

Fractions Staart Test Practice

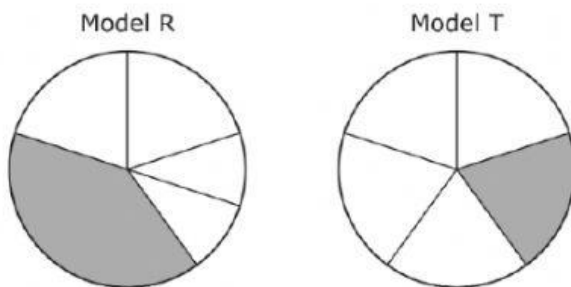
- 2 Three friends divided three pizzas into pieces. The shaded parts of the models represent the pieces that the friends ate.



Which statement describes the fraction of a pizza that one of the friends ate?

- F** Diego ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pizza, because he ate the largest piece of his 2 pieces.
- G** Victoria ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pizza, because she ate 1 piece and had 3 equal-size pieces left over.
- H** Wesley ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pizza, because he ate 1 piece of his 2 equal-size pieces.
- J** Victoria ate $\frac{3}{1}$ of a pizza, because she ate 1 piece and had 3 pieces left over.

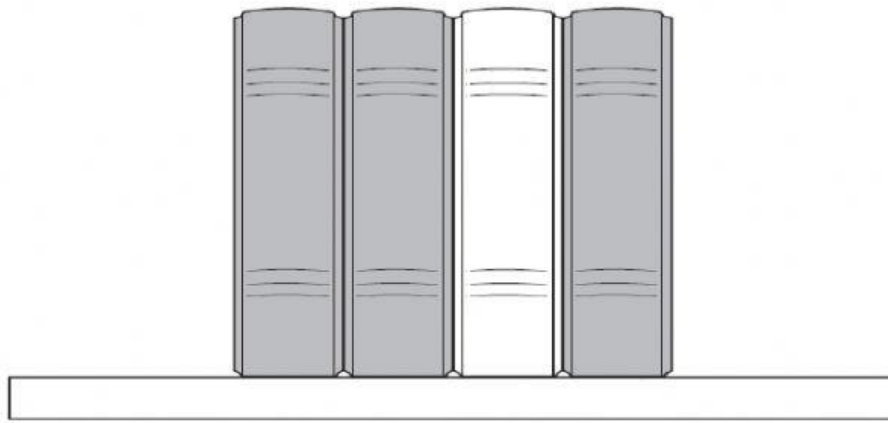
Models R and T are shown.



Which statement is true?

- A** The shaded parts of Model R and Model T are different sizes, but each model represents the same fraction of the whole.
- B** The shaded part of Model R cannot be written as the fraction $\frac{1}{5}$, because the parts are not all equal in size.
- C** The shaded part of Model T is $\frac{1}{4}$, because the parts are all equal in size.
- D** The total number of parts in Model R is 5, so $\frac{1}{5}$ of Model R is shaded.

- 23** There are 4 books on a shelf. In the model the shaded books represent nonfiction books.



Which expression represents the fraction of the books on the shelf that are nonfiction?

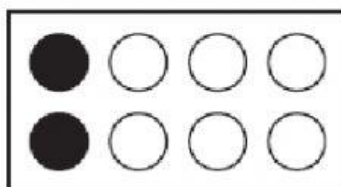
- A** $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
- B** $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$
- C** $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$
- D** $\frac{3}{1} + \frac{3}{1} + \frac{3}{1}$
- 15** The picture represents the trophies 3 brothers have on a shelf. Each brother won the same number of trophies.



What fraction of the trophies did each brother win?

- A** $\frac{2}{3}$
- B** $\frac{2}{6}$
- C** $\frac{3}{6}$
- D** $\frac{3}{3}$

21 Irene has a group of counters, as shown.



Which two fractions can represent the black counters in the group?

- A $\frac{2}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$
- B $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$
- C $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$
- D $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$

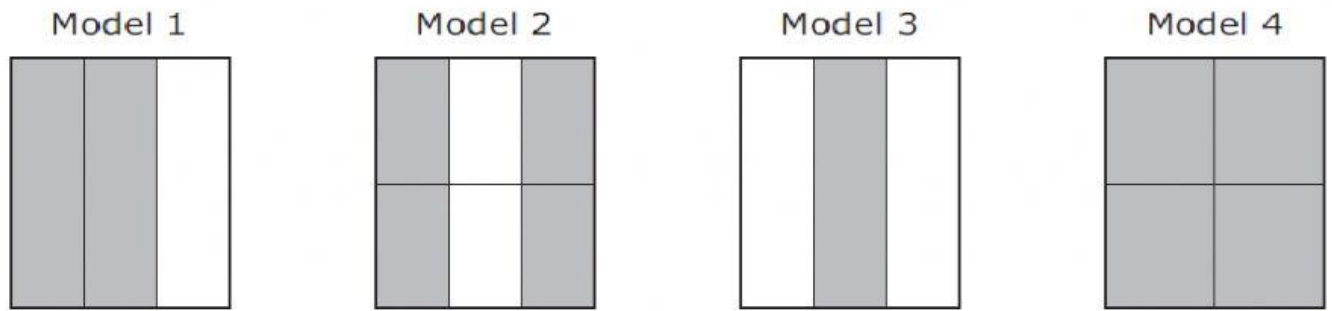
Point P on the number line represents two equivalent fractions.



Which two equivalent fractions can point P represent?

- A $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$
- B $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$
- C $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{8}$
- D $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$

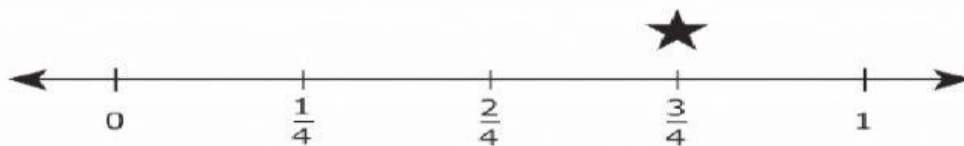
8 Four fraction models are shown.



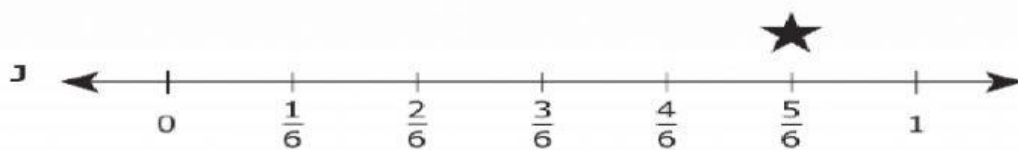
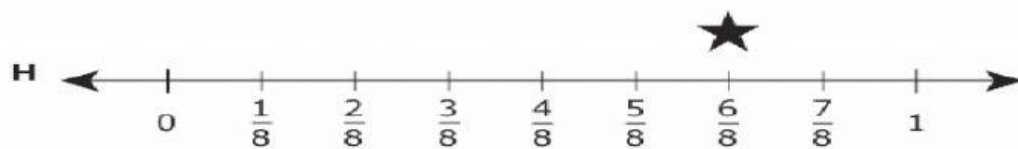
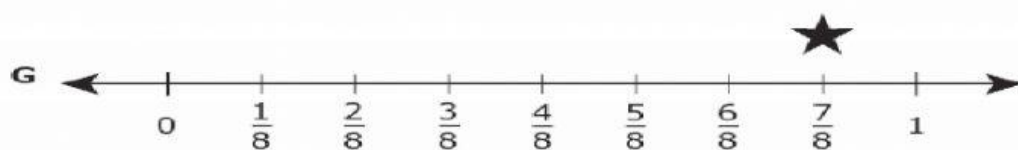
Which two models are shaded to show equivalent fractions?

- F** Models 1 and 2
- G** Models 1 and 3
- H** Models 2 and 4
- J** Models 2 and 3

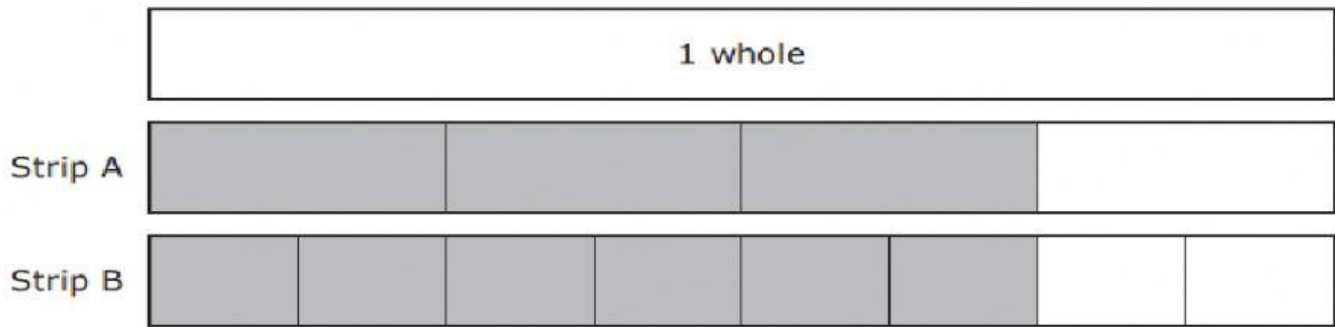
20 Eddie marked the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ with a star on the number line shown.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ marked with a star?



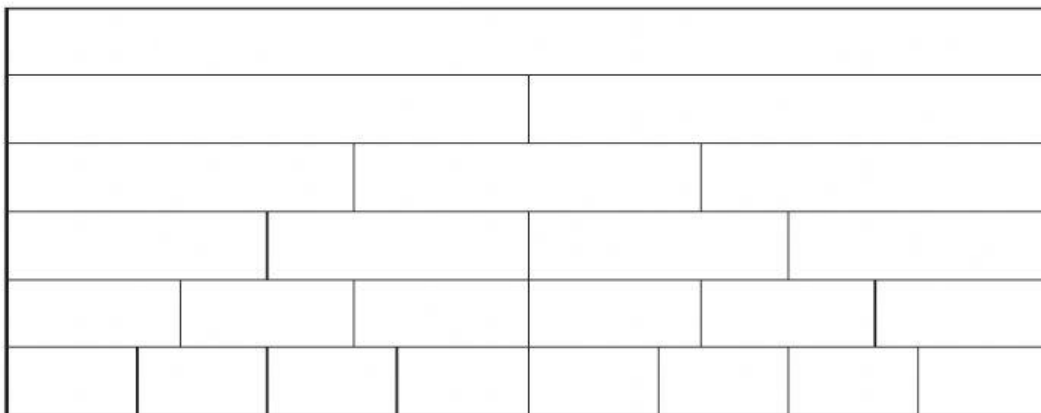
12 Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.



The fractions represented are —

- F** equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip B is greater than the shaded area of Strip A
- G** not equivalent, because Strip A has 4 parts in all and Strip B has 8 parts in all
- H** equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B
- J** not equivalent, because Strip A has 3 shaded parts and Strip B has 6 shaded parts

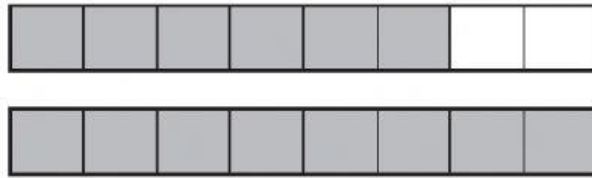
17 Fraction strips are shown.



Which comparison is true?

- A** $\frac{1}{6} < \frac{1}{4}$
- B** $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{8}$
- C** $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$
- D** $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$

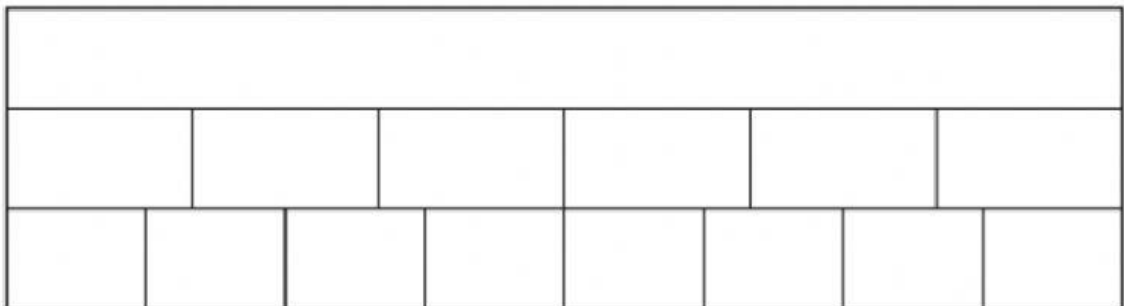
- 26** The models shown are the same size. Each model is divided into equal-size parts and is shaded to represent a fraction.



Which statement is true?

- F** $\frac{6}{8} < \frac{8}{8}$, because sixths are smaller parts than eighths
- G** $\frac{6}{8} < \frac{8}{8}$, because 6 out of 8 parts is less than 8 out of 8 parts
- H** $\frac{6}{8} > \frac{8}{8}$, because sixths are larger parts than eighths
- J** $\frac{6}{8} > \frac{8}{8}$, because 6 out of 8 parts is greater than 8 out of 8 parts

Fraction strips are shown.



Which comparison and explanation are true?

- A** $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{8}$, because eighths are larger than sixths
- B** $\frac{5}{6} < \frac{5}{8}$, because sixths are larger than eighths
- C** $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{8}$, because eighths are larger than sixths
- D** $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{8}$, because sixths are larger than eighths

6 The number lines model two different fractions.



Which comparison of these fractions is true?

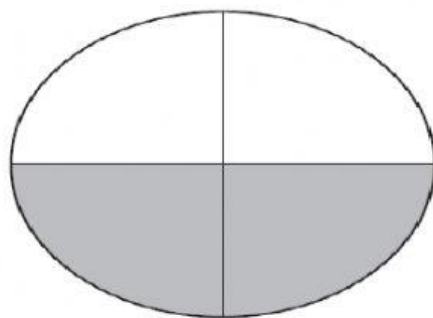
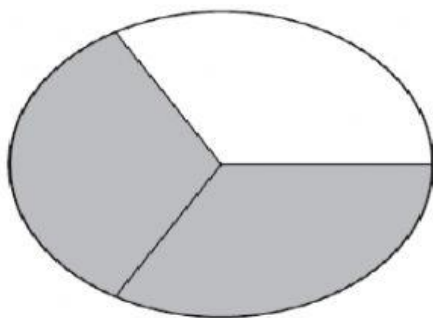
F $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{1}$

G $\frac{2}{8} > \frac{1}{8}$

H $\frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$

J $\frac{2}{8} < \frac{1}{8}$

28 The models shown are the same size and are each divided into equal-size parts. The models are shaded to represent two fractions.



Which statement is true?

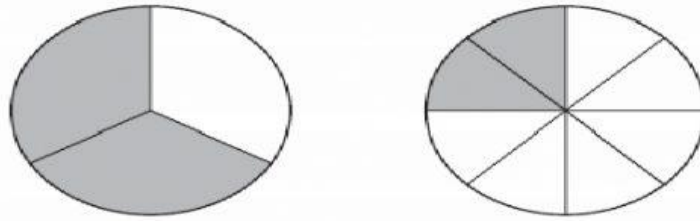
F $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{2}{4}$, because thirds are larger than fourths.

G $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{4}$, because each model has 2 parts shaded.

H $\frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{4}$, because 3 is less than 4.

J $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{4}$, because each model shows 1 whole.

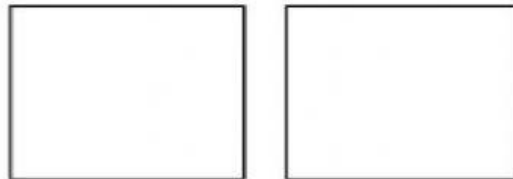
- 11** The models shown are the same size and are each divided into equal parts. The models are shaded to show two fractions.



Based on the models, which statement is true?

- A** $\frac{1}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{6}{8}$, because thirds are larger than eighths
- B** $\frac{2}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{2}{8}$, because 2 shaded parts out of 3 parts is greater than 2 shaded parts out of 8 parts
- C** $\frac{1}{3}$ is less than $\frac{2}{8}$, because 1 shaded part out of 3 parts is less than 2 shaded parts out of 8 parts
- D** $\frac{2}{3}$ is less than $\frac{2}{8}$, because thirds are smaller than eighths

Brandon drew the two congruent squares shown.

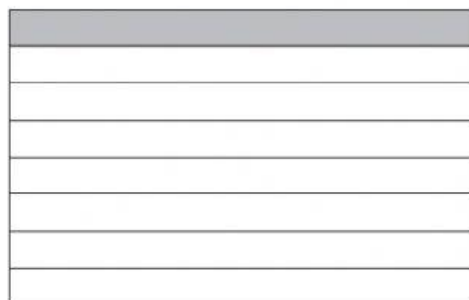


- He divided one square into 2 congruent triangular parts.
- He divided the other square into 2 congruent rectangular parts.

Which statement is true?

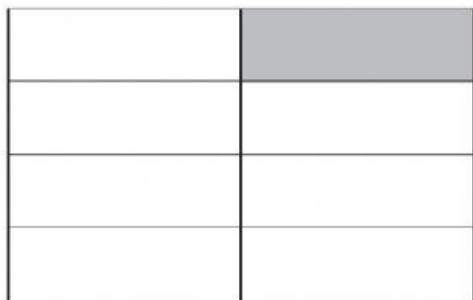
- F** Each triangular part and each rectangular part represents $\frac{1}{2}$ the area of one square.
- G** Each triangular part has an area that is greater than the area of each rectangular part.
- H** Each triangular part and each rectangular part represents $\frac{1}{4}$ the area of one square.
- J** Each rectangular part has an area that is greater than the area of each triangular part.

- 26** Kailani drew four congruent squares. She shaded the same fraction of each square. This is one of Kailani's squares.

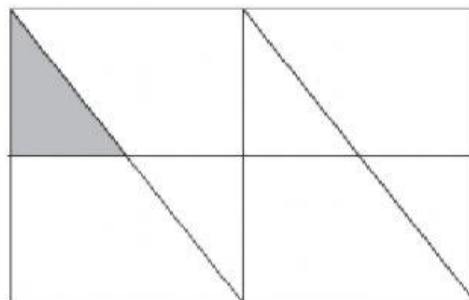


Which square CANNOT be another one of Kailani's squares?

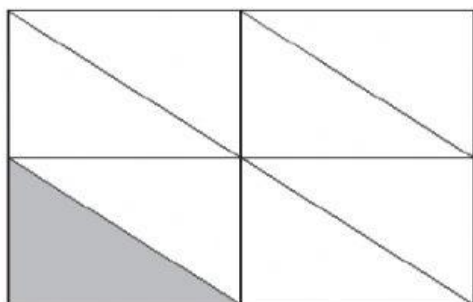
F



H



G



J

