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CLASS- 5

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SUB -MATHS

S. T - PRAGYA

BASED ON N.C.E.R.T PATTERN

CH – 7 (FRACTIONS)

- Equal parts of a whole are called FRACTIONS.

- Fractions also represent equal parts of a Group of objects .

- TYPES OF FRACTIONS (Read and write)

1. LIKE FRACTIONS : Fractions that have the Same denominator are called Like Fractions.

Example: $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$

2. PROPER FRACTIONS : A fractions whose Numerator is less than its denominator is Called a Proper Fractions.

Example: $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{5}{7}$ and $\frac{9}{11}$.

3. IMPROPER FRACTIONS : A fraction whose Numerator is greater than or equal to its Denominator is called an improper fractions.

Example: $\frac{8}{3}$, $\frac{8}{8}$, $\frac{11}{11}$, $\frac{9}{5}$, $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{21}{17}$.

4. UNLIKE FRACTIONS : Fractions that have Different denominators are called Unlike Fractions.

Example : $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{7}{9}$ and $\frac{5}{7}$.

5. UNIT FRACTIONS : Fractions with numerator 1 are called Unit fractions.

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{9}$.

6. RECIPROCAL FRACTIONS : If the product of two fraction is 1 , then each are called Reciprocal of each other .

Example: $\frac{3}{7}$ is the reciprocal of $\frac{7}{3}$

Since , $\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{7}{3} = 1$

7. MIXED NUMBERS OR MIXED FRACTIONS :

A combination of a whole number and

A proper fraction is called a mixed number

Or a mixed fraction.

8. EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS : Fractions that represent the same part of the whole are Called EQUIVALENT fractions.
