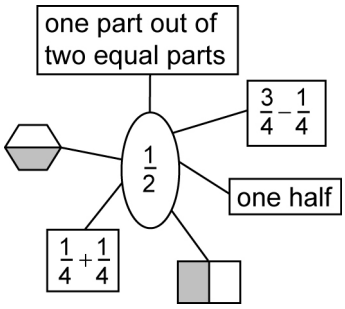
Chapter 6 BLM Answers

BLM 6–2 Introduction to Fraction Operations

1. Answers will vary. For example:



2. a) $\frac{1}{4}$, 0.25, 25% **b)** $\frac{1}{5}$, 0.2, 20%

3. a) $\frac{2}{4}$

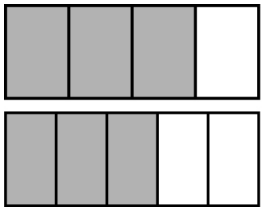
b) Answers may vary. For example:
$\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{4}{5}$

4. Answers may vary. For example:
a) $\frac{7}{16}$ **b)** $\frac{5}{16}$ **c)** $\frac{15}{16}$

5. $\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$

6. $\frac{3}{4}$ is larger.

Answers may vary. For example:
1. Fourths are larger parts than fifths.

2. 

The shaded part showing $\frac{3}{4}$ is larger than the shaded part showing $\frac{3}{5}$.

7. a) $\frac{7}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, \frac{1}{9}$ **b)** $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{7}$

BLM 6–3 Section 6.1 Extra Practice

1. a) 5 **b)** 9 **c)** 4 **d)** 2
e) 8 **f)** 10 **g)** 6 **h)** 3

2. a) 2, 4 **b)** 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 **c)** 3, 5
d) 3, 5, 9 **e)** 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 **f)** none

3. a) 1, 2, 4 **b)** 1, 2, 5, 10
c) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 **d)** 1, 3, 5, 15
e) 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18 **f)** 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20
g) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24
h) 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 12, 18, 36

4. a) 1, 2, (4); 1, 2, 3, (4), 6, 12; 4
b) 1, 2, 5, (10); 1, 2, 4, 5, (10), 20; 10
c) 12 **d)** 6 **e)** 4

BLM 6–5 Section 6.2 Extra Practice

1. a) denominator **b)** whole **c)** numerator
d) parts **e)** size, numerator, denominator

2. a) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ D **b)** S **c)** S

d) $\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)$ D **e)** $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$ D **f)** $\left(\frac{5}{11}\right)$ D

3. a) $\frac{3}{3}=\frac{1}{1}=1$ **b)** $\frac{4}{8}\overset{\div 4}{=}\frac{1}{2}$ **c)** $\frac{2}{12}\overset{\div 2}{=}\frac{1}{6}$

BLM 6–7 Section 6.3 Extra Practice

1. a) $\frac{3}{4}$ **b)** $\frac{10}{12}\overset{\div 2}{=}\frac{5}{6}$

c) $\frac{6}{9}\overset{\div 3}{=}\frac{2}{3}$ **d)** $\frac{12}{18}\overset{\div 6}{=}\frac{2}{3}$

2. a) $\frac{2}{6}=\frac{1}{3}$ **b)** $\frac{4}{8}=\frac{1}{2}$ **c)** $\frac{9}{12}\overset{\div 3}{=}\frac{3}{4}$

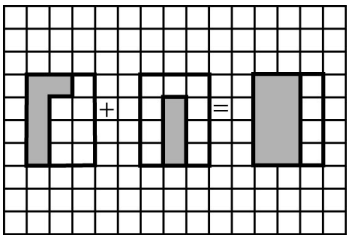
d) $\frac{3}{9}\overset{\div 3}{=}\frac{1}{3}$ **e)** $\frac{2}{4}\overset{\div 2}{=}\frac{1}{2}$ **f)** $\frac{4}{6}\overset{\div 2}{=}\frac{2}{3}$

g) $\frac{4}{10} \overset{\div 2}{=} \frac{2}{5}$ **h)** $\frac{5}{15} \overset{\div 5}{=} \frac{1}{3}$ **i)** $\frac{4}{8} \overset{\div 4}{=} \frac{1}{2}$

BLM 6–9 Chapter 6 Test

1. A numerator **2.** D divisible
3. C factor **4.** E denominator
5. B not possible
6. F written in lowest terms
7. A **8.** D **9.** C
10. a) $\frac{9}{15} = \frac{3}{5}$ **b)** $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$
11. $\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$ **12.** $\frac{3}{15} = \frac{1}{5}$

13. $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$. Answers may vary. For example:



14. Answers will vary. For example: Sean needs $\frac{3}{4}$ of a bag of apples to make a pie. He has $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bag. What fraction of a bag of apples does he still need?
Solution: Sean needs $\frac{1}{2}$ bag of apples.