Comparing Fractions on the Number Line

In 1–3, compare. Write <, >, or =. Draw number lines to help.

1. \(\frac{3}{4} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{1}{4}\)
2. \(\frac{2}{3} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{1}{3}\)
3. \(\frac{6}{8} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{7}{8}\)

In 4–6, compare. Write <, >, or =. Draw number lines to help.

4. \(\frac{1}{2} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{1}{4}\)
5. \(\frac{2}{3} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{2}{4}\)
6. \(\frac{1}{4} \quad \bigcirc \quad \frac{1}{8}\)

7. **Use Structure** When do you need to use two number lines to compare two fractions?
   
   A. When you compare fractions that have the same denominators.
   
   B. When you compare fractions that have different denominators.
   
   C. When you compare fractions that are greater than 1.
   
   D. When you compare fractions that refer to different wholes.

8. **Reason** Explain how you can use a number line to show that \(\frac{5}{8}\) is greater than \(\frac{3}{8}\).