# Reasoning and Problem Solving Step 1: Equivalent Fractions

## National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 5: (5F2b) <u>Identify</u>, <u>name and write equivalent fractions of a given</u> <u>fraction</u>, <u>represented visually</u>, <u>including tenths and hundredths</u>

## **Differentiation:**

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Reasoning)

Developing Describe an error in a model of equivalent fractions of a half, a third, a quarter or a fifth using pictorial support where the original denominator is represented first. Expected Describe an error in a model of equivalent unit and non-unit fractions using pictorial support where the original denominator is represented first.

Greater Depth Describe an error in a model of equivalent fractions of unit and non-unit fractions using pictorial support where the image represents a multiple of the denominator.

### Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Reasoning)

Developing Correct and explain errors when shading equivalent fractions of a half, a third, a quarter or a fifth where the original denominator is represented first.

Expected Correct and explain errors when shading equivalent unit and non-unit fractions where the original denominator is represented first,

Greater Depth Correct and explain errors when calculating equivalent fractions of unit and non-unit fractions.

### Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Problem Solving)

**Developing** Find 2 possibilities for a missing function used to create equivalent fractions of a half, a third, a quarter or a fifth using pictorial support where the image represents a multiple of the denominator.

Expected Find 2 possibilities for a missing function used to create equivalent unit or nonunit fractions.

Greater Depth Find 2 possibilities for two missing functions used to create equivalent fractions of unit and non-unit fractions.

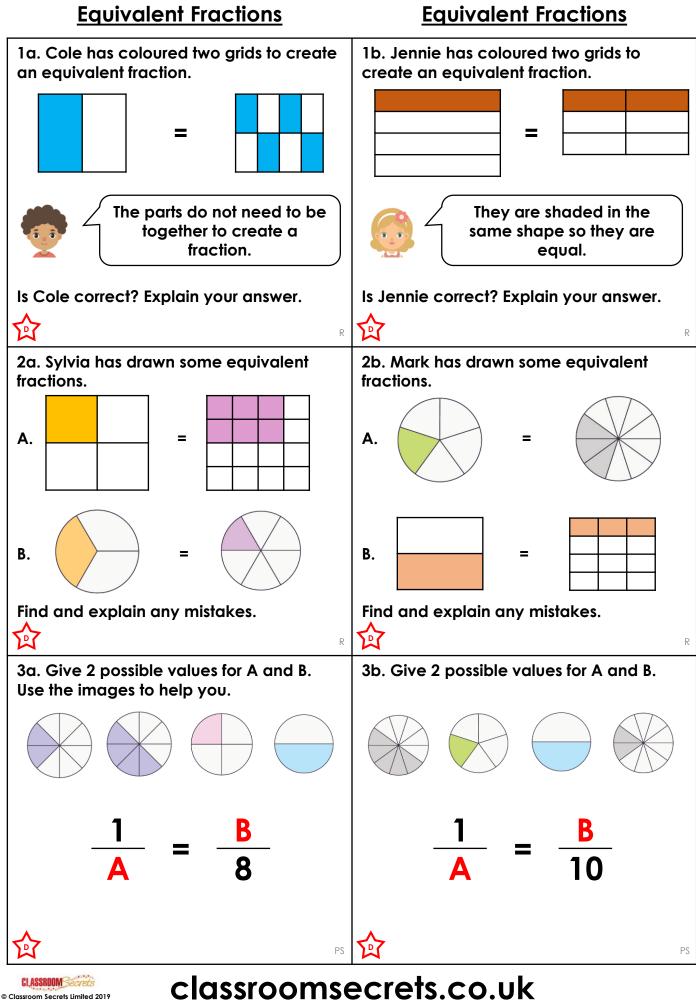
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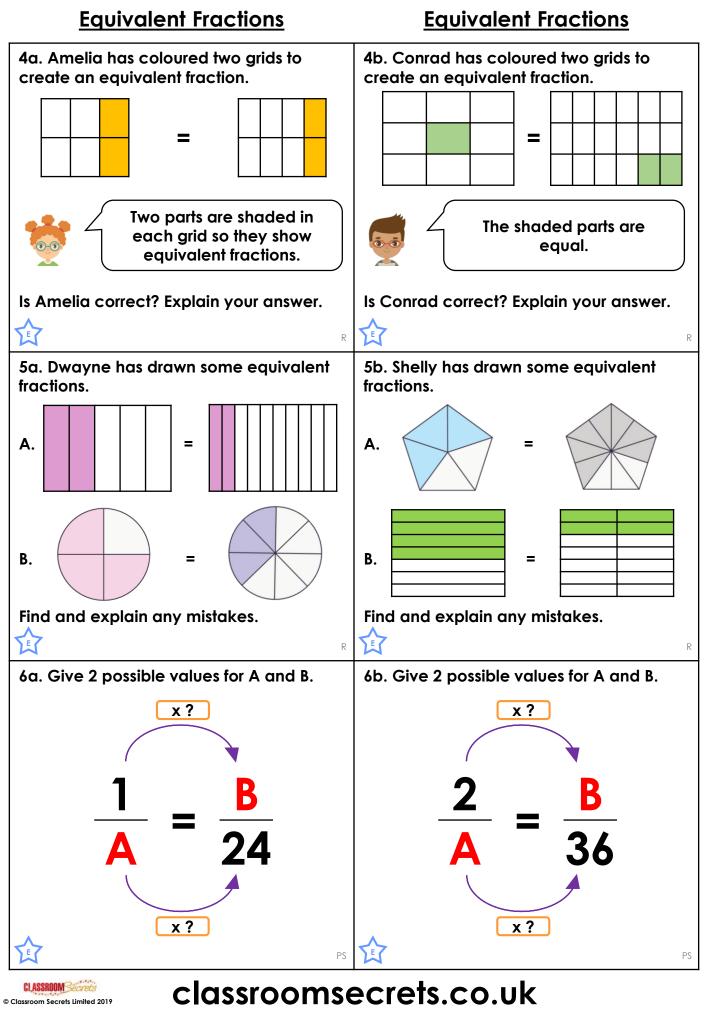


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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Equivalent Fractions – Teaching Information



Reasoning and Problem Solving – Equivalent Fractions – Year 5 Developing



Reasoning and Problem Solving – Equivalent Fractions – Year 5 Expected

<b>Equivalent Fractions</b>	<b>Equivalent Fractions</b>				
7a. Danyaal has coloured two grids to create an equivalent fraction.	7b. Lucie has coloured two grids to create an equivalent fraction.				
$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $	I have shown fractions equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ .				
Is Danyaal correct? Explain your answer.	Is Lucie correct? Explain your answer.				
8a. Carlisle has written some equivalent fractions.	8b. Davina has written some equivalent fractions.				
$A \frac{5}{6} = \frac{25}{30} \qquad B \frac{7}{9} = \frac{21}{27}$	$A \frac{4}{7} = \frac{28}{42} \qquad B \frac{5}{9} = \frac{30}{54}$				
$C \frac{8}{9} = \frac{56}{72}$ $D \frac{49}{63} = \frac{7}{7}$	$C \frac{21}{28} = \frac{15}{20}$ $D \frac{18}{28} = \frac{36}{54}$				
Find and explain any mistakes.	Find and explain any mistakes.				
R	R				
9a. Give 2 possible values for A and B.	9b. Give 2 possible values for A and B.				
7 <b>B</b> 84	2 B 24				
$\overline{A} = \overline{32} = \overline{C}$	$\frac{2}{A} = \frac{B}{48} = \frac{24}{C}$				
PS	PS				
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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Equivalent Fractions – Year 5 Greater Depth

## <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Equivalent Fractions</u>

#### **Developing**

1a. Cole is correct. He has shown  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$ .

The parts do not need to be together.

2a. A. 2 shaded parts should be crossed out as  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{16}$ .

B. Another part should be shaded in as  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ 

3a.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ 

### **Expected**

4a. Amelia is incorrect. Her fractions are not equal in size, but have the same numerator.

5a. A. 2 more parts should be shaded in as  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{10}$ B. 3 more parts should be shaded in as  $\frac{3}{4} = \frac{6}{8}$ 

6a. Various answers, for example:  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{12}{24}$   $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{24}$   $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{4}{24}$ 

#### Greater Depth

7a. Danyaal is partly correct.  $\frac{3}{4}$  is equivalent to  $\frac{9}{12}$  but  $\frac{14}{20}$  is not. 8a.  $C\frac{8}{9} = \frac{64}{72}$ ;  $D\frac{49}{63} = \frac{7}{9}$ 9a. Various answers, for example:

7	<u>28</u>	84	7	<u>14</u>	84
8	32	96	16	32	192

## <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Equivalent Fractions</u>

#### **Developing**

1b. Jennie is incorrect. The shading shows  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{6}$  but these are not equivalent.  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ 2b. A. 1 shaded part should be crossed out as  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$ . B. 3 more parts should be shaded in as  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{12}$ 3b.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{10}$ 

#### **Expected**

4b. Conrad is correct.  $\frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{18}$ 5b. A. 1 shaded part should be crossed out as  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{6}{10}$ B. 4 more parts should be shaded in as  $\frac{4}{7} = \frac{8}{14}$ 6b. Various answers, for example: 2 18 2 6 2 4

# $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{18}{36} \qquad \frac{2}{12} = \frac{6}{36} \qquad \frac{2}{18} = \frac{4}{36}$

#### Greater Depth

7b. Lucie is correct. She has shaded  $\frac{2}{6}$ and  $\frac{5}{15}$  which are both equivalent to  $\frac{1}{3}$ . 8b.  $A\frac{4}{7} = \frac{28}{49}$ ;  $D\frac{18}{28} = \frac{36}{56}$ 9b. Various answers, for example:  $\frac{2}{15} = \frac{12}{15} = \frac{24}{55}$   $\frac{2}{15} = \frac{6}{49} = \frac{24}{192}$ 

$$\frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{96} \qquad \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{48} = \frac{1}{19}$$
$$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{8}{48} = \frac{24}{144}$$

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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Equivalent Fractions **ANSWERS**