

Aspect 6: I Can Use Fraction Units

NSW Numeracy Continuum, Aspect 6: Multiplication and Division

(Source: NSW Department of Education & Communities (2010), Numeracy Continuum K – 10.

Available at URL: <http://www.numeracycontinuum.com/index.php/continuum-chart>)

EMERGENT PARTITIONING

- I can split a whole group or object into two parts.

HALVING

- I can split a whole object into two equal parts, or halves.
 I can split a whole group of objects into two equal shares, or halves.
 I can split a whole object into quarters by repeated halving.
 I can split a whole group of objects into four equal shares, or quarters.

EQUAL PARTITIONS

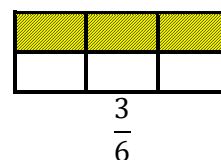
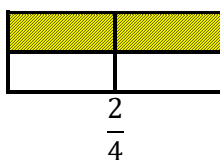
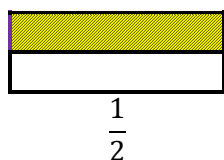
- I can split a whole object into equal parts such as thirds or fifths.
 I can split a whole group of objects into equal parts such as thirds or fifths.
 I can check to see if an object has been divided equally by comparing the size of its parts.

REFORMS THE WHOLE

- I can add equal fraction parts together to reform a whole (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 1$).

MULTIPLICATIVE PARTITIONING

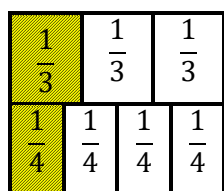
- I can show equivalent fractions using equivalent equal wholes (e.g. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$)



- I can show equivalent fractions greater than one as both mixed fractions and improper fractions (e.g. $\frac{5}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$).
- I can check to see if an object has been divided equally by comparing the size of its parts

FRACTIONS AS NUMBERS

- I can use equal wholes to compare fractions (e.g. $\frac{1}{3} > \frac{1}{4}$).



- I can use fractions as numbers, including improper fractions.

