Halves, quarters and eighths

Learn and practise | Free preview

A sample from this topic. The complete topic collection contains three different resources and worked solutions.

Show your thinking using words, working or a labelled drawing. Use the explanations and example first.

What you will practise

- Halves, quarters and eighths
- Explain and check an answer with an appropriate representation.

Useful starting skills: Use objects, drawings or a number line to explain a simple idea.

A fraction describes equal parts of a stated whole. The denominator names the part size; the numerator counts those parts. Always check that the wholes being compared are the same size.

Equivalent fractions name the same value. When comparing or combining fractions, use equal-sized parts. A number line helps show order and amounts greater than one.

Worked example

Find one-quarter of 12 counters.

Share the 12 counters into 4 equal groups.

Each group contains 3; four groups of 3 rebuild 12.

Answer: 3 counters

Try it yourself

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Fold a paper strip into 2 equal parts. What is one part called?

2. Fold each half in half again. How many equal parts now? Name one.

Answers and explanations

Check the method as well as the final answer. An alternative correct method is also valid.

1. One-half

Two equal parts make one whole.

2. 4

There are four equal parts; each is one-quarter.

Curriculum reference: VC2M2N03; VC2M2M02

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