Fractions in Everyday Life

Name: _____ Date: _____ Total: 30 marks

Instructions: Show your working. Give units where needed. Simplify fractions where possible.

Part A: Recognising Fractions (5 marks)

1. A cake is cut into 8 equal slices. Three slices are eaten. What fraction of the cake was eaten? (1)

_____

2. A bottle is ¾ full. Explain what ¾ means in this situation. (2)

_____

_____

3. Give two different examples of fractions used in everyday life. (2)

_____

_____

Part B: Recipes and Measurements (8 marks)

4. A recipe needs ¾ cup of milk. You make half the recipe. How much milk is needed? (2)

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_____

5. A piece of ribbon is 2½ m long. You cut off ¾ m. How much ribbon remains? (3)

_____

_____

6. A jug contains 1¼ L of juice. You add another ½ L. How much juice is in the jug now? (3)

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_____

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Part C: Sharing Fairly (6 marks)

7. Three pizzas are shared equally among four friends. How much pizza does each friend receive? (3)

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_____

8. Five chocolate bars are shared equally among eight students. What fraction of a bar does each student receive? (3)

_____

_____

Part D: Estimating and Reasoning (5 marks)

9. A 1 L water bottle is approximately ⅔ full. Estimate the amount of water in millilitres. Explain your estimate. (3)

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10. Without calculating exactly, is ⅞ of a metre closer to ½ metre or 1 metre? Explain. (2)

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Part E: Everyday Challenge (6 marks)

11. Maya has 3 m of fabric. She uses 1¼ m for a bag and ⅝ m for a cushion. How much fabric is left? Show each step and write a sentence explaining your answer. (4)

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12. A recipe uses ⅔ cup of sugar. Leo says doubling the recipe needs ⅔ + 2 cups. Explain his mistake and give the correct amount. (2)

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_____

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Answer Key – Teacher Copy

Part A

1. ⅜ of the cake.

2. Three of four equal parts of the bottle's capacity are filled.

3. Examples: ½ hour, ¼ kg of flour, ¾ of a pizza, ½ tank of fuel.

Part B

4. ¾ ÷ 2 = ⅜ cup.

5. 2½ − ¾ = 2 2/4 − 3/4 = 1¾ m.

6. 1¼ + ½ = 1¼ + 2/4 = 1¾ L.

Part C

7. 3 ÷ 4 = ¾ pizza each.

8. 5 ÷ 8 = ⅝ bar each.

Part D

9. ⅔ × 1000 ≈ 667 mL; accept about 650–700 mL with reasonable explanation.

10. Closer to 1 m: ⅞ is only ⅛ away from 1, but ⅜ away from ½.

Part E

11. 1¼ + ⅝ = 1 2/8 + 5/8 = 1⅞ m used. 3 − 1⅞ = 1⅛ m left.

12. Doubling means multiplying by 2, not adding 2. ⅔ × 2 = 4/3 = 1⅓ cups.

Marking guidance: Award method marks for correct fraction operations and explanation marks for clear reasoning, even where arithmetic slips occur.

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