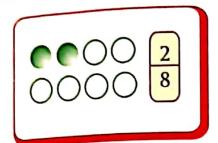
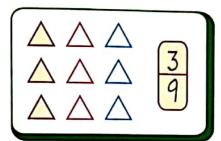
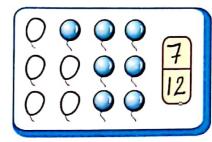
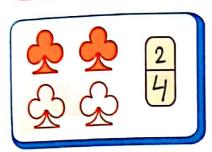
Do you remember

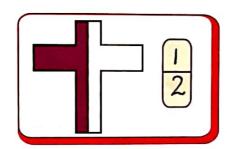
1. Write the fraction for the shaded part :

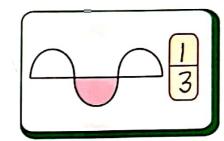


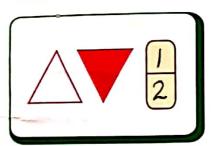


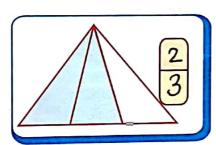


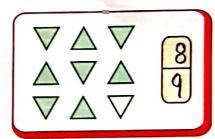




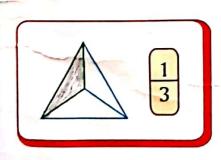


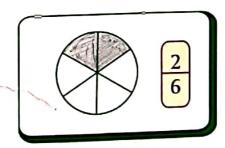


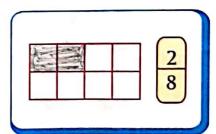


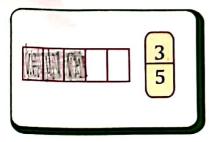


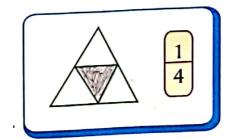
2. Shade for the given fractions:

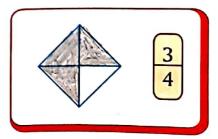










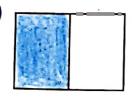


MATHEMATICS In Everyday Life-3

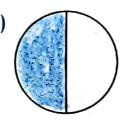
97

1. Colour one-half of the shapes:

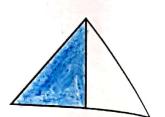
(a)



(b)

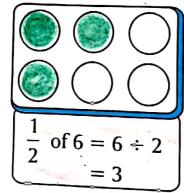


(c)

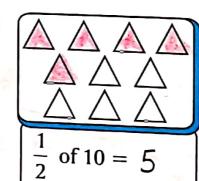


2. Colour one-half of the collection:

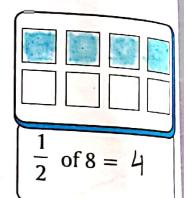
(a)



(b)

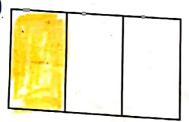


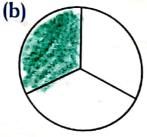
(c)

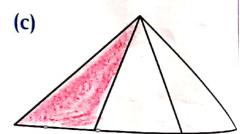


3. Colour one-third of the shapes:

(a)

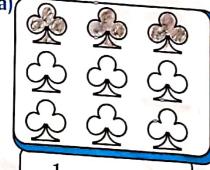






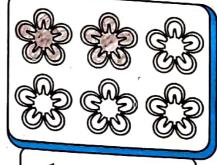
4. Colour one-third of the collection :

(a)



$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of 9 = 3

(b)



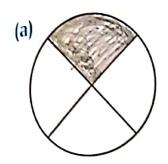
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of 6 = 2

(c)

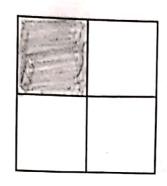


$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 of 15 = 5

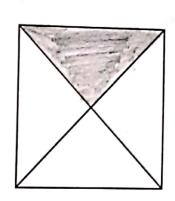
5. Colour one-fourth of the shapes:



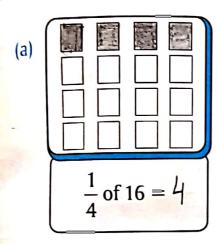
(b)



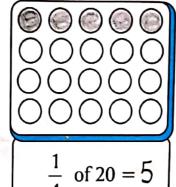
(c)

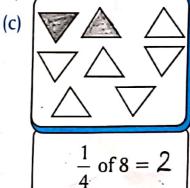


6. Colour one-fourth of the collection:

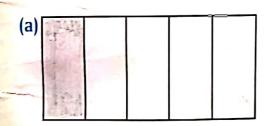


(b)





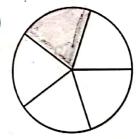
7. Colour one -fifth of the shapes:



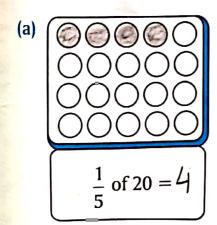
(b)



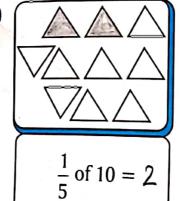
(c)



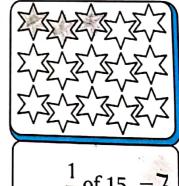
8. Colour one-fifth of the collection:



(b)



(c)



$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 of 15 = 3

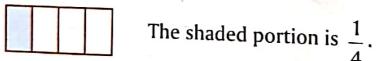
9. Complete the table:

J. Compress			
(a)	$\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 24 = 24 + 2 = 12$	(f)	$\frac{1}{3}$ of 33 = $33 \stackrel{\circ}{0} 3 = 11$
(b)	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $40 = 40 = 2 = 20$	(g)	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $60 = 60 = 5 = 12$
(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 36 = $36 \stackrel{\circ}{0} 2 = 18$	(h)	$\frac{1}{3}$ of 96 = $96 = 3 = 32$
(d)	$\frac{1}{3}$ of $48 = 48 = 3 = 16$	(i)	$\frac{1}{2}$ of $58 = 58 \div 2 = 2$
(e)	$\frac{1}{5}$ of $45 = 45$, $\frac{2}{5} = 9$	(j)	$\frac{1}{4}$ of $72 = 72 \frac{9}{2} 4 - 16$

Numerator and Denominator of a Fraction

1. A fraction is a part of a whole or a collection.

Look at the figure given below:



(a) The lower number 4 indicates the number of equal parts of a figure of collection it has been divided into. It is called the **denominator**.

Remember: The denominator can never be zero.

(b) The upper number 1 indicates the number of those equal parts used of referred to. It is called the numerator.

2. Let us take some examples to understand:

(a) Fraction =
$$\frac{\text{Shaded parts}}{\text{Total parts}} = \frac{\text{numerator}}{\text{denominator}} = \frac{2}{5}$$