



Table of Contents



Introduction	3
Practice 1: Understanding the Idea of a Fraction	4
Practice 2: Understanding Fractions — Parts of a Whole	5
Practice 3: Visualizing Equivalent Fractions	6
Practice 4: Equivalent Fractions Using Number Lines	7
Practice 5: Equivalent Fractions Less Than, Greater Than, and Equal to One	8
Practice 6: Comparing and Ordering Fractions Less Than One	9
Practice 7: Reducing Fractions to Lowest Terms	10
Practice 8: Adding Fractions with Common Denominators	11
Practice 9: Subtracting Fractions with Common Denominators	12
Practice 10: Proper Fractions, Improper Fractions, and Mixed Numbers	13
Practice 11: Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers	14
Practice 12: Converting Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions	15
Practice 13: Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers with Common Denominators	16
Practice 14: Computing Common Denominators	17
Practice 15: Comparing Fractions by Computing Common Denominators	18
Practice 16: Ordering Proper Fractions with Uncommon Denominators	19
Practice 17: Determining the Lowest Common Denominator/Least Common Multiple	20
Practice 18: Adding and Subtracting Fractions with Unlike Denominators	21
Practice 19: Visualizing Decimals Less Than One	22
Practice 20: Writing Decimals Less Than One	23
Practice 21: Comparing Fractions and Decimals on a Number Line	24
Practice 22: Working With Decimals Greater Than One	25
Practice 23: Comparing Decimals on a Number Line	26
Practice 24: Ordering Decimals	27
Practice 25: Rounding Decimals to Whole Numbers and Tenths	28
Practice 26: Adding Decimals	29
Practice 27: Subtracting Decimals	30
Practice 28: Estimating Sums and Differences with Decimals	31
Practice 29: Adding and Subtracting Money	32
Practice 30: Understanding Percents	33
Practice 31: Understanding Percents	34
Practice 32: Converting Decimals to Percents	35
Practice 33: Converting Percents to Decimals	36
Practice 34: Converting Fractions and Percents	37
Practice 35: Percents over 100	38
Practice 36: Computing Percents	39
Test Practice 1	40
Test Practice 2	41
Test Practice 3	42
Test Practice 4	43
Test Practice 5	44
Test Practice 6	45
Answer Sheet	46
Answer Key	47

Practice 3



Reminder

Equivalent fractions represent equal amounts divided into a different number of pieces. Equivalent fractions are equal to each other.

The illustration shows that $\frac{2}{2}$ is equal to $\frac{4}{4}$ and that both are equal to 1.



Directions: Name the equivalent fractions represented in the illustrations below. Note that all these equivalent fractions are less than 1. Write the missing numerators and shade in the fraction bars to match. The first two are done for you.

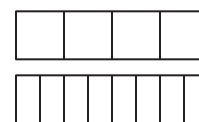
1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$



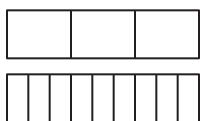
2. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$



3. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$



4. $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{9}$



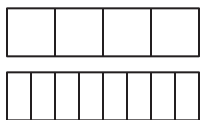
5. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$



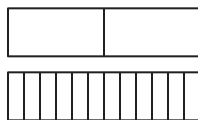
6. $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{10}$



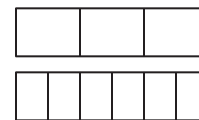
7. $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{8}$



8. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12}$



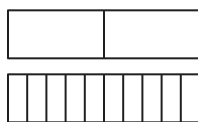
9. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$



10. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$



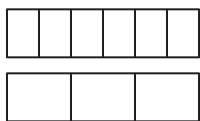
11. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{10}$



12. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{9}$



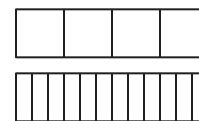
13. $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$



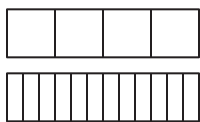
14. $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$



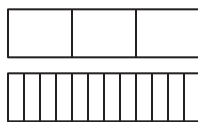
15. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{12}$



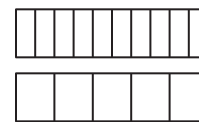
16. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$



17. $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{12}$



18. $\frac{8}{10} = \frac{4}{5}$



Practice 13



Reminder

You can add mixed numbers by adding the whole numbers and then adding the fractions.

Example: $1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{2}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$

You may need to reduce the fractions to simplest terms.

Example: $2\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{3}{3} = 4 + 1 = 5$

Directions: Add or subtract these mixed numbers. Reduce the fractions to simplest terms. The first two are done for you.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 3\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 4\frac{3}{3} \\ - 2\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline 2\frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 7\frac{4}{5} \\ - 2\frac{3}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 3\frac{5}{6} \\ - 1\frac{4}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 6\frac{3}{4} \\ - 3\frac{2}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 9\frac{7}{12} \\ + 2\frac{4}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 4\frac{2}{6} \\ + 3\frac{2}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 5\frac{8}{10} \\ - 2\frac{7}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 3\frac{4}{5} \\ - 2\frac{3}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 7\frac{5}{6} \\ - 3\frac{4}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 6\frac{2}{3} \\ - 3\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 9\frac{3}{4} \\ - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 6\frac{3}{6} \\ + 2\frac{1}{6} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 10\frac{1}{3} \\ + 5\frac{2}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 2\frac{1}{5} \\ - 1\frac{1}{5} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 4\frac{7}{10} \\ + 2\frac{3}{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 4\frac{2}{7} \\ - 1\frac{2}{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 3\frac{7}{12} \\ + 2\frac{5}{12} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19. \quad 5\frac{4}{13} \\ + 2\frac{9}{13} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \quad 4\frac{3}{4} \\ + 2\frac{1}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21. \quad 8\frac{4}{8} \\ - 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22. \quad 7\frac{3}{11} \\ - 4\frac{3}{11} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 23. \quad 5\frac{7}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{8} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 24. \quad 7\frac{3}{4} \\ - 2\frac{2}{4} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25. \quad 8\frac{4}{7} \\ - 1\frac{3}{7} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Practice 36



Reminder

Percents are computed this way: 25% of 60 =

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|
| | <u>60</u> | |
| 1. Convert the percent to a decimal: $25\% = 0.25$ | $\times 0.25$ | |
| | <u>300</u> | |
| 2. Multiply the decimal times the whole number using the ladder form. | | |
| | $+1200$ | |
| 3. Keep the decimal in the answer the same number of places to the left as there are decimal places in the original multiplication problem. In this case, it is two places to the left. | <u>15.00</u> | Answer = 15 |

Directions: Compute the percents of each number listed below. The first two are done for you.

1. 30% of 50 = 15

$$\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ \times 0.30 \\ \hline 15.00 \end{array}$$

2. 24% of 40 = 9.6

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ \times 0.24 \\ \hline 160 \\ + 800 \\ \hline 9.60 \end{array}$$

3. 50% of 68 =

$$\begin{array}{r} 68 \\ \times 0.50 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4. 20% of 58 =

5. 9% of 90 =

6. 70% of 50 =

7. 40% of 200 =

8. 60% of 40 =

9. 25% of 80 =

10. 15% of 48 =

11. 60% of 20 =

12. 75% of 80 =

13. 11% of 44 =

14. 25% of 60 =

15. 3% of 200 =

16. 44% of 80 =

17. 36% of 60 =

18. 22% of 50 =