


**S**<sub>o</sub>



Practise

~~$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{5}$~~

\*Only fractions with same denominator can be added.\*\*

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

numerator  
denominator

**F**irst

$\frac{a}{b} = Q$

Rational numbers

The letters 'a' and 'b' stand any whole numbers.  
( 'b' is not zero )  
( '\_\_\_' = quotient )  
( kwo-shunt )

These digits recur ( forever ).

**N**ow

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

Useful facts



**FRACTIONS**

- F** First: Vulgar \_\_\_\_\_ are a/b
- R** Recall: 'a' and 'b' are whole numbers
- A** Ask: Proper \_\_\_\_\_ ( a < b )
- C** Careful: Improper fractions ( a > b )
- T** To: Change to a mixed \_\_\_\_\_
- I** In: Back into an improper fraction
- O** Often: Easier use real-life examples
- N** Now: Learn some fraction \_\_\_\_\_
- S** So: Practise little and often

**R**ecall


$\frac{2}{7} = 0.\dot{2}8571\dot{4}$

0.2857142857142857142857142857...

Vulgar fractions

**O**ften

$\frac{7}{8}$



$\frac{1}{8}$

Real-world examples

**A**sk

$a < b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} < 1$

Proper fractions

**I**<sub>n</sub>

$2\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{12}{5}$

Revert to a fraction\*

**T**<sub>o</sub>

$\frac{12}{5} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 2\frac{2}{5}$

Mixed number

**C**areful

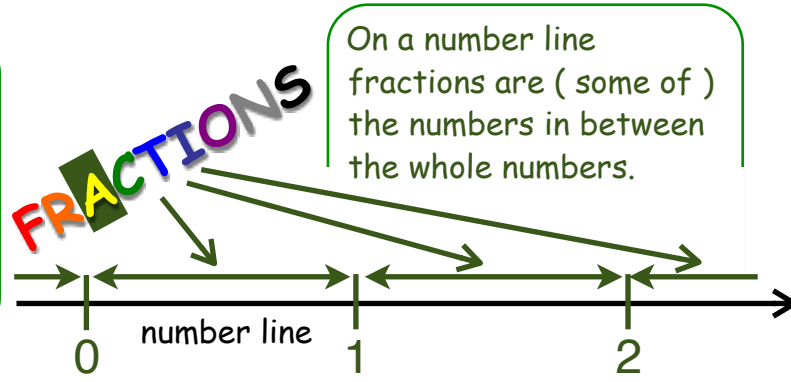
$a > b \Rightarrow \frac{a}{b} > 1$

Improper fractions

\*\* To learn, or to revise adding fractions click [here](#)

a. Guess the missing words.    b. Learn the rhymes by yourself or in groups.    c. Test your recall once a week.

**S**o now \_\_\_ have the tools you need to \_\_\_ fractions once and for all. Practise \_\_\_ little, now and again, to ensure \_\_\_ recall.



On a number line fractions are ( some of ) the numbers in between the whole numbers.

**F**irst we need to know that \_\_\_ the numbers we can see. Can \_\_\_ made into vulgar fractions, written as '\_\_\_' over 'b'.

**N**ow comes the final tip, \_\_\_ examples of how fractions act, Such \_\_\_, 'half of a half is a \_\_\_ and other useful facts.

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1+3}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1$$

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

**R**ecall that 'a' and '\_\_\_' are numbers, that is truly all \_\_\_ are. But the result can be \_\_\_, or even quite bizarre.

**O**ften, instead of 'a's and 'b's \_\_\_ is easier to use something concrete, \_\_\_ as 'How many sweets do we \_\_\_ get?' or, 'What part will be \_\_\_ treat?'

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{2+6}{8} = \frac{8}{8} = 1$$

**A**sk yourself is \_\_\_ number on the top smaller than \_\_\_? If it is, 'proper fraction' \_\_\_ the name you need to know.

**Challenge**

Is there a way to find the number halfway between any two fractions?  
What about between any two numbers?

**I**n reverse, multiply and add, '\_\_\_' times 'bottom' plus 'top' is the \_\_\_, Then put the result on top \_\_\_ 'b' and things will be real \_\_\_.

**T**o \_\_\_ from this top-heavy type count how \_\_\_ 'b's fit in. Keep the remainder \_\_\_ 'b', a mixed number is then \_\_\_ thing.

**C**areful though, \_\_\_ the numerator, sitting high, is larger \_\_\_ beneath, Because then an improper fraction \_\_\_ what 'a' and 'b' bequeath.

