Varied Fluency
Step 4: Fractions Greater Than 1

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 4: (4F2) Recognise and show, using diagrams, families of common equivalent fractions

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support recognising wholes and parts of fractions including halves, quarters and thirds. Includes improper fractions and fractions partitioned into wholes and parts of a fraction, manipulatives and pictorial support.
Expected Questions to support recognising wholes and parts of fractions up to twelfths. Includes improper fractions and fractions partitioned into wholes and parts of a fraction, and pictorial support.
Greater Depth Questions to support recognising wholes and parts of fractions. Includes improper and mixed fractions with some pictorial support. Uses knowledge of equivalent fractions.

More Year 4 Fractions resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

Fractions Greater Than 1

1a. How many parts need to be shaded to complete the whole?

Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\square}{4} = \frac{\square}{4} = 1$$

D

VF

Fractions Greater Than 1

1b. How many parts need to be shaded to complete the whole?

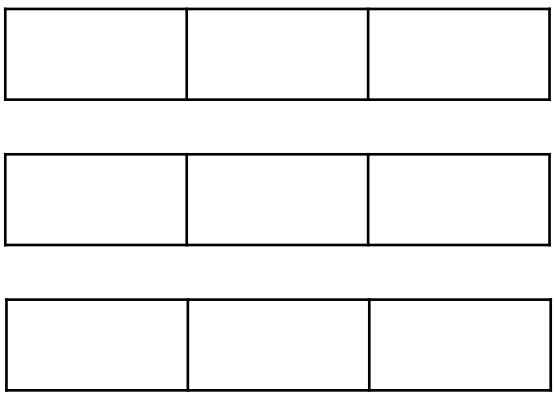
Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\square}{2} = \frac{\square}{2} = 1$$

D

VF

2a. Shade the images below to show 1 whole and 1 part. Complete the improper fraction to describe the image.

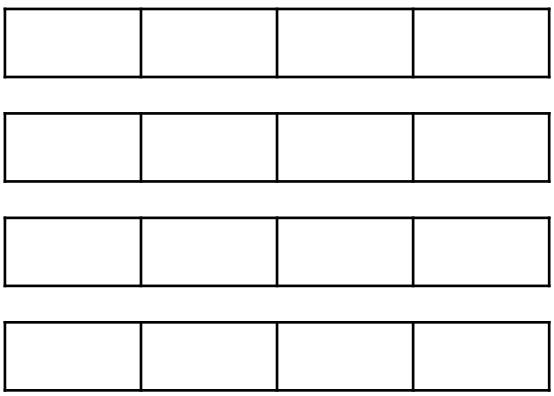


1 whole and 1 part = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

D

VF

2b. Shade the images below to show 3 wholes and 2 parts. Complete the improper fraction to describe the image.

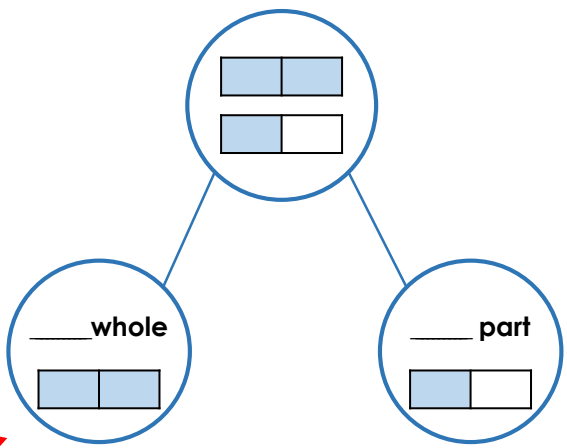


3 wholes and 2 parts = $\frac{\square}{\square}$

D

VF

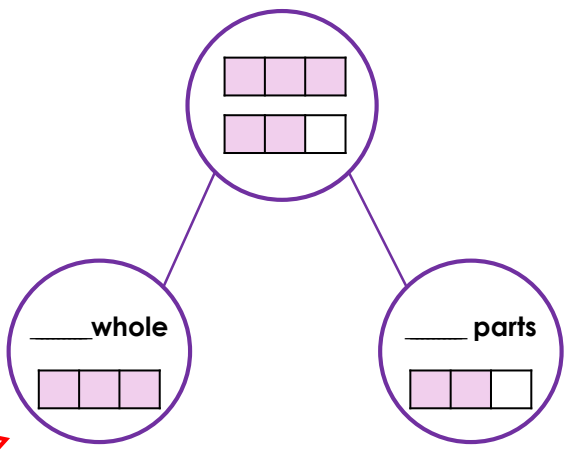
3a. Complete the part-whole model to show how many wholes and parts there are in the fraction below.



D

VF

3b. Complete the part-whole model to show how many wholes and parts there are in the fraction below.

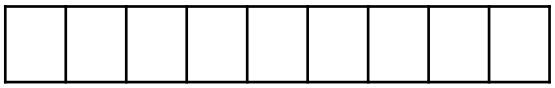


D

VF

Fractions Greater Than 1

4a. If I have $\frac{4}{9}$, how many more parts do I need to have a whole?



Complete the calculation below.

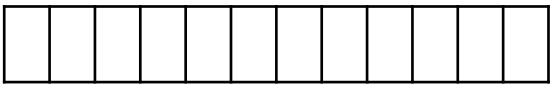
$$\frac{4}{9} + \frac{\square}{9} = \frac{\square}{9} = 1$$

E

VF

Fractions Greater Than 1

4b. If I have $\frac{9}{12}$, how many more parts do I need to have a whole?



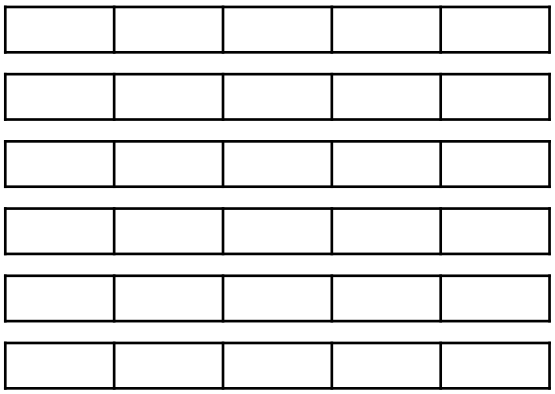
Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{9}{12} + \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{\square}{12} = 1$$

E

VF

5a. Shade the images below to show twenty-one fifths. Complete the fraction to describe the image.

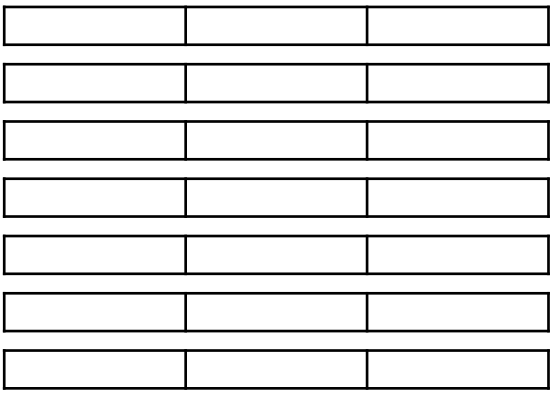


$$\frac{\square}{5} = \square\frac{\square}{5}$$

E

VF

5b. Shade the images below to show seventeen thirds. Complete the fraction to describe the image.

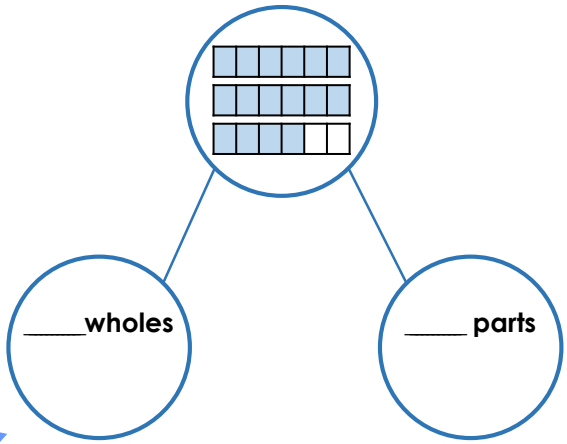


$$\frac{\square}{3} = \square\frac{\square}{3}$$

E

VF

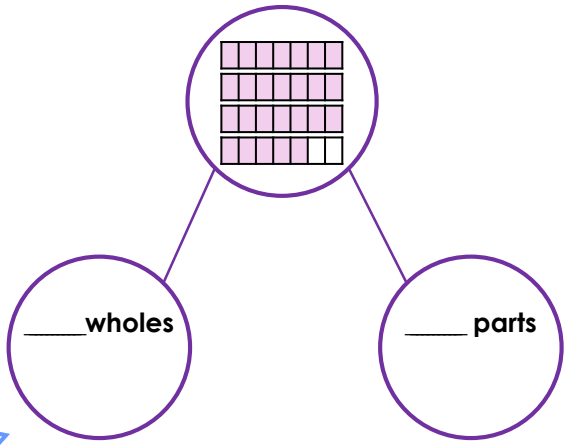
6a. Complete the part-whole model to show how many wholes and parts there are in the fraction below.



E

VF

6b. Complete the part-whole model to show how many wholes and parts there are in the fraction below.

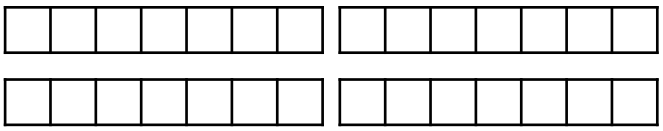


E

VF

Fractions Greater Than 1

7a. If I have $\frac{15}{7}$, how many wholes and how many parts do I have?



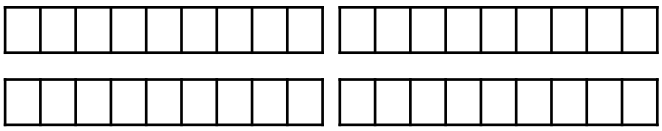
Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{15}{7} = \square\frac{\square}{7}$$

GD VF

Fractions Greater Than 1

7b. If I have $\frac{31}{9}$, how many wholes and how many parts do I have?

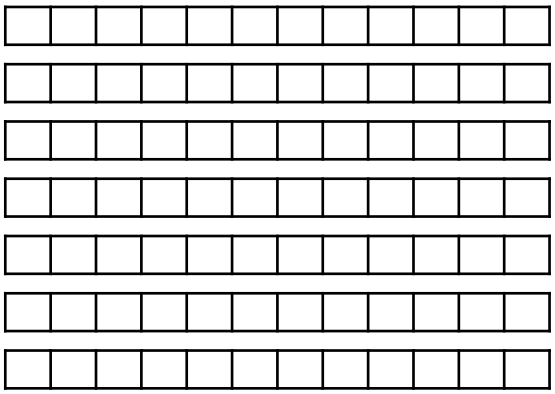


Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{31}{9} = \square\frac{\square}{9}$$

GD VF

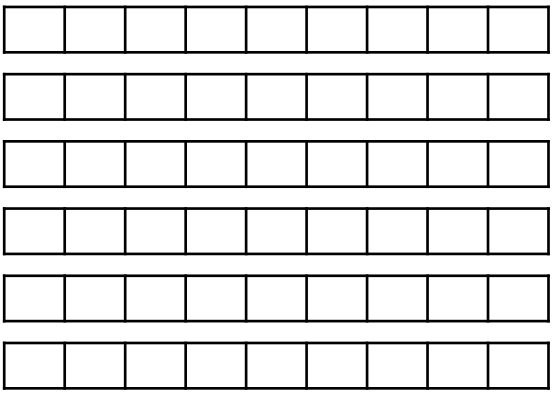
8a. Shade the images below to show twenty-seven sixths. Complete the fraction to describe the image.



$$\frac{\square}{6} = \square\frac{\square}{12}$$

GD VF

8b. Shade the images below to show sixty eighteenths. Complete the fraction to describe the image.



$$\frac{\square}{18} = \square\frac{\square}{9}$$

GD VF

9a. Draw a part-whole model to show how many wholes and how many parts there are in the fraction below.

$\frac{23}{8}$

GD VF

9b. Draw a part-whole model to show how many wholes and how many parts there are in the fraction below.

$\frac{54}{12}$

GD VF

Varied Fluency
Fractions Greater Than 1

Developing

1a. $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{\boxed{1}}{4} = \frac{\boxed{4}}{4} = 1$

2a. Four thirds shaded;

1 whole and 1 part = $\frac{\boxed{4}}{\boxed{3}}$

3a. 1 whole and 1 part

Expected

4a. $\frac{4}{9} + \frac{\boxed{5}}{9} = \frac{\boxed{9}}{9} = 1$

5a. 4 wholes and 1 part shaded;

$\frac{\boxed{21}}{5} = \boxed{4}\ \frac{\boxed{1}}{5}$

6a. 2 wholes and 4 parts

Greater Depth

7a. $\frac{15}{7} = \boxed{2}\ \frac{\boxed{1}}{7}$

8a. 4 wholes and 6 parts shaded.

$\frac{\boxed{27}}{6} = \boxed{4}\ \frac{\boxed{6}}{12}$

9a. 2 wholes and 7 parts

Varied Fluency
Fractions Greater Than 1

Developing

1b. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\boxed{1}}{2} = \frac{\boxed{2}}{2} = 1$

2b. Fourteen quarters shaded;

3 wholes and 2 parts = $\frac{\boxed{14}}{\boxed{4}}$

3b. 1 whole and 2 parts

Expected

4b. $\frac{9}{12} + \frac{\boxed{3}}{12} = \frac{\boxed{12}}{12} = 1$

5b. 5 wholes and 2 parts shaded;

$\frac{\boxed{17}}{3} = \boxed{5}\ \frac{\boxed{2}}{3}$

6b. 3 wholes and 5 parts

Greater Depth

7b. $\frac{31}{9} = \boxed{3}\ \frac{\boxed{4}}{9}$

8b. 3 wholes and 3 parts shaded.

$\frac{\boxed{60}}{18} = \boxed{3}\ \frac{\boxed{3}}{9}$

9b. 4 wholes and 6 parts