

# Starter

- Get yourself back in maths mode to start this term off.
- Spend 10 minutes trying some countdown games to practice the 4 operations - <http://happysoft.org.uk/countdown/numgame.php>
- **Then...**
- Spend 5 minutes practicing on TTRS because...
- I would like you to all complete a 'soundcheck' on TTRS – you will have 25 questions to answer and only 6 seconds per question – this will take you a maximum of 2 and a half minutes.
- Once you have done all of this close RockStars down and go through today's lesson – you can always go back to RockStars if you finish today's learning early.

# Examples

- We are going to spend the next few weeks thinking about **fractions**.
- What do you remember about fractions?
- Think about these terms – what do they refer to?
  - Numerator
  - Denominator
  - Equivalent
  - Mixed Number
  - Improper Fraction

Spend a few minutes thinking about these before you turn to the next slide to see what they refer to.

It would be a good idea to make notes from the next page.

# Examples

- Numerator

The number on the top of the fraction, it shows us how many parts of the fraction we are dealing with.


$$\frac{1}{2}$$

- Denominator

The number on the bottom of the fraction it shows us the type of fraction we are looking at – how many parts the 'whole' is split into.

- Equivalent

If fractions are equivalent it means that they are equal.  
Think of a pizza – 1 half is equivalent (or the same) as 2 quarters.

- Mixed Number

A fraction that has whole 'things' and a fraction as well – with our pizza example this fractions shows there are 3 whole pizzas and one half as well.

- Improper Fraction

We sometimes call these 'top-heavy fractions' this is where the numerator is larger than the denominator.  
In this example we have 7 halves.


$$3\frac{1}{2}$$


$$\frac{7}{2}$$

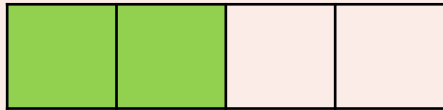
We will cover all of this over the next couple of weeks – if you are confused by any of it don't panic as we will go over it in your maths lessons.

# Examples

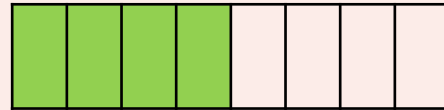
- Equivalence
- We will spend today looking at how to work out equivalent fractions – this is probably the most important thing to learn as you will use it all the time when working with fractions.

## Lets thinks about chocolate bars

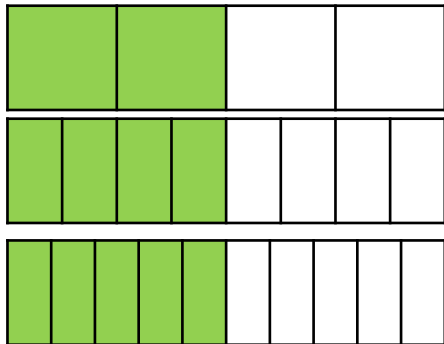
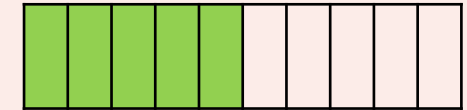
If you had a chocolate bar split into 4 parts and you had 2 of them you have 2 quarters =  $\frac{2}{4}$



If the same sized chocolate bar was split into 8 parts you would need to have 4 of them to have the same amount - 4 eighths =  $\frac{4}{8}$



If the same sized chocolate bar was split into 10 parts you would need to have 5 of them to have the same amount - 5 tenths =  $\frac{5}{10}$



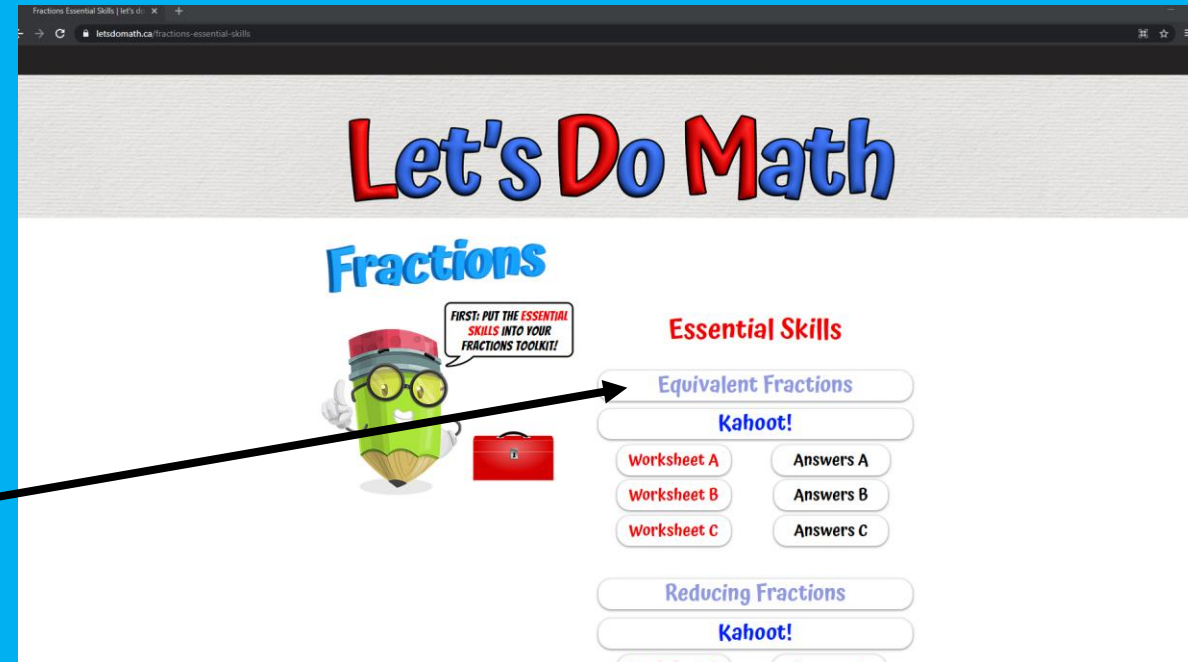
So we can see that whichever way the chocolate bar was split up we would have the same amount of chocolate – this means that the 3 fractions are **equivalent** to each other.

$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8} = \frac{5}{10}$$

Check out the next page for an easy way to find equivalent fractions.

# Examples

- <https://www.letsdomath.ca/fractions-essential-skills>
- Go to this page to find out some helpful hints on how to find equivalent fractions.
- Click here for a video guide to help you – be sure to watch the whole thing from start to finish it is about 4 minutes long.



# Main Task

- After watching the video guide – test yourself to work through the three worksheets A, B and C.
- They get progressively more difficult and have answers pages next to them to check how you did.



## **If you finish and have time to spare:**

You could also click the kahoot for a quiz on these – you will need 2 devices if you want to do this – 1 to 'host' the kahoot and click through the questions and another to choose your answers.

If you can't get the kahoot to work don't worry – we will give it a go when we are all back in school.