## St George's Central CE Primary School and Nursery

## Maths Fraction Policy

At St. George's Central CE Primary School and Nursery, children are introduced to the processes of calculation by building a sequence following a C-P-A approach. The C-P-A approach stands for Concrete - Pictorial - Abstract. This means that throughout the school, we see children using concrete equipment and pictures to support their understanding of more abstract concepts.

Over time children learn how to use models and images, such as Dienes, place value counters, bar models and tens frames, to support their mental and informal written methods of calculation. As children's mental methods are strengthened and refined, so too are their informal written methods. These methods become more efficient and succinct and lead to efficient written methods that can be used more generally. By the end of Year 6, children are equipped with mental and written methods that they understand and can use correctly.

When faced with a calculation, children are able to decide which method is most appropriate and have strategies to check its accuracy. They will do this by asking themselves:

- Can I do this in my head?
- Can I do this in my head using drawing or jottings?
- Do I need to use a pencil and paper procedure?

At whatever stage in their learning, and whatever method is being used, it must still be underpinned by a secure and appropriate knowledge of number facts, along with those mental skills that are needed to carry out the process and judge if it was successful.

The overall aim is that when children leave primary school they:

- have a secure knowledge of number facts and a good understanding of the four operations;
- are able to use this knowledge and understanding to carry out calculations mentally and to apply general strategies when using one-digit and two-digit numbers and particular strategies to special cases involving bigger numbers;
- make use of diagrams and informal notes to help record steps and part answers when using mental methods that generate more information than can be kept in their heads;
- have an efficient and reliable written method of calculation for each operation that children can apply with confidence when undertaking calculations that they cannot carry out mentally, which leads to a formal written method.
'Never settle for less than your best'
Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world. Whoever follows Me will not walk in darkness, but will have the light of life.' John 8:12

|  | Concrete | Pictorial | Abstract |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EYFS |  |  |  |
| To solve problems including halves | Halves of fruit or drinks and other common items | Half and share images E.g. put half of the purple spikes on the Gruffalo |  |
| Key Stage 1 |  |  |  |
| To find $\frac{1}{2}$ of a shape | Find half using cubes or everyday items | $\square \rightarrow$ $\square$ $\square$ <br> $\rightarrow$ $\square$ $\rightarrow$ $\square$ <br> Find half of variety shapes in different ways including folding of paper. |  |
| To find $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number | Find half using cubes or counters |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \text { of } 8=4 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \text { of } 10=5 \end{aligned}$ |

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| To find $\frac{1}{4}$ of a shape <br> To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of a shape | Find quarter using cubes or everyday items and show in different ways | Find quarter using pictures and show in different ways (including folding paper). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To find $\frac{1}{4}$ of a number To find $\frac{3}{4}$ of a number | Find quarter using cubes or everyday items and show in different ways | Find quarter using pictures and show in different ways including bar models. | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4} \text { of } 8=2 \\ & \text { Find quarter using abstract form. } \\ & \frac{1}{4} \quad \text { of } 12=3 \end{aligned}$ |
| To find $\frac{1}{3}$ of a shape | Find third using cubes or everyday items and show in different ways | Find third using pictures and show in different ways $\square$ |  |
| To find $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number | Find third using cubes and show in different ways | $?$   <br> 5 5 5 <br> Find third using pictures and show in different ways including use of bar models. | $\frac{1}{3}$ of $9=3$ <br> $\frac{1}{3}$ of $15=5$ <br> Find third using abstract form |

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Key Stage 2} <br>

\hline Recognise, find, and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators \& What fraction are apples? Pears? Limes? \& \begin{tabular}{l}
What fraction are <br>
What fraction is red? square? Circles?

 \& 

What fraction are multiples of 3 ? <br>
27 <br>
13 <br>
23 <br>
9 <br>
21
\end{tabular} <br>

\hline Find unitary fractions of shapes \& Find unitary fractions using cubes or everyday items and show in different ways \& Find unitary fractions using pictures and show in different ways \& <br>

\hline Find unitary fractions of numbers \& Find unitary fractions using cubes \& Find unitary fractions using pictures \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{5} \text { of } 25=25 \div 5=5 \\
& \frac{1}{9} \text { of } 27=3 \\
& \frac{1}{6} \text { of } 18
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>

\hline Find Non-unitary fractions of shapes \& Use part whole models to record what you see \& Use part whole models to record what \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

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| Find Non-unitary fractions of numbers | Link the array to a part whole model used folded paper or practical resources $\square$ | Link the array to a part whole model | $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Find increasingly difficult non unitary fractions | Find $3 / 7$ of 42 and $5 / 6$ of 42 Comapre fraction of same number | Find 2/7 of 28 and 5/7 of 63 <br> Compare fractions using same denominator | Compare fractions | $\times \quad 21$ $\times \quad 30$ $\times \quad 32$ $\begin{array}{r} 36 \end{array}$ |
| Recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions |  |     <br>      <br>     <br>       <br>     <br>     | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{17}{4}=4 \frac{1}{4} \\ & 17 \div 4=4 r 1=41 / 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |

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| Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions | $\frac{2}{9}=\frac{4}{18}=\frac{6}{27}=\frac{8}{36}$ | Family of $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ <br> Family of $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ | Use multiplication table |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Identify name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, represented visually, including tenths and hundredths | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{12}{36}=\frac{1}{3} \\ & \frac{24}{36}=\frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$ |  $\frac{40}{100}=\frac{4}{10}=\frac{2}{5}$ | Write fractions that are equivalent to $\frac{3}{5}$ $\begin{array}{lll} \frac{30}{50} & \frac{60}{100} & \frac{120}{200} \\ \frac{15}{25} & \frac{21}{35} & \frac{27}{45} \end{array}$ |
| Calculation <br> Addition and Subtraction of fractions |  |  |  |
| Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole |  | $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$ <br> $\frac{\frac{1}{6}}{}{ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{6}$  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{8}+\frac{3}{8}=\frac{5}{8} \\ & \frac{2}{8}+\frac{3}{8}+\frac{3}{8}=\frac{8}{8} \end{aligned}$ |

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Add and subtract fractions
with the same denominator

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## Calculation


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