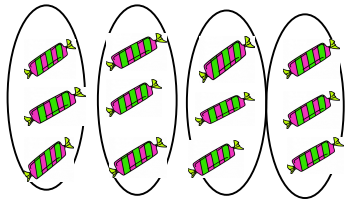
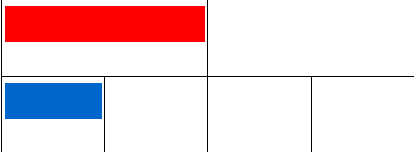


## Maths Learning Design

<b>Topic:</b>	Fractions	<b>Class:</b>	Year 6	<b>Duration:</b>	6 periods
<b>Subtopic :</b>	Dividing Fraction by a Fraction				
<b>Content Learning Objectives:</b>	Pupils should be able to divide fraction by a fraction.				

Teaching & Learning Activities	Resources	Summary						
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p><b>Tuning in (Introduction)</b> <i>Determine prior knowledge and prepare pupils</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scaffold pupils using whole number first.</li> <li>2. Write a <math>12 \div 3</math> on the whiteboard.</li> <li>3. Ask pupils to solve the problem by asking “<i>How many groups of 3 are there in 12?</i>” Emphasize the word “groups”.</li> <li>4. Put sweets on the table. Then teacher asks selected pupils to show how they get their answer.</li> </ol> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“How many groups of 3 are there in 12 sweets?” “How many threes are there in 12?”</i></p> <p>Emphasize “<math>12 \div 3</math>” means “How many ‘3’s are there in 12”</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Help pupils to interpret in a similar manner – “How many “<math>1/2</math>”s are there in 2 wholes”</li> <li>6. Provides each group with 2 strips of paper with the same shape and size, scissors and colour markers. See how many ways the pupils can solve the problem. “How many halves can fit in two?”</li> <li>7. Guide pupils to find the answer through practical approach:</li> </ol> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <table style="margin: 0 auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{2}</math></td> </tr> </table> </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. “There are 4 halves in 2 wholes. So, <math>2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4</math>”</li> </ol> </div> </div>			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$					

<p><b>Finding out &amp; Sorting out (Lesson Development)</b> Time to locate, gather information, organise and process ideas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Get pupils to form 3 or 4 pupils in a group according to their abilities.</li> <li>2. Provide each group with 2 strips of paper with the same shape and size, scissors and colour markers. See how many ways the pupils can solve the problem.</li> <li>3. Pupils fold one strip of paper to form one-half.</li> <li>4. Get pupils to shade only one-half of the whole.</li> <li>5. Then, cut the shaded part out.</li> <li>6. Now, get another strip of paper. Cut into quarters.</li> </ol>  <p>(The teacher may use transparency for overlapping activity)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. How many quarters will there be in one-half? Ans: 2</li> <li>8. Write number sentences to show: <math display="block">\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} = 2</math></li> <li>9. Ask pupils to solve the five problems: a) <math>2/3 \div 1/3</math> b) <math>1/3 \div 1/6</math> c) <math>1/4 \div 1/8</math> d) <math>4/5 \div 1/5</math> e) <math>1/2 \div 1/8</math></li> <li>10. Guide pupils to find the “short-cut” method in dividing “by fraction”.</li> <li>11. Refer pupils back to the earlier result. <math display="block">2 \div \frac{1}{2} = 4 \quad \longrightarrow \quad 2 \times \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{1} = 4</math></li> </ol> <p>Try with the other results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strips of papers</li> <li>• Colour markers</li> <li>• Scissors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to use manipulative to find the answers</li> <li>• Able to explain why the answer is bigger than both the divisor and dividend</li> <li>• Reason why “flip and invert” works: <math display="block">\frac{2}{1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{1}}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{1}} = 4</math></li> </ul>
<p><b>Making Conclusions</b> Draw conclusion and consolidate understanding</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Get pupils to do individual work in class to show their understanding of the topic.</li> <li>2. Ask pupils to solve the five problems: a) <math>1/2 \div 1/8</math> b) <math>1/3 \div 1/15</math> c) <math>1/4 \div 1/12</math> d) <math>3/5 \div 1/5</math> e) <math>3/4 \div 1/8</math></li> </ol>		
<p><b>Go further (Enrichment)</b> Apply knowledge to develop further understanding</p>			
<p><b>Evaluation (with respect to the Content Learning Objectives)</b></p>			
<p><b>What worked well?</b></p>	<p><b>What would make it even better next time?</b></p>		