How to use these slides to help your child:

Recall: Help your child to read what the question is and then leave them to try and answer the question by themselves. Recall is helpful to find out what you child already knows/ can already do so you know how much support to give them.

2. **Learning objective:** Read the learning objective together and discuss the learning habits you might need to use throughout. (discipline, resilience, imagination, collaboration, curiosity).

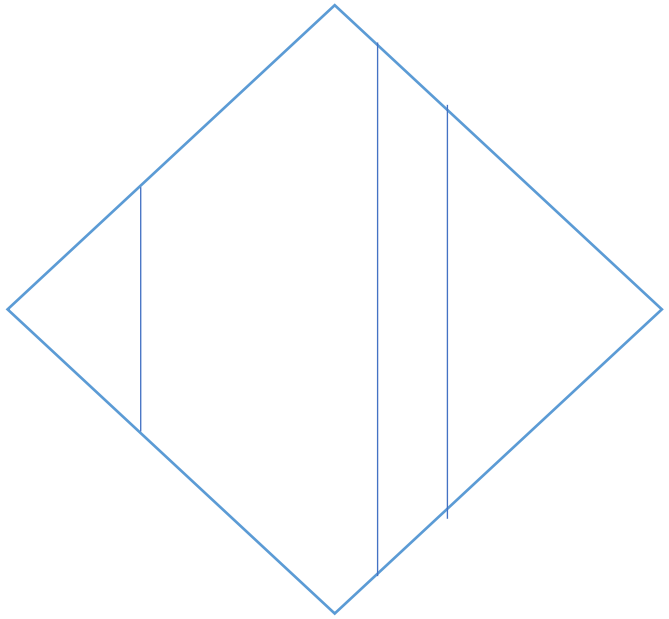
3. **Guided practice:** These are problems that should be done together. Guide the children to help them to find answers by showing them the most effective way to work things out. Perhaps show them how to work the first one out, work the second one out together and finally let your child work the last guided practice question out. If they get stuck, go back to the first one and work it out together again.

4. **Intelligent practice:** These are worksheet questions that the children should be able to work out by themselves after going through the guided practice. If they need support or a reminder or how to do it then that's absolutely fine but try not to just give them the answers. Remember- mistakes are good because we learn from them.

5. **Dive deeper:** This is a question that might be more open ended. It might require an explanation of how they know they are correct. This could be done by proving their answer through showing their working out. Read this question with your child and talk about how best to answer it.

6. **Answers:** It's really important to go through the answers with your child. Give them a pen and let them tick their own answers. If they get an answer wrong, now is the opportunity to look at the correct answer and identify together where they went wrong and how to fix it.

Recall: Have I shown ¼? Explain.



What are we learning?

L.O. To understand and find quarters of numbers.

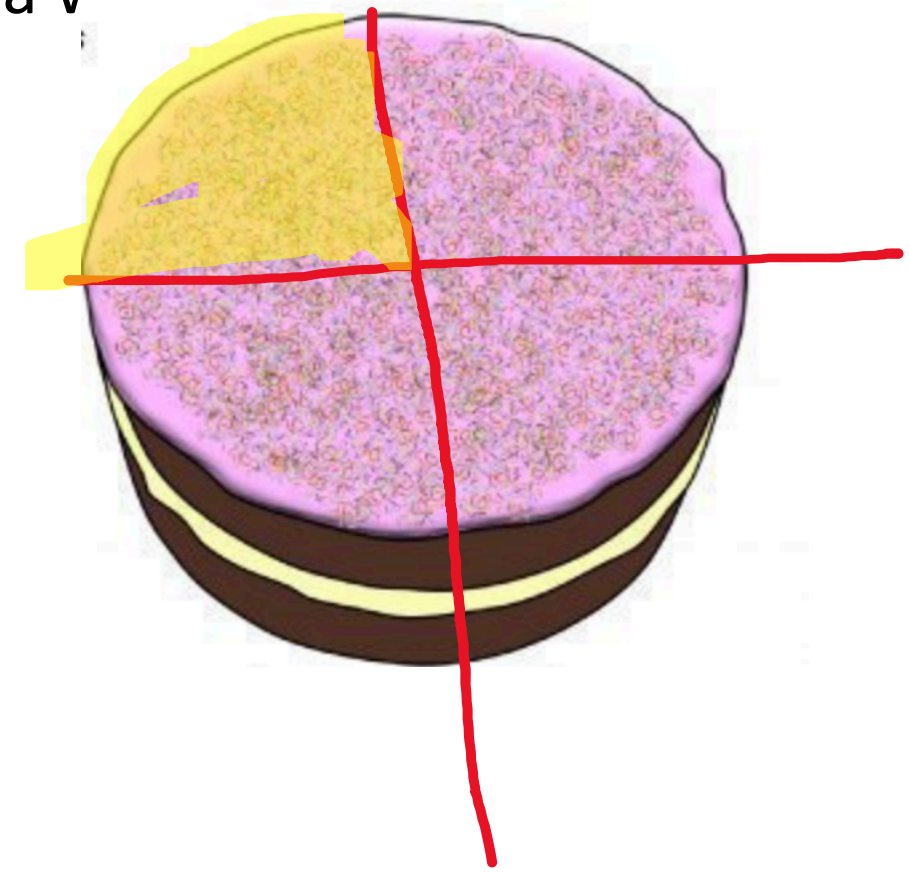
How will we do this?

By splitting shapes into quarters and counting the squares that are shaded.

Learning habits:
curiosity, discipline

Guided practice:

- A quarter is one of 4 equal parts that make a whole
- There are four quarters in a whole.
- Each quarter has to be equal in size.



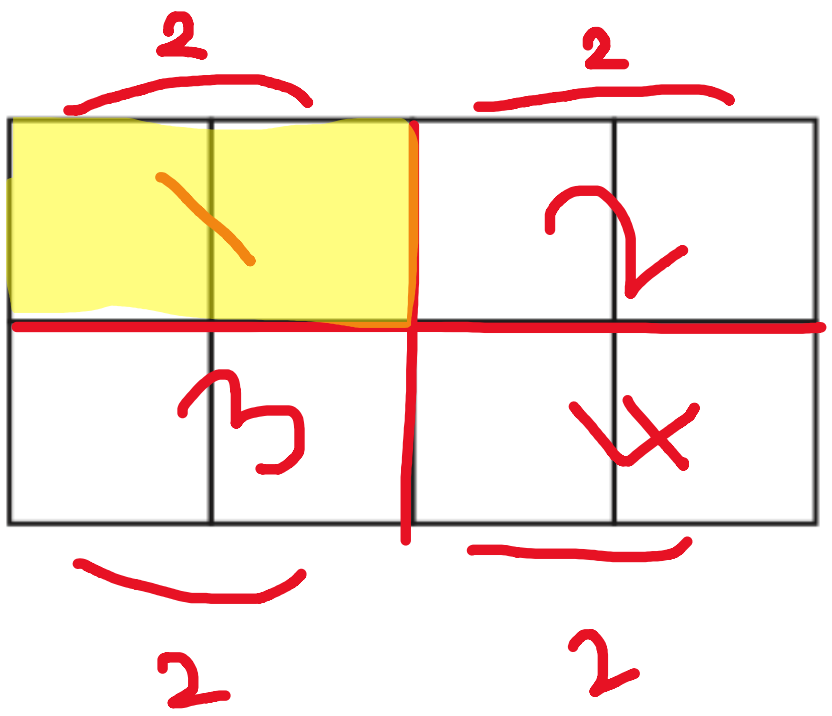
This cake has been divided, $\frac{}{}$

Into 4 equal parts. $\frac{}{4}$

And we have one of the parts. 1 quarter. $\frac{1}{4}$

Can you also see that we half and then half again to find a quarter.
A quarter is less than one half.

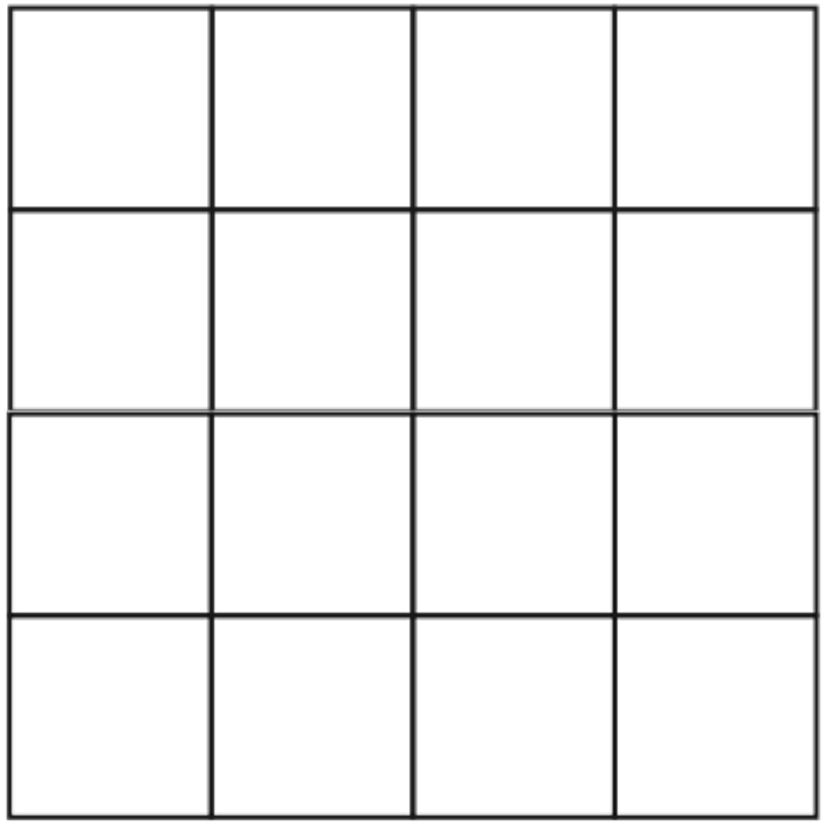
Guided practice: We can begin to find a quarter of a number by counting the shaded squares. Remember the parts must be equal in size.



Here we have 8 squares. We need to find one quarter.

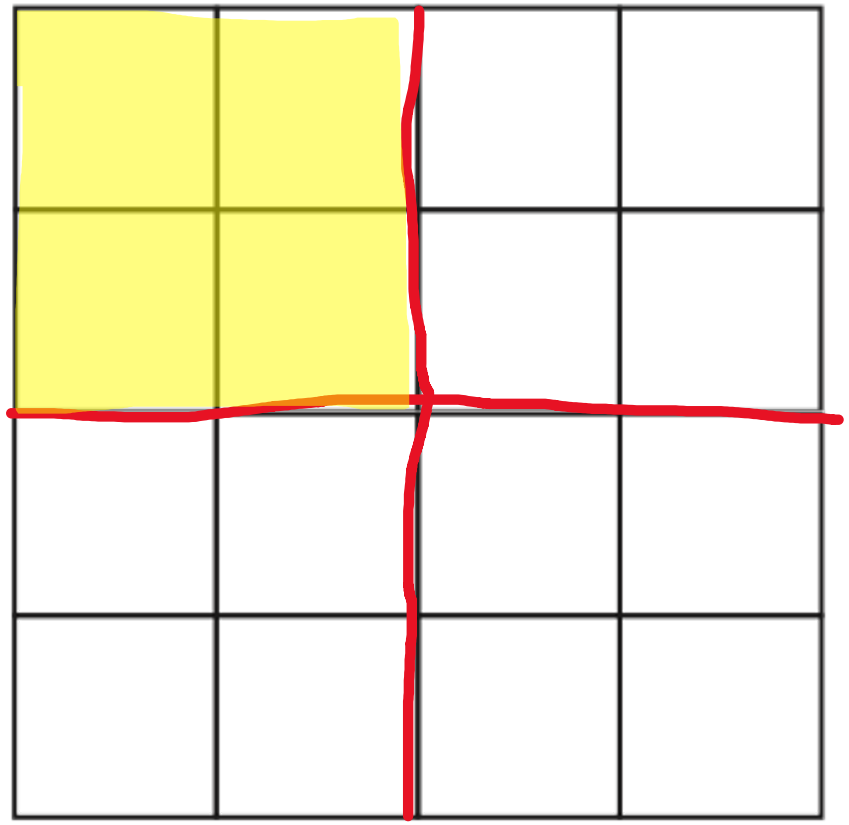
1. We split the squares into 4 equal parts and shade in one of the parts.
2. We count the squares that are shaded.
3. Now we know that $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 is 2.

Guided practice: can you find one quarter?



1. There are _____ squares in total.
2. Split the shape into 4 equal parts.
3. Shade one quarter of the shape.
4. I have shaded ____ squares.
5. One quarter of ___ is ____.

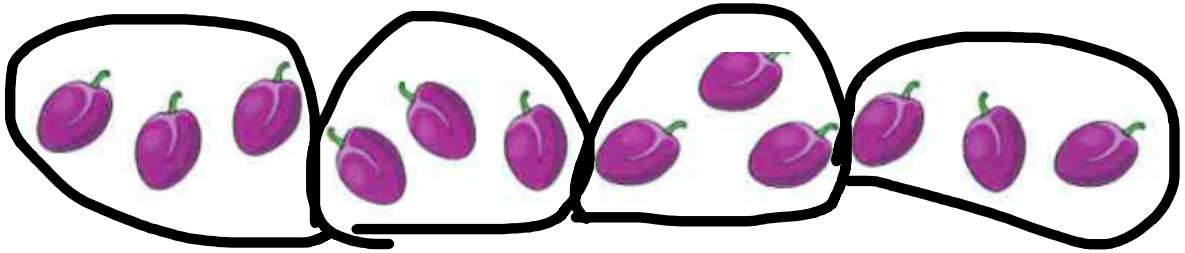
Guided practice: can you find one quarter?



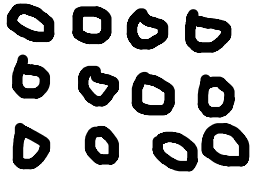
1. There are 16 squares in total.
2. Split the shape into 4 equal parts.
3. Shade one quarter of the shape.
4. I have shaded 4 squares.
5. One quarter of 16 is 4.

You may have shaded your ¼ differently to me, this doesn't matter as long as you have shaded 1 equal part.

Guided practice: We could find one quarter of an amount by drawing pictures to help us, have a go:



A quarter of 12 plums is 3 plums.



We can see that after putting my plums into 4 equal groups my answer is still 3.

When we quarter we are dividing by 4.
You can see problems written as

A quarter of 12 is 3

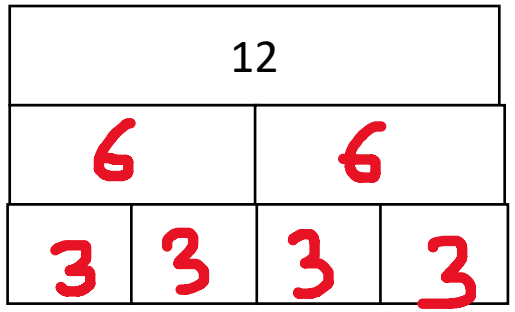
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 is 3

12 4= 3

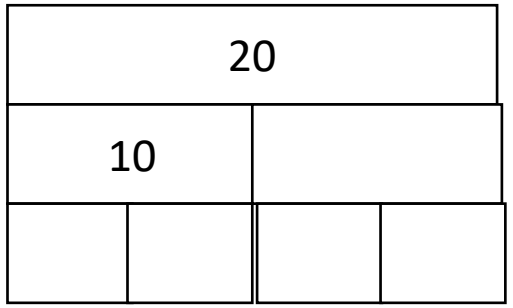
Each answer is the same as each time we are splitting **12** into **4** equal groups.

Just like as I mentioned before. When we quarter, we are halving once and then halving again. This can be shown on our fraction wall.

Can you see how one half is the same size as two quarters?



Guided practice: Your turn, see if you can complete all methods:

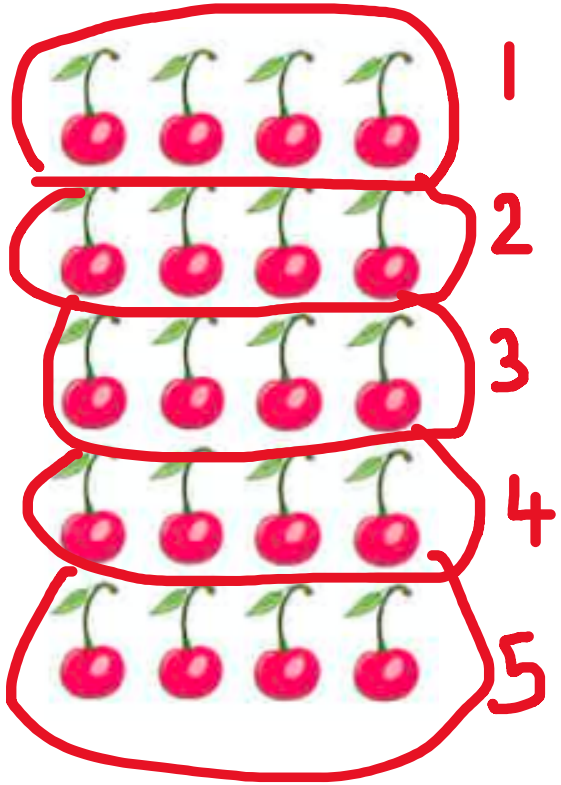


One quarter of 20 is _____

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 is _____

8 4=_____

Guided practice: Your turn, see if you can complete all methods:



20			
10		10	
5	5	5	5

$\frac{1}{4}$

One quarter of 20 is 5

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 is 5

8 4= 5

1	2	3	4	5					

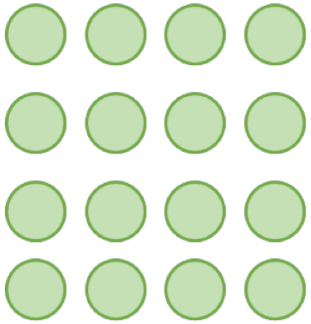
$= \frac{1}{4}$ is 5

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

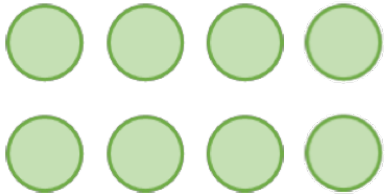
Intelligent practice:

Use the graph paper to draw a shape with the correct amount of squares to help quarter your number, draw a picture to help quarter or use the number of objects and quarter Remember we learn in different ways and mistakes are good because we learn further from them.

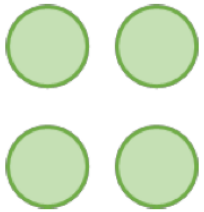
Find $\frac{1}{4}$.



¼ of 16 = __

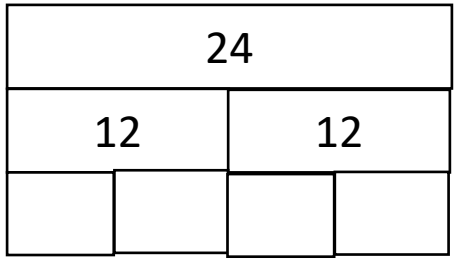


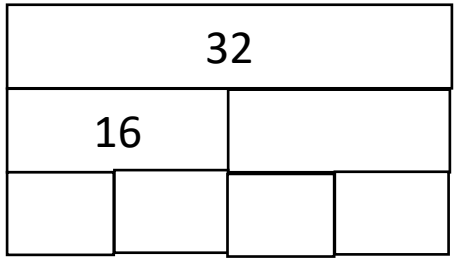
¼ of 8 = __

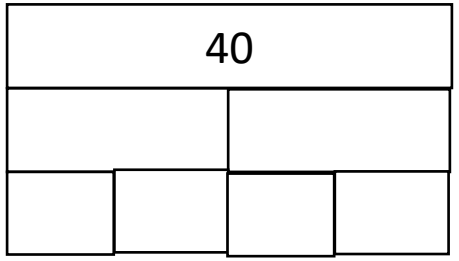


¼ of 4 = __

Complete the fraction walls to show ¼







Find the quarters:

¼ of 12 is _____

¼ of 20 is _____

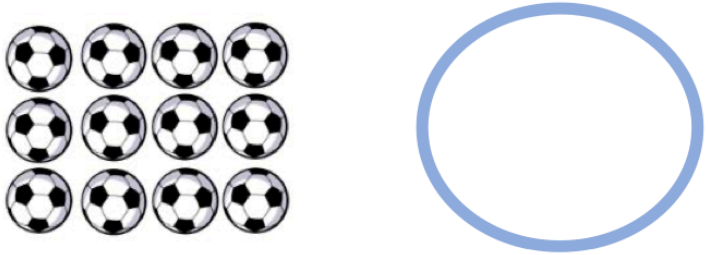
¼ of 28 is _____

¼ of 36 is _____

<u>What is your favourite way to work out your answers?</u>

Dive deeper 1:

Mr. White has asked his class to put one quarter of the balls into the hoop.



Teddy

I'm going to put one ball in the hoop.

I'm going to put three balls in the hoop.

Whitney

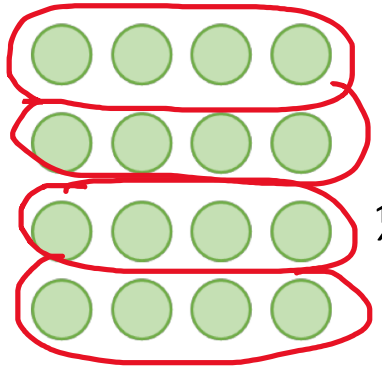
Tommy

I'm going to put four balls into the hoop.

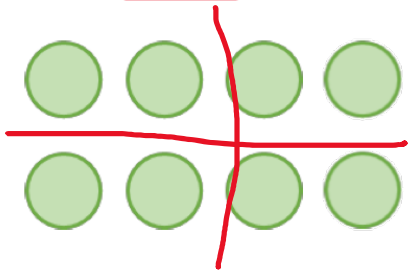
Who is correct? Can you explain any mistakes made?

Intelligent practice: Answers

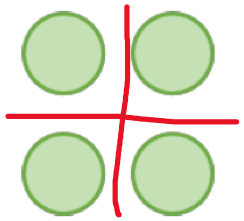
Find $\frac{1}{4}$.



¼ of 16 = 4



¼ of 8 = 2



¼ of 4 = 1

Complete the fraction walls to show ¼

24			
12		12	
6	6	6	6

32			
16		16	
8	8	8	8

40			
20		20	
10	10	10	10

Find the quarters:

¼ of 12 is 3

¼ of 20 is 5

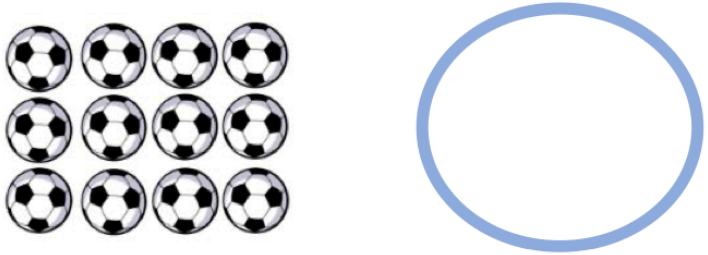
¼ of 28 is 7

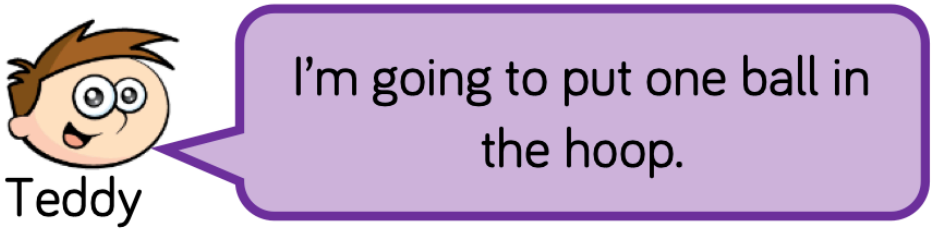
¼ of 36 is 9

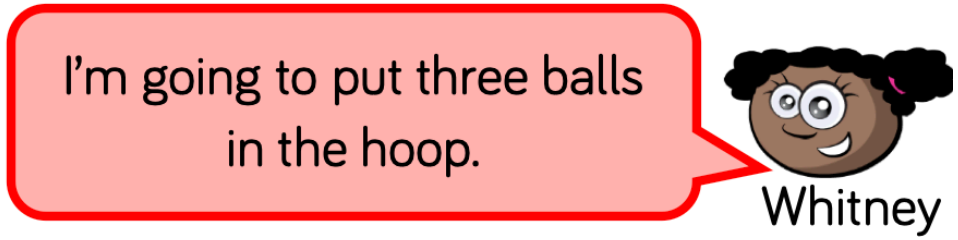
What is your favourite way to work out your answers?

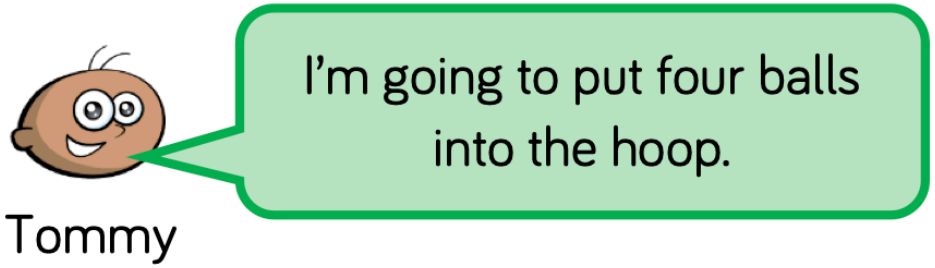
Dive deeper 1:

Mr. White has asked his class to put one quarter of the balls into the hoop.









Who is correct? Can you explain any mistakes made?

Whitney is correct because ¼ of 12 is 3.
She has shared the balls equally into 3 groups.

Teddy has only put one ball in, this would not make 4 equal groups.

Tommy has used his knowledge of ¼ and fours but it has made him confused and he has just written four instead of dividing into four groups.