



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

Strand	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
F			<u>3F-1</u> Interpret and write proper fractions to represent 1 or several parts of a whole that is divided into equal parts.			<u>6F-1</u> Recognise when fractions can be simplified, and use common factors to simplify fractions.
			<u>3F-2</u> Find unit fractions of quantities using known division facts (multiplication tables fluency). →		<u>5F-1</u> Find non-unit fractions of quantities.	<u>6F-2</u> Express fractions in a common denomination and use this to compare fractions that are similar in value.
			<u>3F-3</u> Reason about the location of any fraction within 1 in the linear number system. →	<u>4F-1</u> Reason about the location of mixed numbers in the linear number system.		<u>6F-3</u> Compare fractions with different denominators, including fractions greater than 1, using reasoning, and choose between reasoning and common denomination as a comparison strategy.
				<u>4F-2</u> Convert mixed numbers to improper fractions and vice versa.	<u>5F-2</u> Find equivalent fractions and understand that they have the same value and the same position in the linear number system.	
			<u>3F-4</u> Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator, within 1. →	<u>4F-3</u> Add and subtract improper and mixed fractions with the same denominator, including bridging whole numbers.	<u>5F-3</u> Recall decimal fraction equivalents for $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ , and for multiples of these proper fractions.	



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

COUNTING IN FRACTIONAL STEPS					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<i>Pupils should count in fractions up to 10, starting from any number and using the 1/2 and 2/4 equivalence on the number line (Non Statutory Guidance)</i>	count up and down in tenths	count up and down in hundredths		
RECOGNISING FRACTIONS					
recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity	recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity	recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators	recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by one hundred and dividing tenths by ten	recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents (appears also in Equivalence)	
		recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one – digit numbers or quantities by 10.			
recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity		recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators			
COMPARING FRACTIONS					
		compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators		compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same	compare and order fractions, including fractions >1



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				number	
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COMPARING DECIMALS					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			compare numbers with the same number of decimal places up to two decimal places	read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal places	identify the value of each digit in numbers given to three decimal places
ROUNDING INCLUDING DECIMALS					
			round decimals with one decimal place to the nearest whole number	round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place	solve problems which require answers to be rounded to specified degrees of accuracy
EQUIVALENCE (INCLUDING FRACTIONS, DECIMALS AND PERCENTAGES)					
	write simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ .	recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators	recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions	identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths	use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination
			recognise and write decimal equivalents of any number of tenths or hundredths	read and write decimal numbers as fractions (e.g. $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$ ) recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents	associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$ )
			recognise and write decimal equivalents to $\frac{1}{4}$ ; $\frac{1}{2}$ ; $\frac{3}{4}$	recognise the per cent symbol (%) and understand that per cent relates to "number of parts per hundred", and write percentages as a fraction with	recall and use equivalences between simple fractions, decimals and percentages, including in different contexts.



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

denominator 100 as a decimal fraction					
ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole (e.g. $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$ )	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator	add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and multiples of the same number  recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other and write mathematical statements $> 1$ as a mixed number (e.g. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$ )	add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions
MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF FRACTIONS					
				multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams	multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (e.g. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$ )  multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
					divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$ )



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION OF DECIMALS					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
					multiply one-digit numbers with up to two decimal places by whole numbers
			find the effect of dividing a one- or two-digit number by 10 and 100, identifying the value of the digits in the answer as ones, tenths and hundredths		multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
					identify the value of each digit to three decimal places and multiply and divide numbers by 10, 100 and 1000 where the answers are up to three decimal places
					associate a fraction with division and calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$ )
					use written division methods in cases where the answer has up to two decimal places

PROBLEM SOLVING



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		solve problems that involve all of the above	solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number	solve problems involving numbers up to three decimal places	
			solve simple measure and money problems involving fractions and decimals to two decimal places.	solve problems which require knowing percentage and decimal equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{1}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{5}$ , $\frac{2}{5}$ , $\frac{4}{5}$ and those with a denominator of a multiple of 10 or 25.	

## Stem Sentences and Generalisations

### KS1:

The \_\_\_\_ is split into \_\_\_\_ equal parts. Each part is  $1/$ \_\_.

### KS2:

The whole has been divided into \_\_ equal parts. Each part is one \_\_ of the whole.

The whole has been divided into \_\_\_\_ equal parts and \_\_\_\_ of those parts is \_\_\_\_.



# Fractions (including decimals and percentages):

The whole has been divided into \_\_\_ equal parts. \_\_\_ of the parts are shaded. That is \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole.

The denominator is \_\_\_\_. This means that each whole has been split into \_\_\_ equal parts. \_\_\_ parts make each whole.

The highest common factor is \_\_\_\_\_ so divide the numerator and denominator by \_\_\_\_\_

## Generalisations

### Fractions

A part is always smaller than the whole.

When we compare fractions with the same denominator, the greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

### FDP (Year 6):

In order to convert a percentage to a fraction, first convert it to a fraction with a denominator of 100 then simplify.

To find 50% of a number, halve it.

To find 10% of a number, divide it by ten.

To find 1% of a number, divide it by hundred.

KS1 Link to more information: [https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/35fp13yk/ncetm\\_spine3\\_segment00\\_y2.pdf](https://www.ncetm.org.uk/media/35fp13yk/ncetm_spine3_segment00_y2.pdf)

KS2 Link to more information: [Enigma-Stem-Sentence-bank-Fractions-with-links.pdf \(enigmamathshub.co.uk\)](#)

## Misconceptions

[Misconceptions - Subject Folders - Google Drive](#)