

1. The top number of a fraction is called its \_\_\_\_\_ and the bottom part is its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A fraction is in \_\_\_\_\_ when the greatest common factor of its numerator and denominator is one.
3. Nine-tenths is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ separates the numerator and denominator of a fraction. It indicates that a \_\_\_\_\_ of the numerator by the denominator will be performed.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of five-sixths and seven-eighths is 24.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the number of shaded parts divided by the number of equal parts.
7. Eleven-sevenths is an \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is another name for a fraction bar.
9. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the numerator is less than the denominator.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ fractions are different fractions that name the same number.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ a fraction is the same as reducing it to lowest terms.
12. A \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a whole-number part and a fractional part.
13. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a fraction whose numerator is one.
14. In an \_\_\_\_\_, the numerator is greater than or equal to the denominator.
15. The fractions two-thirds and four-sixths are \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Every fraction is a \_\_\_\_\_ of a unit fraction.
17. To find the \_\_\_\_\_ of two fractions, find the least common multiple of their denominators.
18. To compare fractions with like \_\_\_\_\_, look at the denominators. The fraction with the smaller denominator is the larger fraction.
19. When \_\_\_\_\_ three or more fractions from least to greatest, compare two fractions at a time.
20. We can convert an improper fraction greater than one to a \_\_\_\_\_ through long division of its numerator and denominator.