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This is a **Problem Solving and Reasoning** lesson. It is designed to apply students' understanding of fractions of groups or collections to creating equivalent fractions. This will be a particularly tricky concept from many children so it should make a fun experiment for families at home and provoke good discussion. Feel free to suggest cutting the original group of 30 up then rearranging them into equal groups/rows.

Fractions of 30 that could be made (all would have 30ths as equivalent):

- Halves (2 groups of 15): sixths would be equivalent, so would tenths
- Thirds (3 groups of 10): sixths would be equivalent
- Fifths (5 groups of 6): tenths would be equivalent, so would 15ths
- Sixths (6 groups of 5): an even number of sixths would be equivalent to thirds
- Tenths (10 groups of 3): an even number of tenths would be equivalent to fifths
- Fifteenths (15 groups of 2): possibly equivalent to fifths
- Thirtieths

The number 30 has been deliberately chosen to steer children towards thirds, fifths and tenths rather than using base-two fractions (halves, quarters, eighths).