

Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers Check-In

Time: 20 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Answer each question on your own. Show your thinking for the short answer and numeric questions, since this helps you and your teacher see how you are working with improper fractions and mixed numbers. Read each question carefully before you write your answer.

Questions

1. Which of the following is an improper fraction?

- A) $\frac{3}{5}$
- B) $\frac{1}{2}$
- C) $\frac{9}{4}$
- D) $\frac{0}{6}$

([Knowledge](#))

2. Write $1\frac{1}{3}$ as a mixed number. Show how you figured out how many wholes and how much is left over. ([Skills](#))

3. True or false: The whole number 4 can be written as the improper fraction $\frac{4}{1}$. ([Knowledge](#))

4. Change the mixed number $2\frac{3}{5}$ into an improper fraction. Write only the numerator as your numeric answer (the denominator stays 5). ([Skills](#))

5. A number line is marked from 0 to 3, divided into fourths. Which point represents $\frac{7}{4}$?

- A) A point between 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$
- B) A point exactly at 1
- C) A point between 1 and 2
- D) A point between 2 and 3

([Understanding](#))

6. Is $\frac{5}{8}$ closer to the benchmark 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1? Explain your answer in one or two sentences. ([Skills](#))

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Knowledge
2	Skills
3	Knowledge
4	Skills
5	Understanding
6	Skills

Answer key

1. C) $\frac{9}{4}$. In this fraction, the numerator (9) is greater than the denominator (4), which is the definition of an improper fraction.
2. $3\frac{2}{3}$. Three whole groups of $\frac{3}{3}$ use up 9 of the 11 parts ($\frac{9}{3} = 3$), leaving $\frac{2}{3}$ remaining.
3. True. Any natural number can be written as an improper fraction with a denominator of 1, so 4 equals $\frac{4}{1}$.
4. 13. Two wholes made of fifths give $\frac{10}{5}$, and adding the extra $\frac{3}{5}$ makes $\frac{13}{5}$, so the numerator is 13.
5. C) A point between 1 and 2. Since $\frac{7}{4}$ equals $1\frac{3}{4}$, it falls between the whole numbers 1 and 2 on the number line.
6. $\frac{1}{2}$. Since $\frac{4}{8}$ equals exactly $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ is only one eighth past that point, $\frac{5}{8}$ is closer to the benchmark of $\frac{1}{2}$ than to 0 or 1.