

# 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.

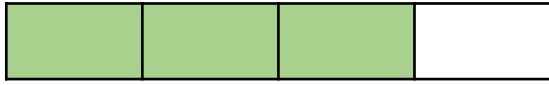
More [Year 4 Fractions](#) resources.

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# Fractions Greater Than 1

# Fractions Greater Than 1

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



Complete the calculation below.

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



VF

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



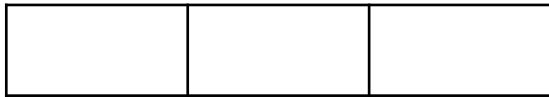
Complete the calculation below.

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



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



VF

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

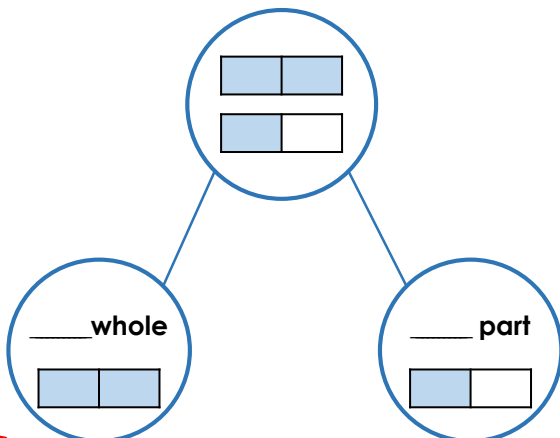


3 wholes and 2 parts =  $\frac{\square}{\square}$



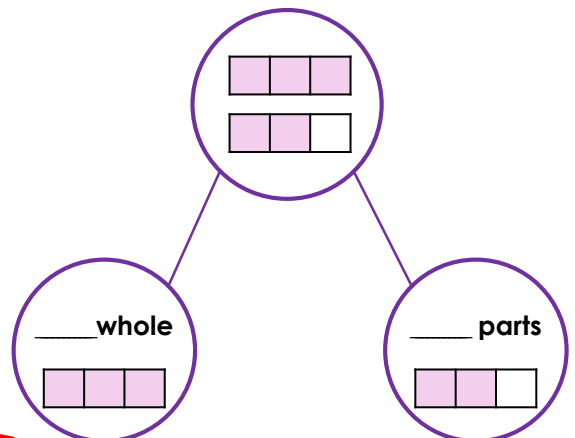
VF

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



VF

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



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.

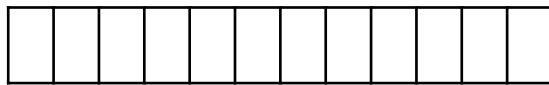
$$\frac{4}{9} + \frac{\square}{9} = \frac{\square}{9} = 1$$



VF

## Fractions Greater Than 1

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



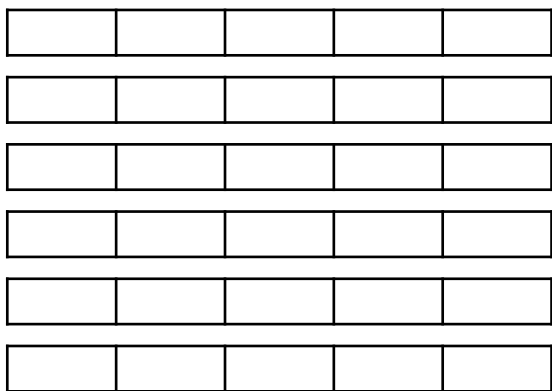
Complete the calculation below.

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



VF

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

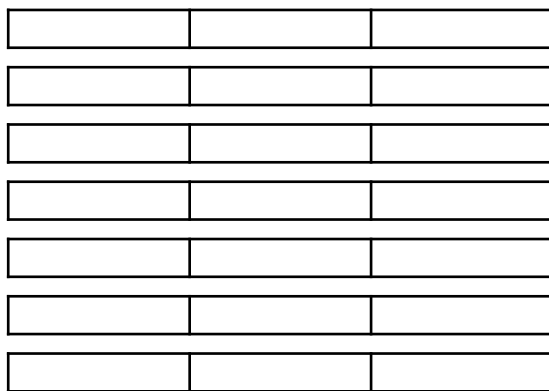


$$\frac{\square}{5} = \square \frac{\square}{5}$$



VF

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

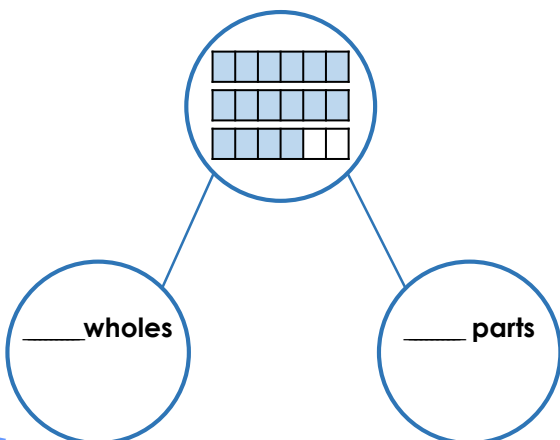


$$\frac{\square}{3} = \square \frac{\square}{3}$$



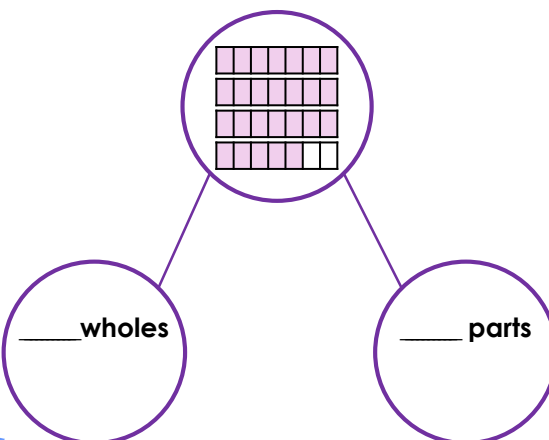
VF

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



VF

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



VF

# Fractions Greater Than 1

# 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.

$$\frac{15}{7} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{7}$$



VF

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


Complete the calculation below.

$$\frac{31}{9} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{9}$$



VF

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


$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{6} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{12}$$



VF

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


$$\frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{18} = \boxed{\phantom{00}} \frac{\boxed{\phantom{00}}}{9}$$



VF

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

$$\frac{23}{8}$$



VF

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

$$\frac{54}{12}$$



VF

## Varied Fluency Fractions Greater Than 1

### Developing

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

2a. Four thirds shaded;

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

3a. 1 whole and 1 part

### Expected

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

5a. 4 wholes and 1 part shaded;

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

6a. 2 wholes and 4 parts

### Greater Depth

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

8a. 4 wholes and 6 parts shaded.

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

9a. 2 wholes and 7 parts

## Varied Fluency Fractions Greater Than 1

### Developing

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

2b. Fourteen quarters shaded;

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

3b. 1 whole and 2 parts

### Expected

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

5b. 5 wholes and 2 parts shaded;

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

6b. 3 wholes and 5 parts

### Greater Depth

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

8b. 3 wholes and 3 parts shaded.

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

9b. 4 wholes and 6 parts