

Activity:

The aim of this activity is for children to practise adding fractions. There are three questions to complete. The first two questions allow children to practise the skill, while the third question extends them as they have to problem solve and explain their answer.

Vocabulary:

$>$ $<$ $=$ are comparison symbols used to represent more than ($>$), less than ($<$) and equal to ($=$).

A **calculation** is a way to determine an amount. It may involve addition, subtraction, multiplication or division.

A **numerator** is the top part of a fraction. It shows how many parts of the whole are being considered.

A **denominator** is the bottom part of a fraction. It shows how many equal parts the whole has been split into.

Equivalent means equal in value. For example, equivalent fractions may use different numerators and denominators, but represent the same part of a whole.

Supporting resources:

You can watch a video tutorial about adding fractions on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> **Year 6 >> Maths >> Fractions >> Video Tutorials.**

You can watch the answer explanation video which takes children through this activity and ways to answer it on <https://www.youtube.com/user/ClassroomSecretsLtd/playlists> >> **Year 6 Playlist >> Adding Fractions Answer Explanation.**

Other resources:

If your child enjoyed this activity and wants to try more activities linked to this learning, you can sign up for £4.83 per month on classroomsecrets.co.uk/membership.

Check out our daily timetable for Year 6 home learning activities on kids.classroomsecrets.co.uk >> Home Learning Timetable.

Adding Fractions

1. <, >, <

2. C

3. Both Robert and Shanice are correct because $6\frac{3}{21}$ is the same as $\frac{129}{21}$. Robert has changed the improper fraction to a mixed number and he has simplified the fraction.