

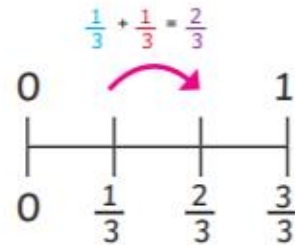
Fractions

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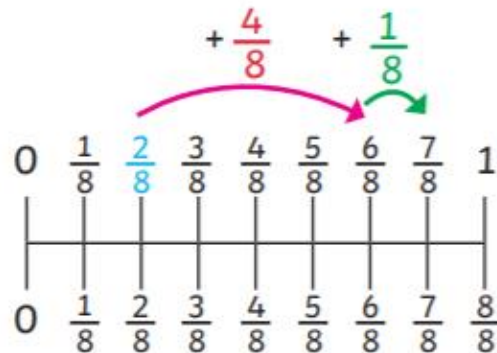
Adding Fractions

Fractions can be added when the denominators are the same.

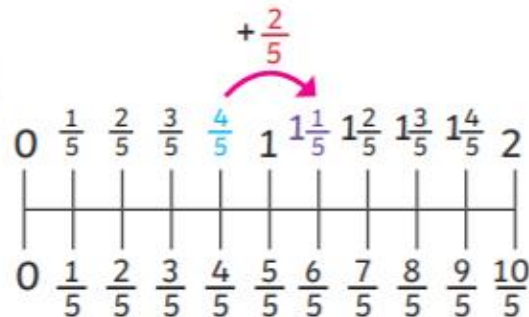
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$



$$\frac{2}{8} + \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$$



$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5} \text{ or } 1\frac{1}{5}$$

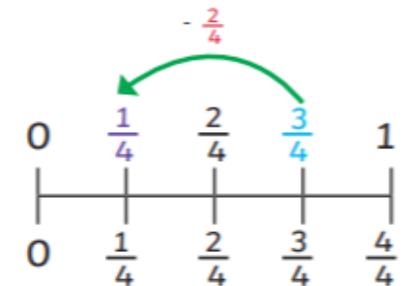


Knowledge Organiser

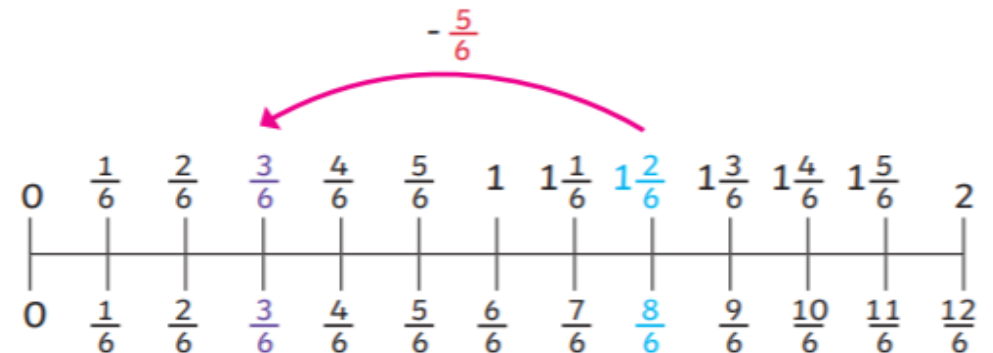
Subtracting fractions

Fractions can be subtracted when the denominators are the same.

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$



$$\frac{8}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{3}{6}$$



Fractions

National Curriculum Aims

- Pupils should connect hundredths to tenths and PV and decimal measure.
- Pupils should understand the relation between non-unit fractions and multiplication and division quantities.
- Pupils should practice adding and subtracting fractions with same denominators.

Key Vocabulary

Fraction	a numerical quantity that is not a whole number (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$, 0.5).
Proper/improper	A proper fraction is a fraction whose numerator is smaller than its denominator . An improper fraction is a fraction whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator.
Equivalent	Equivalent fractions are two or more fractions that are all equal .
Percent (%)	an amount out of 100.
Decimal	A decimal is a way of writing a number that is not whole. Decimal numbers are 'in between' numbers.
Hundredths	One part in a hundred equal parts. $\frac{1}{100}$ th
Unit and Non Unit	A unit fraction is any fraction where the numerator is 1, eg $\frac{1}{4}$. A non-unit fraction is a fraction where the numerator is not 1, eg $\frac{3}{4}$.

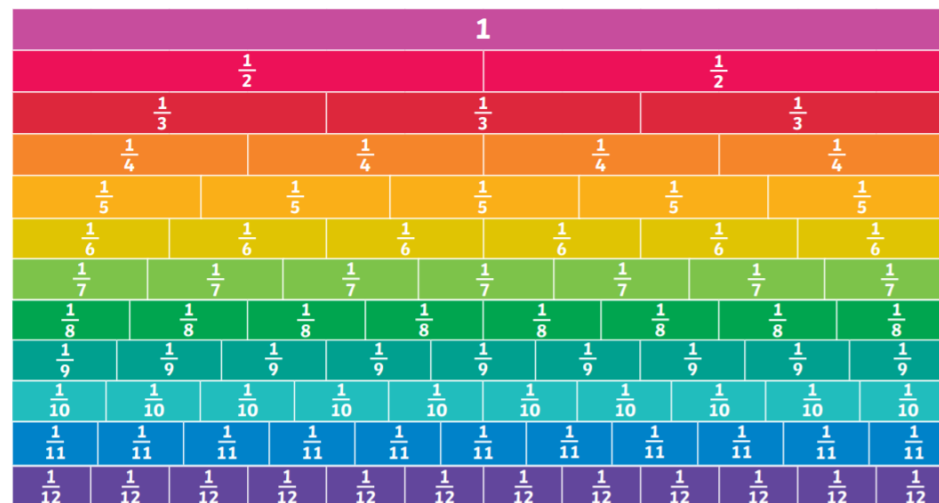
Home Learning



Build a fraction wall-You can use sticks, swim noodles or even strips of paper to compare fractions. Have a go at different ways to make one whole, one half and so on.

Core Knowledge and Representations

Fraction Families



Fractions of Quantities

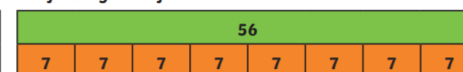
To find a fraction of a number, divide by the denominator and multiply by numerator.

To find quarters of 20:



$$\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 5 \quad \frac{2}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 10 \quad \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 15 \quad \frac{4}{4} \text{ of } 20 = 20$$

To find eighths of 56:



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 7 & \frac{2}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 14 & \frac{3}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 21 & \frac{4}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 28 \\ \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 35 & \frac{6}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 42 & \frac{7}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 49 & \frac{8}{8} \text{ of } 56 &= 56 \end{aligned}$$