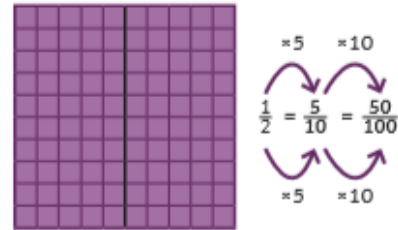


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Fraction	A part of the whole
Numerator	number above the line of a fraction, showing the number of parts of the whole
Denominator	the bottom number in a fraction showing the number of parts the whole is divided into
Unit-fraction	a fraction with a numerator of 1 (e.g. 1/2)
Non-unit fraction	where the numerator is greater than 1 (e.g. 2/5)
Equivalent	fractions with the same value (e.g. 1/2=2/4)
Whole	all, everything, total amount
Mixed number	a number written as a whole number with a fraction (e.g. 1 1/4)
Improper fraction	a fraction equivalent to or larger than one whole (e.g. 5/2)
Simplest form	to reduce the numerator and denominator in a fraction to the smallest numbers possible
multiple	multiples are a sequence of products using the same base number multiplied by different numbers
Common denominator	a common multiple of the denominators

**Equivalent Fractions** **Compare and Order Fractions**

To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.

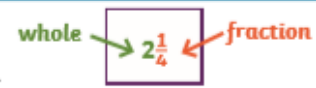


We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.



**Mixed Numbers** **Improper Fractions**

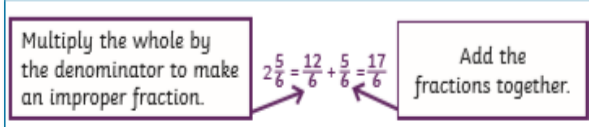
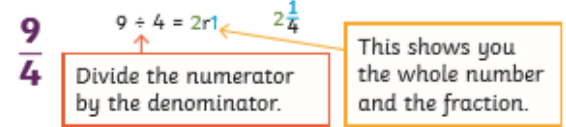
Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.



An improper fraction has a numerator which is greater than or equal to the denominator.



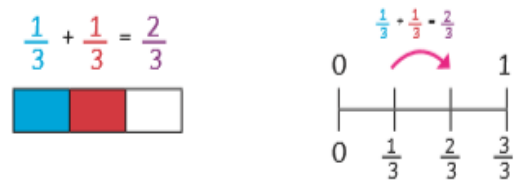
**Convert an Improper Fraction to a Mixed Number** **Convert a Mixed Number to an Improper Fraction**



**Prior Knowledge**

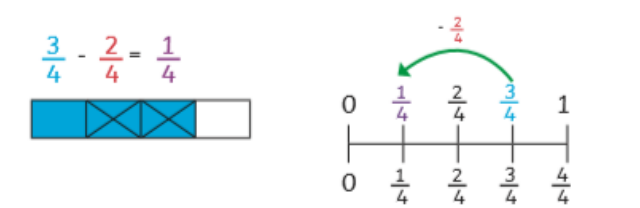
**Adding Fractions**

Fractions can be added when the denominators are the same.



**Subtracting fractions**

Fractions can be subtracted when the denominators are the same.



<b>Add Fractions Where the Total is Greater Than 1</b> $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$		<b>Subtract from a Mixed Number</b> $1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{4}{9}$						
<b>Add Mixed Numbers</b> $1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$ $1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{10}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>starting number</th> <th>find the equivalent fraction</th> <th>subtract</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	starting number	find the equivalent fraction	subtract			
starting number	find the equivalent fraction	subtract						
<b>Multiply Unit Fractions by an Integer</b> $\frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$	<b>Multiply Non-Unit Fractions by an Integer</b> $2 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$	<b>Subtract Two Mixed Numbers</b> $2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$ $2 - 1 = 1$ $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$						
<b>Multiply Mixed Numbers by Integers</b> Convert to an improper fraction and multiply the numerator by the integer. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = \frac{9}{4} \times 2 = \frac{18}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$ Use repeated addition. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 2\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$		<b>Subtract from a Mixed Number - Breaking the Whole</b> $2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{10}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$						

### Real Life

- Splitting the bill after dinner with friends
- Making squash (fill 1/8 of the glass with squash and 7/8 with water)
- Exam scores. 17/20
- Shopping. 30% off all trainers
- Time. A quarter of an hour, half an hour
- Builders. Using 1/3 of a plank of wood for shelves

### Zooming out...

- 'Fraction' comes from Latin 'fractio' which means 'to break'
- The Ancient Egyptians first used fractions in 1800BC
- The Ancient Romans and Babylonians (where we now call Iraq) developed the way fractions were written, but it was still complicated...
- By 500AD, the Indians and Arabs were trading and fractions began to look more like what we know today