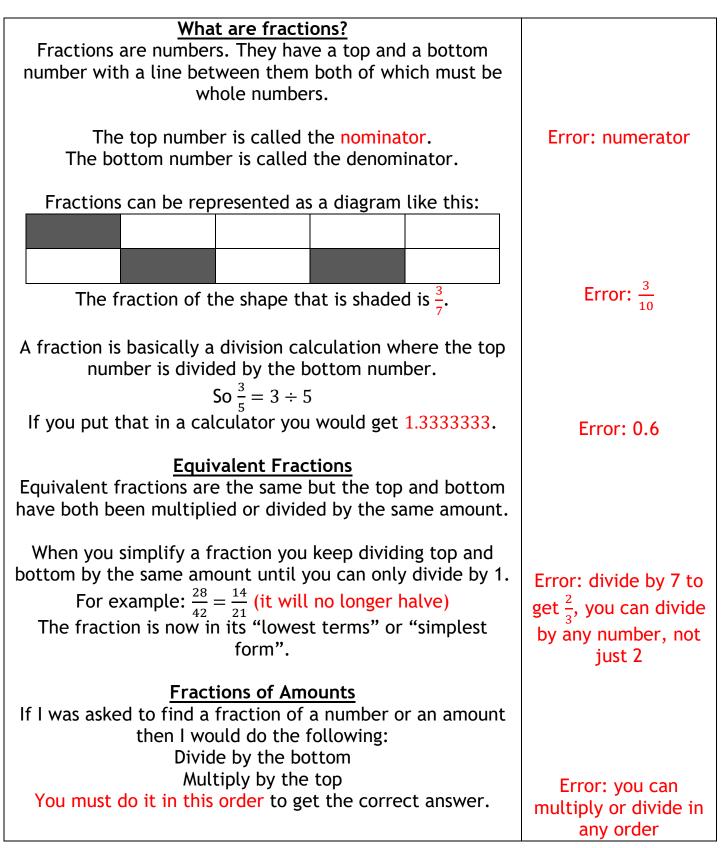
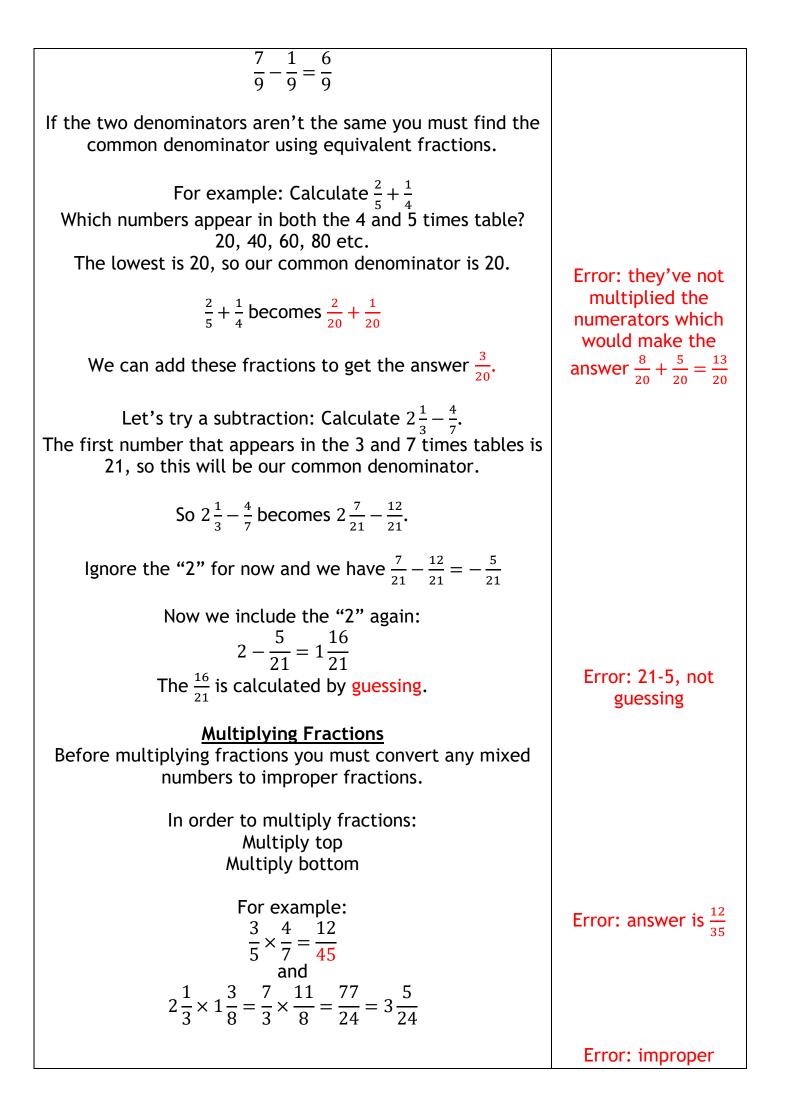
Spot The Mistakes - Fractions Whole - Answers

Read the notes in the table below which contain some deliberate mistakes. Find the mistakes by circling or highlighting them in the notes and use the blank column on the right-hand side to correct the mistake.

When you think you've finished ask the person you are sitting beside to check your corrections.



| For example: Find $\frac{1}{7}$ of 35. | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| In order to find $\frac{1}{7}$ of a number I just divide that number by 7. | |
| So the answer to $\frac{1}{7}$ of 35 is $35 \div 7 = 5$. | |
| $\frac{1}{7}$ is a "unit fraction" because it has 7 on the bottom. I use the same principle when finding non-unit fractions of a number. For example: Find $\frac{4}{7}$ of 35. | Error: it's a unit fraction because it has 1 on top. |
| | |
| I've already found $\frac{1}{7}$ of 35 = 5. | |
| So $\frac{4}{7}$ of 35 is "4 lots of $\frac{1}{7}$ of 35". | |
| Answer is $4 \times 5 = 25$. | Error: the answer is 20 |
| $\frac{\text{Mixed and Improper Fractions}}{\text{Mixed numbers are whole numbers and fractions together}}$ like $2\frac{3}{4}$. | |
| Improper fractions are fractions where the top number is larger than the bottom number like $\frac{11}{4}$. | |
| In fact $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{11}{4}$ are equivalent fractions. How do I know that? | |
| In $2\frac{3}{4}$ the "2" is "2 wholes" which make a total of "8 | |
| quarters" because 1 whole = 4 quarters. Add the "3 quarters" and we have a total of "11 quarters" which is our improper fraction. | |
| If I do this as a calculation it looks like this: $2\frac{3}{4} = \frac{2 \times 4 + 3}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$ | - |
| "Big multiplied by top, add the bottom." | Error: "top" and "bottom" are the |
| <u>Adding and Subtracting Fractions</u> Fractions cannot be added or subtracted until the bottom numbers or denominators are all the same. This is often called a "common denominator". | wrong way around |
| Two simple examples: $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{2}{7} = \frac{5}{14}$ and | Error: answer is $\frac{5}{7}$ |



| Dividing Fractions | fractions and mixed |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Before dividing fractions you must convert any improper | numbers are the |
| fractions to mixed numbers. | wrong way around |
| In order to divide fractions: | Error: should say |
| Turn the divisor (left hand fraction) upside down | "right hand fraction" |
| Multiply top | |
| Multiply bottom | |
| | Error: answer is |
| For example: | 3 4 3 7 21 |
| 3 4 3 4 12 | $\frac{1}{5} \div \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{20}$ |
| $\overline{5} \div \overline{7} = \overline{5} \times \overline{7} = \overline{35}$ | $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{4}{7} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{7}{4} = \frac{21}{20} = 1\frac{1}{20}$ |
| and | $=1\frac{1}{20}$ |
| $2\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{3}{8} = \frac{7}{3} \div \frac{11}{8} = \frac{7}{3} \times \frac{8}{11} = \frac{56}{33} = 1\frac{23}{33}$ | |
| $2\frac{1}{3} \div 1\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{11} = \frac{1}{33} = 1\frac{1}{33}$ | |
| | |