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:

\[ \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{4} \]

If we shade in \( \frac{2}{4} \) on the fractions below 3 times we can see a visual representation of the problem.

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

1) \( \frac{4}{6} \times 5 = \)
2) \( \frac{1}{6} \times 3 = \)
3) \( \frac{5}{6} \times 4 = \)
4) \( \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = \)
5) \( \frac{6}{8} \times 2 = \)
6) \( \frac{7}{8} \times 7 = \)
7) \( \frac{2}{4} \times 6 = \)
8) \( \frac{3}{4} \times 3 = \)
9) \( \frac{9}{10} \times 3 = \)
10) \( \frac{4}{6} \times 2 = \)
11) \( \frac{1}{5} \times 6 = \)
12) \( \frac{10}{12} \times 4 = \)
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 \( \frac{2}{4} \) on the fractions below 3 times, we can see a visual representation of the problem.

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

**Answers**

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