## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y2 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
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|  |  |  |
|  | NCETM additional language support (sentence stems) | NCETM <br> general statements / additional phrases |
| 3.0 | The $\qquad$ is split into $\qquad$ equal parts. Each part is one $\qquad$ . <br> The whole is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts and we have $\qquad$ of them. |  |

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y3 | National Curriculum |
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| vocabulary expectations |  |$\quad$| National Curriculum |
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| content domain |

3.1 \begin{tabular}{l}
If___ is the whole, then___ is part of the whole. <br>
The whole has been divided into___equal / unequal parts. <br>
The parts are equal. I know this because the number of ____ in each part is the same. <br>

| The parts are unequal. I know this because the number of___ in each part is not the |
| :--- |
| same. |

\end{tabular}

A part is always smaller than the whole.

Equal-sized parts do not have to look the same.

Different parts of the same-sized whole can be directly compared based on their size.

As the whole increases in size and the size of the selected part remains the same, each part becomes smaller in relation to the whole.

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y3 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
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The whole has been divided into $\qquad$ equal parts.
__ parts of the whole has been shaded.

The denominator is $\qquad$ because the whole is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts.

The whole has been divided into $\qquad$ equal parts.

Each equal part is one- $\qquad$ of the whole.

OR
One of these parts is highlighted. This part is one- $\qquad$ of the whole.

OR
One part is one- $\qquad$ of the whole.

If one- $\qquad$ is a part, then the whole is $\qquad$ times as much. Take $\qquad$ parts and put them together to make one whole.

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| 3.3 | I have $\qquad$ one- $\qquad$ ; I have $\qquad$ <br> I have $\qquad$ one-tenths; I have $\qquad$ -tenths. <br> There are $\qquad$ equal parts in the whole. There are $\qquad$ parts shaded. $\qquad$ is shaded. <br> The whole has been divided into $\qquad$ equal parts. $\qquad$ of the parts are shaded; that is $\qquad$ of the whole. <br> We have split our whole into $\qquad$ equal parts, so or unit fraction is $\qquad$ . $\qquad$ is $\qquad$ lot of $\qquad$ 1 $\qquad$ <br> is $\qquad$ lots of $\qquad$ 1 <br> I know that $\qquad$ is less than $\qquad$ ... $\text { ...so -_ is less than } \frac{1}{}$ <br> The whole is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts and we have $\qquad$ of them. |
| :---: | :---: |

When the numerator and denominator are the same the fraction is equivalent to one whole.

When the numerator and denominator are the same the fraction has a value of one.

When we compare fractions with the same denominator, the greater the numerator, the greater the fraction.

When comparing fractions, the whole has to be the same.

When comparing unit fractions, the greater the denominator , the smaller the fraction.

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y3 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | NCETM additional language support (sentence stems) | NCETM <br> general statements / additional phrases |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3.3 \\ & \mathrm{ctd} \end{aligned}$ | $\qquad$ $\qquad$ lot of $\qquad$ is $\qquad$ lots of $\qquad$ <br> I know that $\qquad$ is greater than $\qquad$ ... <br> ...so I know that $\qquad$ lots of $\qquad$ is greater than $\qquad$ lots of |  |

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y3 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NCETM additional language support (sentence stems) | NCETM general statements / additional phrases |
| 3.4 | $\qquad$ lot of $\qquad$ <br> is $\qquad$ lots of $\qquad$ <br> I know that $\qquad$ $+\ldots=$ $\qquad$ <br> ...so, I know that $\qquad$ $+\square=$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ is $\qquad$ lot of $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ lots of $\qquad$ <br> I know that $\qquad$ $-$ $\qquad$ $=$ $\qquad$ <br> ...so, I know that $\qquad$ - $=$ $\qquad$ | When adding fractions with the same denominators, just add the numerators. <br> When subtracting fractions with the same denominators just subtract the numerators. |

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y4 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NCETM additional language support (sentence stems) | NCETM general statements / additional phrases |
| 3.5 | There are $\qquad$ parts between zero and one. This means we are counting in units of $\qquad$ <br> [Alongside a number line] <br> The line is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts. This allows us to count in $\qquad$ _. <br> Each interval on the line is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts. This allows us to count in $\qquad$ . <br> The parts are $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ . The total, or whole, is $\qquad$ . <br> Each whole is divided into $\qquad$ equal parts. We have $\qquad$ of these equal parts. This represents $\qquad$ (s). <br> There are $\qquad$ groups of $\qquad$ - $\qquad$ which is $\qquad$ , and $\qquad$ more quarters, so that is $\qquad$ - quarters. <br> The denominator is $\qquad$ . This means that each whole has been split into $\qquad$ equal parts. $\qquad$ parts make each whole. <br> The numerator is $\qquad$ . This means there are $\qquad$ equal parts. <br> It is possible to make $\qquad$ full groups of $\qquad$ $\qquad$ and there are $\qquad$ more $\qquad$ . | Quantities made up of both whole numbers and a fractional part can be expressed as mixed numbers. |

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y4 | National Curriculum |  |
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| vocabulary expectations |  | National Curriculum |
| content domain |  |  |



## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y5 | National Curriculum |
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| vocabulary expectations |  |$\quad$| National Curriculum |
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| content domain |

Sometimes two fractions have the same value. We call these equivalent fractions.

When the numerator and denominator are multiplied or divided by the same number, the value of the fraction remains the same.

A fraction can be simplified when the numerator and denominator have a common factor other than one.

To write a fraction in its simplest form, divide both the numerator and denominator by their highest common factor.

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y5 | National Curriculum |  | National Curriculum |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| vocabulary expectations | content domain |  |  |

3.8 ___ and ___ are related fractions because the denominator, "__", is a multiple of the other denominator, " $\qquad$ ".

Related fractions have denominators where one denominator is a multiple of the other.

To add or subtract fractions with different denominators, first convert to fractions with a common denominator.

We can find a common denominator for two non-related fractions by multiplying their denominators.

## Progression in mathematical language: fractions



## Progression in mathematical language: fractions

| Y6 | National Curriculum vocabulary expectations | National Curriculum content domain |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | NCETM additional language support (sentence stems) | NCETM <br> general statements / additional phrases |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3.10 \\ & \text { ctd } \end{aligned}$ | Each whole has been divided into $\qquad$ equal parts. Each part is one- $\qquad$ of the whole. | In order to convert a percentage to a fraction, first convert it to a fraction with a denominator of 100. <br> To find $50 \%$ of a number, halve it. <br> To find $10 \%$ of a number, divide it by ten. <br> To find $1 \%$ of a number, divide it by one hundred. |

