1

Student: _____

1. The numerator represents parts of the whole.

True   False

2. The numerator is the bottom part of the fraction and represents the whole.

True   False

3. The denominator represents part of the whole and is the bottom number of a fraction.

True   False

4. Fractions measure a portion of a whole amount.

True   False

5. Fractions cannot be used to show the relationship between part of a group and the whole group.

True   False

6. If the numerator of a fraction is 1, the fraction equals the number in the denominator.

True   False

7. A mixed number combines a whole number with a fraction.

True   False

8. A mixed number is the combination of two fractions.

True   False

9. Fractions with a value less than one are written as mixed numbers.

True   False

10. To be equivalent fractions, two fractions must be written the same.

True   False

11. Equivalent fractions have the same value even if written differently.

True   False

12. The least common denominator is any number that is a common multiple of all denominators in a group of fractions.

True   False

13. The smallest common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the least common denominator.

True   False

14. In order to compare fractions, they must be converted to equivalent fractions with common denominators.

True   False

15. $^4/_7 > ^3/_9$

True   False

16. $^{11}/_3 < ^{22}/_6$

True   False

17. $^2/_{18} > ^1/_5$

True   False

18. $1¾ < 1^4/_5$

True   False

19. $^7/_8 > ^x/_{40} < ¾$

True   False

20. When reduced to its lowest term, $^{35}/_{20} = 1¾$

True   False

21. $^{39}/_{51}$ is written in its simplest form.

True   False

22. $^{210}/_{160}$ reduced to its lowest terms $= 1^5/_{16}$

True   False

23. Mixed fractions help to add and subtract fractions with different denominators.

True   False

24. When adding fractions or subtracting fractions, the LCD will be the denominator of the answer.

True   False

25. Prior to adding or subtracting fractions, it is not necessary to convert mixed numbers to fractions.

True   False

26. A common denominator is necessary to multiply or divide fractions.

True   False

27. Mixed or whole numbers must be converted to fractions when multiplying or dividing fractions.

True   False

28. To divide fractions, the divisor is inverted and the dividend is multiplied by this reciprocal of the divisor.

True   False

29. $^5/_6$ is less than $^3/_{10}$

True   False

30. The fractions $^1/_3$, ¾, $^4/_5$ are in the correct order of value from lowest to highest.

True   False

31. A(n) _____ fraction represents equal parts of a whole.

A. equivalent
B. mixed
C. common
D. improper

32. The smallest number that is a common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.
C. equivalent fraction.
D. prime number.

33. A(n) _____ is a number other than one that can be evenly divided only by itself.

A. numerator
B. mixed number
C. equivalent fraction
D. prime number

34. The top number on a fraction, which represents parts of the whole, is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.

C. equivalent fractions.
D. denominator.

35. _____ are two fractions that are written differently and have the same value.

A. Mixed numbers
B. Least common denominators
C. Equivalent fractions
D. Prime numbers

36. The bottom number of a fraction, which represents the whole, is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.
C. equivalent fractions.
D. denominator.

37. A(n) _____ combines a whole number with a fraction.

A. numerator
B. least common denominator
C. equivalent fraction
D. mixed number

38. To reduce a number to its simplest form, find the largest _____ that divides evenly into both the numerator and denominator.

A. mixed number
B. whole number
C. prime number
D. proper fraction

39. $4/_5 + 1^5/_6 =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $2^3/_6$

B. $2^4/_5$

C. $2^{19}/_{30}$

D. $2^9/_{11}$

40. $\frac{3}{4} + {}^6/_8 + 2\,{}^2/_8 =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $3\,\frac{3}{4}$

B. $3\,{}^6/_8$

C. $2\,{}^{11}/_{12}$

D. $2\,{}^5/_6$

41. $5\,{}^6/_8 - 2\,{}^2/_3 =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A.

$3^8/_{11}$
B. $3^4/_5$
C. $3^1/_{12}$
D. $3^1/_6$

42. 15 ¾ - 5 = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 10 ¼
B. 9 ¼
C. 10 ¾
D. 9 ¾

43. $^3/_5$ x $^2/_8$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $^3/_{20}$
B. $^5/_6$
C. 1
D. $^1/_8$

44. 1 ½ x $^2/_3$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $1^2/_6$
B. 2
C. 1
D. $1^3/_5$

45. $^4/_5$ ÷ $^2/_3$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $^8/_{15}$
B. $^6/_8$
C. $1^1/_5$
D. 1 ¾

46. $4^3/_8$ ÷ $1^1/_2$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 3
B. $2^4/_{10}$
C. $2^1/_6$
D. $2^{11}/_{12}$

47. The least common denominator for $^6/_{10}$, $^5/_8$, ¾, and ½ is

A. 12
B. 40

C. 32
D. 80

48. What is the least common denominator for $^5/_6$, $^5/_3$, and $^3/_4$?

A. 24
B. 48
C. 20
D. 12

49. The missing numerator for $^5/_6 = {}^x/_{12}$ is

A. 8
B. 6
C. 10
D. 11

50. The sum of $2\,^1/_3 + {}^3/_{10} + {}^4/_9$ written in the proper form and reduced to lowest terms is?

A. $^{277}/_{90}$
B. $3\,^7/_{90}$
C. $3\,^7/_9$
D. $9\,^3/_7$

51. $^9/_{10}$ x 1 ¾ = (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms) _____.

A. $^{108}/_{40}$
B. $2\,^{28}/_{40}$
C. $1\,^{23}/_{40}$
D. $^{17}/_{14}$

52. $2\,^2/_6 - {}^4/_6 =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

A. $1\,^2/_3$
B. $1\,^4/_6$
C. 2
D. $1\,^2/_6$

53. $^1/_3 - ¼ =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

A. 0
B. ½
C. $^2/_{12}$
D. $^1/_{12}$

54. $8/9 \div 1/4 =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms)

A. $3\,2/9$

B. $2\,3/9$

C. $3\,5/9$

D. $2/9$

55. Find the missing numerator in $7/8 = {}^x/_{32}? =$ _____

_____

56. Find the missing numerator in $6\,2/3 = {}^x/_{18}? =$ _____

_____

57. The least common denominator of $1\,2/3$ and 2 ¾ is _____.

_____

58. The least common denominator of $4/7$ and $6/8$ is _____.

_____

59. Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $2\,4/5$ ___ $2\,3/6$.

_____

60. $13\,8/17$ - $10\,8/17 =$ _____.

_____

61. The patient's chart indicates that he weighed 175 pounds at the end of September. He then gained 2 ½ pounds in October and lost ¾ pound in November. He weighed _____ pounds at the end of November.

_____

62. A health care professional opens a case that has a total of 100 ounces of medicine. If each vial in the case holds 1 ¼ ounces, how many vials are in the case?

_____

63. $4/5 = {}^x/_{25}; ? =$ _____

_____

64. Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $4/5$ ___ $4/9$.

_____

65. Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $^4/_3$ ___ $1\,^1/_3$.

_____

66. Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $^6/_{24}$ ___ $^8/_{12}$.

_____

67. $6\,^6/_7 - 4\,^{13}/_{14} =$_____ .Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

68. Convert $^{95}/_{25}$ to a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

69. Convert $^{57}/_{13}$ to a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

70. Convert $24\,^3/_8$ into a fraction: _____

71. Convert $^{73}/_8$ into a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

72. The sum of $4 + ^{11}/_{13} =$ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

73. The sum of $^2/_3 + {}^8/_9 = $ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

74. The sum of $^4/_5 + {}^{11}/_{15} = $ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

75. $^{15}/_{22} - {}^6/_{22} = $ _____.

76. $^5/_8$ x ¾ = _____

77. $^2/_3$ x $^1/_3$ x ½ = _____ . Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

78. 2 $^1/_6$ x 3 $^2/_3 = $ _____ . Write the answer in the lowest terms.

79. $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{8} =$ _____. Write the answer as a mixed fraction in the lowest terms.

80. $\frac{2}{9} \div \frac{2}{8} =$ _____ . Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

81. $4\frac{2}{5} \div 1\frac{3}{8} =$ _____. Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

82. The lowest three equivalent fractions $\frac{5}{12}$ are _____, _____, and _____

83. $\frac{18}{37}$ simplified to its lowest terms is _____.

84. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} =$ _____.

85. $1\frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{5} =$ _____.

86. $1 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{5} =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

87. $1 \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

88. $1 \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ _____.

89. $1 \frac{1}{2} + 6 \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$ _____.

1 <u>KEY</u>

1. *(p. 3)* The numerator represents parts of the whole.

<u>TRUE</u>

The numerator represents parts of the whole.

Blooms: Remembering
Booth - Chapter 001 #1
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.

2. *(p. 3)* The numerator is the bottom part of the fraction and represents the whole.

<u>FALSE</u>

The denominator is the bottom part of a fraction and represents the whole.

Blooms: Remembering
Booth - Chapter 001 #2
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.

3. *(p. 3)* The denominator represents part of the whole and is the bottom number of a fraction.

<u>FALSE</u>

The denominator represents the whole and is the bottom number of a fraction.

Blooms: Remembering
Booth - Chapter 001 #3
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.

4. *(p. 3)* Fractions measure a portion of a whole amount.

<u>TRUE</u>

Fractions measure a portion of a whole amount.

Blooms: Remembering
Booth - Chapter 001 #4
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Compare the values of fractions.

5. *(p. 3)* Fractions cannot be used to show the relationship between part of a group and the whole group.

<u>FALSE</u>

Fractions can be used to show the relationship between part of a group and the whole group.

Blooms: Remembering
Booth - Chapter 001 #5
Difficulty: Easy
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.
Learning Outcome: 1.5 Compare the values of fractions.

6. *(p. 16)* If the numerator of a fraction is 1, the fraction equals the number in the denominator.

<u>FALSE</u>

If the denominator of a fraction is 1, the fraction equals the number in the numerator.

7. *(p. 4)* A mixed number combines a whole number with a fraction.

TRUE

A mixed number combines a whole number with a fraction.

8. *(p. 4)* A mixed number is the combination of two fractions.

FALSE

A mixed number combines a whole number with a fraction.

9. *(p. 4)* Fractions with a value less than one are written as mixed numbers.

FALSE

Fractions with a value greater than one are written as mixed numbers.

10. *(p. 8)* To be equivalent fractions, two fractions must be written the same.

FALSE

To be equivalent fractions, two fractions must have the same value even if written differently.

11. *(p. 8)* Equivalent fractions have the same value even if written differently.

TRUE

Equivalent fractions have the same value even if written differently.

12. *(p. 13)* The least common denominator is any number that is a common multiple of all denominators in a group of fractions.

FALSE

The least common denominator is the smallest common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions.

13. *(p. 13)* The smallest common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the least common denominator.

TRUE

The smallest common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the least common denominator.

14. *(p. 13)* In order to compare fractions, they must be converted to equivalent fractions with common denominators.

TRUE

In order to compare fractions, they must be converted to equivalent fractions with common denominators.

15. *(p. 14)* $4/7 > 3/9$

TRUE

$4/7$ x $9/9 = 36/63$ and $3/9$ x $7/7 = 21/63$ $36/63 > 21/36$ therefore $4/7 > 3/9$

16. *(p. 14)* $11/3 < 22/6$

FALSE

$11/3 = x/12 = 44/12$ and $22/6 = x/12 = 44/12$ $44/12 = 44/12$, therefore $11/3$ is not $< 22/6$

17. *(p. 14)*

$^2/_{18} > {}^1/_5$

<u>FALSE</u>

$^2/_{18}$ x $^5/_5 = {}^{10}/_{90}$ and $^1/_5$ x $^{18}/_{18} = {}^{18}/_{90}$ $^{10}/_{90}$ is not $> {}^{18}/_{90}$, therefore $^2/_{18}$ is not $> {}^1/_5$

18. *(p. 17)* $1\frac{3}{4} < 1^4/_5$

<u>TRUE</u>

$1\frac{3}{4} = {}^7/_4 = {}^{35}/_{20}$ and $1^4/_5 = {}^9/_5 = {}^{36}/_{20}$ $^{35}/_{20}$ is $< {}^{36}/_{20}$

19. *(p. 17)* $^7/_8 > {}^x/_{40} < {}^3\!/_4$

<u>TRUE</u>

$^7/_8 = {}^x/_{40} = {}^{28}/_{40}$ $^7/_8 = {}^{35}/_{40} = {}^{28}/_{40}$ and $^7/_{10} = {}^{28}/_{40}$ $^{35}/_{40}$ is $>$ than $^{28}/_{40}$ which is $< {}^{30}/_{40}$

20. *(p. 17)* When reduced to its lowest term, $^{35}/_{20} = 1\frac{3}{4}$

<u>TRUE</u>

$^{35}/_{20} = 1^{15}/_{20} = 1\frac{3}{4}$

21. *(p. 11)* $^{39}/_{51}$ is written in its simplest form.

<u>FALSE</u>

39 and 51 are both divisible by 3, therefore, $^{39}/_{51} = {}^{13}/_{17}$ in its simplest form.

22. *(p. 11)* $210/_{160}$ reduced to its lowest terms = $1^5/_{16}$

TRUE

$210/_{160}$ reduced to its lowest terms = $1^5/_{16}$

23. *(p. 19)* Mixed fractions help to add and subtract fractions with different denominators.

FALSE

Equivalent fractions help to add and subtract fractions with different denominators.

24. *(p. 19)* When adding fractions or subtracting fractions, the LCD will be the denominator of the answer.

TRUE

When adding fractions, the LCD will be the denominator of the answer.

25. *(p. 19)* Prior to adding or subtracting fractions, it is not necessary to convert mixed numbers to fractions.

FALSE

Prior to adding or subtracting fractions, mixed numbers should be converted to fractions.

26. *(p. 23)* A common denominator is necessary to multiply or divide fractions.

FALSE

It is not necessary to find a common denominator to multiply or divide fractions.

27. *(p. 24)* Mixed or whole numbers must be converted to fractions when multiplying or dividing fractions.

<u>TRUE</u>

Mixed or whole numbers must be converted to fractions when multiplying or dividing fractions.

28. *(p. 28)* To divide fractions, the divisor is inverted and the dividend is multiplied by this reciprocal of the divisor.

<u>TRUE</u>

To divide fractions, the divisor is inverted and the dividend is multiplied by this reciprocal of the divisor.

29. *(p. 16)* $5/_6$ is less than $3/_{10}$

<u>FALSE</u>

$5/_6 = 50/_{60} = 25/_{30}$ and $3/_{10} = 18/_{60} = 9/_{30}$; $25/_{30}$ is greater than $9/_{30}$, therefore $5/_6$ is greater than $3/_{10}$

30. *(p. 16)* The fractions $1/_3$, ¾, $4/_5$ are in the correct order of value from lowest to highest.

<u>TRUE</u>

$1/_3 = 20/_{60}$; ¾ $= 45/_{60}$; $4/_5 = 48/_{60}$ $20/_{60} < 45/_{60} < 48/_{60}$

31. *(p. 3)* A(n) _____ fraction represents equal parts of a whole.

A. equivalent
B. mixed
<u>C.</u> common
D. improper

A common fraction represents equal parts of a whole.

32. *(p. 13)* The smallest number that is a common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.
C. equivalent fraction.
D. prime number.

The smallest number that is a common multiple of all the denominators in a group of fractions is the least common denominator.

33. *(p. 12)* A(n) _____ is a number other than one that can be evenly divided only by itself.

A. numerator
B. mixed number
C. equivalent fraction
D. prime number

A prime number is a number other than one that can be evenly divided only by themselves.

34. *(p. 3)* The top number on a fraction, which represents parts of the whole, is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.
C. equivalent fractions.
D. denominator.

The top number on a fraction; represents parts of the whole is the numerator.

35. *(p. 8)* _____ are two fractions that are written differently and have the same value.

A. Mixed numbers
B. Least common denominators
C. Equivalent fractions
D. Prime numbers

Equivalent fractions are two fractions that are written differently and have the same value.

36. *(p. 3)* The bottom number of a fraction, which represents the whole, is the

A. numerator.
B. least common denominator.
C. equivalent fractions.
D. denominator.

The bottom number of a fraction; that represents the whole is the denominator.

37. *(p. 4)* A(n) _____ combines a whole number with a fraction.

A. numerator
B. least common denominator
C. equivalent fraction
D. mixed number

A mixed number combines a whole number with a fraction.

38. *(p. 11)* To reduce a number to its simplest form, find the largest _____ that divides evenly into both the numerator and denominator.

A. mixed number
B. whole number
C. prime number
D. proper fraction

To reduce a number to its simplest form, find the largest whole number that divides evenly into both the numerator and denominator.

39. *(p. 19)* $^4/_5 + 1^5/_6 =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $2^3/_6$
B. $2^4/_5$
C. $2^{19}/_{30}$
D. $2^9/_{11}$

$^4/_5 = {^{24}/_{30}}$ $1^5/_6 = {^{11}/_6} = {^{55}/_{30}}$ $^{24}/_{30} + {^{55}/_{30}} = {^{79}/_{30}} = 2^{19}/_{30}$

40. *(p. 19)* $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{6}{8} + 2\frac{2}{8} =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 3 ¾
B. 3 $\frac{6}{8}$
C. 2 $\frac{11}{12}$
D. 2 $\frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$ 2 $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{18}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{18}{8} = \frac{30}{8} = 3\frac{6}{8} = 3\frac{3}{4}$

41. *(p. 21)* 5 $\frac{6}{8}$ - 2 $\frac{2}{3} =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $3\frac{8}{11}$
B. 3 $\frac{4}{5}$
C. 3 $\frac{1}{12}$
D. 3 $\frac{1}{6}$

5 $\frac{6}{8} = \frac{46}{8} = \frac{138}{24}$ 2 $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = \frac{64}{24}$ $\frac{138}{24} - \frac{64}{24} = 3\frac{2}{24} = 3\frac{1}{12}$

42. *(p. 21)* 15 ¾ - 5 = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 10 ¼
B. 9 ¼
C. 10 ¾
D. 9 ¾

15 ¾ $= \frac{63}{4}$ 5 $= \frac{5}{1} = \frac{20}{4}$ $\frac{63}{4} - \frac{20}{4} = \frac{43}{4} = 10$ ¾

43. *(p. 24)* $\frac{3}{5}$ x $\frac{2}{8} =$ _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $\frac{3}{20}$
B.

$^5/_6$

C. 1

D. $^1/_8$

$^3/_5$ x $^2/_8$ = $^6/_{40}$ = $^3/_{20}$

44. *(p. 24)* 1 ½ x $^2/_3$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 1 $^2/_6$

B. 2

C. 1

D. 1 $^3/_5$

1 ½ = $^3/_2$ x $^2/_3$ = $^6/_6$ = 1

45. *(p. 28)* $^4/_5$ ÷ $^2/_3$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. $^8/_{15}$

B. $^6/_8$

C. 1 $^1/_5$

D. 1 ¾

$^4/_5$ ÷ $^2/_3$ = $^4/_5$ x $^3/_2$ = $^{12}/_{10}$ = 1 $^2/_{10}$ = 1 $^1/_5$

46. *(p. 28)* 4 $^3/_8$ ÷ 1 $^1/_2$ = _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

A. 3

B. 2 $^4/_{10}$

C. 2 $^1/_6$

D. 2 $^{11}/_{12}$

4 $^3/_8$ = $^{35}/_8$; 1 $^1/_2$ = $^3/_2$ $^{35}/_8$ ÷ $^3/_2$ = $^{35}/_8$ X $^2/_3$ = $^{70}/_{24}$ = 2 $^{22}/_{24}$ = 2 $^{11}/_{12}$

47. *(p. 14)* The least common denominator for $^6/_{10}$, $^5/_8$, ¾, and ½ is

A. 12
B. 40
C. 32
D. 80

40 is the smallest number all the denominators will divide into equally.

48. *(p. 14)* What is the least common denominator for $^5/_6$, $^5/_3$, and $^3/_4$?

A. 24
B. 48
C. 20
D. 12

12 is the smallest number all the denominators will divide into equally.

49. *(p. 10)* The missing numerator for $^5/_6 = {}^x/_{12}$ is

A. 8
B. 6
C. 10
D. 11

Multiply the original numerator by the denominator of the new fraction and divide the product by the original denominator. 5 x 12 = 60; 60 ÷ 6 = 10

50. *(p. 19)* The sum of $2 \, ^1/_3 + {}^3/_{10} + {}^4/_9$ written in the proper form and reduced to lowest terms is?

A. $^{277}/_{90}$
B. $3 \, ^7/_{90}$
C. $3 \, ^7/_9$
D. $9 \, ^3/_7$

LCD = 90 so $2 \, ^1/_3 + {}^3/_{10} + {}^4/_9 = {}^{210}/_{90} + {}^{27}/_{90} + {}^{40}/_{90} = . {}^{277}/_{90}$ which equals $3 \, ^7/_{90}$ in proper form.

51. *(p. 24)* $^9/_{10}$ x 1 ¾ = (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms) _____.

A. $^{108}/_{40}$

B. 2 $^{28}/_{40}$

C. 1 $^{23}/_{40}$

D. $^{17}/_{14}$

$^9/_{10}$ x 1 ¾ = $^9/_{10}$ x $^7/_4$ = $^{63}/_{40}$ = 1 $^{23}/_{40}$

52. *(p. 21)* 2 $^2/_6$ – $^4/_6$ = _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

A. 1 $^2/_3$

B. 1 $^4/_6$

C. 2

D. 1 $^2/_6$

2 $^2/_6$ – $^4/_6$ = $^{14}/_6$ – $^4/_6$ = $^{10}/_6$ = 1 $^4/_6$ = 1 $^2/_3$

53. *(p. 21)* $^1/_3$ – ¼ = _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

A. 0

B. ½

C. $^2/_{12}$

D. $^1/_{12}$

$^1/_3$ – ¼ = $^4/_{12}$ – $^3/_{12}$ = $^1/_{12}$

54. *(p. 28)* $^8/_9$ ÷ $^1/_4$ = _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms)

A. $3\,^2/_9$

B. $2\,^3/_9$

C. $3\,^5/_9$

D. $^2/_9$

$^8/_9 \div\, ^1/_4 = \,^8/_9 \times \,^4/_1 = \,^{32}/_9 = 3\,^5/_9$

55. *(p. 10)* Find the missing numerator in $^7/_8 = \,^x/_{32}$? = _____

28

Multiply the original numerator by the denominator of the new fraction and divide the product by the original denominator 7 x 32 = 244 $\div$ 8 = 28

56. *(p. 10)* Find the missing numerator in $6\,^2/_3 = \,^x/_{18}$? = _____

120

Convert mixed fraction: $6\,^2/_3 = \,^{20}/_3$. Multiply the original numerator by the denominator of the new fraction and divide the product by the original denominator 20x18 = 360 $\div$ 3 = 120

57. *(p. 14)* The least common denominator of $1\,^2/_3$ and 2 ¾ is _____.

12

12 is the smallest multiple of both 3 and 4.

58. *(p. 14)* The least common denominator of $^4/_7$ and $^6/_8$ is _____.

56

56 is the smallest multiple of both 7 and 8.

59. *(p. 17)* Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $2\,^4/_5$ ____ $2\,^3/_6$.

>

60. *(p. 21)* $13\,^8/_{17} - 10\,^8/_{17} =$ _____.

<u>3</u>

$13\,^8/_{17} = \,^{229}/_{17}$ $10\,^8/_{17} = \,^{178}/_{11}$ $\,^{229}/_{17} - \,^{178}/_{17} = \,^{51}/_{17} = 3$

61. *(p. 19)* The patient's chart indicates that he weighed 175 pounds at the end of September. He then gained 2 ½ pounds in October and lost ¾ pound in November. He weighed _____ pounds at the end of November.

176 ¾

62. *(p. 28)* A health care professional opens a case that has a total of 100 ounces of medicine. If each vial in the case holds 1 ¼ ounces, how many vials are in the case?

<u>80</u>

$100 = \,^{100}/_1$; $1\,¼ = \,^5/_4$ $\,^{100}/_1 \div \,^5/_4 = \,^{100}/_1 \times \,^4/_5 = \,^{400}/_5 = 80$

63. *(p. 10)* $\,^4/_5 = \,^x/_{25}$; ? = _____

<u>20</u>

To find the missing numerator when the denominator of the equivalent fraction is larger than the original denominator, divide the larger denominator by the smaller one and multiply the original numerator by the quotient. $25 \div 5 = 5 \times 4 = 20$.

64. *(p. 17)* Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $^4/_5$ ___ $^4/_9$.

>

65. *(p. 17)* Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $^4/_3$ ___ $1\ ^1/_3$.

$=$

$^4/_3 = 1\ ^1/_3$

66. *(p. 17)* Insert >, <, or = to make a true statement: $^6/_{24}$ ___ $^8/_{12}$.

<

67. *(p. 21)* $6\ ^6/_7$ - $4\ ^{13}/_{14}$ =_____ .Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

$1\ ^{13}/_{14}$

68. *(p. 5)* Convert $^{95}/_{25}$ to a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

$3\ ^4/_5$

69. *(p. 5)* Convert $^{57}/_{13}$ to a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

$4\,^5/_{13}$

70. *(p. 6)* Convert $24\,^3/_8$ into a fraction: _____

$^{195}/_8$

71. *(p. 5)* Convert $^{73}/_8$ into a mixed number: _____ (reduce to lowest terms)

$9\,^1/_8$

72. *(p. 19)* The sum of $4 + ^{11}/_{13} =$ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

$4\,^{11}/_{13}$

73. *(p. 19)* The sum of $^2/_3 + ^8/_9 =$ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

$1\,^5/_9$

74. *(p. 19)* The sum of $^4/_5 + ^{11}/_{15} =$ _____ . Write the answer as a mixed number reduced to lowest terms.

$1\,^8/_{15}$

75. *(p. 21)* $\frac{15}{22} - \frac{6}{22} =$ _____ .

$\frac{9}{22}$

76. *(p. 24)* $\frac{5}{8}$ x ¾ = _____

$\frac{15}{32}$

77. *(p. 24)* $\frac{2}{3}$ x $\frac{1}{3}$ x ½ = _____ . Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

$\frac{1}{9}$

78. *(p. 24)* $2\frac{1}{6}$ x $3\frac{2}{3}$ = _____ . Write the answer in the lowest terms.

$7\frac{17}{18}$

79. *(p. 28)* ¾ $\div$ $\frac{5}{8}$ = _____. Write the answer as a mixed fraction in the lowest terms.

$1\frac{1}{5}$

80. *(p. 28)*

$^2/_9 \div {}^2/_8 = $ _____ . Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

$^8/_9$

81. *(p. 28)* $4 \, {}^2/_5 \div 1 \, {}^3/_8 = $ _____. Reduce the answer to the lowest terms.

$3 \, {}^1/_5$

82. *(p. 8)* The lowest three equivalent fractions $^5/_{12}$ are _____, _____, and _____

$^{10}/_{24}, \, {}^{15}/_{36}, \, {}^{20}/_{48}$

83. *(p. 11)* $^{18}/_{37}$ simplified to its lowest terms is _____.

$^{18}/_{37}$

84. *(p. 21)* $\frac{3}{4} - {}^1/_3 = $ _____.

$^5/_{12}$

85. *(p. 21)* $1 \, {}^1/_8 - {}^2/_5 = $ _____.

$^{29}/_{40}$

86. *(p. 19)* $1 \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{5} =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

$1 \frac{21}{40}$

Blooms: Applying
Booth - Chapter 001 #86
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.
Learning Outcome: 1.4 Find the least common denominator.
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Add fractions.

87. *(p. 24)* $1 \frac{1}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} =$ _____ (in proper form and reduced to lowest terms).

$\frac{9}{20}$

Blooms: Applying
Booth - Chapter 001 #87
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Determine the simplest form of a fraction.
Learning Outcome: 1.8 Multiply fractions.

88. *(p. 28)* $1 \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{2}{5} =$ _____.

$2 \frac{13}{16}$

Blooms: Applying
Booth - Chapter 001 #88
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.
Learning Outcome: 1.9 Divide fractions.

89. *(p. 19)* $1 \frac{1}{2} + 6 \frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$ _____.

$7 \frac{3}{4}$

Blooms: Applying
Booth - Chapter 001 #89
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Determine the simplest form of a fraction.
Learning Outcome: 1.4 Find the least common denominator.
Learning Outcome: 1.6 Add fractions.

1 <u>Summary</u>

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Learning Outcome: 1.1 Produce fractions and mixed numbers in the proper form.	39
Learning Outcome: 1.2 Produce and identify equivalent fractions.	24
Learning Outcome: 1.3 Determine the simplest form of a fraction.	34
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