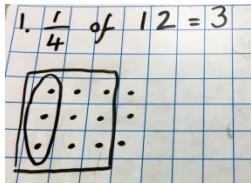


Fractions and Decimals Progression Map

Year 3

1. Recognise, find and write fractions of a set of objects.

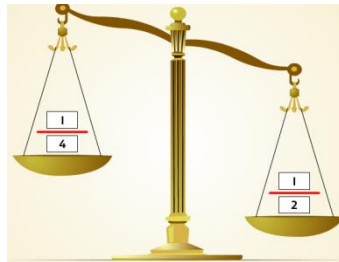
Example: $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 is 3



2. Understand fractions as parts of a whole and compare unit fractions.

Example:

$$\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{2}$$



3. Understand that a fraction is an equal part of a whole and that a unit fraction is one part and a non-unit fraction is several parts.

Example: $\frac{1}{4}$ (unit fraction) of 20 = 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (non-unit fraction) of 20 = 15

4. Look for patterns, make predictions and begin to see the relationship between finding fractions of amounts and division.

Example: i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 12 = $12 \div 3 = 4$

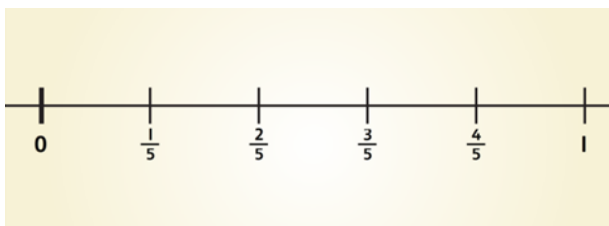
5. Recognise unit fractions and non-unit fractions with small denominators and say how many are needed to make a whole.



$$\frac{8}{8} = 1 \text{ or } 8 \text{ 8ths} = \text{a whole}$$

6. Mark and identify simple fractions on 0 to 1 lines.

Example:

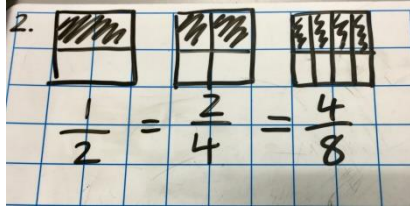


7. Recognise, find and write fractions of a discrete set of objects:

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 = 15

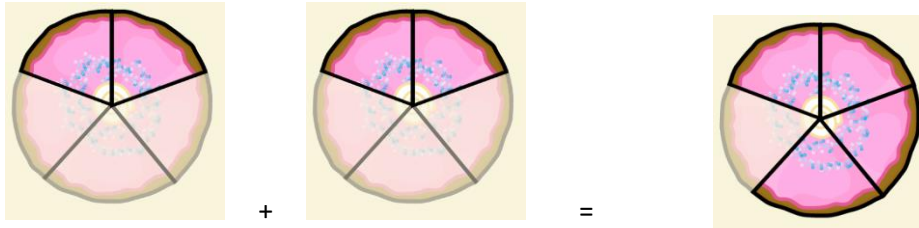
8. Recognise and show, using diagrams, equivalent fractions with small denominators.

Example: $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$



9. Add and subtract fractions with the same denominator within one whole.

Example:



$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

10. Compare and order unit fractions, and fractions with the same denominators

Example: $\frac{2}{5} < \frac{4}{5}$

11. Solve problems with fractions that involve all of the above.

Example:

One pizza is divided into sixths and another into quarters. One child has 3 slices from the first pizza and another has 2 slices from the second pizza. Is this fair, or does one child get more pizza? Which child?

12. Recognise that tenths arise from dividing an object into 10 equal parts and in dividing 1-digit numbers or quantities by 10.

Example:

