

## **Fraction, Decimals and Percentages Prior Assessment Question 2:**

**Objective:** I can order and compare fractions with different denominators and numerators, including fractions greater than 1 whole

**NC: NFD2 compare and order fractions, including fractions > 1**

### **Teacher Input Ideas:**

This lesson is to help the children to compare fractions with different numerators and denominators and to be able to explain this using practical and visual resources such as pizzas, cakes, fraction circles or fraction towers. Lessons for Q3 and Q5 look at finding equivalent fractions to help compare in more depth using knowledge of multiples and factors to help.

Place  $\frac{5}{7}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the board. Ask the children to say which they feel is the larger fraction. Encourage time for the children to explain how they worked this out to other children. Model the use of resources to help. Circle fraction templates or fraction towers could be used to help compare. Colour in  $\frac{5}{7}$  on one and  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the other. Discuss how this has helped to see that  $\frac{5}{7}$  is larger than  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Look at  $\frac{4}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\frac{5}{12}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{4}{5}$ . Encourage children to find the smaller or larger fraction of each pair and the use of resources to help. Allow children time to explain their choice and prove this.

### **Practice Activities**

**Purple Practice:** Most suited for children that made errors in **Question 2** and demonstrate little understanding of fractions.

**Practical:** Use pizzas or cakes that are all the same size already pre-cut into different fractions with different denominators. These could be used from lesson Q1. Or alternatively fraction circles or fraction towers can be used. This time look at the role of the numerator and ensure that the numerators are larger than 1. For example:  $\frac{3}{7}$   
 $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{5}{6}$

Write some fractions down for the children to show practically with the cakes/towers. When all the fractions have been made, compare the size and encourage the children to order. Pick two fractions and compare the size of the fractions. Children could have < and > cards to place in between the cakes/ pizzas/towers.

**Key Questions:** What do you notice? How did you know how to order them? What helped you to compare the fractions?

**Green Practice:** Most suited for children that **made errors in Question 2** and found it hard to compare fractions, but do not require as much teacher guidance.

Alongside the Green Practice sheet, children could be given fraction towers, or pre-measured fraction circle templates. Children could colour these in to help compare the fractions when looking at each question. Additionally, these images or resources will help the children to explain and prove that the statements are true or false.

This activity also provides opportunity for the children to apply their knowledge of  $<$  and  $>$  symbols and opportunity for you to ensure that the vocabulary is used accurately.

**Yellow Practice:** This activity provides children with the opportunity to find their own fractions to help them to compare the number of vowels in words.

Display the words on the blocks (if you wanted these could be created out of magnetic letters so that the children can sort the vowels and consonants in each word). Pose the question: "Which word has the most vowels?" Discuss children's initial answers. Why have you made that choice? Look at 'improve' and 'because'  $\frac{4}{7}$  and  $\frac{3}{7}$  so is easy to compare. Now look at 'audio' which has 4 vowels but 'because' has 4 too. How could we compare them? Let's work these out as fractions to help. 'Audio' is  $\frac{4}{5}$  let's show this with a fraction tower or a fraction circle shared equally into 5. 'Because' is  $\frac{4}{7}$  now show this as a fraction. Talk about the proportion of the whole  $\frac{4}{5}$  is larger than  $\frac{4}{7}$ . Fraction towers and circles will benefit some children in comparing the fraction sizes.

Children that are ready to find equivalent fractions to help compare, could look at this. What if we made both words the same length to help compare. 5 and 7 both have 35 as a common multiple - so let's turn  $\frac{4}{5}$  into  $\frac{28}{35}$  and  $\frac{4}{7}$  into  $\frac{20}{35}$ . They are both out of 35 now so it's easier to compare (may want to show this alongside a cake or circle fraction template to help explain visually).

**Mastery** This activity could be completed practically with the class or small groups, using 4 pizzas to show the real-life scenario.

Children will need to use the information that is provided to work out who ordered each pizza. Encourage the children to make jottings or diagrams and discuss their thought process when working it out.

To further challenge children, a link to algebra could be made. (For example)  $g = \frac{1}{2}$  pizza  
 $n = g \times 2$

**Key questions:** Where will you start?

- What clues do you have that are most useful initially?
- How can you prove that you are right?

**Answers:**

**Green:**

Q1) True

Q2) False

Q3) True

Q4) True

Q5) False

Q6) True

Q7) False

Q8) True

Q9) True

Q10) True

Q11) False

Q12) True

**Yellow:**

You are looking for the children to compare different fractions and explain how they can show which is larger by either using fraction circles or towers or some children may begin to find alternative fractions.

Audio is the largest fraction :4/5

Children may have found next closest to compare: evacuee 5/7, iguana 4/6 or 2/3 and area/audience  $\frac{3}{4}$

**Mastery**

Darcy = Cheese Feast

Nathan = Pepperoni

Grace = Hawaiian

Sarah and Andrea= Vegetable Feast

Look at each question below. Work out if the statement is true or false.

You may want to use images, fraction towers or your knowledge of number relationships to help you to compare the fractions.

1)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{6}$

3)  $\frac{3}{4} < \frac{1}{6}$

4)  $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{2}$

2)  $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{2}{5}$

5)  $\frac{3}{12} < \frac{1}{4}$

6)  $\frac{4}{5} > \frac{2}{3}$

7)  $\frac{5}{4} = 1$

8)  $\frac{4}{6} < \frac{3}{4}$

9)  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$

10)  $\frac{7}{14} < \frac{3}{4}$

11)  $\frac{4}{3} > \frac{12}{9}$

12)  $1\frac{4}{6} = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{5}{6}$

**Extension**

- Prove to your friend that the statements are true or false. What will you use to help you to explain?
- Change the false statements so that they are true?

Yellow Practice

Lo: To compare fractions by looking at their size and proportion.

Most of the words written on the blocks below contain vowels. Which word has the most vowels?

Work out the fraction of vowels in each word. Then use this to help you to compare which words have the most vowels based on the size of the fraction.

area

Hawaiian

adjustment

please

beautiful

because

pie

letter

comfort

fly

audio

iguana

evacuee

audience

improve

Tips:

Use fraction strips, circles or towers to help compare fractions.

The Roberts family went out for a meal to a pizza restaurant. At the end of the meal there was some pizza left over.

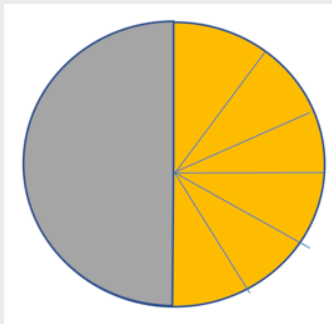
Grace left  $\frac{1}{2}$  of her pizza.

Andrea and Sarah shared a pizza. Sarah ate  $\frac{1}{6}$  and Andrea ate half.

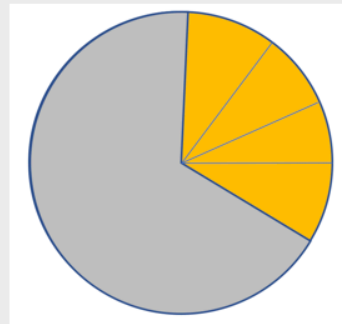
Nathan ate double the number of slices than Grace.

Darcy has a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of her pizza left.

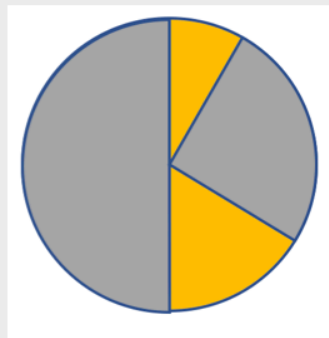
Work out who ordered which pizza.



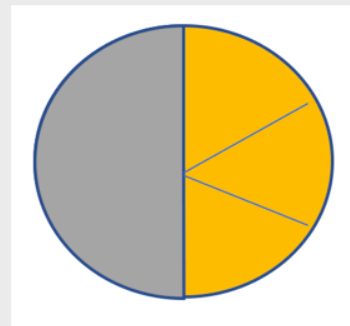
**Pepperoni**



**Vegetable Feast**



**Cheese Feast**



**Hawaiian**