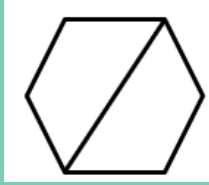


Finding $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 2-D shapes

WORKED EXAMPLE

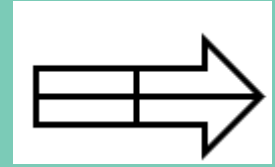
To find fractions of shapes, all the parts need to be equal.



The hexagon has 2 equal parts.
Each part is $\frac{1}{2}$.



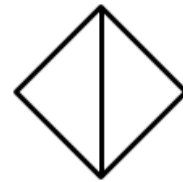
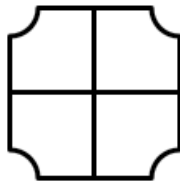
The rectangle has 3 equal parts.
Each part is $\frac{1}{3}$.



The arrow has 4 parts but they are **NOT** equal.

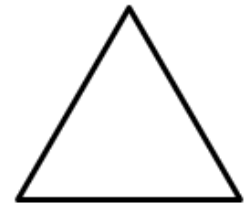
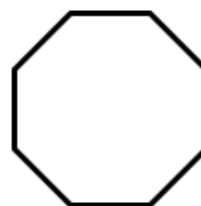
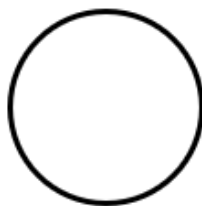
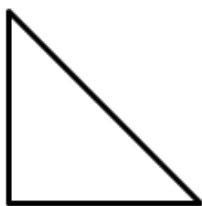
REHEARSE

Talk about the shapes below and the fractions that you can see.



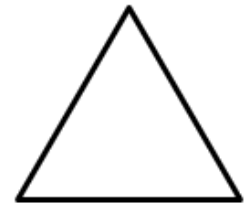
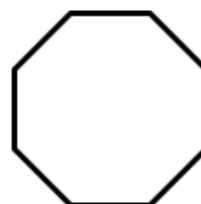
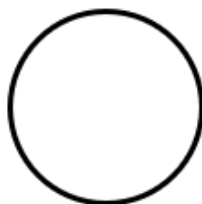
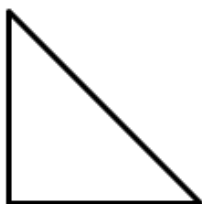
REHEARSE

Can you show $\frac{1}{2}$ on each of the shapes below?



REHEARSE

Can you show $\frac{1}{4}$ on each of the shapes below?



APPLY AND EXPLORE

Think about finding $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ on shapes.

Does finding $\frac{1}{2}$ sometimes, always or never help you to find $\frac{1}{4}$?

Use examples to help you explain.

RETRIEVE

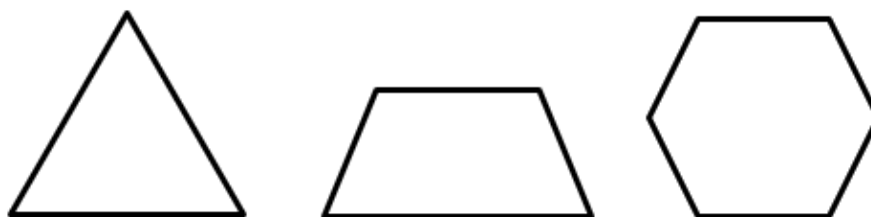
Can I still use tally charts?

Complete the tally chart to show the missing information.

Fruit	Tally	Total
Apple		8
Banana		12
Pear		
Orange		
	Total	—

REHEARSE

Can you show $\frac{1}{3}$ on these shapes?



APPLY AND EXPLORE

Hannah says a good tip for finding $\frac{1}{3}$ on some shapes is to use the middle.

Explain what Hannah means using some examples.

REHEARSE

Provide pupils with handout_2LS29_step2_2D_shapes or similar outlines of 2-D shapes.

Use a dice that has been changed so that $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ are shown on two faces each.

Pupils roll the dice and then select a shape they will use to represent the fraction.

Encourage pupils to show a range of representations for $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$.