

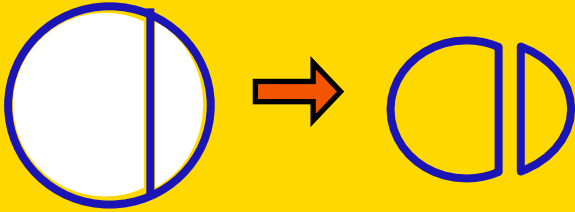


CLASS – 2

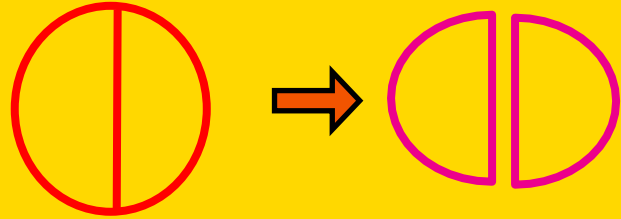
CHAPTER – 7

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS

Two Equal Parts of One Whole

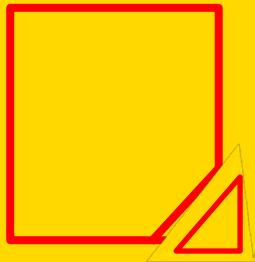
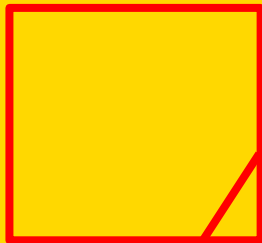


Two unequal parts of one whole

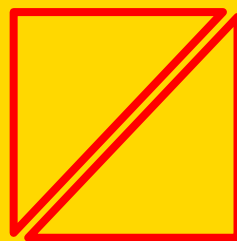
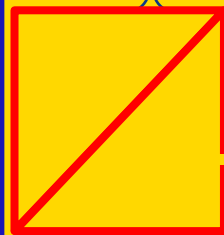


Two equal Parts of one Whole

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 +



**Two unequal parts of
one whole**



**Two equal parts of one
whole**

1

2

3

4

5

6

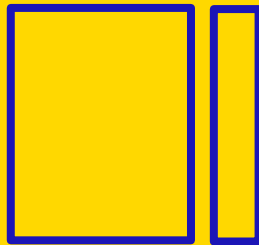
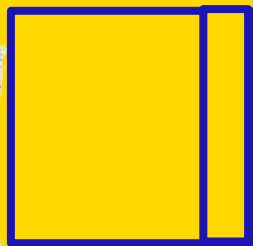
7

8

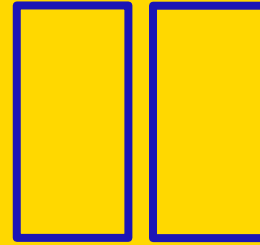
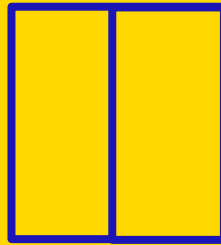
9

0

+



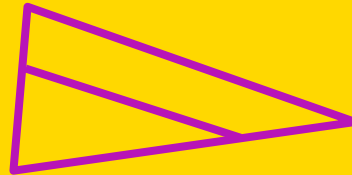
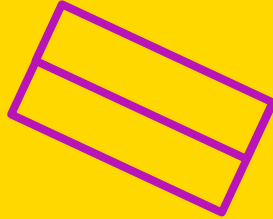
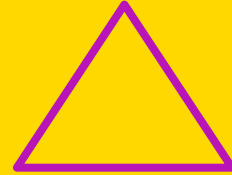
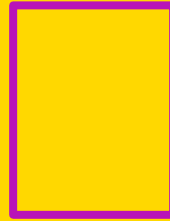
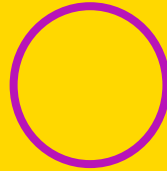
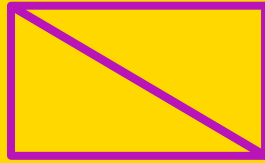
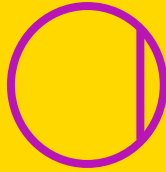
**Two unequal parts
of one whole**



**Two equal parts of one
whole**



Tick (✓) on the figures which show two equal parts :

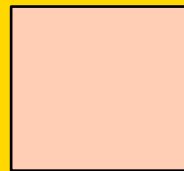


One Half

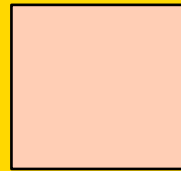
Two equal parts of one whole



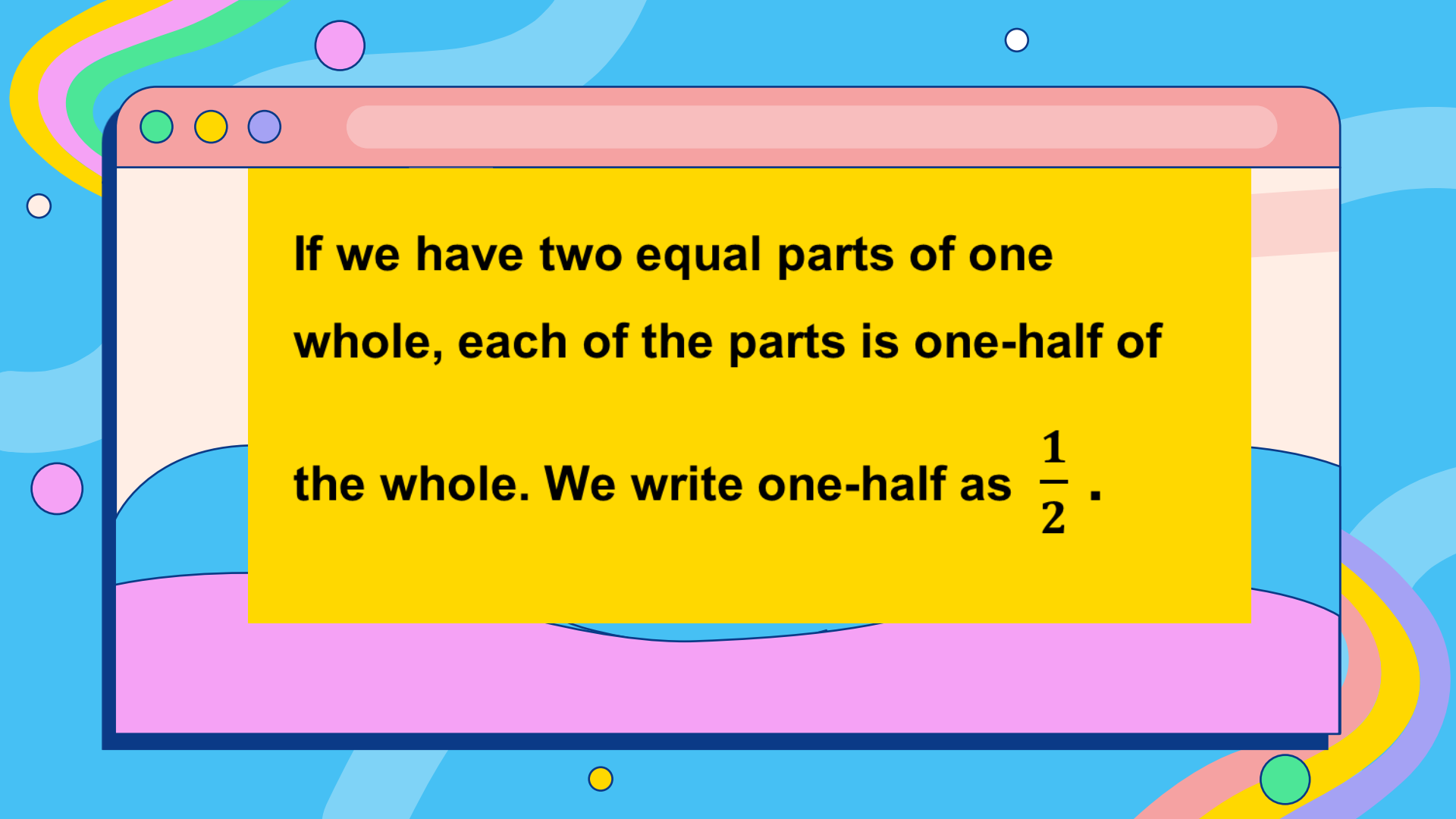
One whole



One-half of
one whole



One-half of
one whole



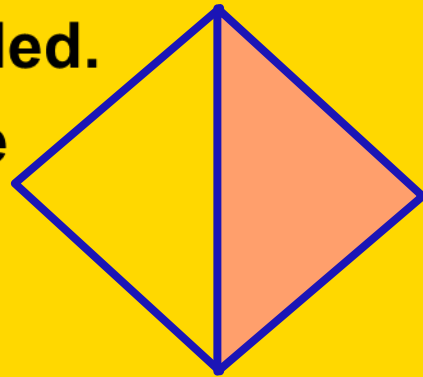
If we have two equal parts of one whole, each of the parts is one-half of the whole. We write one-half as $\frac{1}{2}$.

There are two equal parts.

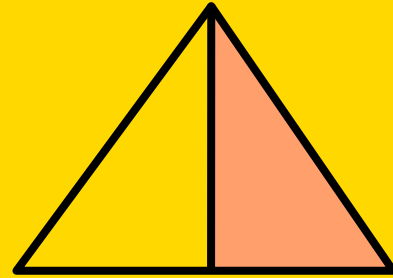
1 part is shaded.

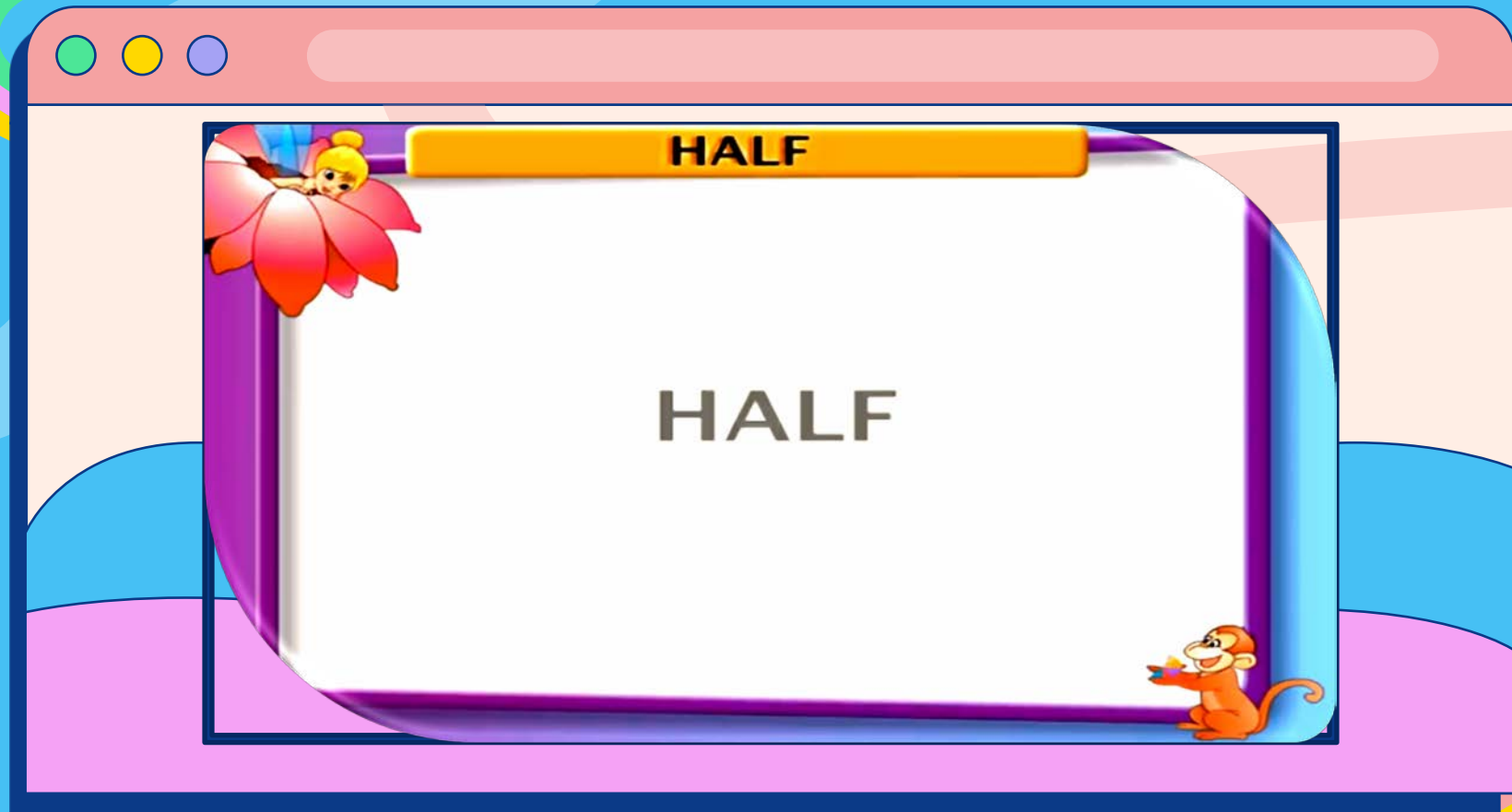
So, one-half or $\frac{1}{2}$ is shaded.

2 'halves' make one whole

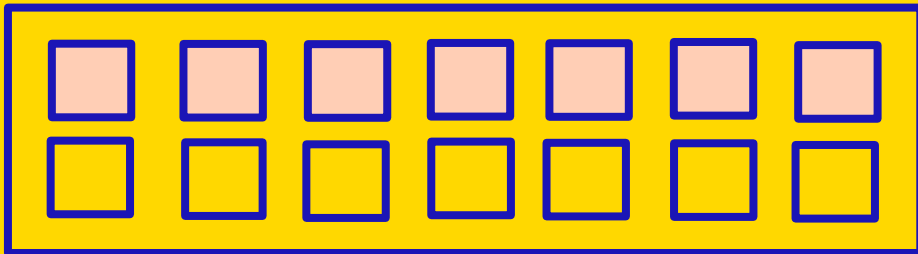


**There are two equal parts.
1 part is unshaded.
So, $\frac{1}{2}$ is unshaded.**





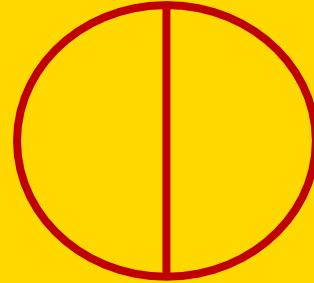
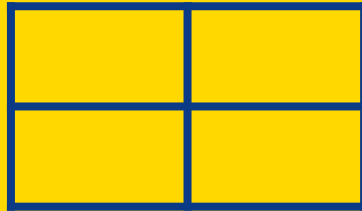
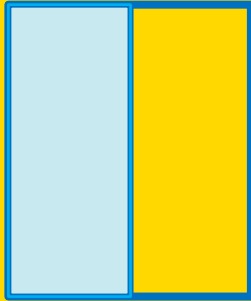
This collection is divided in two equal parts.

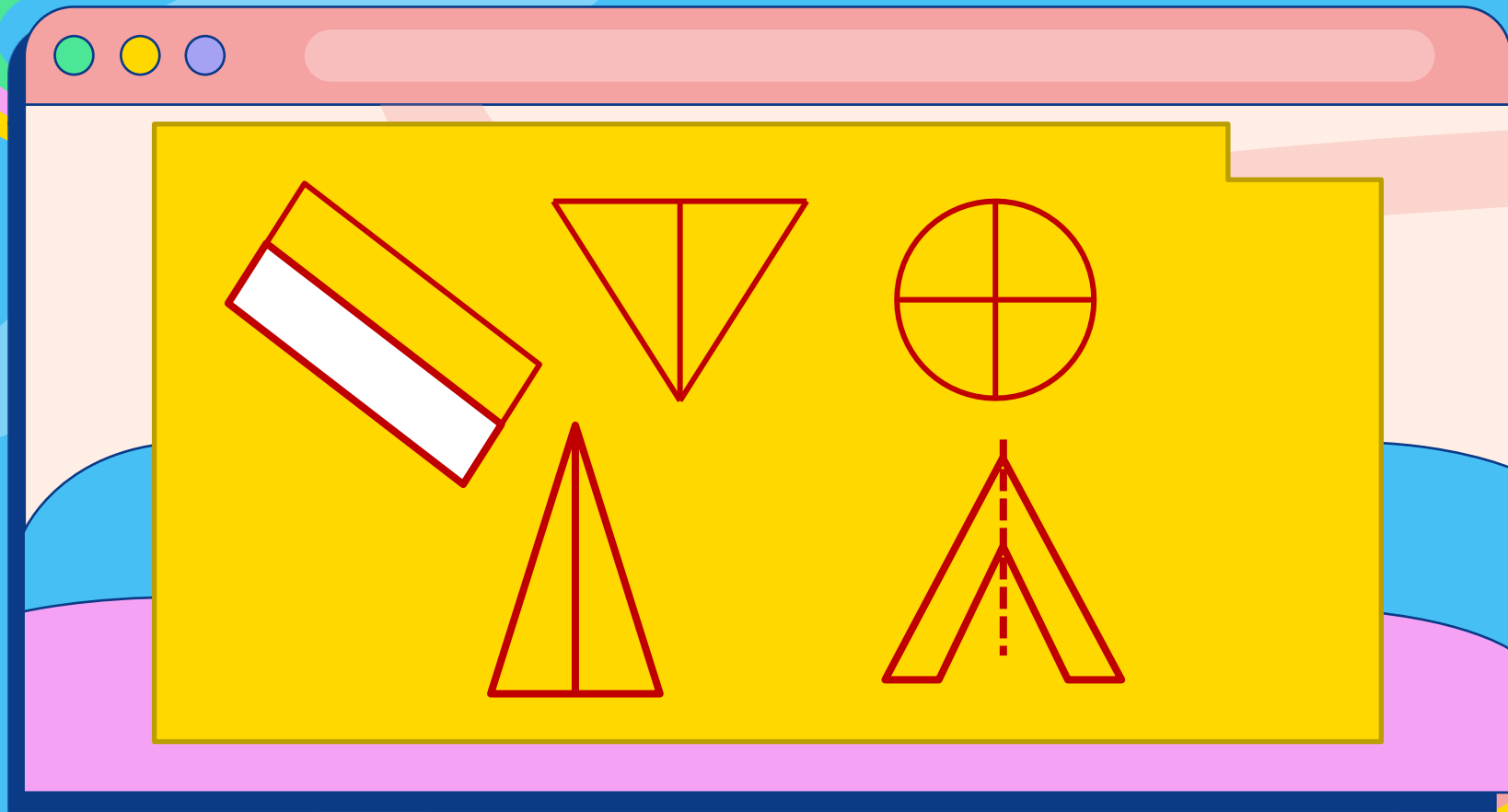


$\frac{1}{2}$ part is shaded and $\frac{1}{2}$ part is unshaded.

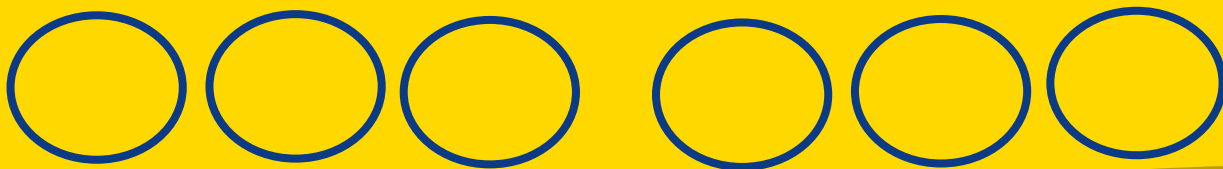
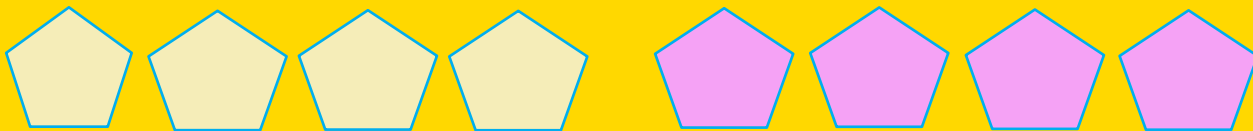
COLOUR

1. Shade one-half of following figures with a pencil :





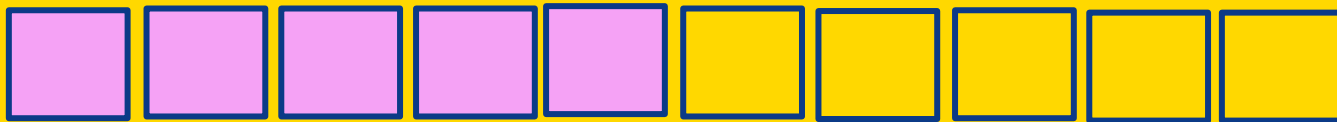
2. Shade one-half of each collection :



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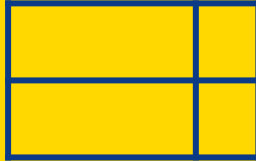
Four Equal Parts of One Whole



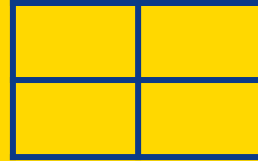
Four Equal Parts of One Whole



One whole

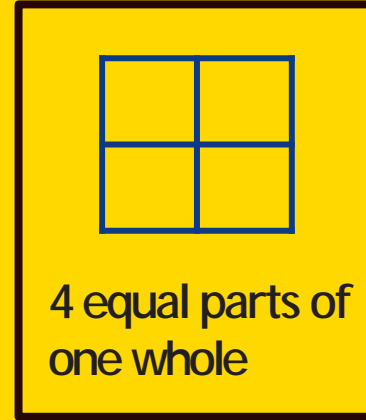
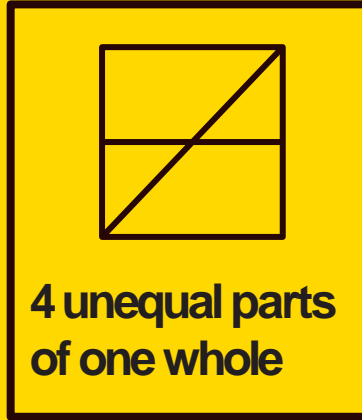
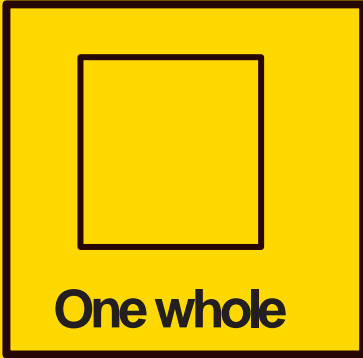


4 unequal parts
of one whole



4 equal parts of
one whole

Four Equal Parts of One Whole





THANKS!

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0