

## Fraction Practice Test

Simplify.

1.  $\frac{5}{40}$

2.  $\frac{21}{42}$

Compare using  $<$ ,  $>$ , or  $=$ .

3.  $\frac{5}{10}$        $\frac{6}{7}$

4.  $\frac{5}{9}$        $\frac{7}{14}$

Order fractions from least to greatest.

5.  $\frac{6}{14}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{4}{9}$

6.  $\frac{2}{10}$ ,  $\frac{5}{7}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$

Add or subtract. Write the answer in simplest form.

7.  $\frac{6}{18} + \frac{3}{12}$

8.  $2\frac{2}{7} + 3\frac{3}{4}$

9.  $2 - \frac{5}{13}$

10.  $2\frac{2}{5} - 1\frac{3}{4}$

Multiply or divide. Write the answer in simplest form.

10.  $\frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{9}{13}$

11.  $2\frac{2}{3} \cdot 3\frac{3}{5}$

12.  $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{1}{5}$

13.  $3\frac{1}{2} \div 2\frac{2}{3}$

CST Practice

14. Dacia made a snack mix using the ingredients listed below:

$1\frac{1}{2}$  cups granola

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup raisins

$\frac{1}{2}$  cup peanuts

$\frac{1}{4}$  cup chocolate chips

What is the total amount of the four ingredients? \_\_\_\_\_ cups

15. Which of the following is the next step using the least common denominator to simplify  $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{5}{6}$ ?

(A)  $\left(\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{4}{4}\right)$

(B)  $\left(\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{4}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{3}\right)$

(C)  $\left(\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{7}{7}\right)$

(D)  $\left(\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{7}{7}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{5}{5}\right)$

### Vocabulary

prime number: a whole number greater than 1 whose only whole number factors are 1 and itself.

composite number: a whole number greater than 1 that has factors other than 1 and itself.

prime factorization: writing a number as the product of prime numbers.

common factor: a whole number that is a factor of two or more nonzero whole numbers.

greatest common factor (GCF): the largest common factor of two or more nonzero whole numbers. It is also called the greatest common divisor.

multiple of a number: a multiple of a number is the product of the number and any nonzero whole number.

common multiple: a multiple shared by two or more numbers. For example, 10 and 20 are common multiples of 2 and 5.

least common multiple (LCM): the smallest common multiple of two or more numbers.

simplest form of a fraction: a fraction is in simplest form if the only common factor of the numerator and denominator is 1.

equivalent fractions: fractions that have the same simplest form.

Rules for Fractions with a Common Denominator: To add two fractions with a common denominator, add their numerators and write their sum over the denominator. To subtract two fractions with a common denominator, subtract their numerators and write the difference over the denominator.

Rules for Fractions with Different Denominators: One way to add or subtract fractions with different denominators is to rewrite the fractions using a common denominator, then add or subtract the numerator.

least common denominator (LCD): the least common multiple of the denominators of two or more fractions.

multiplying fractions: To multiply two fractions, multiply the numerators to get the numerator of the product and multiply the denominators to get the denominator of the product.

multiplicative inverses: Two numbers whose product is 1. Multiplicative inverses are also called reciprocals.

reciprocals: Two numbers whose product is 1. Reciprocals are also called multiplicative inverses.

Inverse Property of Multiplication: The product of a nonzero rational number and its multiplicative inverse is 1.