1. Change to improper fractions.

E.g. $1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$

(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $3\frac{7}{10}$ (c) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{5}$ (e) $2\frac{1}{4}$

(f) $1\frac{1}{8}$ (g) $4\frac{3}{20}$ (h) $2\frac{1}{7}$

2. Change to mixed numbers.

E.g. $\frac{7}{2} = 3\frac{1}{2}$

(a) $\frac{13}{5}$ (b) $\frac{23}{11}$ (c) $\frac{17}{3}$ (d) $\frac{29}{10}$ (e) $\frac{27}{2}$

(f) $\frac{19}{4}$ (g) $\frac{31}{10}$ (h) $\frac{37}{6}$

3. Remembering that a fraction is a division sum in disguise, give answers in three ways (reduced where possible).

E.g. 'What is $4 \div 10$?' Answers: $\frac{4}{10}$, $\frac{2}{5}$

E.g. 'What is $7 \div 2$?' Answers: $\frac{7}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$

(a) $5 \div 12$ (b) $8 \div 5$ (c) $12 \div 7$ (d) $16 \div 3$ (e) $27 \div 4$
(f) $40 \div 12$ (g) $28 \div 6$ (h) $11 \div 11$ (i) $14 \div 21$ (j) $8 \div 24$

4. Which division sums would these fractions represent?

E.g. $\frac{3}{10}$ could be: $3 \div 10$ or $6 \div 20$ or $30 \div 100$ and so on.

(a) $\frac{3}{5}$ (b) $\frac{7}{8}$ (c) $\frac{11}{12}$ (d) $1\frac{1}{5}$ (e) $2\frac{1}{3}$ (f) $\frac{17}{24}$ (g) $\frac{3}{4}$