## Ln. 4 : Fractions

1. Fill in the blanks :
2. If the product of 2 numbers is 1 , then one number is called the
$\qquad$ of the other number.
3. The product of a number and its multiplicative inverse is
$\qquad$ .
4. The product of a fraction and $\qquad$ is the fraction itself.
5. The product of a fraction and 0 is $\qquad$ .
6. Every whole number other than $\qquad$ has a reciprocal.
7. The number whose reciprocal is the number itself is
$\qquad$ .
8. When a fraction is divided by 1 , the quotient is $\qquad$ .
9. When 1 is divided by a fraction, the quotient is the $\qquad$ of the fraction.
10. $6 \times \frac{1}{3}=\frac{1}{3} \times$ $\qquad$
11. $\frac{5}{7} \times \longrightarrow=\frac{5}{7}$
12. $0 \times \frac{2}{3}=$ $\qquad$
13. $\frac{1}{7} \times \frac{2}{9}=\square \frac{1}{7}$
14. The multiplicative inverse of 7 is $\qquad$
15. The multiplicative inverse of $\frac{1}{3}$ is $\qquad$
16. 5 x $\qquad$ = 1
17. $\frac{1}{3} \mathrm{x}$ $\qquad$ $=1$
18. $\frac{2}{7} \times \frac{7}{2}=$ $\qquad$
19. When 0 is divided by a non - zero fraction, the quotient is
$\qquad$ .
20. $\frac{5}{6} \div 1=$ $\qquad$
21. $\frac{10}{9} \div \frac{10}{9}=$ $\qquad$
22. $0 \div \frac{2}{3}=$ $\qquad$
23. $1 \div \frac{4}{5}=$ $\qquad$
24. $\qquad$ $\div \frac{6}{9}=0$
25. $\qquad$ $\div 1=\frac{3}{7}$
26. Simplify
$\frac{9}{10} \times 15$
$20 \times \frac{10}{25}$
$3 \times \frac{7}{10}$
$\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{9}{13}$
$\frac{13}{5} \times \frac{5}{26}$
$\frac{12}{18} \times \frac{7}{21}$
$8 \times 4 \frac{1}{6}$
$3 \frac{1}{7} \times 1 \frac{1}{7}$
9 of $\frac{6}{15}$
5 of $\frac{15}{25}$
$1 \frac{2}{3} \times 3 \frac{4}{5}$
$3 \frac{1}{3} \times 12$
27. Simplify :
$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{15}{17} \div \frac{4}{5}$
$\frac{6}{11} \div \frac{3}{11}$
$\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{9} \div 2 \frac{2}{3}$
$\frac{5}{9} \div 1 \frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{6}{13} \div 2 \frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{9}{10} \div 3 \frac{1}{3}$
$\frac{7}{35} \div 4 \frac{2}{3}$

## LN. 5 : DECIMALS

I. Fill in the blanks :

1. Decimal fractions having equal number of decimal places are called
$\qquad$ .
2. Decimal fractions having unequal number of decimal places are called
$\qquad$ .
3. Decimal fractions having equal values are called $\qquad$ .
4. To multiply a decimal fraction by 10 we shift the decimal point to the right by $\qquad$ place.
5. To multiply a decimal fraction by 1000 we shift the decimal point to the
$\qquad$ by 3 places.
6. $0.9 \times 10=$ $\qquad$
7. $6.6 \times 100=$ $\qquad$
