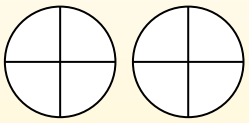
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

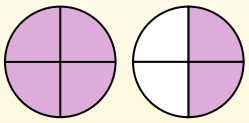
$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

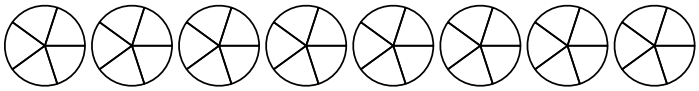


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

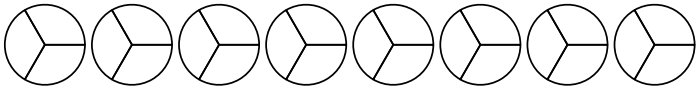
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



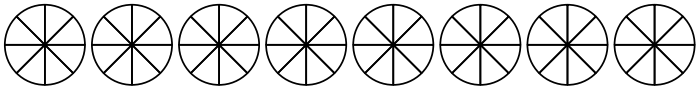
1) $^{3}/_{5} \times 6 =$



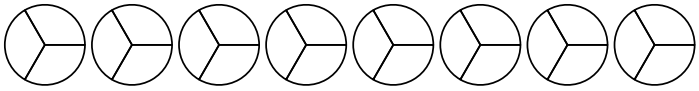
2) $^{1}/_{3} \times 4 =$



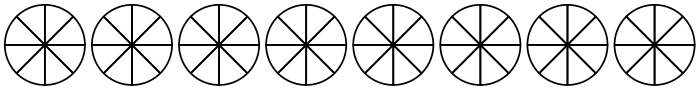
3) $^{1}/_{8} \times 6 =$



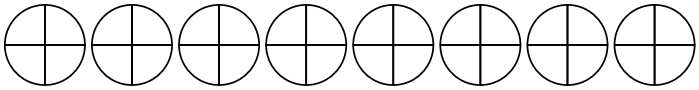
4) $^{1}/_{3} \times 3 =$



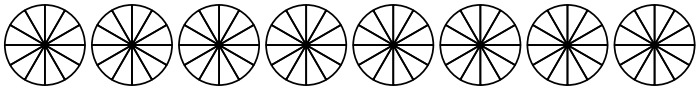
5) $^{2}/_{8} \times 7 =$



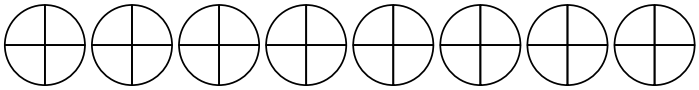
6) $^{3}/_{4} \times 3 =$



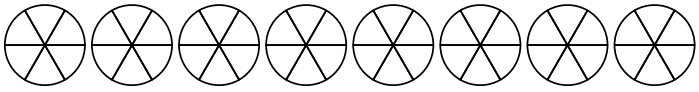
7) $^{2}/_{12} \times 3 =$



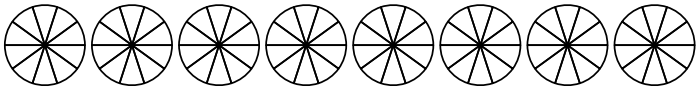
8) $^{1}/_{4} \times 7 =$



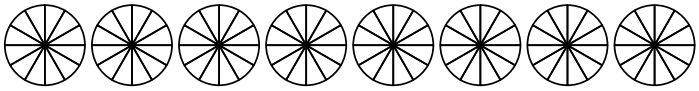
9) $^{1}/_{6} \times 7 =$



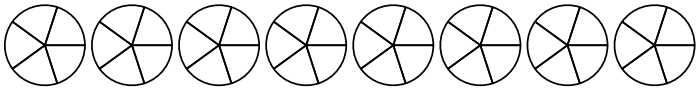
10) $^{3}/_{10} \times 2 =$



11) $^{3}/_{12} \times 3 =$



12) $^{4}/_{5} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
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$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

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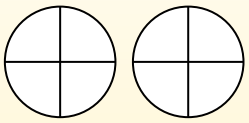
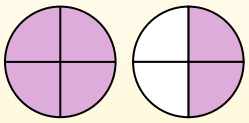
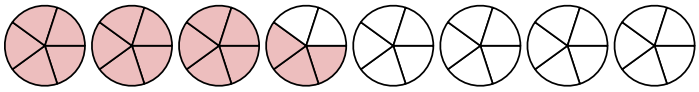


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

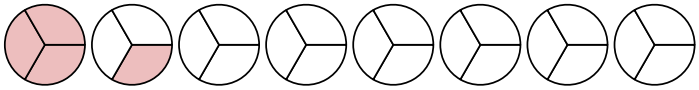
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



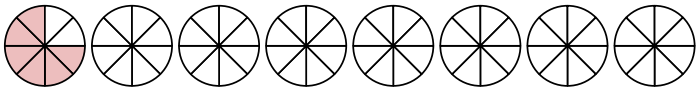
1) $^{3}/_{5} \times 6 =$



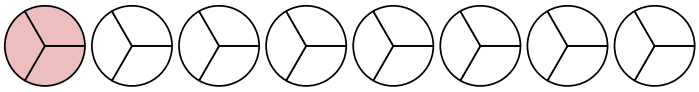
2) $^{1}/_{3} \times 4 =$



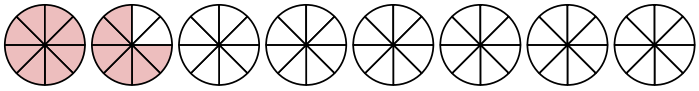
3) $^{1}/_{8} \times 6 =$



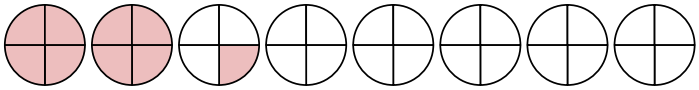
4) $^{1}/_{3} \times 3 =$



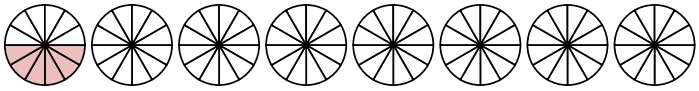
5) $^{2}/_{8} \times 7 =$



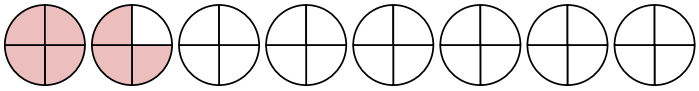
6) $^{3}/_{4} \times 3 =$



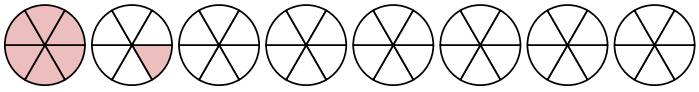
7) $^{2}/_{12} \times 3 =$



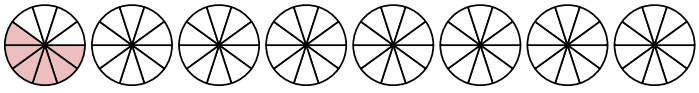
8) $^{1}/_{4} \times 7 =$



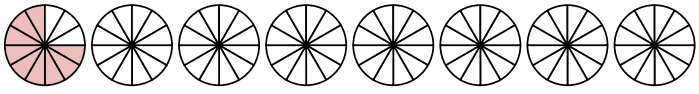
9) $^{1}/_{6} \times 7 =$



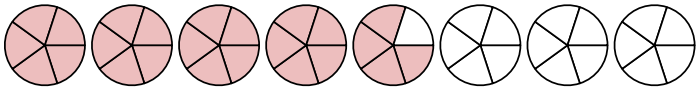
10) $^{3}/_{10} \times 2 =$



11) $^{3}/_{12} \times 3 =$



12) $^{4}/_{5} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. $3\ {}^{3}/_{5}$
2. $1\ {}^{1}/_{3}$
3. $0\ {}^{6}/_{8}$
4. 1
5. $1\ {}^{6}/_{8}$
6. $2\ {}^{1}/_{4}$
7. $0\ {}^{6}/_{12}$
8. $1\ {}^{3}/_{4}$
9. $1\ {}^{1}/_{6}$
10. $0\ {}^{6}/_{10}$
11. $0\ {}^{9}/_{12}$
12. $4\ {}^{4}/_{5}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
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Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
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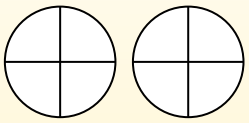

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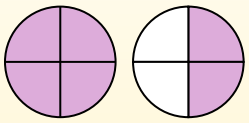
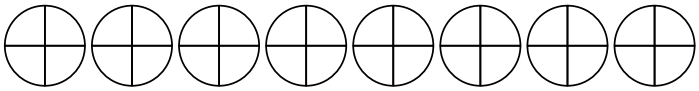
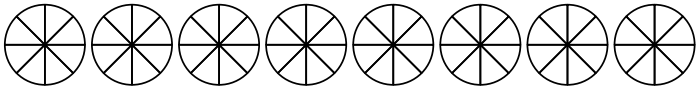
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



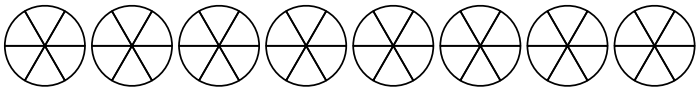
1) $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$



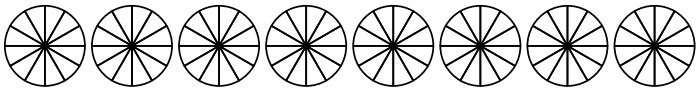
2) $\frac{2}{8} \times 4 =$



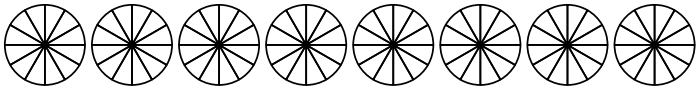
3) $\frac{4}{6} \times 6 =$



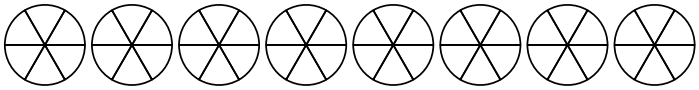
4) $\frac{10}{12} \times 6 =$



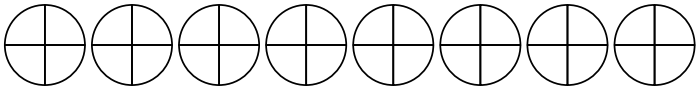
5) $\frac{5}{12} \times 2 =$



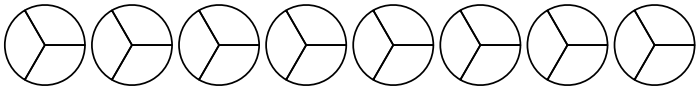
6) $\frac{1}{6} \times 5 =$



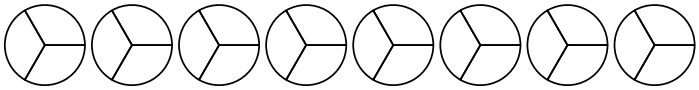
7) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$



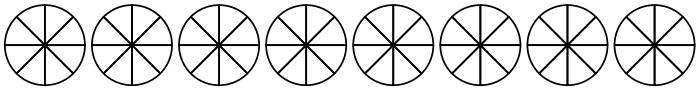
8) $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 =$



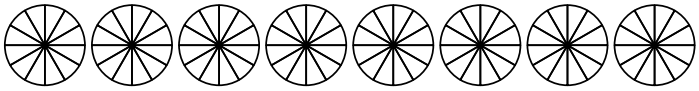
9) $\frac{2}{3} \times 2 =$



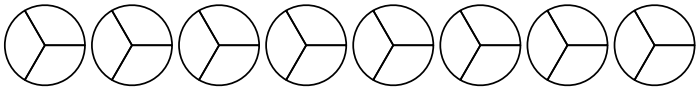
10) $\frac{7}{8} \times 4 =$



11) $\frac{9}{12} \times 2 =$



12) $\frac{2}{3} \times 5 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
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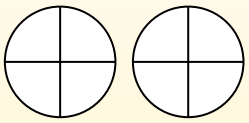
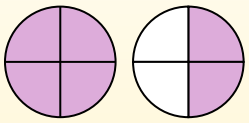


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



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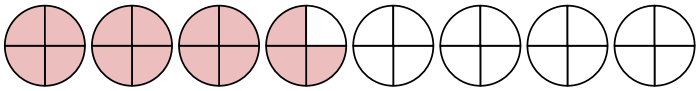
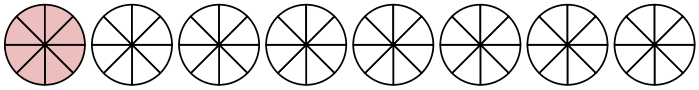
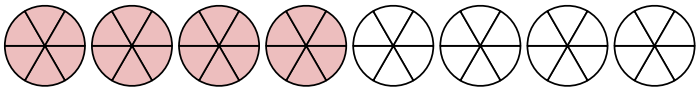


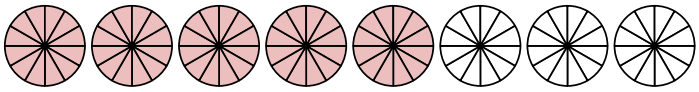
2) $^{2}/_{8} \times 4 =$



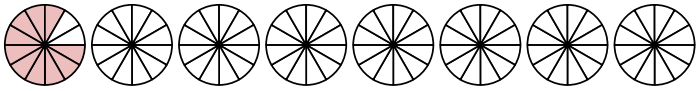
3) $^{4}/_{6} \times 6 =$



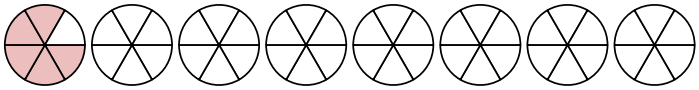
4) $^{10}/_{12} \times 6 =$



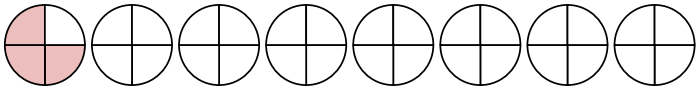
5) $^{5}/_{12} \times 2 =$



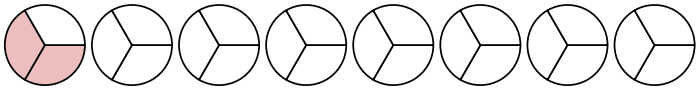
6) $^{1}/_{6} \times 5 =$



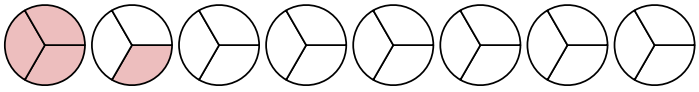
7) $^{1}/_{4} \times 3 =$



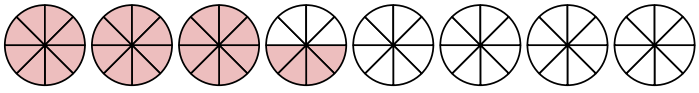
8) $^{1}/_{3} \times 2 =$



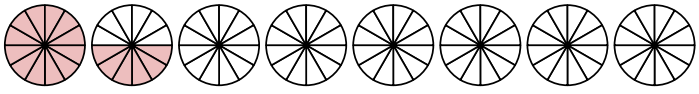
9) $^{2}/_{3} \times 2 =$



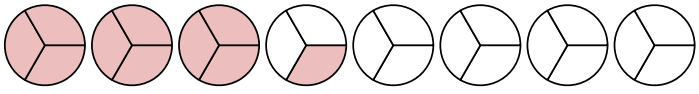
10) $^{7}/_{8} \times 4 =$



11) $^{9}/_{12} \times 2 =$



12) $^{2}/_{3} \times 5 =$



Answers

1. $3\ {}^{3}/_{4}$
2. 1
3. 4
4. 5
5. $0\ {}^{10}/_{12}$
6. $0\ {}^{5}/_{6}$
7. $0\ {}^{3}/_{4}$
8. $0\ {}^{2}/_{3}$
9. $1\ {}^{1}/_{3}$
10. $3\ {}^{4}/_{8}$
11. $1\ {}^{6}/_{12}$
12. $3\ {}^{1}/_{3}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

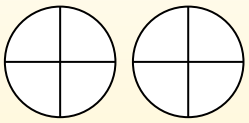
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

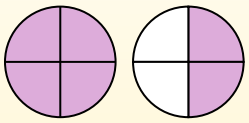
$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

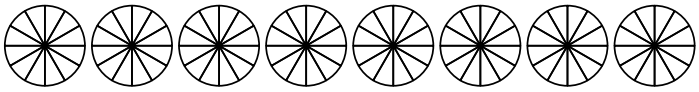


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

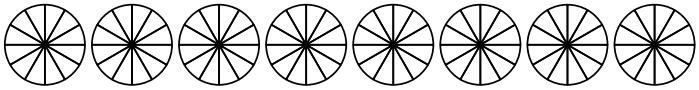
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



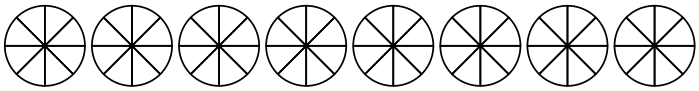
1) $^{3}/_{12} \times 3 =$



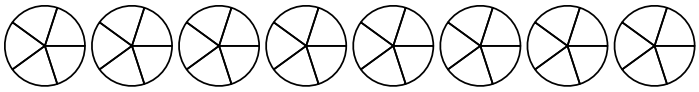
2) $^{1}/_{12} \times 6 =$



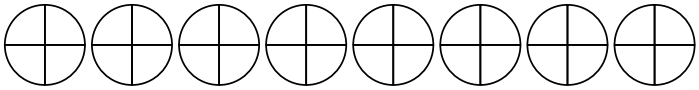
3) $^{6}/_{8} \times 4 =$



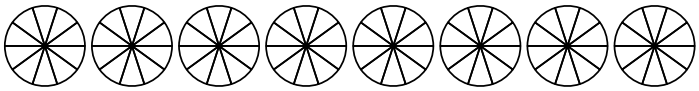
4) $^{4}/_{5} \times 6 =$



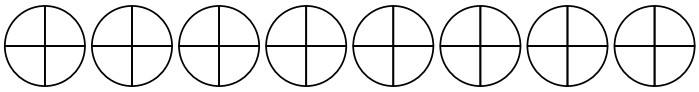
5) $^{1}/_{4} \times 5 =$



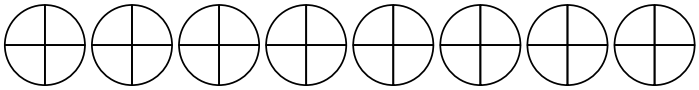
6) $^{4}/_{10} \times 3 =$



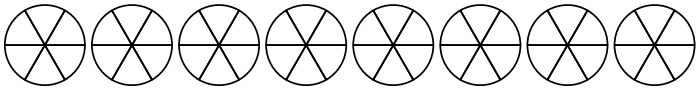
7) $^{1}/_{4} \times 2 =$



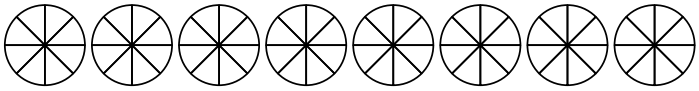
8) $^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$



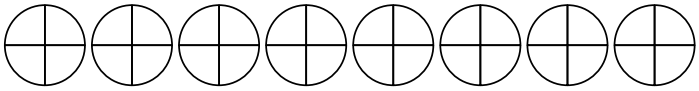
9) $^{2}/_{6} \times 6 =$



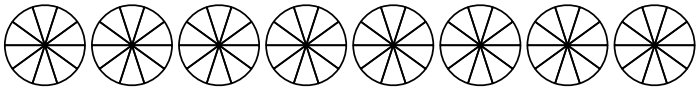
10) $^{4}/_{8} \times 6 =$



11) $^{1}/_{4} \times 7 =$



12) $^{2}/_{10} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

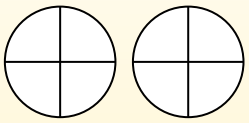
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

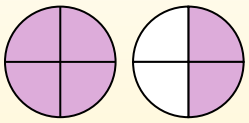
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{3}{12} \times 3 =$

2) $\frac{1}{12} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{6}{8} \times 4 =$

4) $\frac{4}{5} \times 6 =$

5) $\frac{1}{4} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{4}{10} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{1}{4} \times 2 =$

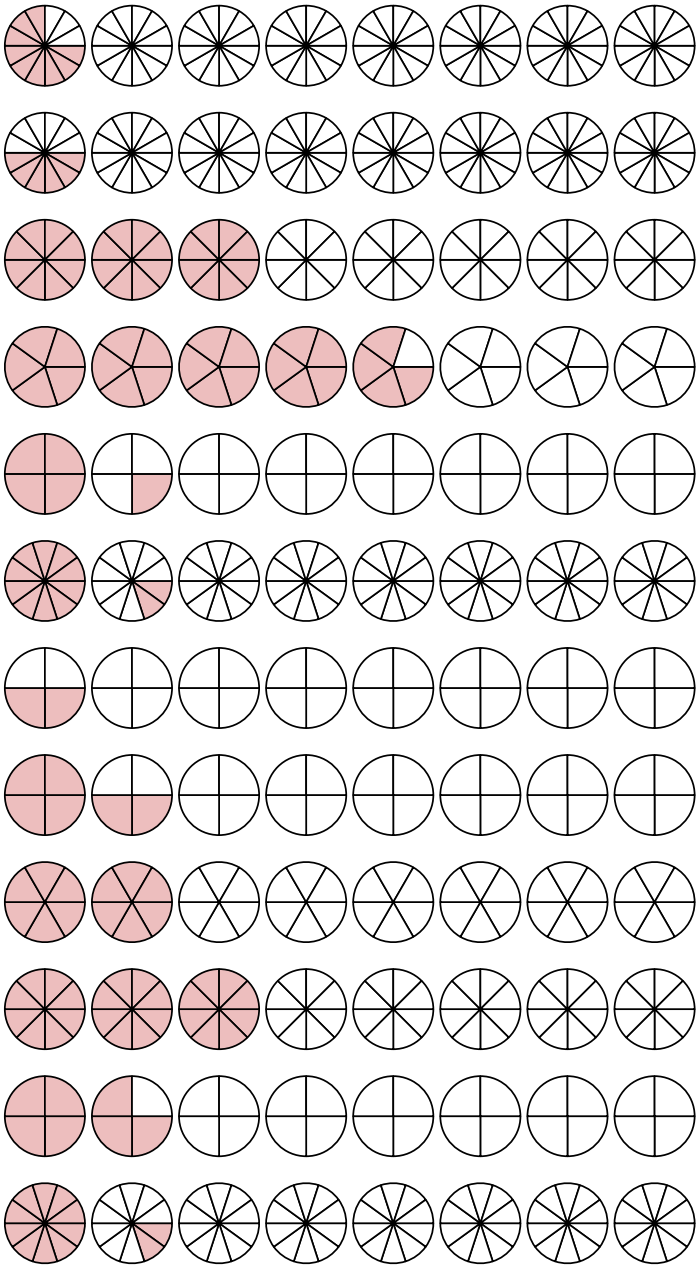
8) $\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{2}{6} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{4}{8} \times 6 =$

11) $\frac{1}{4} \times 7 =$

12) $\frac{2}{10} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. $0\frac{9}{12}$
2. $0\frac{6}{12}$
3. 3
4. $4\frac{4}{5}$
5. $1\frac{1}{4}$
6. $1\frac{2}{10}$
7. $0\frac{2}{4}$
8. $1\frac{2}{4}$
9. 2
10. 3
11. $1\frac{3}{4}$
12. $1\frac{2}{10}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

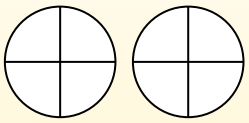
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

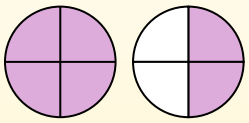
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

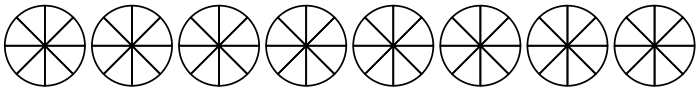


$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

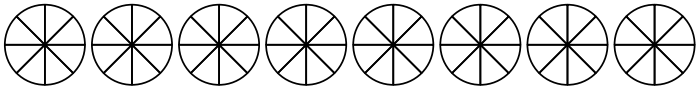
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



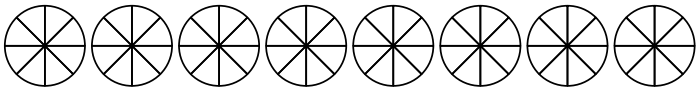
1) $\frac{7}{8} \times 5 =$



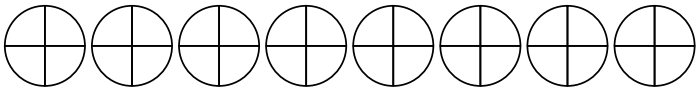
2) $\frac{6}{8} \times 4 =$



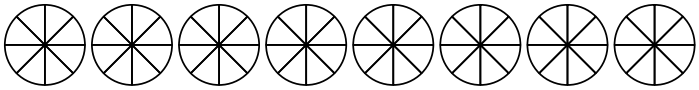
3) $\frac{6}{8} \times 6 =$



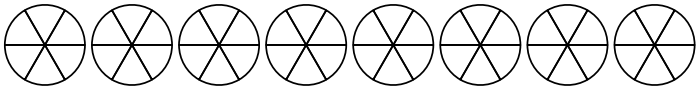
4) $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$



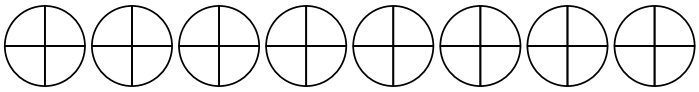
5) $\frac{3}{8} \times 6 =$



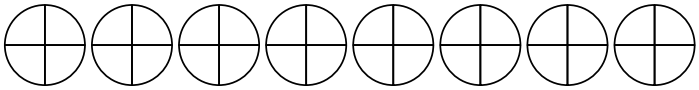
6) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$



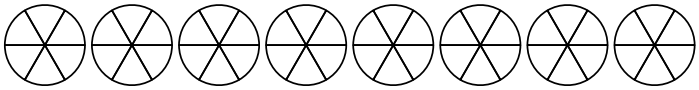
7) $\frac{2}{4} \times 6 =$



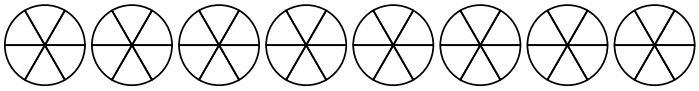
8) $\frac{2}{4} \times 5 =$



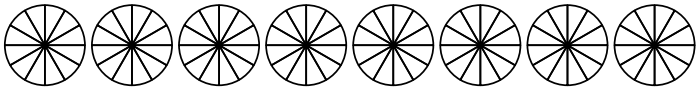
9) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$



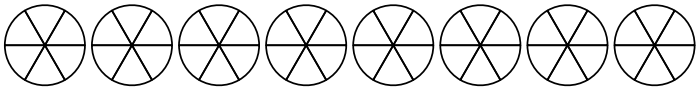
10) $\frac{3}{6} \times 5 =$



11) $\frac{2}{12} \times 2 =$



12) $\frac{4}{6} \times 3 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

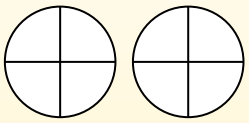
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

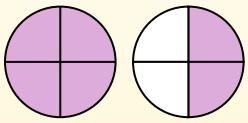
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{7}{8} \times 5 =$

2) $\frac{6}{8} \times 4 =$

3) $\frac{6}{8} \times 6 =$

4) $\frac{3}{4} \times 5 =$

5) $\frac{3}{8} \times 6 =$

6) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$

7) $\frac{2}{4} \times 6 =$

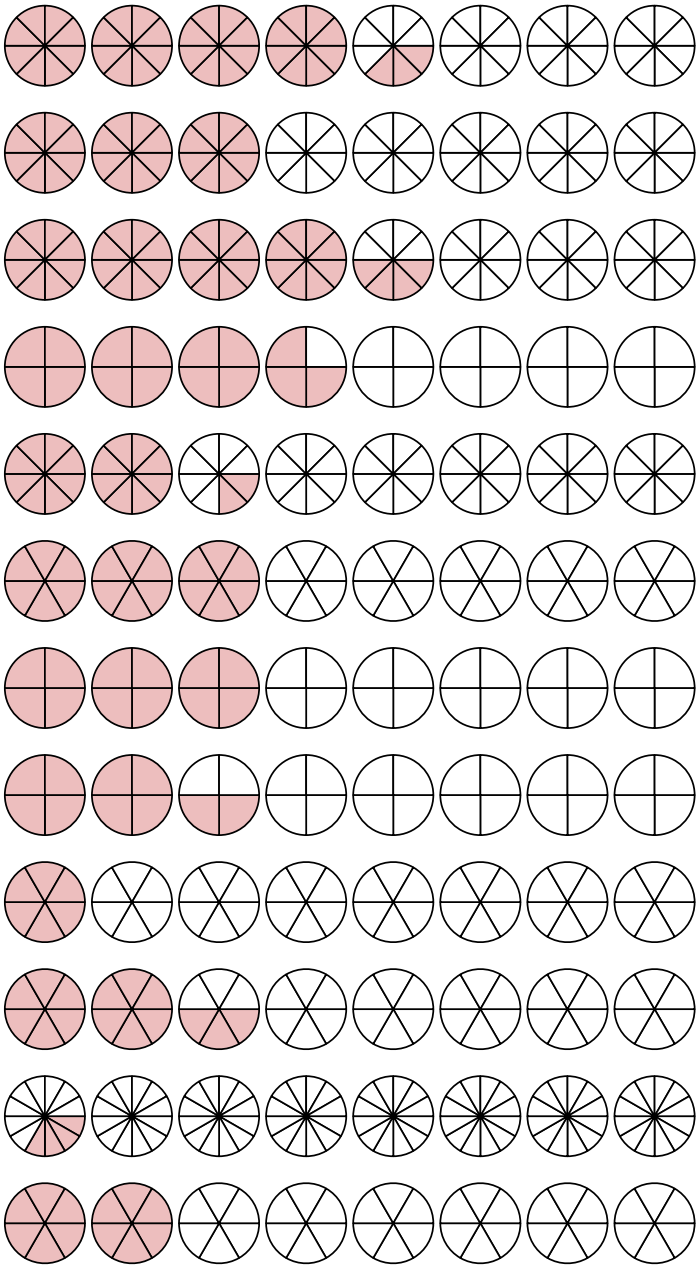
8) $\frac{2}{4} \times 5 =$

9) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$

10) $\frac{3}{6} \times 5 =$

11) $\frac{2}{12} \times 2 =$

12) $\frac{4}{6} \times 3 =$



Answers

1. $4\frac{3}{8}$
2. 3
3. $4\frac{4}{8}$
4. $3\frac{3}{4}$
5. $2\frac{2}{8}$
6. 3
7. 3
8. $2\frac{2}{4}$
9. 1
10. $2\frac{3}{6}$
11. $0\frac{4}{12}$
12. 2

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

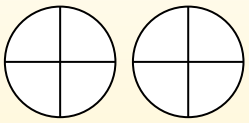
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

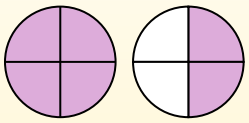
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

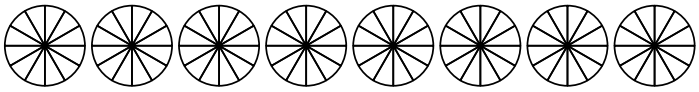


$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

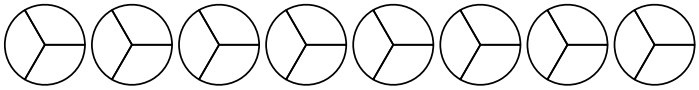
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



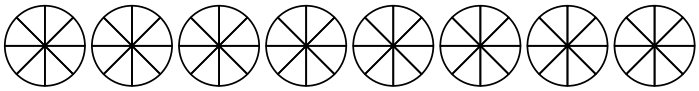
1) $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 =$



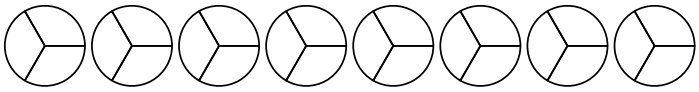
2) $\frac{1}{3} \times 5 =$



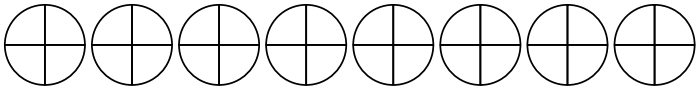
3) $\frac{3}{8} \times 5 =$



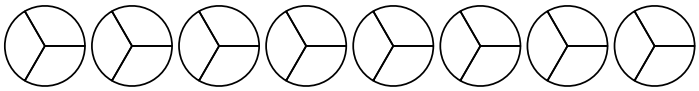
4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 =$



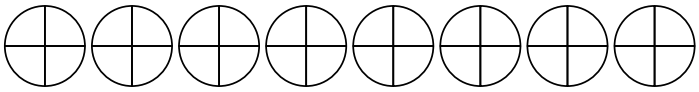
5) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$



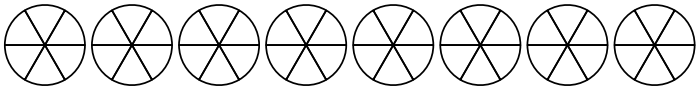
6) $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 =$



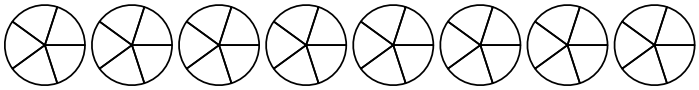
7) $\frac{1}{4} \times 5 =$



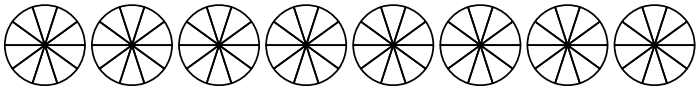
8) $\frac{5}{6} \times 6 =$



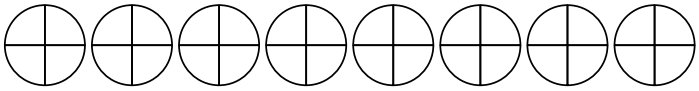
9) $\frac{3}{5} \times 5 =$



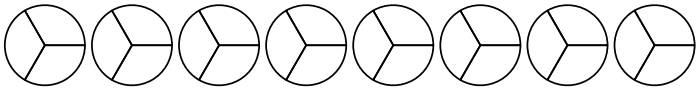
10) $\frac{6}{10} \times 4 =$



11) $\frac{2}{4} \times 4 =$



12) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

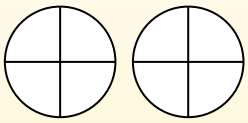
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

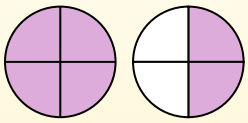
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 =$

2) $\frac{1}{3} \times 5 =$

3) $\frac{3}{8} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$

6) $\frac{2}{3} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{1}{4} \times 5 =$

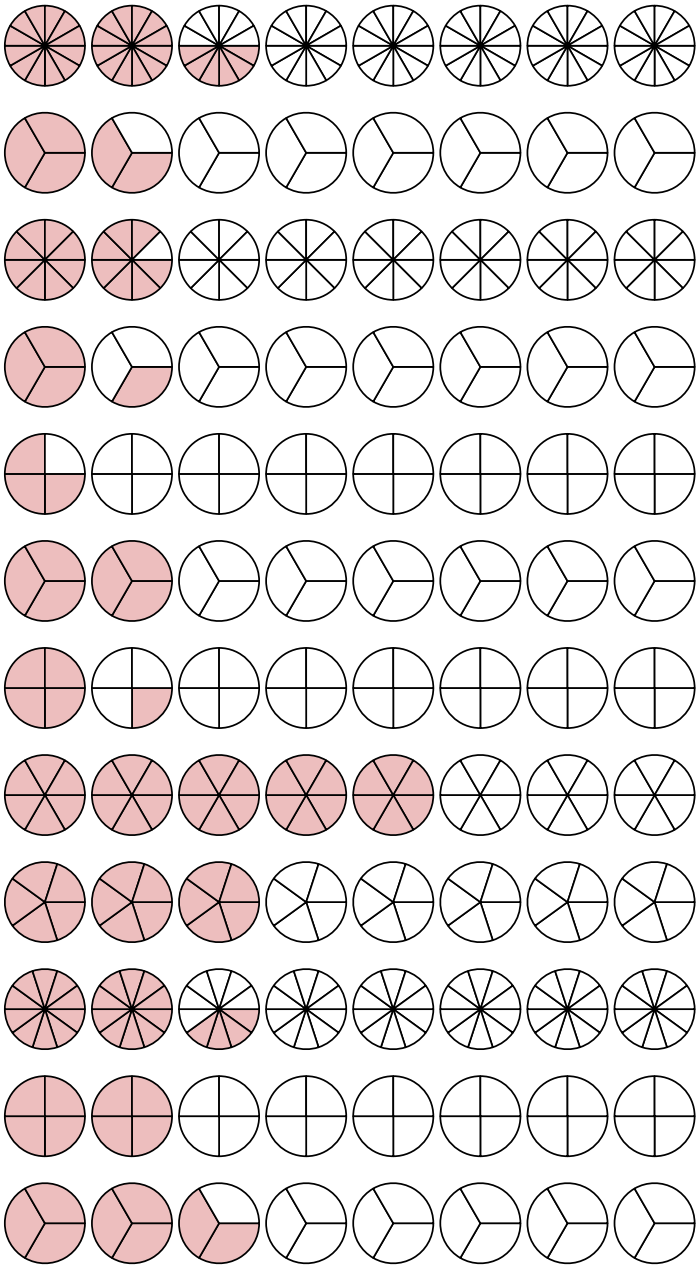
8) $\frac{5}{6} \times 6 =$

9) $\frac{3}{5} \times 5 =$

10) $\frac{6}{10} \times 4 =$

11) $\frac{2}{4} \times 4 =$

12) $\frac{2}{3} \times 4 =$



Answers

1. $2\frac{6}{12}$
2. $1\frac{2}{3}$
3. $1\frac{7}{8}$
4. $1\frac{1}{3}$
5. $0\frac{3}{4}$
6. 2
7. $1\frac{1}{4}$
8. 5
9. 3
10. $2\frac{4}{10}$
11. 2
12. $2\frac{2}{3}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

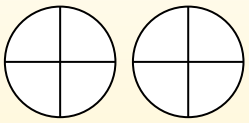
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

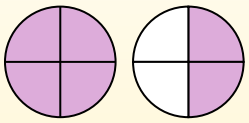
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{4}{12} \times 2 =$

2) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{1}{10} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{3}{10} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{2}{6} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 4 =$

7) $\frac{3}{4} \times 2 =$

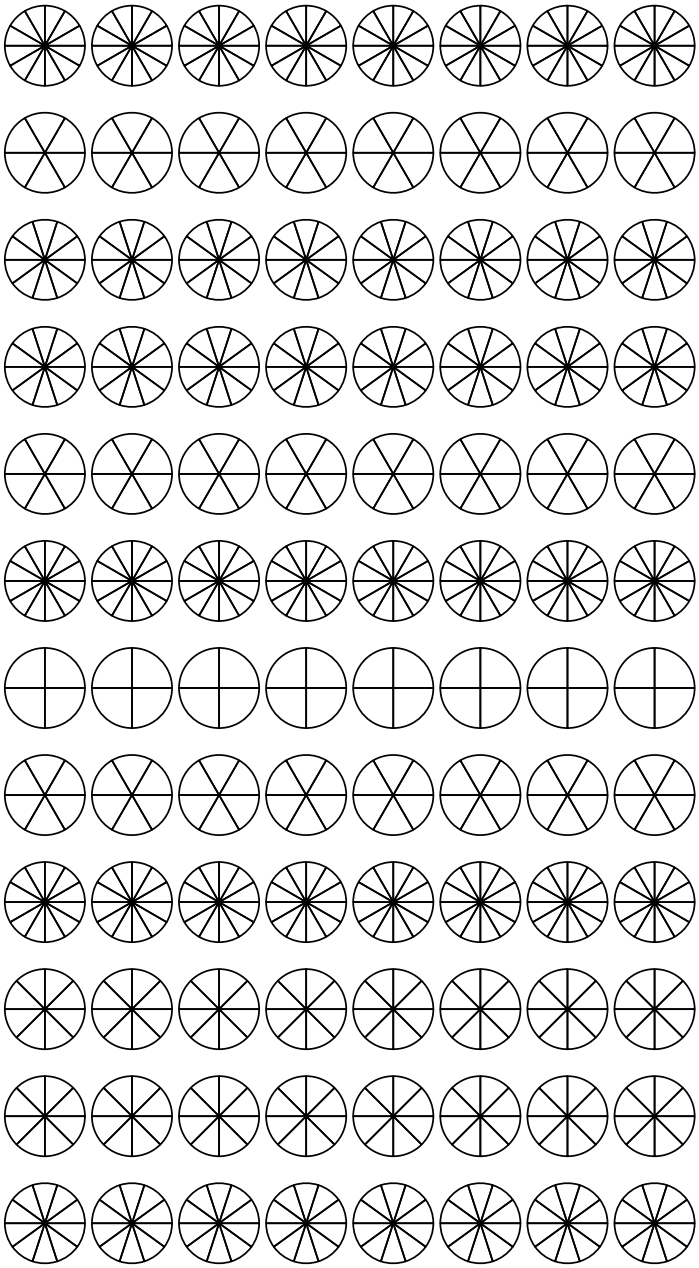
8) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{6}{12} \times 4 =$

10) $\frac{4}{8} \times 4 =$

11) $\frac{2}{8} \times 2 =$

12) $\frac{6}{10} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

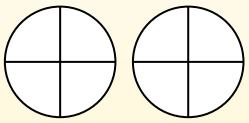
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

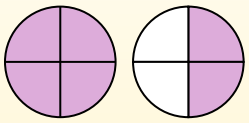
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{4}{12} \times 2 =$

2) $\frac{3}{6} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{1}{10} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{3}{10} \times 4 =$

5) $\frac{2}{6} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 4 =$

7) $\frac{3}{4} \times 2 =$

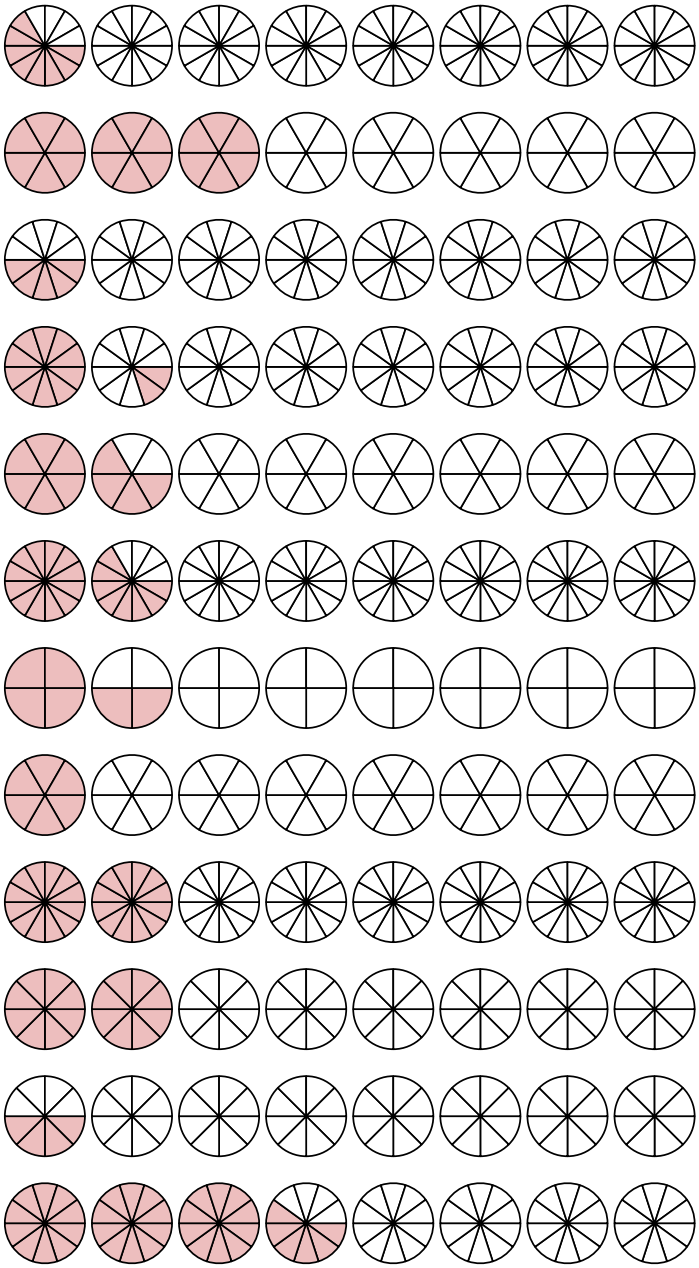
8) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{6}{12} \times 4 =$

10) $\frac{4}{8} \times 4 =$

11) $\frac{2}{8} \times 2 =$

12) $\frac{6}{10} \times 6 =$



Answers

1. $0\frac{8}{12}$
2. 3
3. $0\frac{5}{10}$
4. $1\frac{2}{10}$
5. $1\frac{4}{6}$
6. $1\frac{8}{12}$
7. $1\frac{2}{4}$
8. 1
9. 2
10. 2
11. $0\frac{4}{8}$
12. $3\frac{6}{10}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

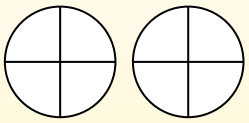
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

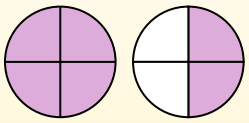
$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

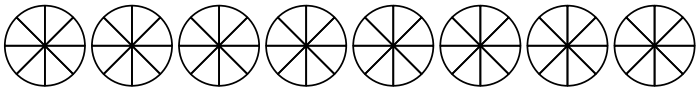


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

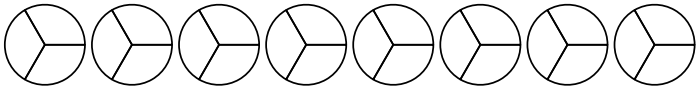
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



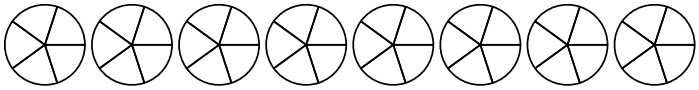
1) $^{1}/_{8} \times 4 =$



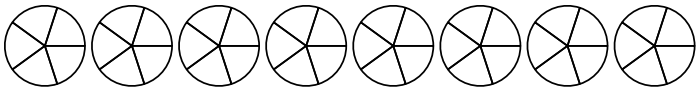
2) $^{1}/_{3} \times 6 =$



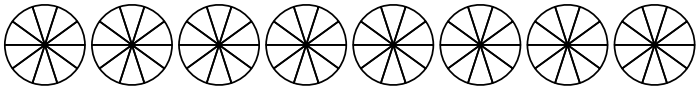
3) $^{2}/_{5} \times 4 =$



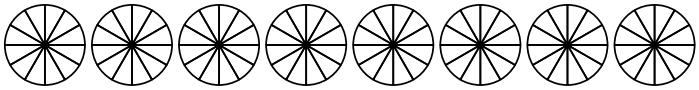
4) $^{3}/_{5} \times 2 =$



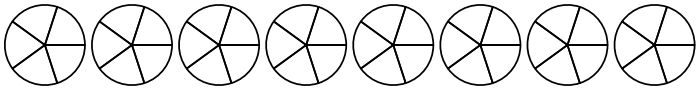
5) $^{1}/_{10} \times 7 =$



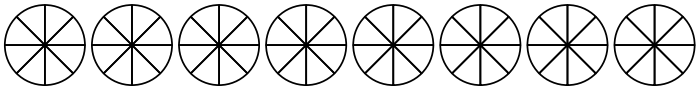
6) $^{10}/_{12} \times 3 =$



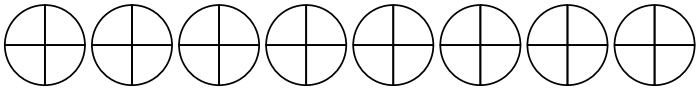
7) $^{2}/_{5} \times 7 =$



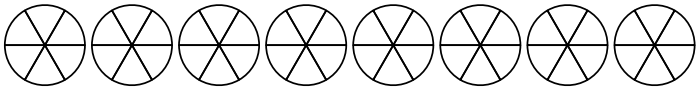
8) $^{2}/_{8} \times 5 =$



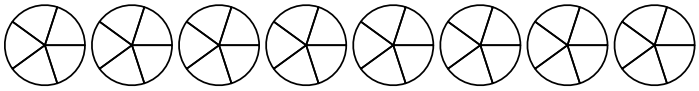
9) $^{3}/_{4} \times 3 =$



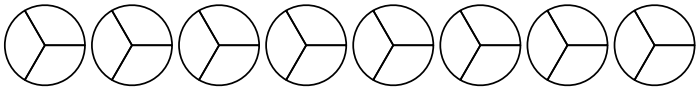
10) $^{4}/_{6} \times 4 =$



11) $^{4}/_{5} \times 6 =$



12) $^{1}/_{3} \times 2 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

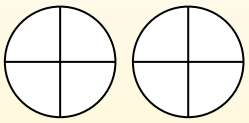
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

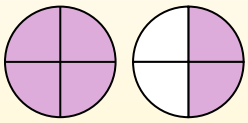
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{1}{8} \times 4 =$

2) $\frac{1}{3} \times 6 =$

3) $\frac{2}{5} \times 4 =$

4) $\frac{3}{5} \times 2 =$

5) $\frac{1}{10} \times 7 =$

6) $\frac{10}{12} \times 3 =$

7) $\frac{2}{5} \times 7 =$

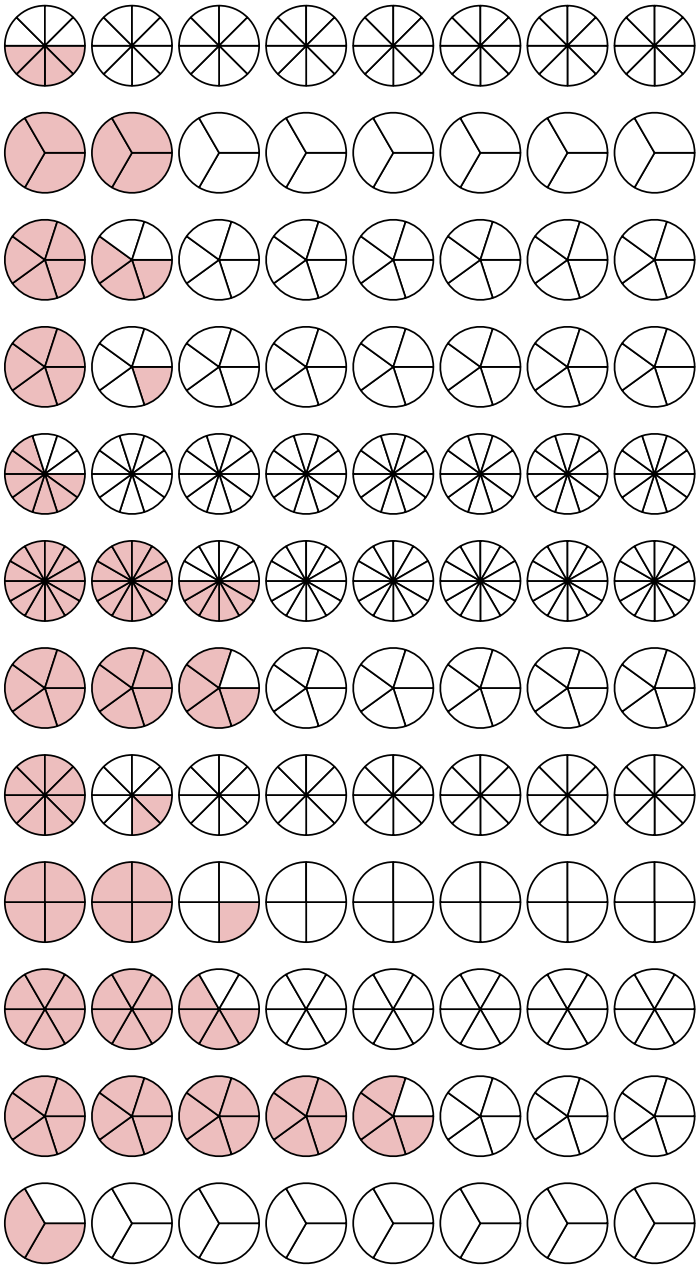
8) $\frac{2}{8} \times 5 =$

9) $\frac{3}{4} \times 3 =$

10) $\frac{4}{6} \times 4 =$

11) $\frac{4}{5} \times 6 =$

12) $\frac{1}{3} \times 2 =$



Answers

1. $0\frac{4}{8}$
2. 2
3. $1\frac{3}{5}$
4. $1\frac{1}{5}$
5. $0\frac{7}{10}$
6. $2\frac{6}{12}$
7. $2\frac{4}{5}$
8. $1\frac{2}{8}$
9. $2\frac{1}{4}$
10. $2\frac{4}{6}$
11. $4\frac{4}{5}$
12. $0\frac{2}{3}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

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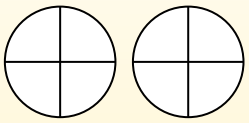
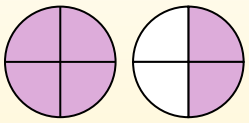
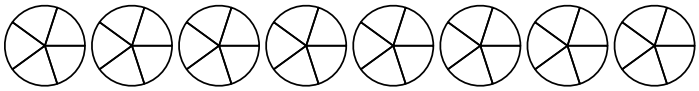


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

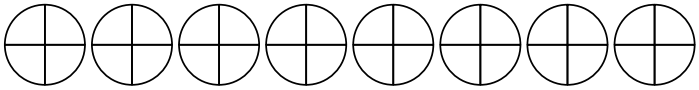
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



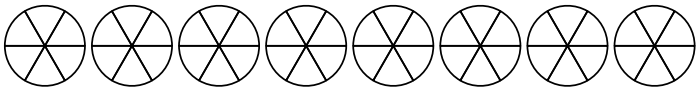
1) $^{4}/_{5} \times 2 =$



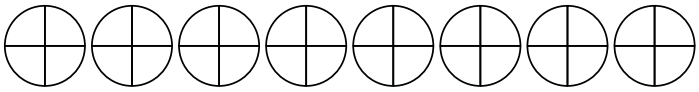
2) $^{1}/_{4} \times 5 =$



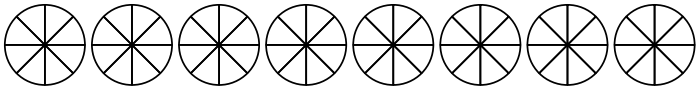
3) $^{1}/_{6} \times 6 =$



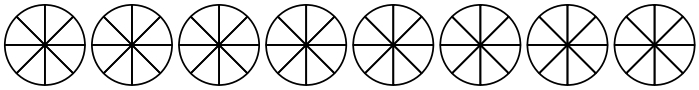
4) $^{2}/_{4} \times 4 =$



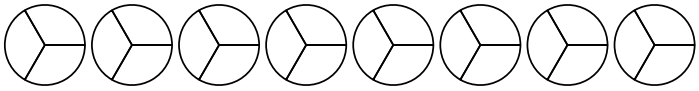
5) $^{4}/_{8} \times 3 =$



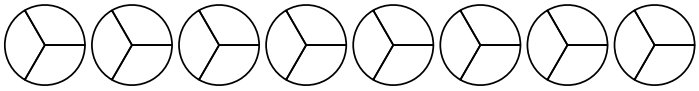
6) $^{6}/_{8} \times 2 =$



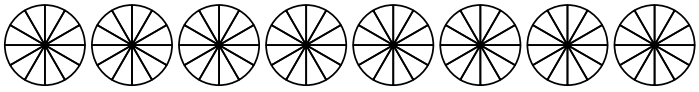
7) $^{1}/_{3} \times 6 =$



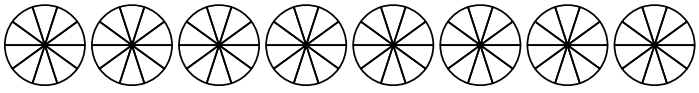
8) $^{1}/_{3} \times 2 =$



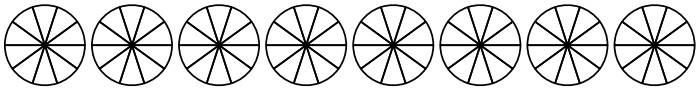
9) $^{1}/_{12} \times 7 =$



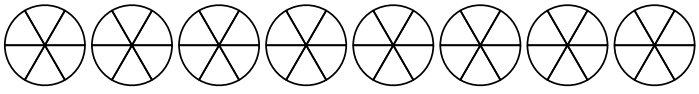
10) $^{4}/_{10} \times 3 =$



11) $^{2}/_{10} \times 6 =$



12) $^{3}/_{6} \times 7 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

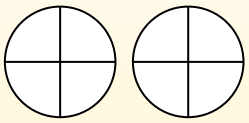
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

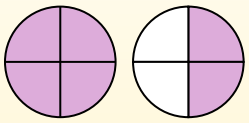
$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



1) $^{4}/_{5} \times 2 =$

2) $^{1}/_{4} \times 5 =$

3) $^{1}/_{6} \times 6 =$

4) $^{2}/_{4} \times 4 =$

5) $^{4}/_{8} \times 3 =$

6) $^{6}/_{8} \times 2 =$

7) $^{1}/_{3} \times 6 =$

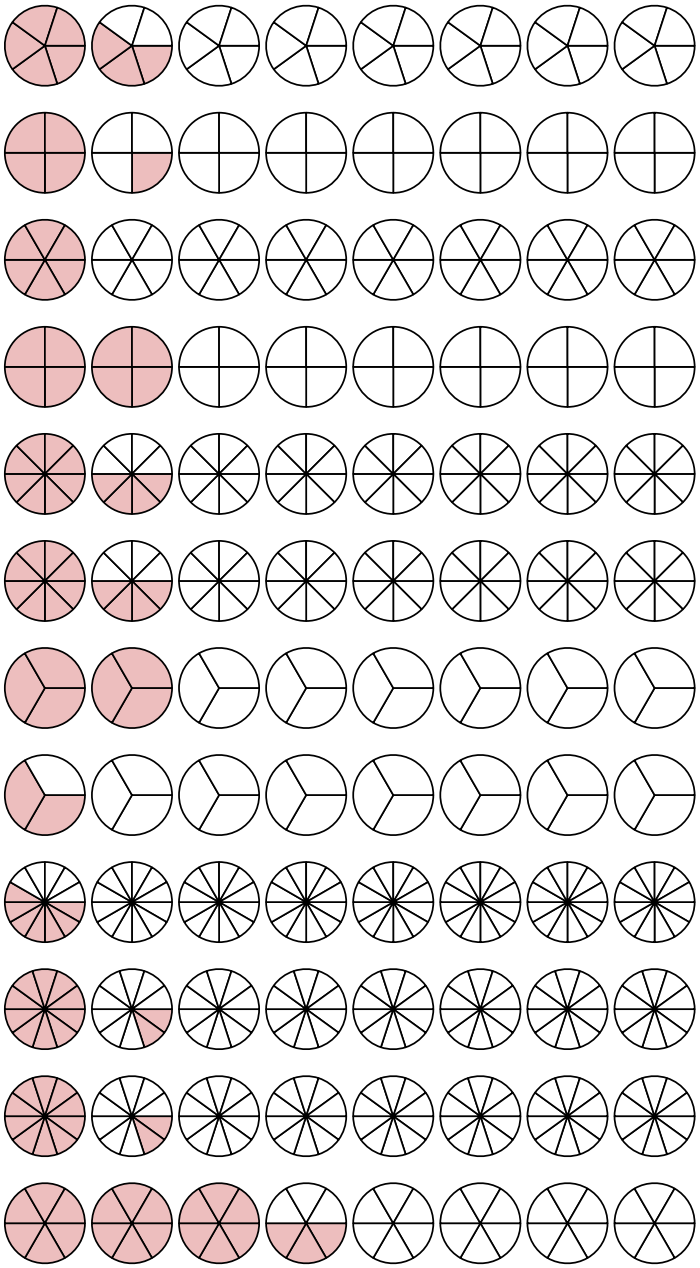
8) $^{1}/_{3} \times 2 =$

9) $^{1}/_{12} \times 7 =$

10) $^{4}/_{10} \times 3 =$

11) $^{2}/_{10} \times 6 =$

12) $^{3}/_{6} \times 7 =$



Answers

1. $1\ {}^{3}/_{5}$
2. $1\ {}^{1}/_{4}$
3. 1
4. 2
5. $1\ {}^{4}/_{8}$
6. $1\ {}^{4}/_{8}$
7. 2
8. $0\ {}^{2}/_{3}$
9. $0\ {}^{7}/_{12}$
10. $1\ {}^{2}/_{10}$
11. $1\ {}^{2}/_{10}$
12. $3\ {}^{3}/_{6}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

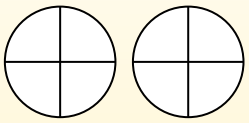
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4} + {}^{2}/_{4}$

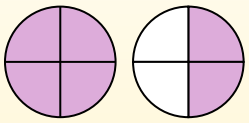
$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

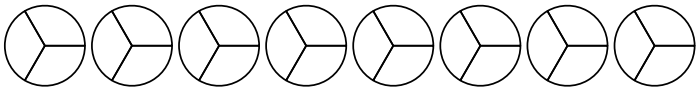


$^{2}/_{4} \times 3 = 1\ {}^{2}/_{4}$

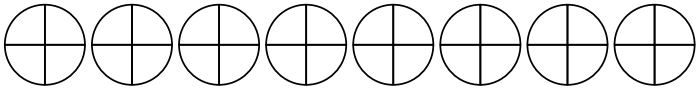
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $^{2}/_{4}$.



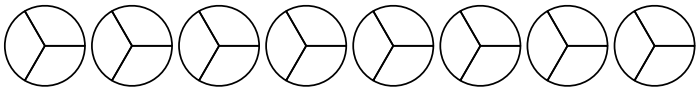
1) $^{1}/_{3} \times 6 =$



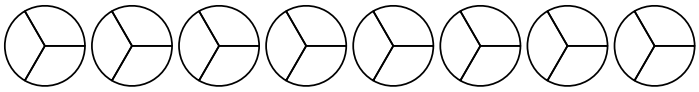
2) $^{3}/_{4} \times 2 =$



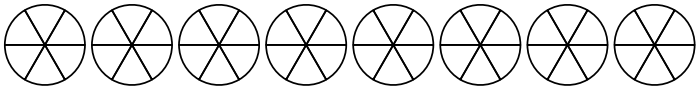
3) $^{1}/_{3} \times 4 =$



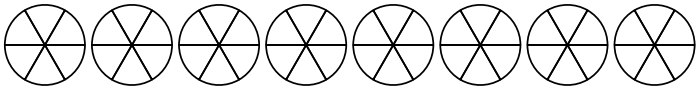
4) $^{2}/_{3} \times 7 =$



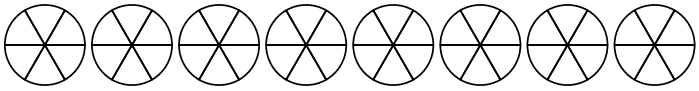
5) $^{2}/_{6} \times 5 =$



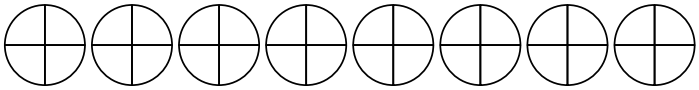
6) $^{4}/_{6} \times 3 =$



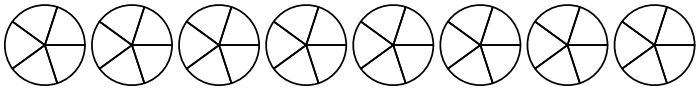
7) $^{2}/_{6} \times 3 =$



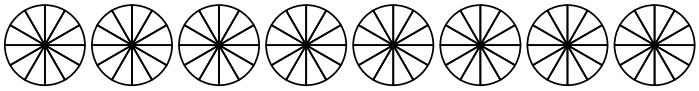
8) $^{1}/_{4} \times 3 =$



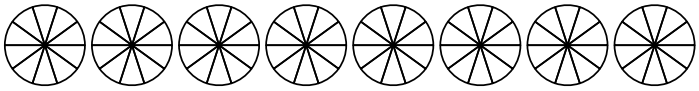
9) $^{1}/_{5} \times 3 =$



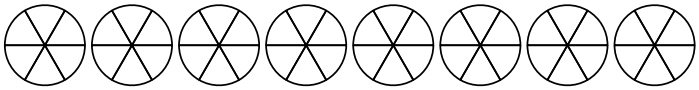
10) $^{3}/_{12} \times 4 =$



11) $^{4}/_{10} \times 4 =$



12) $^{5}/_{6} \times 4 =$



Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

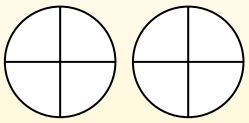
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

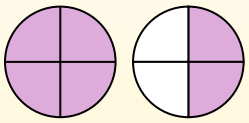
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

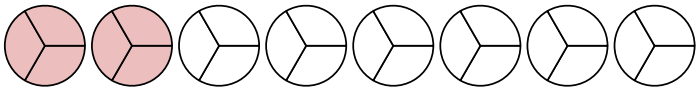


$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

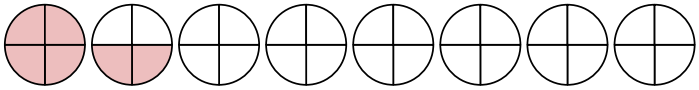
After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



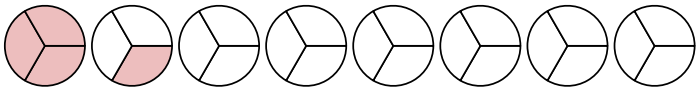
1) $\frac{1}{3} \times 6 =$



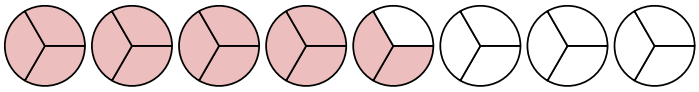
2) $\frac{3}{4} \times 2 =$



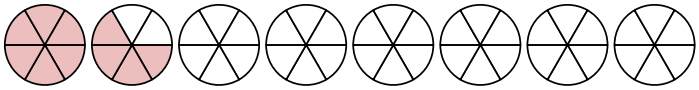
3) $\frac{1}{3} \times 4 =$



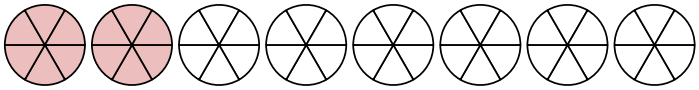
4) $\frac{2}{3} \times 7 =$



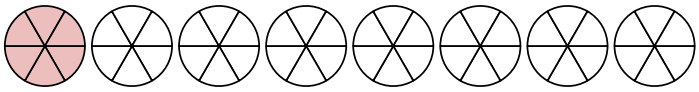
5) $\frac{2}{6} \times 5 =$



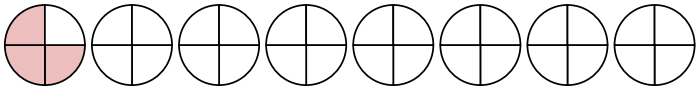
6) $\frac{4}{6} \times 3 =$



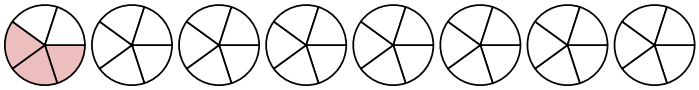
7) $\frac{2}{6} \times 3 =$



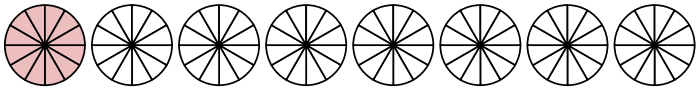
8) $\frac{1}{4} \times 3 =$



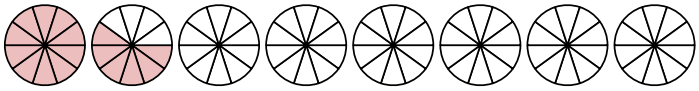
9) $\frac{1}{5} \times 3 =$



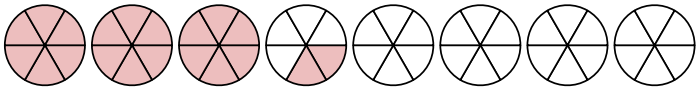
10) $\frac{3}{12} \times 4 =$



11) $\frac{4}{10} \times 4 =$



12) $\frac{5}{6} \times 4 =$



Answers

1. 2
2. $1\frac{2}{4}$
3. $1\frac{1}{3}$
4. $4\frac{2}{3}$
5. $1\frac{4}{6}$
6. 2
7. 1
8. $0\frac{3}{4}$
9. $0\frac{3}{5}$
10. 1
11. $1\frac{6}{10}$
12. $3\frac{2}{6}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

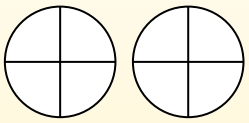
Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems.
For example the problem above is the same as:
$\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$

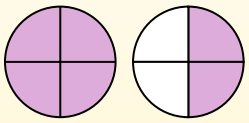
$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$

If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.



$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$

After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{5}{6} \times 5 =$

2) $\frac{3}{5} \times 5 =$

3) $\frac{5}{10} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$

5) $\frac{1}{5} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 =$

7) $\frac{3}{5} \times 3 =$

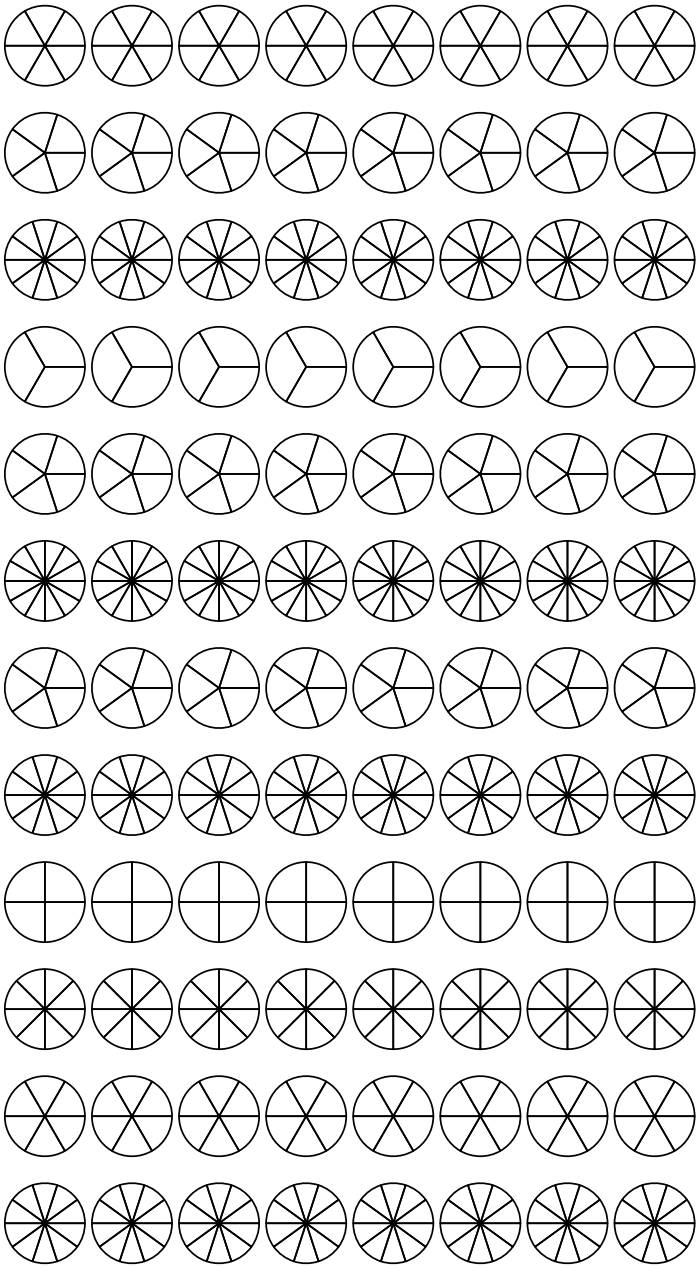
8) $\frac{8}{10} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{4}{8} \times 3 =$

11) $\frac{1}{6} \times 4 =$

12) $\frac{1}{10} \times 5 =$



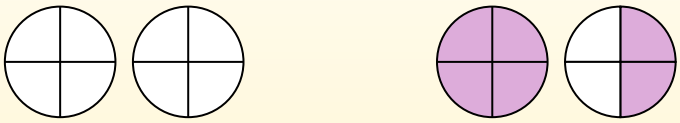
Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								

Use the visual model to solve each problem.

$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$	$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 =$	$\frac{2}{4} \times 3 = 1\frac{2}{4}$
To solve multiplication problems with fractions one strategy is to think of them as addition problems. For example the problem above is the same as: $\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4}$	If we shade in 2/4 on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.	After shading it in we can see why 2/4 three times is equal to 1 whole and $\frac{2}{4}$.



1) $\frac{5}{6} \times 5 =$

2) $\frac{3}{5} \times 5 =$

3) $\frac{5}{10} \times 5 =$

4) $\frac{1}{3} \times 3 =$

5) $\frac{1}{5} \times 5 =$

6) $\frac{5}{12} \times 6 =$

7) $\frac{3}{5} \times 3 =$

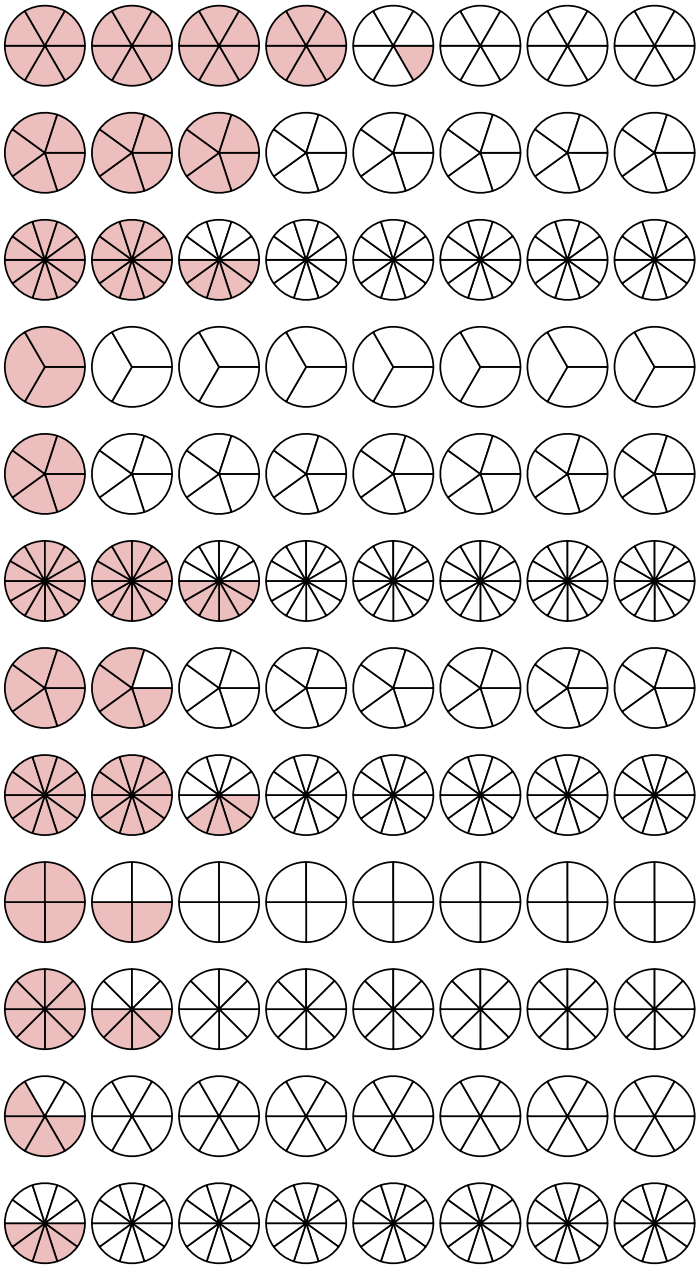
8) $\frac{8}{10} \times 3 =$

9) $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 =$

10) $\frac{4}{8} \times 3 =$

11) $\frac{1}{6} \times 4 =$

12) $\frac{1}{10} \times 5 =$



Answers

1. $4\frac{1}{6}$
2. 3
3. $2\frac{5}{10}$
4. 1
5. 1
6. $2\frac{6}{12}$
7. $1\frac{4}{5}$
8. $2\frac{4}{10}$
9. $1\frac{2}{4}$
10. $1\frac{4}{8}$
11. $0\frac{4}{6}$
12. $0\frac{5}{10}$

1-10	92	83	75	67	58	50	42	33	25	17
11-12	8	0								