

Proper, Improper and Mixed Fractions

Unit: Fractions - Student Practice Worksheet

Overview: Eleven slices of pizza, eight slices to a pizza. Anaya wrote $11/8$. Kabir wrote $1\frac{3}{8}$. They spent ten minutes arguing before anyone noticed they had ordered the same amount of pizza.

Practice Questions (30 Total)

Section A - Easy

Q1. Three of five teal parts filled. Classify $3/5$.



3 of 5 parts

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Q2. In the fraction $3/5$, which number is the denominator?

- ☐ A. 3
- ☐ B. 5
- ☐ C. 8
- ☐ D. Both

Q3. Classify $7/4$.

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Q4. Nine of nine parts filled. Classify $9/9$.



9 of 9 parts

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Mixed
- ☐ C. Neither
- ☐ D. Improper

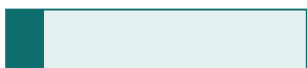
Q5. What does $\frac{4}{4}$ equal?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 4
- ☐ C. 0
- ☐ D. 8

Q6. Classify $2\frac{1}{3}$.

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Q7. One of eight parts filled. Classify $\frac{1}{8}$.



1 of 8 parts

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Q8. Classify $5\frac{2}{7}$.

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Q9. Classify $15/4$.

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Mixed
- ☐ C. Neither
- ☐ D. Improper

Q10. Classify $6/13$, comparing numerator and denominator.

- ☐ A. Proper
- ☐ B. Improper
- ☐ C. Mixed
- ☐ D. Neither

Section B - Medium

Q11. Seven half-bars. Write $7/2$ as a mixed number.



- ☐ A. $2 \frac{1}{3}$
- ☐ B. $3 \frac{1}{2}$
- ☐ C. $3 \frac{1}{3}$
- ☐ D. $2 \frac{3}{2}$

Q12. Convert $6 \frac{1}{2}$ to an improper fraction.

- ☐ A. $7/2$
- ☐ B. $12/2$
- ☐ C. $13/2$
- ☐ D. $61/2$

Q13. Convert $11/3$ to a mixed number.

- ☐ A. $2 \frac{2}{3}$
- ☐ B. $4 \frac{1}{3}$
- ☐ C. $3 \frac{2}{3}$
- ☐ D. $3 \frac{1}{3}$

Q14. Two wholes plus a quarter. Write $2\frac{1}{4}$ as improper.



- ☐ A. $\frac{7}{4}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{3}{4}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{8}{4}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{9}{4}$

Q15. Convert $1\frac{5}{6}$ to an improper fraction.

- ☐ A. $\frac{11}{6}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{6}{6}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{15}{6}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{7}{6}$

Q16. Convert $\frac{19}{5}$ to a mixed number.

- ☐ A. $4\frac{1}{5}$
- ☐ B. $3\frac{4}{5}$
- ☐ C. $3\frac{1}{5}$
- ☐ D. $4\frac{4}{5}$

Q17. Five wholes and two thirds. Write $5\frac{2}{3}$ as improper.

5 $\frac{2}{3}$ to improper

- ☐ A. $\frac{17}{3}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{15}{3}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{7}{3}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{13}{3}$

Q18. Convert $\frac{23}{4}$ to a mixed number.

- ☐ A. $4\frac{3}{4}$
- ☐ B. $5\frac{1}{4}$
- ☐ C. $6\frac{3}{4}$

☐ D. $5\frac{3}{4}$

Q19. Convert $3\frac{3}{8}$ to an improper fraction.

☐ A. $\frac{24}{8}$

☐ B. $\frac{9}{8}$

☐ C. $\frac{27}{8}$

☐ D. $\frac{33}{8}$

Q20. Convert $\frac{29}{7}$ to mixed form: divide, remainder stays over 7.

☐ A. $3\frac{1}{7}$

☐ B. $4\frac{1}{7}$

☐ C. $4\frac{2}{7}$

☐ D. $5\frac{1}{7}$

Section C - Challenge

Q21. Two pizzas of 8, 11 slices eaten. Mixed number remaining amount eaten?



11 of 16 slices

☐ A. $\frac{11}{8}$

☐ B. $1\frac{3}{8}$

☐ C. $1\frac{1}{8}$

☐ D. $2\frac{3}{8}$

Q22. What does the 5 in $5\frac{2}{3}$ tell you?

☐ A. Five wholes, to be ADDED to two thirds

☐ B. Five, to be multiplied by two thirds

☐ C. The numerator is five

☐ D. There are five thirds

Q23. Which is greater: $\frac{7}{3}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$?

☐ A. $\frac{7}{3}$

☐ B. They are equal

☐ C. $2\frac{1}{2}$

- ☐ D. You cannot compare them

Q24. Three wholes as fifths. Write 3 as an improper fraction over 5.



3 wholes as fifths

- ☐ A. $\frac{3}{5}$
- ☐ B. $\frac{15}{5}$
- ☐ C. $\frac{5}{3}$
- ☐ D. $\frac{8}{5}$

Q25. Why is $\frac{4}{4}$ called improper when it equals a tidy whole number?

- ☐ A. Because the number 4 is even
- ☐ B. Because it should be written as 1
- ☐ C. It is actually a proper fraction
- ☐ D. Because the top is as big as the bottom

Q26. Convert $\frac{100}{7}$ to a mixed number.

- ☐ A. $14 \frac{2}{7}$
- ☐ B. $14 \frac{1}{7}$
- ☐ C. $13 \frac{2}{7}$
- ☐ D. $15 \frac{2}{7}$

Q27. $\frac{27}{5}$ on the number line. Between which two wholes?



- ☐ A. 4 and 5
- ☐ B. 5 and 6
- ☐ C. 6 and 7
- ☐ D. 26 and 28

Q28. Arrange in ascending order: $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, 1

- ☐ A. $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, 1, $\frac{7}{8}$

- ☐ B. $7/8, 1, 3/2, 5/4$
- ☐ C. $1, 7/8, 5/4, 3/2$
- ☐ D. $7/8, 1, 5/4, 3/2$

Q29. Which is greater: $9/4$ or $11/5$?

- ☐ A. $11/5$
- ☐ B. They are equal
- ☐ C. $9/4$
- ☐ D. Neither is greater than 2

Q30. What must be added to $2 \frac{1}{4}$ to reach 3, as a proper fraction.

- ☐ A. $1/4$
- ☐ B. $1/2$
- ☐ C. $3/4$
- ☐ D. $1 \frac{1}{4}$

Answer Key

- Q1:** (A) (a) Proper, because 3 is smaller than 5, so its value is under one whole.
- Q2:** (B) (b) 5 — the bottom number, saying how many parts make one whole.
- Q3:** (B) (b) Improper, because 7 is larger than 4, so it is more than one whole.
- Q4:** (D) (d) Improper. It equals exactly one whole, and improper covers equal-to as well as greater-than.
- Q5:** (A) (a) 1. Four quarters make exactly one whole, which is why it counts as improper.
- Q6:** (C) (c) Mixed — a whole number written alongside a proper fraction.
- Q7:** (A) (a) Proper. One part out of eight is well under a whole.
- Q8:** (C) (c) Mixed. It means five PLUS two sevenths.
- Q9:** (D) (d) Improper, since 15 is much larger than 4 — it is nearly four wholes.
- Q10:** (A) (a) Proper, because 6 is smaller than 13.
- Q11:** (B) (b) $3\frac{1}{2}$. Seven divided by two is three remainder one, and the denominator stays 2.
- Q12:** (C) (c) $13\frac{1}{2}$. Six twos are twelve, plus one.
- Q13:** (C) (c) $3\frac{2}{3}$. Eleven divided by three is three remainder two.
- Q14:** (D) (d) $\frac{9}{4}$. Two times four is eight, plus one is nine. Option (a) forgets to add the numerator.
- Q15:** (A) (a) $\frac{11}{6}$. One six is six, plus five. Option (d) adds 1 and 5 into the numerator without multiplying.
- Q16:** (B) (b) $3\frac{4}{5}$. Nineteen divided by five is three remainder four.
- Q17:** (A) (a) $\frac{17}{3}$. Five threes are fifteen, plus the extra two thirds. Option (c) adds 5 and 2 instead of multiplying.
- Q18:** (D) (d) $5\frac{3}{4}$. Twenty-three divided by four is five remainder three.
- Q19:** (C) (c) $\frac{27}{8}$. Three eights are twenty-four, plus three. Option (d) simply writes the digits side by side.
- Q20:** (B) (b) $4\frac{1}{7}$. Twenty-nine divided by seven is four remainder one.
- Q21:** (B) (b) $1\frac{3}{8}$. Option (a) is the same amount but written as an improper fraction, not a mixed number.
- Q22:** (A) (a) Five wholes, to be ADDED to two thirds. Option (b) is the commonest misreading of mixed-number notation.
- Q23:** (C) (c) $2\frac{1}{2}$. Convert $\frac{7}{3}$ to $2\frac{1}{3}$ — same whole part, and a third is less than a half.
- Q24:** (B) (b) $\frac{15}{5}$. Each whole is five fifths, so three wholes are fifteen fifths.
- Q25:** (D) (d) Because the top is as big as the bottom. Improper covers equal-to as well as greater-than, so $\frac{4}{4}$ qualifies.
- Q26:** (A) (a) $14\frac{2}{7}$. Seven fourteens are ninety-eight, leaving two.

Q27: (B) (b) 5 and 6, since $27/5$ is $5 \frac{2}{5}$. Five fives are 25 and six fives would be 30.

Q28: (D) (d) $7/8$, 1, $5/4$, $3/2$. Only $7/8$ is under one; then $5/4$ is 1.25 and $3/2$ is 1.5.

Q29: (C) (c) $9/4$, which is 2.25 against 2.2. Both are just over two, so the whole parts alone cannot decide it.

Q30: (C) (c) $3/4$. Going from $2 \frac{1}{4}$ up to 3 needs the remaining three quarters of that whole.

You've got this! Keep learning and shining! - Ruchi Math Coaching