



ALMOND HILL JUNIOR SCHOOL MEDIUM TERM PLAN

TOPIC TITLE: Bright sparks. LS 13 Equivalent fractions, LS14 Compare and order fractions and LS15 Adding and subtracting fractions.

YEAR GROUP: 5

TERM: Autumn 2

<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Fractions</p> <p>Numerator (<i>number on top of a fraction telling you have many equal parts you have</i>)</p> <p>Denominator (<i>number on the bottom of a fraction telling you how many parts the whole has been split in to</i>)</p> <p>Equivalent</p> <p>Improper</p> <p>Mixed number</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and name fractions. - Recognise and create equivalent fractions. - Identify, and convert, improper and mixed number fractions. Apply this to worded problems. - Comparing fraction to $\frac{1}{2}$ - Comparing fractions whose denominators are multiples of the same number. - Add and subtraction fractions where the denominator is the same, or are multiples of the same number. 	<p>What we already know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equivalent fractions introduced from Year 2 onwards.
<p>Illustration</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> $\frac{2}{5}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{10}$ (x 2) $\frac{2}{5}$ is equivalent to $\frac{4}{10}$ ($\div 2$) $\frac{2}{5}$ is equivalent to $\frac{6}{15}$ (x 3) </p>	<p>Application/Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annotated visual representation of fractions and fractions shown by shading in parts of a whole. - Create fraction families of equivalent fractions. - Draw representation of improper or mixed number fractions. - Use speaking frame and times table knowledge to convert improper and mixed number fractions. - Worded problems involving both mixed number and improper fractions. - Draw fractions, and use equivalent knowledge, to compare them to $\frac{1}{2}$. - Compare and order fractions using $<$ and $>$. Apply to amounts such as kilometres and litres. - Draw fraction bars to support addition and subtraction. - Applying addition and subtraction of fractions knowledge to worded problems. 	<p>Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A fraction tells you how many parts a whole has been split into. - Fractions are equivalent when the numerator and denominator have been multiplied (or divided) by the same number. - Fractions greater than 1 whole can be recorded as improper or as a mixed number fraction. - Fractions must have the same denominator to be added or subtracted. If they are not the same, you must find a common multiple.