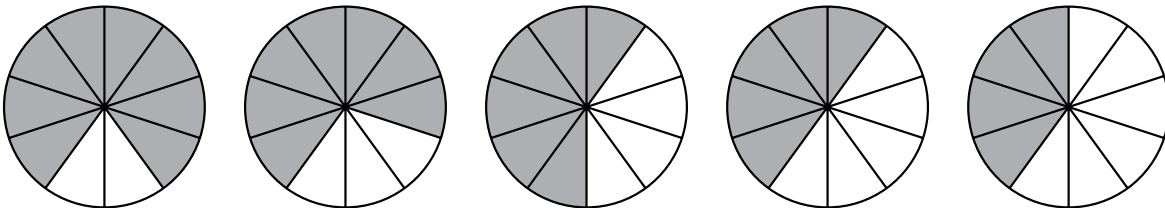


b) No. There are two possibilities. Either $\frac{6}{7}$ or $\frac{7}{7}$ of the final bar could be shaded and the fractions shown would still be in ascending order.



C ($\frac{7}{10}$) does not belong in the set because the rest of the fractions are in ascending order.

1) There are a wide variety of possible answers. For example:



2) Sara is correct. If fractions have the same denominator, the higher the numerator, the larger the fraction.

For example:

$$\frac{8}{9} > \frac{7}{9} > \frac{6}{9}$$

Umar is incorrect. If fractions have the same numerator, the higher the denominator, the smaller the fraction.

For example:

$$\frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{2}$$

3) There are a wide variety of potential responses to this investigation.

For example:

$$\frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}$$