

Fractions in the Mathematics Curriculum

Pupils should be taught to:

Year 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise, find and name a half as one of two equal parts of an object, shape or quantity recognise, find and name a quarter as one of four equal parts of an object, shape or quantity.
Year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise, find, name and write fractions $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a length, shape, set of objects or quantity write simple fractions e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 6 = 3 and recognise the equivalence of two quarters and one half.
Year 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> count up and down in tenths; recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing one-digit numbers or quantities by 10 recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise and use fractions as numbers: unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole (e.g. $\frac{5}{7} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{6}{7}$) compare and order unit fractions with the same denominator solve problems that involve all of the above.
Year 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> count up and down in hundredths; recognise that hundredths arise when dividing an object by a hundred and dividing tenths by ten solve problems involving increasingly harder fractions to calculate quantities, and fractions to divide quantities, including non-unit fractions where the answer is a whole number identify, name and write equivalent fractions of a given fraction, including tenths and hundredths add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.
Year 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and order fractions whose denominators are all multiples of the same number recognise mixed numbers and improper fractions and convert from one form to the other add and subtract fractions with the same denominator and related fractions; write mathematical statements >1 as a mixed number (e.g. $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1\frac{1}{5}$) multiply proper fractions and mixed numbers by whole numbers, supported by materials and diagrams.
Year 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use common factors to simplify fractions; use common multiples to express fractions in the same denomination compare and order fractions, including fractions >1 associate a fraction with division to calculate decimal fraction equivalents (e.g. 0.375) for a simple fraction (e.g. $\frac{3}{8}$) add and subtract fractions with different denominators and mixed numbers, using the concept of equivalent fractions multiply simple pairs of proper fractions, writing the answer in its simplest form (e.g. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{8}$) divide proper fractions by whole numbers (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} \div 2 = \frac{1}{6}$).