



Numerator

3

(number on the top)

4

Denominator

(number on the bottom)

Lesson 32 LO: To use non-unit fractions

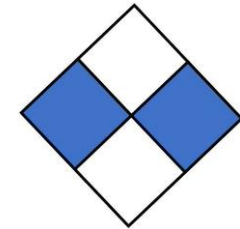
1. Count **how many equal parts** there are **altogether**. Write it as your **denominator**.

2. Count **how many parts have been shaded**. Write it as your **numerator**.

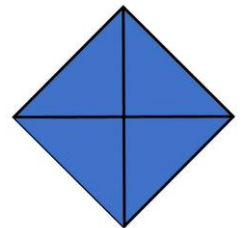
Now you try:

What fraction of this shape has been shaded?

a) $\frac{2}{4}$ or 1 half



b) $\frac{4}{4}$ or 1 whole

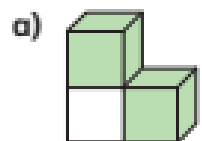


Now complete the questions below.



Non-unit fractions

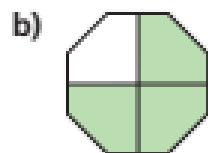
1 Complete the sentences.



There are 3 equal parts.
 There are 2 parts shaded.

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

is shaded.

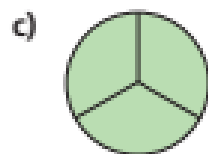


There are 4 equal parts.

There are 3 parts shaded.

$$\frac{3}{4}$$

is shaded.



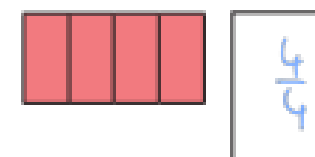
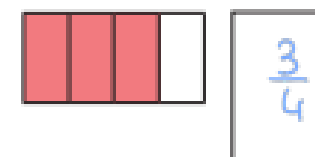
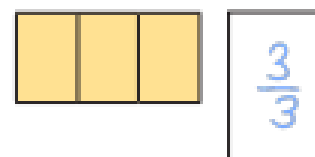
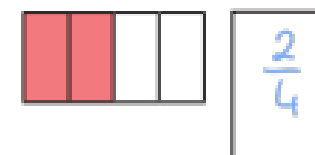
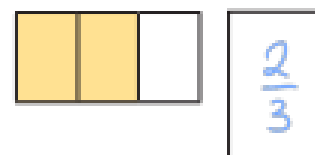
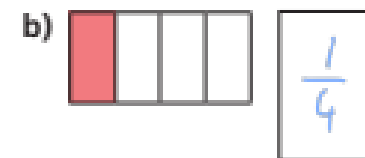
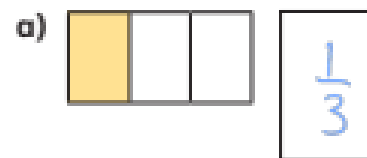
There are 3 equal parts.

There are 3 parts shaded.

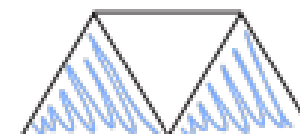
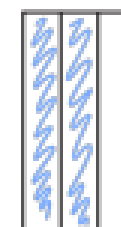
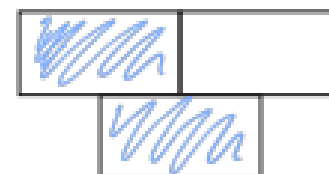
$$\frac{3}{3}$$

is shaded.

2 What fraction of each shape is shaded?



3 Colour $\frac{2}{3}$ of each shape.



Canonbury Home Learning

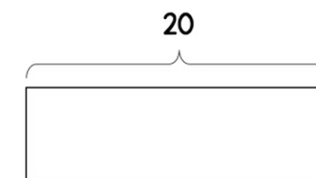
Year 3 Maths Lesson 32

LO: To find fractions of amounts

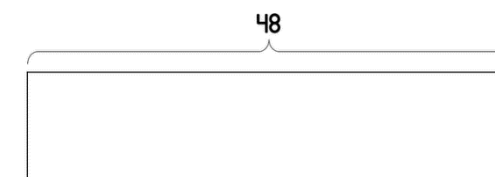
Success Criteria:

Now you try:

a) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 20 = 4



b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 = 12



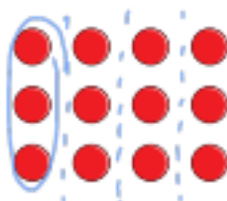
Tip! You could use place value counters to help divide the tens first, then the ones.



Fractions of a set of objects (1)



- 1 Here are some counters.



a) Circle $\frac{1}{4}$ of the counters.

b) How many counters did you circle?

c) What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12?

- 2 Draw counters in the bar models to help you complete each number sentence. The first one has been done for you.

a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 =

b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 =

c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 =

d) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 =



3



To find a half I need to divide by 2

Do you agree with Dexter? Yes

Talk about it with a partner.

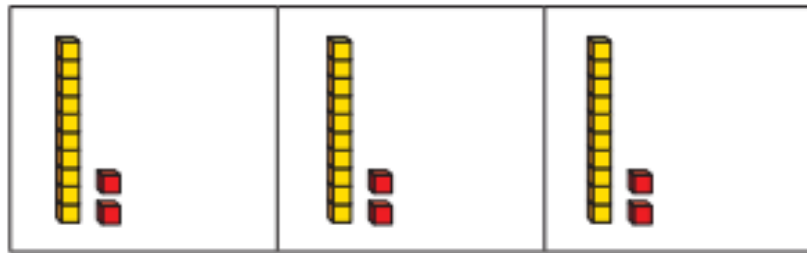
4

Complete the table.

Fraction	Division	Example	Drawing
one half	divide by 2	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3	
one quarter	divide by 4	$\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 = 2	
one third	divide by 3	$\frac{1}{3}$ of 15 = 5	
one fifth	divide by 5	$\frac{1}{5}$ of 15 = 3	

Canonbury Home Learning

- 5 Huan uses a bar model and base 10 to find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36



Use Huan's method to complete the calculations.

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 63 = c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 92 =
- b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 =



- 6 Nijah uses a bar model and place value counters to find $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36



Use Nijah's method to complete the calculations.

- a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 96 = c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 52 =
- b) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 60 =



- 7 Which amount is greater? Tick your answer.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of £75 or $\frac{1}{5}$ of £75

$\frac{1}{3}$ of £75 = £25
 $\frac{1}{5}$ of £75 = £15

Show your workings.



- 8 Complete the number sentences.

- a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of = 30 c) $\frac{1}{5}$ of = 50
- b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of = 20



- 9 Rosie, Amir and Alex each find a fraction of 24 using counters.

Rosie: I have $\frac{1}{6}$ of 24
Alex: I have 6 counters.
Amir: I have $\frac{1}{3}$ of 24

- a) Order the children from least counters to most counters.

Rosie Alex Amir

least counters most counters

- b) What fraction of the counters does Alex have? $\frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4}$
- c) Rosie and Amir put their counters together.

Write their total number of counters as a fraction of 24

$4 + 8 = 12$