



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

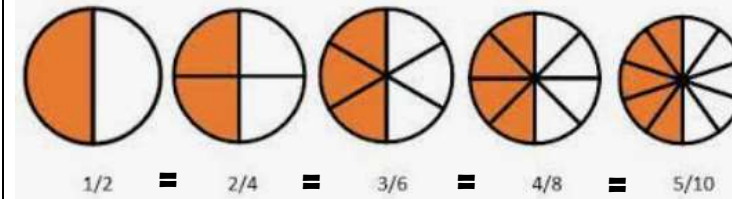
This learning is important because...

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

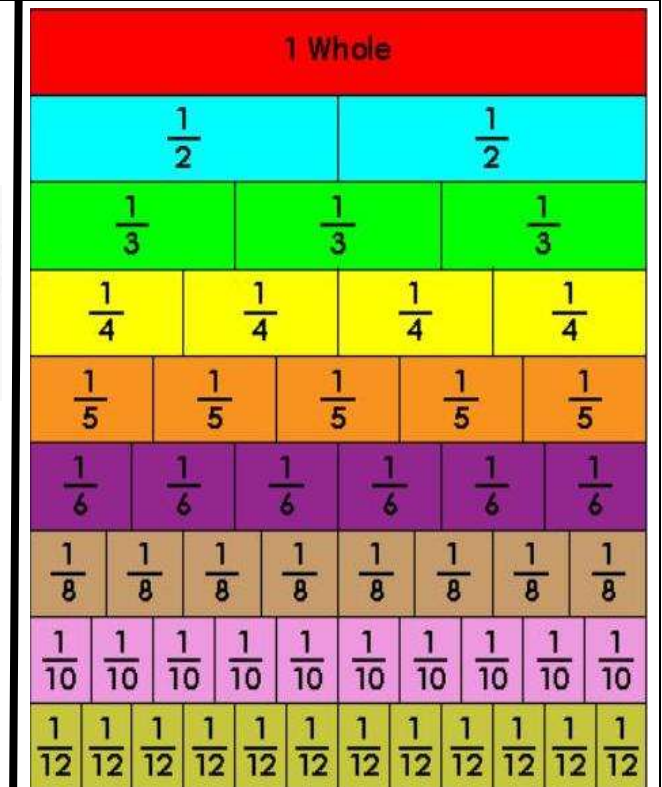
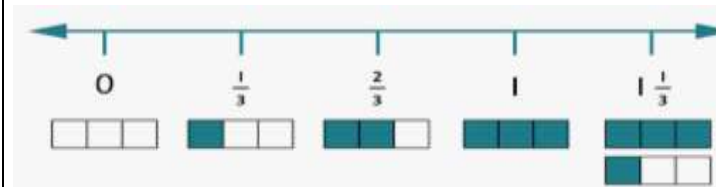
Equivalent Fractions

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



Counting in Fractions

When the numerator and denominator are the same (e.g. $\frac{3}{3}$) 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.

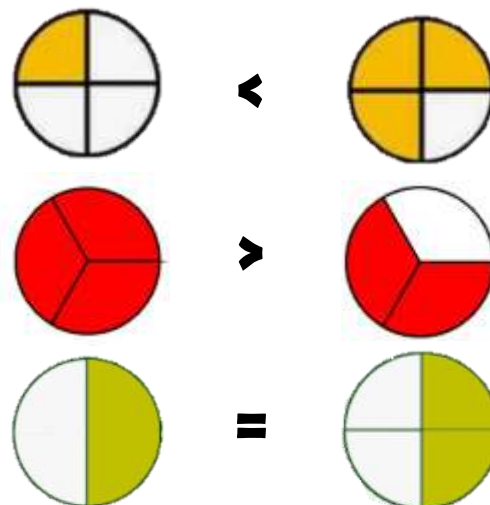


Fractions can be displayed in many ways, e.g. images, numbers, words, etc.

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.



$$\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Subtracting Fractions

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



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

Key Vocabulary

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