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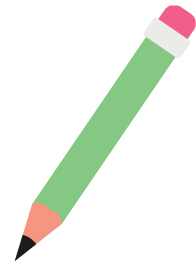
Math

Monthly Revision of
February and March



Primary

Second Term



2026



Unit 7

Finding Like Denominators Using the LCM

Finding Like Denominators Using the Lowest Common Multiple

1 One Equivalent Fraction:

Example: Find the **smallest like denominator** for the following fractions:

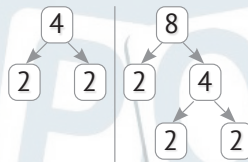
a $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$

Find the LCM:

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$$



8 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

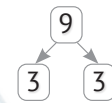
b $\frac{2}{9}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$

Find the LCM:

$$3 = 3$$

$$9 = 3 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 3 = 9$$



9 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$\frac{2}{9} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{9}$$

2 Two Equivalent Fractions:

Example: Find the **smallest like denominator** for the following fractions:

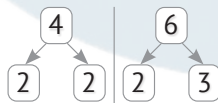
a $\frac{5}{6}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

Find the LCM:

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$



12 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$\frac{5}{6} = \frac{10}{12}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$$

b $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{5}$

Find the LCM:

$$3 = 3$$

$$5 = 5$$

$$\text{LCM} = 3 \times 5 = 15$$

15 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{15}$$

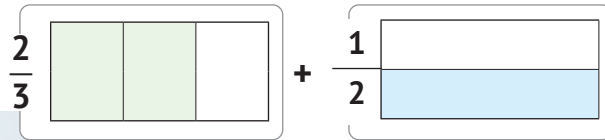
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{9}{15}$$

Adding and Subtracting Fractions With Unlike Denominators

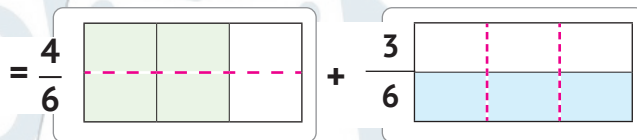
1 Adding and Subtracting Fractions With Unlike Denominators Using Models:

a Add: $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$

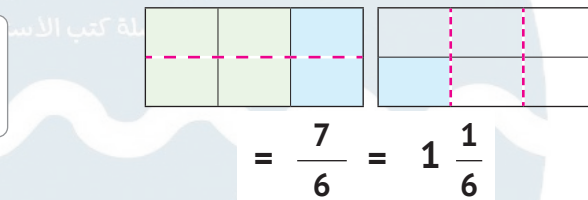
Represent both fractions using models.



Give both fractions a like denominator.

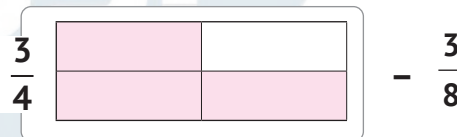


Add using the models.

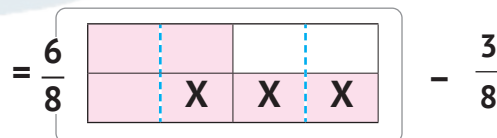


b Subtract: $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{8}$

Represent the largest (first) fraction using models.



Give both fractions a like denominator.



Subtract using the models.

$= \frac{3}{8}$

2 Adding and Subtracting Fractions With Unlike Denominators Using the LCM:

Solution steps:

1. Find the **LCM** of the denominators.
2. Replace these fractions using **equivalent fractions** with a **like denominator**.
3. Add or subtract, putting the answer in its **simplest form** if possible.

Examples: a **Add:** $\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{6}$

$$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{9}{24} + \frac{4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{13}{24}$$

Note that:

The LCM of **6** and **8** is **24**.

So, $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{9}{24}$, $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{24}$

b **Add:** $\frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{3}{7} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{21} + \frac{7}{21}$$

$$= \frac{16}{21}$$

Note that:

The LCM of **7** and **3** is **21**.

So, $\frac{3}{7} = \frac{9}{21}$, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{7}{21}$

c **Subtract:** $\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{4}{9} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{9} - \frac{3}{9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

Note that:

The LCM of **3** and **9** is **9**.

So, $\frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$

d **Subtract:** $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{12} - \frac{4}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

Note that:

The LCM of **4** and **3** is **12**.

So, $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{9}{12}$, $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{12}$

Unit 8

Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers With Like Denominators

Remember

Improper Fraction

Mixed Number

$$(4 \times 2) + 1 = 9$$

$$2\frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

Mixed Number

Improper Fraction

$$19 \div 5 = 3 \text{ R } 4$$

$$3\frac{4}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$$

The same denominator is kept without change.

Rewriting Mixed Numbers in Equivalent Forms

Examples:

$$\frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$3\frac{4}{5} = 2\frac{9}{5}$$

$$\frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$$

$$3\frac{4}{5} = 1\frac{14}{5}$$

So, $3\frac{4}{5} = 2\frac{9}{5} = 1\frac{14}{5} = \frac{19}{5}$

Examples:

$$\frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$4\frac{1}{7} = 3\frac{8}{7}$$

$$\frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$4\frac{1}{7} = 2\frac{15}{7}$$

So, $4\frac{1}{7} = 3\frac{8}{7} = 2\frac{15}{7} = 1\frac{22}{7} = \frac{29}{7}$

$$\frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{7}{7} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$$4\frac{1}{7} = 1\frac{22}{7}$$

Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers With Like Denominators

1 Using Improper Fractions:

Solution Steps:

1. Convert mixed numbers into improper fractions.
2. Perform addition or subtraction.
3. Convert the improper fraction (**the result**) into a mixed number in its simplest form.

Examples:

a $3\frac{1}{5} + 1\frac{3}{5} = \frac{16}{5} + \frac{8}{5} = \frac{24}{5} = 4\frac{4}{5}$

b $4\frac{1}{5} - 2\frac{4}{5} = \frac{21}{5} - \frac{14}{5} = \frac{7}{5} = 1\frac{2}{5}$

Simplest Form

2 By Decomposing Mixed Numbers:

Solution Steps:

1. Add/subtract the fraction.
2. Add/subtract the whole numbers.
3. Put the result in the **simplest form** (Regrouping mixed numbers).

Examples:

a $1\frac{3}{5} + 2\frac{4}{5} = 3\frac{7}{5} = 4\frac{2}{5}$

1 + 2

$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5}$

$3\frac{7}{5} = 3 + \frac{5}{5} + \frac{2}{5}$

b $4\frac{5}{8} - 2\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} = 2\frac{1}{4}$

$4 - 2$ $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$

c $7\frac{1}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} = 6\frac{4}{3} - 2\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}$

$7\frac{1}{3} = 6 + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3}$ can't be.
 So, we regroup the minuend.

Finding Like Denominators of the Mixed Numbers

First Way Find the like denominator directly:

Example: Rewrite the given mixed numbers with like denominators:

a $2\frac{3}{8}$ and $3\frac{1}{6}$

Note The whole number doesn't change.

$2\frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{9}{24}$ and $3\frac{1}{6} = 3\frac{4}{24}$

(Multiplication factors: $\times 3$ for $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{9}{24}$, $\times 4$ for $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{4}{24}$)

Find the LCM:

$$8 = 2 \times 2 \times 2$$

$$6 = 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$$

24 is the LCM of the two denominators.

b $6\frac{5}{12}$ and $1\frac{3}{4}$

Find the LCM:

$6\frac{5}{12} = 6\frac{5}{12}$ and $1\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{9}{12}$

(Multiplication factors: $\times 3$ for $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{9}{12}$)

$$4 = 2 \times 2$$

$$12 = 2 \times 2 \times 3$$

$$\text{LCM} = 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 12$$

12 is the LCM of the two denominators.

Second Way Put the mixed numbers in their simplest forms first:

Example: Rewrite the given mixed numbers with like denominators:

a $8 \frac{6}{12}$ and $3 \frac{5}{15}$

First Write the fractions in the simplest form.

Second 6 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$8 \frac{6}{12} = 8 \frac{1}{2} = 8 \frac{3}{6} \quad \text{and} \quad 3 \frac{5}{15} = 3 \frac{1}{3} = 3 \frac{2}{6}$$

b $1 \frac{9}{12}$ and $5 \frac{3}{18}$

First Write the fractions in the simplest form.

Second 12 is the LCM of the two denominators.

$$1 \frac{9}{12} = 1 \frac{3}{4} = 1 \frac{9}{12} \quad \text{and} \quad 5 \frac{3}{18} = 5 \frac{1}{6} = 5 \frac{2}{12}$$

Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers

Strategies of Adding and Subtracting Mixed Numbers

1 Convert the mixed numbers into improper fractions, then add/subtract:

a

Mixed Numbers	→	Improper Fractions	→	Like Denominator	→	Add, then simplify.
$1 \frac{3}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{3} =$		$\frac{7}{4} + \frac{7}{3} =$		$\frac{21}{12} + \frac{28}{12} =$		$\frac{49}{12} = 4 \frac{1}{12}$

b

Mixed Numbers	→	Improper Fractions	→	Like Denominator	→	Subtract, then simplify.
$6 \frac{1}{3} - 2 \frac{1}{2} =$		$\frac{19}{3} - \frac{5}{2} =$		$\frac{38}{6} - \frac{15}{6} =$		$\frac{23}{6} = 3 \frac{5}{6}$

2 Add/Subtract, then decompose the mixed numbers:

a

Mixed Numbers	→	Like Denominator	→	Add.	→	Simplify.
$1 \frac{3}{4} + 2 \frac{1}{3} =$		$1 \frac{9}{12} + 2 \frac{4}{12} =$		$3 \frac{13}{12} =$		$4 \frac{1}{12}$

b

Mixed Numbers	→	Like Denominator	→	Decompose.	→	Subtract.
$6 \frac{1}{3} - 2 \frac{1}{2} =$		$6 \frac{2}{6} - 2 \frac{3}{6} =$		$5 \frac{8}{6} - 2 \frac{3}{6} =$		$3 \frac{5}{6}$

3 Adjust the Mixed Number (Give and Take Strategy):

First: Addition

- Determine which mixed number is **closest** to being a **whole number**.
- Decompose the other number into **two parts**, one of which completes this mixed number to be a **whole number**.
- **Take** this part and **give** it to the other to make it a **whole number**.

Examples:

1 $3 \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = 3 \frac{7}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$

$= 3 \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}$

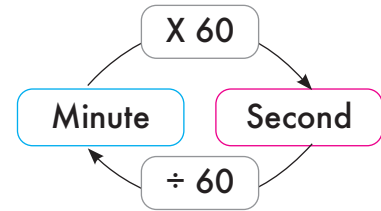
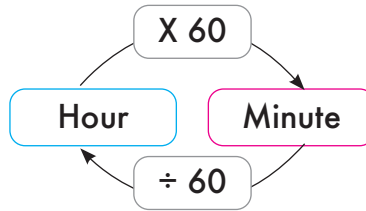
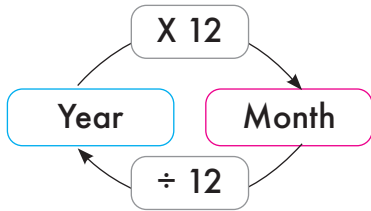
$= 4 + \frac{1}{8} = 4 \frac{1}{8}$

2 $2 \frac{1}{2} + 1 \frac{5}{6} = 3 \frac{3}{6} + 1 \frac{5}{6}$

$= 2 \frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + 1 \frac{5}{6}$

$= 2 \frac{2}{6} + 2 = 4 \frac{2}{6} = 4 \frac{1}{3}$

Remember



1 year = 12 months

1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds

$\frac{1}{2}$ year = 6 months

$\frac{1}{2}$ hour = 30 minutes

$\frac{1}{2}$ minute = 30 seconds

$\frac{1}{3}$ year = 4 months

$\frac{1}{3}$ hour = 20 minutes

$\frac{1}{3}$ minute = 20 seconds

$\frac{1}{4}$ year = 3 months

$\frac{1}{4}$ hour = 15 minutes

$\frac{1}{4}$ minute = 15 seconds

1 month = $\frac{1}{12}$ year

$\frac{1}{10}$ hour = 6 minutes

$\frac{1}{10}$ minute = 6 seconds

1 minute = $\frac{1}{60}$ hour

1 second = $\frac{1}{60}$ minute

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Unit 9

Strategies of Multiplying
a Fraction by a Whole Number

1 Using Repeated Addition:

Example: Multiply:

$$\text{a } 4 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{3} = 2\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{b } 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

2 Multiplication Directly:

Multiplying a fraction by a whole number:

- To multiply a fraction by a whole number, multiply the **numerator** by the **whole number** only, and the **denominator** does not change.

$$\text{Examples: a } \frac{3}{5} \times 4 = \frac{3 \times 4}{5} = \frac{12}{5} = 2\frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{b } \frac{3}{8} \times 2 = \frac{3 \times 2}{8} = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Multiplying a mixed number by a whole number:

- Write the **mixed number** as an **improper fraction**, then multiply this **fraction** by the **whole number**.

$$\text{Examples: a } 1\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3}{2} \times 3 = \frac{3 \times 3}{2} = \frac{9}{2} = 4\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{b } 4\frac{2}{3} \times 6 = \frac{14}{3} \times 6 = \frac{14 \times 6}{3} = \frac{84}{3} = 28$$

The product is put in its simplest form if possible.

Factors and Products

The multiplication: $4 \times \frac{6}{10} = \frac{24}{10}$

It can be written in several ways based on the **factors** of 24.

$$24 = 1 \times 24 \rightarrow$$

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 1 \times \frac{24}{10}$$

or

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 24 \times \frac{1}{10}$$

$$24 = 2 \times 12 \rightarrow$$

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 2 \times \frac{12}{10}$$

or

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 12 \times \frac{2}{10}$$

$$24 = 3 \times 8 \rightarrow$$

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 3 \times \frac{8}{10}$$

or

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 8 \times \frac{3}{10}$$

$$24 = 4 \times 6 \rightarrow$$

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 4 \times \frac{6}{10}$$

or

$$4 \times \frac{6}{10} = 6 \times \frac{4}{10}$$

Multiplying a Fraction by a Fraction

- There are **two ways** to find the product:

1 Multiplying, then simplifying:

- Multiply the numerators and the denominators first, and then put the result in its simplest form.

Example: Find the product. Simplify your answers:

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$$\text{a) } \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{24}{90} = \frac{4}{15} \leftarrow \text{Simplest Form}$$

Diagram showing the simplification process for $\frac{24}{90}$ to $\frac{4}{15}$:
 - Numerator: $3 \times 8 = 24$
 - Denominator: $10 \times 9 = 90$
 - Both are divided by 6: $\div 6$

$$\text{b) } \frac{5}{7} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{35}{70} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{c) } \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{40} = \frac{3}{20}$$

2 Simplifying, then multiplying

- Divide by the common factors of the opposite pairs of the numerator and the denominator, then multiply.

Example: Find the product. Simplify your answers:

a

$$\frac{3}{10} \times \frac{8}{9} = \frac{4}{15}$$

$3 \div 3 = 1$
 $10 \div 2 = 5$
 $8 \div 2 = 4$
 $9 \div 3 = 3$
 $1 \times 4 = 4$
 $5 \times 3 = 15$

b

$$\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{20}$$

c

$$\frac{5}{7} \times \frac{7}{10} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Multiplying Fractions and Mixed Numbers Multiplying Mixed Numbers Using Improper Fractions

- There are **two ways** to multiply mixed numbers using improper fractions.

1 Multiplying, then simplifying:

- Write the mixed numbers as improper fractions.
- Multiply the improper fractions.
- Put the result in its simplest form.

2 Simplifying, then multiplying:

- Write the mixed numbers as improper fractions.
- Simplify the improper fractions.
- Multiply the improper fractions.

Example: $3 \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5}$

1 Multiplying, then simplifying:

$$3 \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{30}{15} = 2$$

2 Simplifying, then multiplying:

$$3 \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{10}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

Story Problems Involving Multiplication of Fractions and Mixed Numbers

When solving word problems:

We use addition if:

- We understand from reading the problem that there are **two or more quantities** of the **same kind** and we need addition to get the **sum**.

We use multiplication if:

- We understand from reading the problem that there is **repetition or multiplication**.

Converting Improper Fractions Into Mixed Numbers

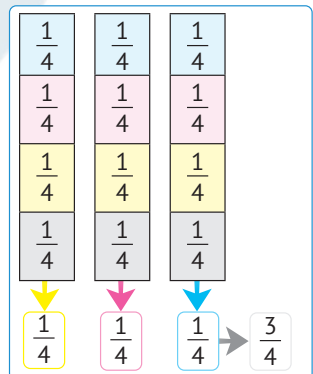
When using fractions to represent division, it becomes:

Dividend \longrightarrow Numerator

Divisor \longrightarrow Denominator

Example: Ahmed wants to divide 3 bars of chocolate among 4 of his friends. How much is the share of each of them?

- The share of each friend = $3 \div 4 = \frac{3}{4}$ piece.



Important

Note: In the corresponding model:

When dividing each model into 4 equal parts, each friend gets $\frac{3}{4}$ (3 parts).

Example: A fruit merchant divides 7 kilograms of oranges into 5 baskets.
How many oranges are there in each basket?

• Quantity of oranges in each basket =

$$7 \div 5 = \frac{7}{5} = 1 \frac{2}{5}$$

Labels: Quotient (1), Divisor (5), Remainder (2)



Important

Note: When dividing ($7 \div 3$), we find that the quotient is 2 and the remainder is 1, so the quotient is written in the form of a **mixed number**.

Dividing Unit Fractions by Whole Numbers Dividing Whole Numbers by Unit Fractions

Remember

- Unit fractions are fractions with a **numerator** of 1.
- All unit fractions are less than $\frac{1}{2}$.
- When multiplying a **unit fraction** by the number in its **denominator**, the result is 1.

Examples: $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1$ $\frac{1}{5} \times 5 = 1$

1 Dividing Unit Fractions by Whole Numbers:

Example: Divide: $\frac{1}{2} \div 4$

By converting division into multiplication:

- Dividing $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 means finding $\frac{1}{4}$ from $\frac{1}{2}$ and it is the value of $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$.

So, $\frac{1}{2} \div 4 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$

2 Dividing Whole Numbers by Unit Fractions:

Divide: $4 \div \frac{1}{2}$

By converting division into multiplication:

- Dividing 4 by $\frac{1}{2}$ means finding the number of halves in 4. We know that every 1 consists of two halves, so the number of halves is 2×4 .

So, $4 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4 \times 2 = 8$



Important

Note:

- Story problems must be read and understood to determine the operation to be performed:

Addition – Subtraction – Multiplication – Division

February and March Model Exams

Model 1

First: Choose the correct answer:

1 $8 \div 5 = \dots\dots\dots$ (As a mixed fraction) ($1 \frac{3}{5}$ or $1 \frac{5}{8}$ or $1 \frac{8}{13}$ or $1 \frac{5}{13}$)

2 $\frac{1}{4} \div 3 = \dots\dots\dots$ (12 or $\frac{1}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$)

Second: Answer the following:

1 Find the **result** of the following:

a $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{5}{11} = \dots\dots\dots$

b $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{5} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Find the **unknown** in each of the following in the simplest form:

a If: $c + 4 \frac{2}{3} = 5 \frac{1}{3}$, then $c = \dots\dots\dots$

b If: $\frac{1}{8} \div a = \frac{1}{32}$, then $a = \dots\dots\dots$

3 A farm tractor ploughs $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feddans in **one** hour. How many feddans will it plough in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours?
.....
.....
.....

4 Find the **quotient** as an **improper fraction** and put it in the simplest form using the **division algorithm**. $3 \overline{) 11}$
.....
.....

Model 2

First: Choose the correct answer:

- 1 The improper fraction equivalent to the mixed number $7\frac{1}{2}$ is
 ($\frac{15}{3}$ or $\frac{10}{2}$ or $\frac{9}{2}$ or $\frac{15}{2}$)
- 2 $3 \div \frac{1}{4} =$
 (12 or $\frac{1}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{3}$)

Second: Answer the following:

- 1 Find the **result** of the following:
 a $6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{2}{8} =$ b $\frac{1}{2} \div 4 =$
- 2 Find the **unknown** in each of the following in the simplest form:
 a If: $g - \frac{7}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$, then $g =$ b If: $a \div \frac{1}{6} = 42$, then $a =$
- 3 There are 5 containers of milk. The capacity of one container is $\frac{3}{4}$ liter.

What is the total amount of milk in the containers?

.....

- 4 Find the **quotient** as an **improper fraction** and put it in the simplest form using the division algorithm. $3 \overline{) 14}$

.....

Model 3

First: Choose the correct answer:

1 The fraction that is equivalent to the fraction $\frac{16}{20}$ is

($\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{4}{10}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{12}{16}$)

2 $5 \div \frac{1}{3} =$

($\frac{1}{15}$ or $\frac{5}{3}$ or 15 or $\frac{3}{5}$)

Second: Answer the following:

1 Find the **result** of the following:

a $2 + \frac{3}{7} + \frac{3}{5} =$

b $6\frac{5}{8} - 3\frac{2}{8} =$

2 Find the **unknown** in each of the following in the simplest form:

a If: $2\frac{2}{7} - x = 1\frac{1}{3}$, then **x** =

b If: $\frac{1}{8} \times b = \frac{1}{32}$, then **b** =

3 Raafat bought $\frac{11}{15}$ kg of flour, and $\frac{3}{5}$ kg was used from it. In collaboration with your group mate, calculate the remaining amount of flour in kilograms.

.....

4 Find the **quotient** as an **improper fraction** and put it in the simplest form using the division algorithm. $7 \overline{) 19}$

.....

Model 4

First: Choose the correct answer:

1 $\frac{1}{7} \div 3 = \dots\dots\dots$

($\frac{3}{7}$ or $\frac{7}{3}$ or 21 or $\frac{1}{21}$)

2 $45 \div 60 = \dots\dots\dots$

($\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ or $\frac{9}{10}$)

Second: Answer the following:

1 Find the **result** of the following:

a $6 \frac{5}{8} - 3 \frac{7}{8} = \dots\dots\dots$

b $5 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Find the **unknown** in each of the following in the simplest form:

a If: $c + 4 \frac{2}{3} = 5 \frac{1}{3}$, then **c** = $\dots\dots\dots$

b If: $a \div \frac{1}{7} = 42$, then **a** = $\dots\dots\dots$

3 Ahmed spends $1 \frac{1}{3}$ hours training in football and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours training in swimming. What is the total time Ahmed spends in both trainings?

.....

4 A rectangle has a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ cm and an area of 3 cm². Find its length.

.....

Model 5

First: Choose the correct answer:

1 $7 \div \frac{1}{3} = \dots\dots\dots$ ($\frac{3}{7}$ or $\frac{7}{3}$ or 21 or $\frac{1}{21}$)

2 $(5 \times \frac{1}{4}) + (\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}) = \dots\dots\dots \times \dots\dots\dots$
($5 \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ or $5 \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{3}$ or $5 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$ or $5 \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$)

Second: Answer the following:

1 Find the **result** of the following:

a $3 \frac{2}{3} + 1 \frac{5}{9} = \dots\dots\dots$ b $6 \frac{1}{4} - 3 \frac{2}{7} = \dots\dots\dots$

2 Find the **unknown** in each of the following in the simplest form:

a If: $\frac{1}{8} \times y = \frac{1}{32}$, then **y** = $\dots\dots\dots$.

b If: $6 \div b = 42$, then **b** = $\dots\dots\dots$.

3 Ziad bought $1 \frac{1}{2}$ kg of apples. The price per kilogram is $60 \frac{1}{2}$ LE.

How much did Ziad pay in total?

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.....

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4 A rectangle has a width of $2 \frac{3}{4}$ cm and a length of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cm. Find its area.

.....

.....

Answers

Model 1

First:

1 $1\frac{3}{5}$

2 $\frac{1}{12}$

Second:

1 a $\frac{22}{77} + \frac{35}{77} = \frac{57}{77}$

b $\frac{3}{8}$

2 a $c = 5\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{4}{3} - 4\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

b $a = \frac{1}{8} \div \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{8} \times 32 = 4$

3 The number of feddans = $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} = \frac{15}{4} = 3\frac{3}{4}$ feddans.

4 $\frac{11}{3} = 3\frac{2}{3}$

Model 2

First:

1 $\frac{15}{2}$

2 12

Second:

1 a $3\frac{3}{8}$

b $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$

2 a $g = \frac{7}{8} + \frac{6}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

b $a = \frac{1}{6} \times 42 = 7$

3 The total amount of milk = $5 \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{15}{4}$
 $= 3\frac{3}{4}$ liters.

4 $\frac{14}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}$

Model 3

First:

1 $\frac{4}{5}$

2 15

Second:

1 a $2 + \frac{15}{35} + \frac{21}{35} = 2\frac{36}{35} = 3\frac{1}{35}$ b $3\frac{3}{8}$

2 a $x = \frac{20}{21}$

$x = 2\frac{2}{7} - 1\frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{6}{21} - 1\frac{7}{21}$

$= 1\frac{27}{21} - 1\frac{7}{21} = \frac{20}{21}$

b $b = \frac{1}{32} \div \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{32} \times 8 = \frac{1}{4}$

3 The remaining flour = $\frac{11}{15} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{11}{15} - \frac{9}{15}$
 $= \frac{2}{15}$ kg.

4 $\frac{19}{7} = 2\frac{5}{7}$

Model 4

First:

1 $\frac{1}{21}$

2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Second:

1 a $5\frac{13}{8} - 3\frac{7}{8} = 2\frac{6}{8} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

b $\frac{21}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$

2 a $c = 5\frac{1}{3} - 4\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{4}{3} - 4\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

b $a = 42 \times \frac{1}{7} = 6$

3 The total time = $1\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{2}{6} + 2\frac{3}{6}$
 $= 3\frac{5}{6}$ hours.

4 The length = $3 \div \frac{3}{4} = 3 \times \frac{4}{3} = 4$ cm.

Model 5

First:

1 21

2 $5\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{4}$

Second:

1 a $3\frac{6}{9} + 1\frac{5}{9} = 4\frac{11}{9} = 5\frac{2}{9}$

b $6\frac{7}{28} - 3\frac{8}{28} = 5\frac{35}{28} - 3\frac{8}{28} = 2\frac{27}{28}$

2 a $y = \frac{1}{32} \div \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{32} \times 8 = \frac{1}{4}$

b $b = 6 \div 42 = \frac{1}{7}$

3 Ziad paid = $1\frac{1}{2} \times 60\frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{121}{2} = \frac{363}{4} = 90\frac{3}{4}$ LE.

4 $A = 2\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$
 $= \frac{11}{4} \times \frac{7}{2} = \frac{77}{8} = 9\frac{5}{8}$ cm².

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

