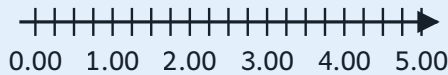


ADDING ON THE NUMBER LINE

- 1 Start at $2\frac{1}{4}$ and add the whole 1 to reach $3\frac{1}{4}$
- 2 Add the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ to land at $3\frac{3}{4}$

 WARM-UP

Mark these points on the blank number line for the mixed number additions and subtractions.



1. Mark $2\frac{1}{4}$ on the line
2. Mark $3\frac{3}{4}$ on the line
3. Mark $4\frac{1}{4}$ on the line

 PRACTICE

- 1 Aoife pours $2\frac{1}{2}$ litres of orange juice then adds $1\frac{1}{4}$ litres more - how much is in the jug?
- 2 A baker mixes $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups of sugar with $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups more - how much sugar now?
- 3 A ribbon $3\frac{3}{4}$ metres long has $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres cut off - how much ribbon is left?
- 4 A shopper buys $1\frac{3}{4}$ kg of apples and adds $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of pears - how much fruit altogether?
- 5 A cake recipe starts with $3\frac{2}{3}$ cups of flour and removes $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups - how much flour remains?

ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

- a. Adding two mixed numbers gives a result bigger than either number. ☐
- b. Subtracting mixed numbers needs borrowing from the whole number. ☐
- c. The fraction parts of two mixed numbers add up to less than one whole. ☐
- d. You can subtract mixed numbers without ever renaming a whole. ☐