Welland Gouldsmith School

Class 3

Subject Mathematics

Topic Fractions

Synopsis

- ❖ Fractions are equal parts of a whole.
- ❖ A whole is a complete or a full object. For example 1 whole cake, 1 whole chocolate
  1 whole collection of pens, or 1 whole collection of oranges.
- ❖ Fractions can be written using two whole numbers and a line.
- ❖ The number above the line is called numerator
- ❖ The number below the line is called denominator
- ❖ Example $\underline{1}$
      6
- ❖ The denominator tell us the total number of parts in a whole.
- ❖ The numerator tells how many parts are taken from the whole
- ❖ Note that, denominator cannot be zero because we cannot make zero parts of a whole.
- ❖ A fraction is written in two ways.
- ❖ Example $\underline{1}$ the numerator is one and the denominator is 2 it is <u>written as 1 by 2 or half.</u>
      2
- ❖ $\underline{2}$ the numerator is 2 and denominator is 3 it is written as 2 by 3 or two -third.
  3
- ❖ When we colour a fraction the number that is in the numerator is coloured.
- ❖ When we add a fraction the numerator is added and the denominator remains the same.
- ❖ When we subtract a fraction the numerator is subtracted and the denominator remains the same.

Worksheet

A. Write the following Fractions
1. One by two
2. Two by four
3. Three by six
4. Nine by twelve
5. Four by six
6. Two by five

7. One by seven

B. Write the fraction in words

1) $\dfrac{2}{5}$

2) $\dfrac{3}{4}$

3) $\dfrac{6}{8}$

4) $\dfrac{1}{4}$

5) $\dfrac{4}{7}$

6) $\dfrac{1}{2}$

7) $\dfrac{2}{3}$

C. Add the following fractions

1) $\dfrac{1}{4} + \dfrac{2}{4} =$

2) $\dfrac{2}{7} + \dfrac{3}{7} =$

3) $\dfrac{4}{5} + \dfrac{1}{5} =$

4) $\dfrac{7}{13} + \dfrac{3}{13} =$

5) $\dfrac{5}{10} + \dfrac{2}{10} =$

6) $\dfrac{4}{8} + \dfrac{2}{8} =$

7) $\dfrac{2}{3} + \dfrac{1}{3} =$

D. Subtract the following fractions

1. $\dfrac{4}{6} - \dfrac{3}{6} =$

2. $\dfrac{5}{8} - \dfrac{3}{8} =$

3. $\underline{6-3}=$
   7 7

4. $\underline{8-\ 3}\ =$
   10 10

5. $\underline{7-4}=$
   9   9

6. $\underline{8\ -\ 4=}$
   11 11

7. $\underline{11-\ 8}=$
   15 -15

E. Match the following

1. Two – twelfth $\underline{2}$
                      6

2. Half. $\underline{5}$
                      9

3. One- eight $\underline{\ 1}$
                      2

4. Five- nineth. $\underline{2}$
                      $\underline{\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad 12}$

5. Two- sixth. $\underline{1}$
                      $\underline{\qquad\qquad\qquad\quad 8}$

Textbook exercises
Page 156 Exercise 10.1 A,B,C,Dand E