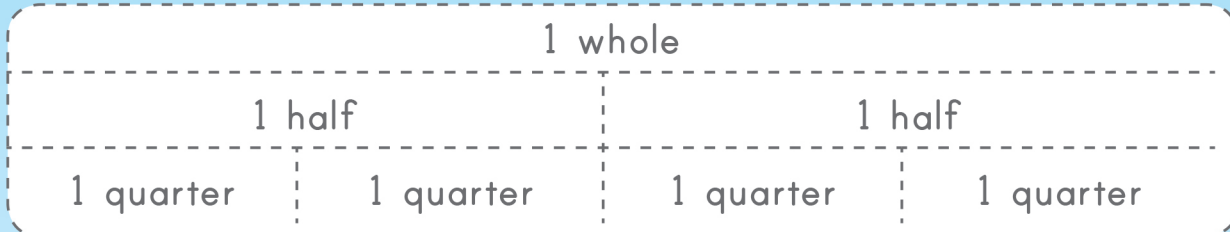


Equivalency

1 Whole, halves and quarters.

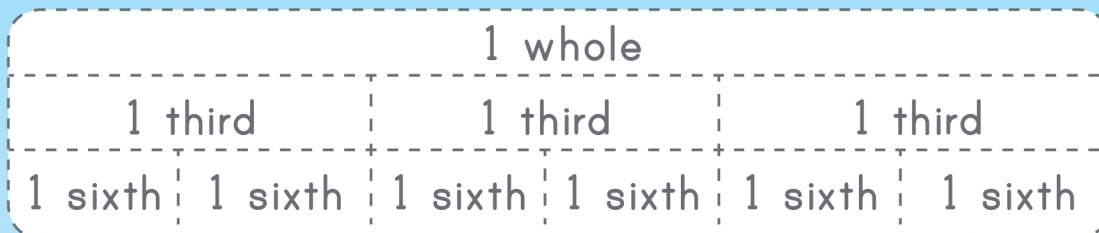
Use the fraction wall to help you answer the questions.



- If I have **1 half**, I have one piece out of equal pieces.
- If I have **1 quarter**, I have one piece out of equal pieces.
- How many **quarters** are the same size as **1 half**?
- Which is bigger, **1 half** or **3 quarters**?
- True or false? **Four quarters** are equal to **two halves**.
- How **many halves** are the same size as one **whole**?
- The first pizza has been cut into



- 2 Whole, thirds and sixths. Use the fraction wall to help you answer questions.



a One **third** is one part out of equal parts.

b One **sixth** is one part out of equal parts.

c How many **sixths** are the same as **one third**?

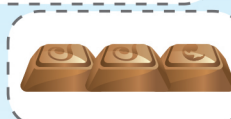
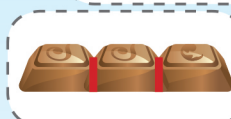
d Which is smaller, **three sixths** or **two thirds**?

e True or false? One **whole** is the same size as **three thirds**.

f How many **sixths** are the same as one **whole**?

g The first chocolate below has been cut into

h You cut the second chocolate into **sixths**.



- 3 If you want the biggest piece, which would you choose?



Understanding of the terms equal and equivalent are important. Equivalent fractions which are part of a whole (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ an apple = $\frac{2}{4}$ of an apple) need to be understood first, before moving on to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 = $\frac{2}{4}$ of 20.

A problem area is where learners think that a high denominator is bigger than a small denominator. This is easily overcome by asking if they would prefer to have one piece of a pizza cut into 10 or a piece from the same pizza cut into 2.

CAPS
Grade 2 Term 2

Numbers, Operations and Relationships

Fractions: begins to recognise that two halves or three thirds make one whole and that one half and two quarters are equivalent. Writes fractions as 1 half and 2 thirds.