



# FRACTIONS

## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 3



### Overview



**Fractions** we learn to:

- Making the Whole
- Tenths
- Count in Tenths
- Tenths as Decimals
- Fractions on a Number Line
- Fractions as a Set of Objects
- Equivalent Fractions
- Compare/Order Fractions
- Add/Subtract Fractions

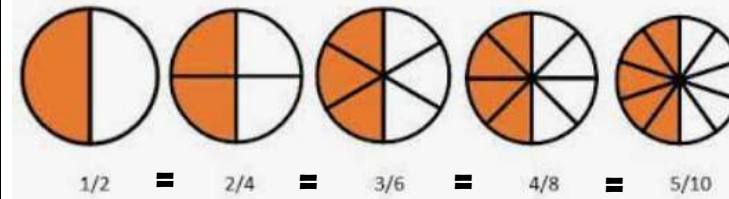
This learning is important because...

it helps us to understand the parts that can make up a whole amount. This is needed in lots of areas of life (e.g. sharing, cooking, making). Fractions are the building blocks of other learning in maths.

### Equivalent Fractions and Counting in Fractions

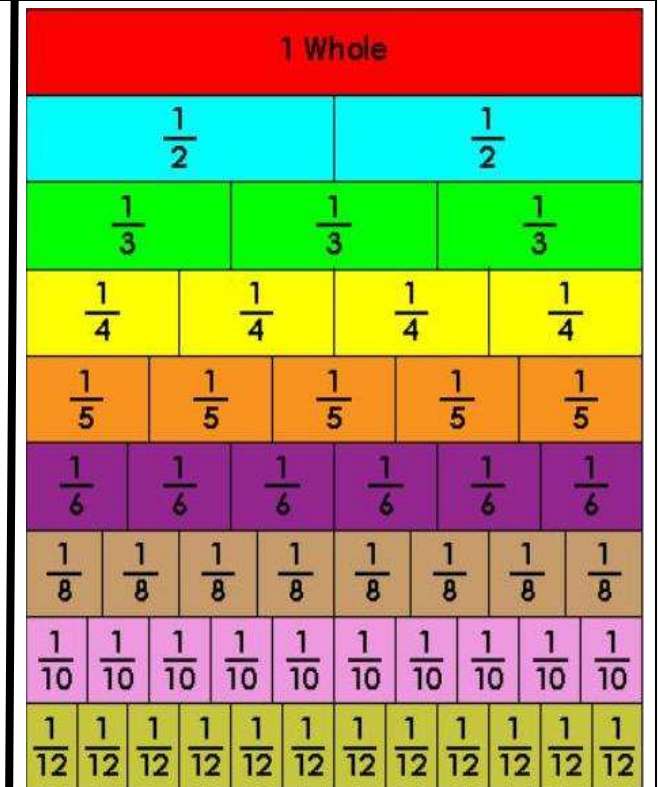
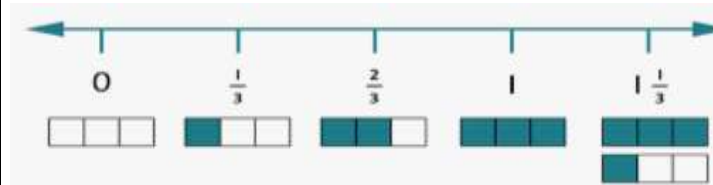
#### Equivalent Fractions

-Equivalent fractions have different numbers in them, but have the same value, e.g.  $1/2 = 2/4$ .



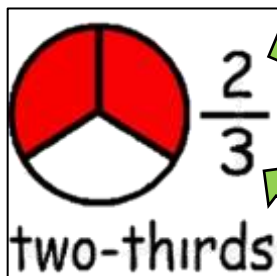
#### Counting in Fractions

When the numerator and denominator are the same (e.g.  $3/3$ ) it is equivalent to 1 whole.



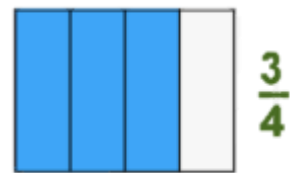
### Recognising and Comparing Fractions

#### Recognising Fractions



The **numerator** is the top number – how many equal parts of the whole are needed.

The **denominator** is the bottom number – how many equal parts there are altogether.

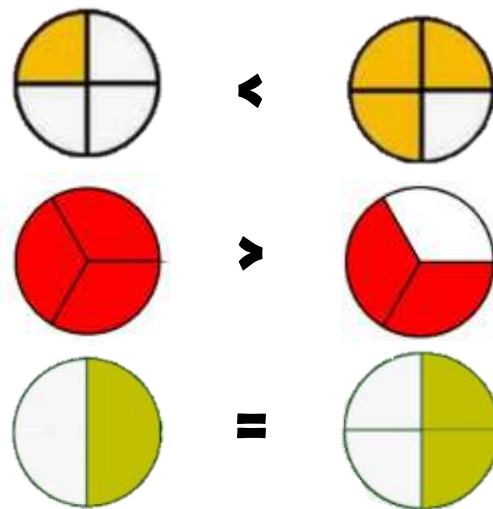


Fractions can be displayed in many ways, e.g. images, numbers, words, etc.

#### Comparing Fractions

We can use the following symbols to compare fractions:

< less than   > greater than   = equal to



### Adding and Subtracting Fractions/ Fractions of Amounts

#### Adding Fractions

-The numerators are added together. The denominator stays the same.



$$1/5 + 2/5 = 3/5$$

#### Subtracting Fractions

-One numerator is subtracted from the other. The denominator stays the same.



$$3/4 - 2/4 = 1/4$$

### Key Vocabulary

Unit Fraction   Non-unit Fraction   Half   Quarter   Third   Fourth   Fifth   Sixth   Eighth   Tenth   Numerator   Denominator   Equivalent