## Year 3 Fractions

## National Curriculum Aims

- count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10
- recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators
- recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non unit fractions with small denominators
- recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators
- add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole [for example, 75+71=76]
- compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators
- solve problems that involve all of the above.

| Key Vocabulary |  |
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| Equivalent fraction | A fraction with the same value as anther. |
| Mixed number | A whole number mixed together with a <br> fraction. |
| Denominator | The number below the line in a fraction. |
| Numerator | The number above the line in a fraction. |
| Decimal fraction | The part of a decimal number to the right of <br> the decimal point. |
| Decimal point | It is used o show which digits are whole <br> numbers and which are fractions. |
| proportion | Finding the fraction of a whole number. |
| Proper fraction | Has a value less than 1 whole. |
| Improper fraction | Where the numerator is greater than the <br> denominator. |
| equivalent | A fraction which has the same value as <br> another. |

Adding fractions with the same denominator
Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator witt whole (e.g. $1 / 4+3 / 4=4 / 4$ )



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Equivalent Fractions

is equal to...

$\frac{1}{4}=\frac{2}{8}=\frac{3}{12}=\frac{4}{16}=\frac{5}{20}$


