DAV POLICE PUBLIC SCHOOL, PANCHKULA
SUB-MATHEMATICS, CLASS-IV
CHAPTER -9 (Fractions)
WORKSHEET
1. A number representing a part of ais called a fraction.
2. Fractions with same denominators are called
3. $\frac{3}{4}$ is read as
4. A proper fraction isthan 1.
5. Improper fraction written as a combination of a natural number and a proper fraction is called a
number.
6. Fractions havingin the numerator are unit fractions.
7. Fractions, where numerators are smaller than the denominators are called
8. Encircle the Improper fraction $-\frac{3}{5}, \frac{5}{8}, \frac{11}{7}, \frac{13}{15}, \frac{15}{17}$
9. If cross products of numerator of one fractionof the other fraction are same, then the two
fractions are called equivalent fractions.
10. What will be the fraction for ten – nineteenths
11makes a whole. (3 Halves, 2 Halves, 2 Fourths or 3 Fifths).
12. Encircle the equivalent fractions for the given fraction $-\frac{3}{7}\frac{12}{28}\frac{24}{49}\frac{27}{63}\frac{15}{4277},\frac{33}{77}$
13. Fractions with different denominators are called
14. When we multiply the numerator and denominator of a fraction by a common number other than 0 and 1,
we get anfraction.
15. Use the proper symbol '<', '>', or '='in the blank:
$\frac{15}{7} \square \frac{19}{7}$
16. Arrange in ascending order: $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{13}{11}, \frac{4}{11}, \frac{9}{11}, \frac{2}{11}$
17. An improper fraction isthan 1.
18. What will be the fraction for six – elevenths
19. Encircle the proper fraction –
$\frac{13}{8}, \frac{9}{5}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{25}{17}$
20. Arrange in descending order:
$\frac{10}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, \frac{5}{7}, \frac{17}{7}$
21. Add the following fractions:
$\frac{2}{1}, \frac{5}{1}, \frac{3}{1}, \frac{3}{1}, \frac{6}{1}$
15, 15, 15, 15