

# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



### **Overview**

### **Fractions** we learn:

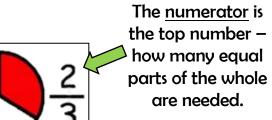
- -Unit and Non-Unit Fractions -What is a Fraction?
- -Tenths/ Count in Tenths -Equivalent Fractions
- -Fractions Greater than One -Count in Fractions
- -Add Fractions -Add Two or More Fractions

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.

# **Recognising and Comparing Fractions**

# **Recognising Fractions**



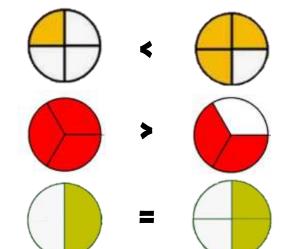
The denominator is the bottom number - how many equal parts there are altogether.

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

# **Comparing Fractions**

We can use the following symbols to compare fractions:

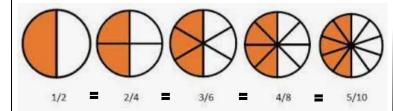
< less than > greater than = equal to



# **Equivalent Fractions and Fractions of Quantities**

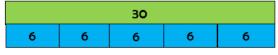
#### **Equivalent Fractions**

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



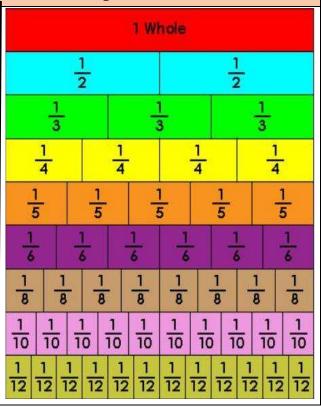
# **Fractions of Quantities**

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



e.g. for 1/6 of 30, calculation is 30 ÷ 6 = 5

for 4/6 of 30, calculation is 30 ÷ 6 = 5. 5 x 4 = 20



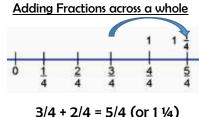
# **Adding and Subtracting Fractions/ Fractions of Amounts**

# **Adding Fractions**

-Numerators added together. Denominator stays the same.



1/5 + 2/5 = 3/5

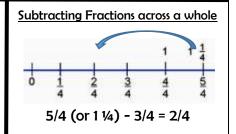


3/4 + 2/4 = 5/4 (or 1 1/4)

# **Subtracting Fractions**

-Numerators subtract. Denominator stays the same.





# **Key Vocabulary**

Fourth

**Unit Fraction** 

two-thirds

**Non-unit Fraction** 

Half

Quarter

**Third** 

Fifth

Sixth

Eighth

Tenth

Numerator

Denominator

Equivalent