Exercise 5: Which natural disasters can you see below? Complete the crossword.
1. I never use staples because my teacher prefers paperclips.

2. Because it was not his first year in the school, Joe skipped back to school night.

3. Hannah eats a lot of salads because she is trying to lose weight.

4. We take long walks in the fall because the weather is nice.

5. That face cream makes my mother's skin feel soft.

6. She hung quilts over the windows to keep out the light.

7. Wanda stayed up late to watch a movie.

8. We eat a lot of pie, since we enjoy pies.

9. She didn't go to the dance because she got a bad haircut.

10. Since she is new in town, she doesn't know her way around.

The effect: Determine which is the cause and which is the effect in each sentence. Underline.
The Big Mess

DIRECTIONS: Read the story. Complete the chart below.

Charles was filthy from playing football all day. "Take off those filthy clothes and put them in the laundry!" his mother said. Charles did. His clothes were so filthy that there were even little clumps of dirt in the washing machine. Charles shook laundry soap into the machine. I had better put in some extra soap, Charles thought to himself. I want my extra-dirty clothes to get extra-clean! Charles shook in more soap, and then even more soap!

"That ought to do it!" he said. He left the laundry room, and shut the door behind him.

About halfway through the cycle, the washing machine began to rattle. It creaked. It banged. Charles’ mother ran to the laundry room.

"Charles!" she cried. "What did you do to the laundry?"
"Nothing," Charles said. "I just used some extra soap."

"Extra soap!" his mother exclaimed, as soap bubbles began to ooze out from underneath the laundry room door. More and more bubbles came, until soon Charles and his mother were up to their knees in bubbles.

"I guess I used too much soap," Charles said.
"I guess you did!" his mother agreed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSE</th>
<th>EFFECT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles was filthy.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The laundry machine began to rattle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles used extra soap.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soon Charles and his mother were up to their knees in bubbles.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Author’s Purpose

An author writes for one of three reasons:
☆To entertain  ☆To inform (teach)  ☆To persuade (convince)

Direction: Read the description or example and determine the author’s purpose: to entertain, to persuade, or to inform. Circle your choice.

1. Stephen writes a letter to his parents explaining why he needs a new car.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

2. A poster on the wall that names and defines the parts of speech.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

3. A book that lists words in alphabetical order. It gives the definition(s), pronunciation, and a sample sentence for each word. (dictionary)
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

4. An article detailing the many uses of a new multi-purpose tool. It explains how the tool can perform the tasks of a hammer, screwdriver, wrench, and knife. It is four tools in one, so you will always have the tool you need when you have one of these.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

5. A poem about an itsy bitsy spider.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

6. A chapter in a math book that explains and provides examples of fractions.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

7. A chapter in a text that gives the history of the Cherokee Indians and their life on a reservation.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

8. A fairy tale about a handsome princess falling in love with a leprechaun.
   a. To entertain  b. To inform  c. To persuade

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Tricky Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but they have different meanings and are usually spelled differently.
Example -
I used my binoculars to take a peek at the peak of Mt. Maples.

Directions: Use context clues to complete each sentence with the correct homophone. If you're stuck, refer to a dictionary to find the meaning of a word.

peace or piece
1. She felt a sense of ________________ and calm, as she listened to the sound of the ocean.
2. Teddy ate a large ________________ of cake on his birthday.

fair or fare
3. The taxi ________________ will increase by one dollar next month.
4. "That isn't ________________ that you only gave me one piece of candy!" exclaimed Suzy.

stare or stair
5. Mrs. Jan kindly asked her students to not ________________ at each other.
6. Mike's grandmother carefully walked to the second floor, one ________________ at a time.

made or maid
7. The ________________ at our hotel made sure we had clean towels each morning.
8. Using a hot glue gun and tissue paper, I ________________ my mom a birthday card.

knot or not
9. I was told that I should ________________ run around the edge of the pool.
10. The girl scouts learned how to tie a square ________________ during their camping trip.
Homophone Hero

Directions: Choose the correct homophone to complete each sentence.

1. Lamar could _________ the sound of the ocean when he held the seashell to his ear.
   a. here  b. hear

2. We went to _________ house for lunch yesterday.
   a. their  b. there  c. they’re

3. Brandon wasn’t _________ to eat dessert until he had finished his dinner.
   a. aloud  b. allowed

4. Carrie checked the _________ before getting dressed.
   a. weather  b. whether

5. Marie spotted a _________ in the woods.
   a. deer  b. dear

6. I love the Giants because _________ great baseball players.
   a. their  b. there  c. they’re

7. Kendra’s favorite stuffed animal is a purple _________ named Sparkles.
   a. bear  b. bare

8. “Be careful, Julio!” I shouted, “don’t _________ the eggs!”
   a. brake  b. break

9. Marshawn _________ a letter to his parents from summer camp.
   a. cent  b. sent  c. scent

10. I’m so hungry, I could eat this _________ pizza!
    a. whole  b. hole
Metaphors Worksheet (Comparing Part 1)

A metaphor is a figure of speech that compares two things. Often times it uses a linking verb “is, was or were.”

Directions: Read each sentence and underline the metaphor. Then, on the lines provided write the two things being compared.

Example A: He tried to help but his legs were wax.
Answer: his legs are compared to wax

1. The young boy gave a laugh in the sea of sadness.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

2. They went to the opera and the noise was music to their ears.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

3. The girl swam in a sea of diamonds when she got a perfect report card.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

4. His belt was a snake curling around his waist.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

5. Their love was a growing garland.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

6. Your friendship is the picture to my frame.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

7. Reality is his worst enemy sometimes.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________

8. Once your heart’s been broken it grows back bigger.
   ______________________ is compared to ______________________
Homophones Worksheet (Circling Part 1)

A homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning.

Directions: Circle the homophone that best fits the sentence.

Example A- I had to (add / ad) the change before handing it to the customer.
Answer- add

1. My parents (allowed / aloud) me to watch a movie with my friend.

2. I had (eight / ate) dollars left to play video games.

3. I kept getting a (not / knot) in my shoe after my basketball game.

4. My favorite team had (one / won) the world-series.

5. We stayed at the (in / inn) overnight.

6. My mom waited for the (sale / sail) at the store before she went shopping.

7. I wanted to go to the movies at (knight / night).

8. (I led / lead) my friend to the bench where I liked to eat lunch.

9. As the (sun / son) rose in the morning, I felt like it was going to be a good day.

10. (Some / Sum) of the things I like to do the most are play video games, watch t.v., and do my homework.

11. My parents told me to (cell / sell) my bicycle.

12. I had (eight / ate) dollars left in my wallet.

13. I did (not / knot) know about the surprise party.

14. We (one / won) the lottery!

15. Did you look (in / inn) the cabinet for the canned food?

16. We went on a boat to (sale / sail) around the world.

17. He was my (knight / night) in shining armour.
Identifying and Writing Onomatopoeia Worksheet

Onomatopoeia refers to words that imitate sounds associated with objects or actions they refer to. Example: rain- drip drop, plop, splash

Directions: Read each sentence below. Underline the onomatopoeia word or words.

Example: The bird went chirp, chirp, chirp.
Answer: The bird went chirp, chirp, chirp.

1. The snake went hiss when it encountered its prey.
2. The duck went quack in the lake.
3. The bee went buzz when it came close to the pollen.
4. When I pet the cat it went meow.
5. I saw the cow moo at the owner.
6. The sheep went baaaah baaaah.
7. The dog went ruff ruff at the intruder.

Directions: Write a sentence with each onomatopoeia word given below.

Example: crash!
Answer: The wild car went crash!

8. clapped-

9. bam!-

10. puff!-

11. zoom!-

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Matching Similes Worksheet

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words “like” or “as.”

**Directions:** Match each simile in the left column with its meaning in the right column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similes</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>as large as life</td>
<td>To be in good condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>busy as a bee</td>
<td>To fight very hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run like the wind</td>
<td>To be sturdy and strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slither like a snake</td>
<td>To understand something clearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear as crystal</td>
<td>To cry a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink like a fish</td>
<td>To be very big and important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as good as gold</td>
<td>To be very smart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as bright as a button</td>
<td>To move quickly and fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight like a lion</td>
<td>To be very busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry like a baby</td>
<td>To run fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard as rock</td>
<td>To drink a lot of water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A simile is a comparison between two things using the words “like” or “as.”

Directions: Circle the simile in each sentence below.

Example A: The football player slithered like a snake as he ran for the touchdown.
Answer: slithered like a snake

1. I feel as fresh as a daisy today.
2. My little brother swam like a fish in the ocean.
3. The boy ran like the wind to the candy store.
4. Last night I slept like a baby.
5. You are as good as gold with that new job.
6. The competitor was as tough as a tiger.
7. My eyes are as dry as dust.
8. My uncle is as blind as a bat.

Directions: Write a sentence with each simile below.

Example A: slithers like a snake
Answer: The football player slithered like a snake as he ran for the touchdown.

9. tough as nails-

10. quick as a cat-

11. run like the wind-

12. sleep like a baby-
A simile is a comparison between two things using the words “like” or “as.”

Directions: Write a sentence with each simile below.

Example A: slithers like a snake
Answer: The football player slithered like a snake as he ran for the touchdown.

1. tough as nails-
   ________________________________

2. swam like a fish-
   ________________________________

3. run like the wind-
   ________________________________

4. sleep like a baby-
   ________________________________

5. hard as a rock-
   ________________________________

6. tough as a tiger-
   ________________________________

7. as dry as dust-
   ________________________________

8. as blind as a bat-
   ________________________________

9. as white as a ghost-
   ________________________________

10. as tall as a giraffe-
    ________________________________
Finding Similes Worksheet

A simile is a comparison between two things using the words “like” or “as.”

Directions: Circle the simile in each sentence below.

Example A: The football player slithered like a snake as he ran for the touchdown.
Answer: slithered like a snake

1. I feel as fresh as a daisy today.
2. My little brother hopped like a rabbit to class.
3. The boy ran like the wind to the candy store.
4. Last night I slept like a baby.
5. You are as good as gold with that new job.
6. The competitor was as tough as a tiger.
7. My eyes are as dry as dust.
8. My uncle is as blind as a bat.
9. The purse is as light as a feather.
10. The girl was as quick as cat on the volleyball court.
11. Please don’t cry like a baby again.
12. He swam like a fish in the lake.
13. The boy drank like a fish after basketball practice.
14. The wrestler fought like a lion against his opponent.
15. The snail looked as dead as a doornail after I accidentally stepped on it.
16. He was as free as a bird after school.
Find the Prime Factors of the Numbers

1) \(68\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_ = 68\)

2) \(99\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_ = 99\)

3) \(27\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_ = 27\)

4) \(44\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_ = 44\)

5) \(40\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_x\_ = 40\)

6) \(24\)

Prime Factors \( _x\_x\_x\_ = 24\)
56 \times 80

10 \times 80

93 \times 40

62 \times 10

22 \times 60

60 \times 70

17 \times 50

64 \times 60

95 \times 80

18 \times 10

22 \times 90

43 \times 60

97 \times 10

55 \times 50

64 \times 70

21 \times 70

68 \times 70

49 \times 40

53 \times 40

33 \times 90
Converting Improper Fractions to Mixed Numbers

1) \( \frac{71}{9} = \quad \) 2) \( \frac{61}{10} = \quad \) 3) \( \frac{38}{6} = \quad \)
4) \( \frac{36}{8} = \quad \) 5) \( \frac{5}{2} = \quad \) 6) \( \frac{23}{5} = \quad \)
7) \( \frac{14}{4} = \quad \) 8) \( \frac{60}{9} = \quad \) 9) \( \frac{18}{4} = \quad \)
10) \( \frac{22}{10} = \quad \) 11) \( \frac{27}{4} = \quad \) 12) \( \frac{63}{8} = \quad \)
13) \( \frac{33}{7} = \quad \) 14) \( \frac{20}{3} = \quad \) 15) \( \frac{14}{3} = \quad \)

Converting Mixed Numbers to Improper Fractions

1) \( 9 \frac{1}{3} = \quad \) 2) \( 5 \frac{1}{2} = \quad \) 3) \( 4 \frac{4}{5} = \quad \)
4) \( 6 \frac{4}{5} = \quad \) 5) \( 8 \frac{1}{2} = \quad \) 6) \( 8 \frac{1}{2} = \quad \)
7) \( 8 \frac{9}{10} = \quad \) 8) \( 7 \frac{1}{4} = \quad \) 9) \( 8 \frac{3}{4} = \quad \)
10) \( 7 \frac{2}{7} = \quad \) 11) \( 2 \frac{2}{7} = \quad \) 12) \( 9 \frac{1}{8} = \quad \)
13) \( 9 \frac{2}{3} = \quad \) 14) \( 8 \frac{5}{6} = \quad \) 15) \( 6 \frac{1}{3} = \quad \)
Adding Simple Fractions

1) \( \frac{2}{7} + \frac{4}{7} = \)

2) \( \frac{2}{12} + \frac{8}{12} = \)

3) \( \frac{2}{12} + \frac{8}{12} = \)

4) \( \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \)

5) \( \frac{2}{10} + \frac{7}{10} = \)

6) \( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \)

7) \( \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} = \)

8) \( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \)

9) \( \frac{2}{11} + \frac{2}{11} = \)

10) \( \frac{1}{11} + \frac{8}{11} = \)

11) \( \frac{3}{9} + \frac{3}{9} = \)

12) \( \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = \)

13) \( \frac{2}{12} + \frac{6}{12} = \)

14) \( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \)

15) \( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \)
What is the Fraction of the Shaded Area?

1)   

2)   

3)   

4)   

5)   

6)   

7)   

8)   

9)   

10)  

Shade the Figure with the Indicated Fraction.

11)   \[ \frac{3}{7} \]  

12)   \[ \frac{1}{8} \]  

13)   \[ \frac{7}{8} \]  

14)   \[ \frac{5}{9} \]  

15)   \[ \frac{2}{12} \]  

16)   \[ \frac{2}{6} \]  

17)   \[ \frac{3}{9} \]  

18)   \[ \frac{1}{10} \]  

19)   \[ \frac{8}{9} \]  

20)   \[ \frac{6}{9} \]
What is the Fraction of the Shaded Area?

1) [Diagram of a pentagon with one section shaded]
   ___________

2) [Diagram of a rectangle with three sections shaded]
   ___________

3) [Diagram of a diamond with one section shaded]
   ___________

4) [Diagram of a square with two sections shaded]
   ___________

5) [Diagram of a circle with two sections shaded]
   ___________

6) [Diagram of a circle with two sections shaded]
   ___________

7) [Diagram of a circle with three sections shaded]
   ___________

8) [Diagram of a circle with four sections shaded]
   ___________

9) [Diagram of a rectangle with four sections shaded]
   ___________

10) [Diagram of a rectangle with three sections shaded]
    ___________

Shade the Figure with the Indicated Fraction.

11) [Diagram of a circle] $\frac{1}{2}$
    ___________

12) [Diagram of a rectangle] $\frac{2}{5}$
    ___________

13) [Diagram of a triangle] $\frac{1}{3}$
    ___________

14) [Diagram of a pentagon] $\frac{2}{5}$
    ___________

15) [Diagram of a diamond] $\frac{3}{4}$
    ___________

16) [Diagram of a circle] $\frac{1}{5}$
    ___________

17) [Diagram of a pentagon] $\frac{4}{5}$
    ___________

18) [Diagram of a rectangle] $\frac{3}{8}$
    ___________

19) [Diagram of a circle] $\frac{4}{8}$
    ___________

20) [Diagram of a circle] $\frac{1}{4}$
    ___________
Reducing Fractions

1) \( \frac{9}{18} = \)  
2) \( \frac{36}{45} = \)  
3) \( \frac{27}{54} = \)  
4) \( \frac{24}{32} = \)  
5) \( \frac{6}{12} = \)  
6) \( \frac{48}{56} = \)  
7) \( \frac{12}{30} = \)  
8) \( \frac{5}{10} = \)  
9) \( \frac{5}{15} = \)  
10) \( \frac{32}{80} = \)  
11) \( \frac{70}{100} = \)  
12) \( \frac{32}{64} = \)  
13) \( \frac{3}{9} = \)  
14) \( \frac{36}{42} = \)  
15) \( \frac{24}{32} = \)  
16) \( \frac{9}{63} = \)  
17) \( \frac{12}{30} = \)  
18) \( \frac{36}{45} = \)  
19) \( \frac{9}{18} = \)  
20) \( \frac{8}{24} = \)  
21) \( \frac{24}{28} = \)  
22) \( \frac{9}{27} = \)  
23) \( \frac{16}{36} = \)  
24) \( \frac{18}{48} = \)  
25) \( \frac{15}{18} = \)  
26) \( \frac{35}{45} = \)  
27) \( \frac{12}{15} = \)  
28) \( \frac{4}{8} = \)  
29) \( \frac{4}{12} = \)  
30) \( \frac{9}{18} = \)
Solve each problem.

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<td>32 ÷ 8 =</td>
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<td>6 ÷ 6 =</td>
<td>8 ÷ 1 =</td>
<td>10 ÷ 2 =</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Convert fractions to repeating decimals

Grade 5 Decimals Worksheet

Convert to decimals, round to 3 digits if necessary.

1. \( \frac{4}{7} = \) __________________
2. \( \frac{5}{13} = \) __________________
3. \( \frac{6}{14} = \) __________________

4. \( \frac{1}{2} = \) __________________
5. \( \frac{14}{15} = \) __________________
6. \( \frac{6}{8} = \) __________________

7. \( \frac{11}{12} = \) __________________
8. \( \frac{9}{13} = \) __________________
9. \( \frac{2}{7} = \) __________________

10. \( \frac{1}{5} = \) __________________
11. \( \frac{8}{14} = \) __________________
12. \( \frac{10}{15} = \) __________________

13. \( \frac{9}{10} = \) __________________
14. \( \frac{1}{4} = \) __________________
15. \( \frac{9}{11} = \) __________________

16. \( \frac{4}{6} = \) __________________
17. \( \frac{2}{3} = \) __________________
18. \( \frac{5}{9} = \) __________________