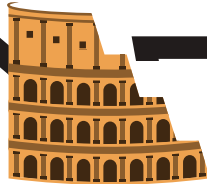
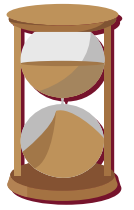


The concept of a fraction was first discovered in ancient Egypt. But they could only operate fractions with a numerator of 1. Other types of fractions were replaced by sums of fractions that resulted in fractions with a numerator of 1.

In ancient Babylon mathematicians only operated fractions with a denominator of 60.

In ancient Rome, only fractions with a denominator 12 were known.

Eventually, a Greek mathematician, Heron of Alexandria, in the I Century B.E., began operating fractions containing any numerator or denominator.



1. Read the following fractions out loud

$$\frac{2}{7} \quad \frac{3}{16} \quad \frac{4}{21} \quad \frac{13}{125}$$

2. Provide an example of a fraction with a denominator 333

3. Can a proper fraction be

a) greater than 1?    b) equal to 1?    c) less than 1?

4. Record as a fraction

a) nine tenths    b) forty five hundredths    c) five and sixteen thousandths

5. What fraction of a year is

a) 1 month    b) 6 months    c) 11 months

6. What fraction of the English Alphabet are vowels?

7. Consider the fractions  $\frac{7}{17}$   $\frac{77}{77}$   $\frac{17}{7}$   $\frac{7}{12}$   $\frac{17}{17}$

a) list all of the proper fractions    b) list all of the improper fractions