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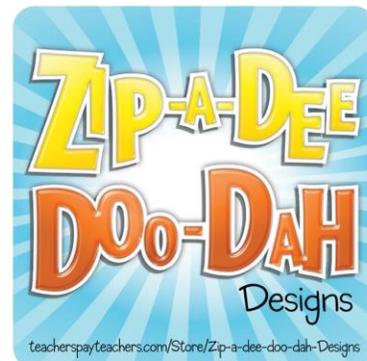
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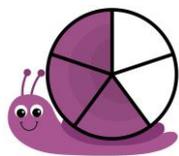
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# Fractions Review Sheet

**Numerator** – The number **on top** of the fraction bar. The **numerator** is the number of equal parts being used (or accounted for).

$$\frac{3}{5}$$



**Denominator** – The number **on the bottom** of the fraction bar. The **denominator** represents the total number of parts, objects, things or pieces.

$$\frac{1}{4}$$



**Multiple** – The **multiple** of a number is the product of that number and any whole number.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60 are all multiples of 5.

**Quick Tip:** The multiples of a number go on forever. What are the next 10 multiples in this sequence?

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**Common Multiples** – When comparing 2 or more sets of **multiples**, the numbers that appear in each group are called **Common Multiples**.

**For example**, let's compare the **multiples** of 2, 8 and 12.

2 → 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, **24**, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, **48**, 50, 52

8 → 8, 16, **24**, 32, 40, **48**, 56, 64, **72**, 80,

12 → 12, **24**, 36, **48**, 60, **72**, 84, 96, 108

**24**, **48** and **72** are all common multiples of 2, 8 and 12.

**Quick Tip:** We know that **72** is a multiple of 2 because it is an even number.

**Least Common Multiple (LCM)** – This is the smallest number of the **common multiples**.

Look at the previous example for **Common Multiples** on page 1.

The **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** of **2, 8** and **12** is **24** because it is the smallest number of the **common multiples**.

24

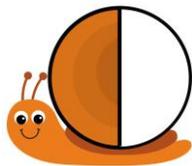
48

72

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**Least Common Denominator (LCD)** – This is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** between the denominators in a set of fractions.

**For example**, let's compare



$$\frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{3}$$



What is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** of **2** and **3** ?

**2** → 2, 4, **6**, 8, 10, **12**, 14, 16, **18**, 20, 22, **24**, 26, 28, **30**, 32, 34, **36**, 38

**3** → 3, **6**, 9, **12**, 15, **18**, 21, **24**, 27, **30**, 33, **36**, 39

**6, 12, 18, 24, 30** and **36** are all **Common Multiples** of **2** and **3**, but **6** is the **Least Common Multiple (LCM)** because it is the smallest number. Therefore, **6** is also the **Least Common Denominator (LCD)**.

**Question:** Why do you think there is no such thing as a **Greatest Common Multiple**?

**Factors** – These are the numbers that can be equally divided into a given number.

For example, the **factors** of **36** are:

$$1 \times 36$$

$$2 \times 18$$

$$3 \times 12$$

$$4 \times 9$$

$$6 \times 6$$

The numbers **1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18** and **36** can all be divided equally into **36**.

Question: What are the factors of **27** ?

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_

**Greatest Common Factor (GCF)** – This is the largest number of all the common **factors** shared between 2 or more numbers.

For example, let's compare the numbers **24** and **12**:

What are the factors of **24**?

**1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12** and **24**

What are the factors of **12**?

**1, 2, 3, 4, 6,** and **12**

**1, 2, 3, 4, 6,** and **12** are all factors of **24** and **12**, but **12** is the **Greatest Common Factor (GCF)** because it is the biggest number of the common factors.

**Mixed Number** – A **mixed number** is a **whole number** and a **fraction** combined.

For example:

$$7 \frac{3}{4}$$

What is another example of a **mixed number**?

\_\_\_\_\_

**Improper Fraction** – A **fraction** that has a bigger **numerator** than **denominator**.  
(The top number is larger than the bottom number).

For example:

$$\frac{5}{1}$$

What is another example of  
an **improper fraction**?

\_\_\_\_\_

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**Equivalent Fractions** -- **Fractions** that are equal to each other.

For example:



$$\frac{4}{4}$$

and

$$\frac{6}{6}$$



$$\frac{2}{4}$$

and

$$\frac{3}{6}$$



What is another example of  
**equivalent fractions**?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

## Improper Fractions → Mixed Numbers

When changing an **improper fraction** to a **mixed number**, follow these steps:

**1<sup>st</sup>** – Divide the numerator by the denominator.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** – Write down your answer; this is the whole number of your mixed fraction.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – The remainder (from dividing the number by the denominator) will be the numerator of your mixed number.

**4<sup>th</sup>** – The denominator stays the same.

For example:

$$\frac{9}{4} \rightarrow 9 \div 4 = 2 \text{ R}1$$

**2** is the **whole number**

**1** is the **numerator**

**4** is still the **denominator**

$$\frac{9}{4} \rightarrow 2 \frac{1}{4}$$

**improper fraction** → **mixed number**

**Mixed Number** → **Improper Fraction**

When changing a **mixed number** to an **improper fraction**, follow these 3 steps:

**1<sup>st</sup>** – Multiply the whole number by the denominator.

**2<sup>nd</sup>** – Add the numerator to your answer.

**3<sup>rd</sup>** – Place that number on top of your current denominator.

For example:

$$3 \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 3 \times 2 = 6$$
$$6 + 1 = 7$$

7 is the **numerator**

2 is still the **denominator**

$$3 \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{7}{2}$$

**mixed number** → **improper fraction**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Fractions Practice

What is the **GCF** for each set of numbers below?

A. 32 and 48 \_\_\_\_\_

B. 9 and 27 \_\_\_\_\_

C. 12 and 20 \_\_\_\_\_

D. 15 and 35 \_\_\_\_\_

What is the **LCM** for each set of numbers below?

E. 4 and 6 \_\_\_\_\_

F. 10 and 15 \_\_\_\_\_

G. 9 and 12 \_\_\_\_\_

H. 5 and 7 \_\_\_\_\_

List all of the **factors** for the following numbers:

I. 29 \_\_\_\_\_

J. 44 \_\_\_\_\_

K. 96 \_\_\_\_\_

L. 72 \_\_\_\_\_

What is the **LCD** between these fractions?

M.  $\frac{4}{9}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_

Provide at least 1 **equivalent fraction** for each of the following:

N.  $\frac{4}{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

O.  $\frac{6}{9}$  \_\_\_\_\_

P.  $\frac{2}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_

Change each **improper fraction** to a **mixed number**.

Q.  $\frac{10}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_

R.  $\frac{7}{6}$  \_\_\_\_\_

S.  $\frac{12}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_

Change each **mixed number** to an **improper fraction**.

T.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  \_\_\_\_\_

U.  $4\frac{1}{3}$  \_\_\_\_\_