



WORKSHOP 2/2020

Baseline Test Memo: Fractions

1. Fractions are numbers representing a part of the whole. When we divide an object or group of them into equal parts, then each individual part is referred to as a fraction.
2.
 - 2.1. Numerator
 - 2.2 Denominator
3. When the numerator is smaller than the denominator, it is a Proper Fraction
4. When the numerator is larger than the denominator, it is an Improper Fraction
5. Equivalent fractions of: $\frac{1}{5}$ are $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{15}$, $\frac{4}{20}$, etc. / $\frac{1}{2}$ are $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, etc
6. Mixed fractions consist of a whole number along with a proper fraction
7. Mixed fractions consist of a whole number along with a proper fraction
8. When you need to add two or more fractions, you need to first add the numerators of all the similar fractions then retain the denominator.
9.
 - a) How many eights are equal to a quarter? Two eights
 - b) How many sixths are equal to a third? Two sixths
 - c) How many quarters must be added to one quarter to get one whole? Three quarters
 - d) How many sevenths must be added to one seventh to get one whole? Six sevenths
 - e) Which fractions are equal to a halve? Two quarters, three sixths, four eights
 - f) Which fractions are equal to a quarter? Two eights
 - g) How many quarters are less than a halve? One quarter
 - h) How many thirds are less than a halve? One third

