



EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

Fractions

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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Candidate Name:		Roll No.:	
Class / Grade:		Date:	
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Subject	Mathematics (Maths)	Topic	Fractions	Total Marks	100
Total Questions	45	Time Allowed	1 Hour (60 minutes)	Version	A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice

30 marks

1. A fraction represents:

- A.** A part of a whole
C. Only a negative number

- B.** Always a whole number
D. A type of shape

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

2. In the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the number 4 is called the:

- A.** Numerator
C. Whole number

- B.** Denominator
D. Exponent

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

3. In the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the number 3 is called the:

- A.** Denominator
C. Base

- B.** Numerator
D. Root

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

4. A proper fraction has a numerator that is:

- A.** Smaller than the denominator
C. Equal to the denominator

- B.** Larger than the denominator
D. Always zero

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

5. An improper fraction has a numerator that is:

- A.** Smaller than the denominator
C. Always negative

- B.** Equal to or larger than the denominator
D. Always 1

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. A mixed number combines: A. A whole number and a proper fraction C. Only decimals Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Two improper fractions D. Only whole numbers	Intermediate • 2 pts
7. To simplify a fraction, you: A. Divide the numerator and denominator by their common factor C. Add 1 to the numerator Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Multiply both by 10 D. Change it to a decimal only	Intermediate • 2 pts
8. Two fractions are equivalent if they: A. Represent the same value even with different numerators/denominators C. Are always improper Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Always look identical D. Can never be simplified	Intermediate • 2 pts
9. To multiply two fractions, you: A. Multiply the numerators together and the denominators together C. Find a common denominator first Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Add the numerators only D. Cross-multiply and add	Intermediate • 2 pts
10. To divide by a fraction, a common strategy is to: A. Multiply by its reciprocal (flip and multiply) C. Subtract the fraction from 1 Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Add the reciprocal D. Ignore the denominator	Intermediate • 2 pts
11. The reciprocal of the fraction 2/5 is: A. 5/2 C. -2/5 Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. 2/5 D. 5/5	Intermediate • 2 pts
12. The phrase "cross, flip, and fly" in fraction division refers to: A. A random guessing method C. Adding both fractions Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Flipping the second fraction and multiplying across D. Subtracting the denominators	Advanced • 2 pts
13. To add fractions with different denominators, you first need to: A. Find a common denominator C. Add the denominators directly Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Multiply the numerators only D. Ignore the denominators	Advanced • 2 pts
14. Which of these fractions is in its simplest form? A. 2/4 C. 4/8 Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. 3/5 D. 6/9	Advanced • 2 pts
15. Understanding "fraction sense" helps you: A. Estimate and reason about fraction size and operations confidently C. Only memorize rules with no understanding Answer: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D	B. Avoid fractions entirely D. Replace fractions with letters	Advanced • 2 pts

Section B — True / False		20 marks
16. A fraction represents a part of a whole. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Basic • 2 pts
17. In a fraction, the denominator is the top number. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Basic • 2 pts
18. A proper fraction has a numerator smaller than its denominator. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Basic • 2 pts
19. A mixed number combines a whole number and a proper fraction. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Basic • 2 pts
20. Simplifying a fraction means making the numerator and denominator larger. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Intermediate • 2 pts
21. Equivalent fractions represent the same value even if they look different. A. True ☐ B. False ☐		Intermediate • 2 pts

22. To multiply fractions, you must first find a common denominator.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. To divide by a fraction, you can multiply by its reciprocal.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. The reciprocal of a fraction is found by flipping the numerator and denominator.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. Adding fractions with different denominators requires finding a common denominator first.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. The top number in a fraction is called the _____.
Answer: _____

27. The bottom number in a fraction is called the _____.
Answer: _____

28. A fraction where the numerator is smaller than the denominator is called a _____ fraction.
Answer: _____

29. A fraction where the numerator is equal to or larger than the denominator is called an _____ fraction.
Answer: _____

30. A number that combines a whole number and a proper fraction is called a _____ number.
Answer: _____

31. Dividing the numerator and denominator by their common factor is called _____ a fraction.
Answer: _____

32. Fractions that represent the same value but look different are called _____ fractions.
Answer: _____

33. Flipping a fraction so the numerator and denominator switch places gives its _____.
Answer: _____

34. To divide by a fraction, you multiply by its _____.
Answer: _____

35. Before adding or subtracting fractions with different denominators, you must find a _____ denominator.
Answer: _____

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Basic · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Intermediate · 2 pts

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Numerator	_____	A. A fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator
Denominator	_____	B. A fraction flipped so the numerator and denominator switch places
Proper Fraction	_____	C. Fractions that represent the same value despite looking different
Reciprocal	_____	D. The top number of a fraction
Equivalent Fractions	_____	E. The bottom number of a fraction

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. Explain the difference between the numerator and the denominator.

42. How do you simplify a fraction?

Advanced · 4 pts

Advanced · 4 pts

43. Explain the steps for multiplying two fractions.

Advanced · 4 pts

44. Describe the "cross, flip, and fly" method for dividing fractions.

Advanced · 4 pts

45. Why do you need a common denominator to add or subtract fractions?

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ **Invigilator Signature:** _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES**Fractions — Answer Key**

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 9. A |
| 2. B | 10. A |
| 3. B | 11. A |
| 4. A | 12. B |
| 5. B | 13. A |
| 6. A | 14. B |
| 7. A | 15. A |
| 8. A | |

Section B — True / False

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. True | 21. True |
| 17. False | 22. False |
| 18. True | 23. True |
| 19. True | 24. True |
| 20. False | 25. True |

Section C — Fill in the Blank

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. numerator | 31. simplifying |
| 27. denominator | 32. equivalent |
| 28. proper | 33. reciprocal |
| 29. improper | 34. reciprocal |
| 30. mixed | 35. common |

Section D — Column Matching

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 36. Numerator — D | 39. Reciprocal — B |
| 37. Denominator — E | 40. Equivalent Fractions — C |
| 38. Proper Fraction — A | |

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

- 41.** top; bottom; part; whole
- 42.** divide; common factor; smaller; reduce
- 43.** multiply; numerator; denominator
- 44.** flip; reciprocal; multiply
- 45.** same; denominator; compare; combine