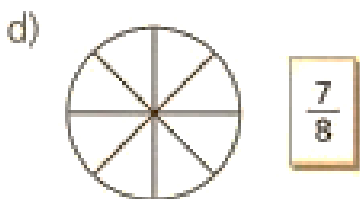
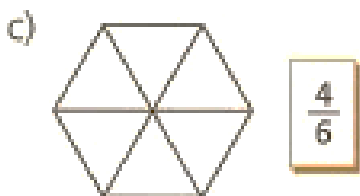
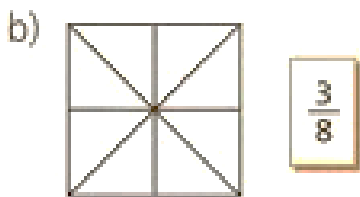
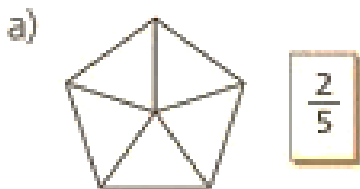


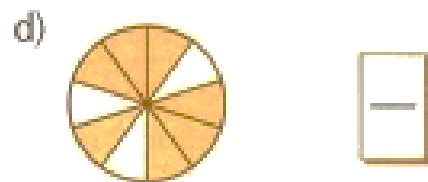
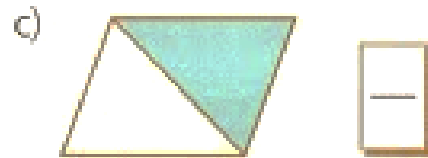
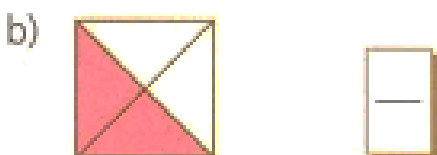
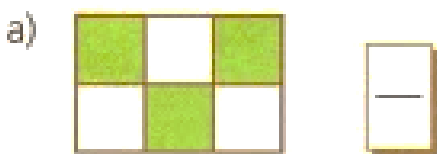
Nome: \_\_\_\_\_ 5º ano \_\_\_\_\_ data \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_.



1. Pinte de acordo com as frações:



2. Escreva a fração que representa a parte colorida de cada figura:



3. Escreva como se lêem as frações:

a)  $\frac{3}{7}$  \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $\frac{15}{27}$  \_\_\_\_\_

c)  $\frac{5}{9}$  \_\_\_\_\_

d)  $\frac{7}{8}$  \_\_\_\_\_

e)  $\frac{2}{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

f)  $\frac{9}{100}$  \_\_\_\_\_

g)  $\frac{3}{50}$  \_\_\_\_\_

h)  $\frac{4}{1000}$  \_\_\_\_\_

4. Complete esta tabela:

Número fracionário	Numerador	Denominador	Leitura
$\frac{6}{5}$			seis quintos
	10	1 000	
$\frac{9}{100}$			
			um terço
	7	15	
$\frac{15}{23}$			
	1	10	
			dois onze avos
$\frac{2}{9}$			

Quando o numerador e o denominador são iguais, a fração é igual a 1 inteira.



Veja os exemplos.



$$\rightarrow \frac{3}{3} = 1$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{4}{4} = 1$$



$$\rightarrow \frac{10}{10} = 1$$