1. Here are some counters.

   a) Circle \( \frac{1}{4} \) of the counters.

   b) How many counters did you circle? \( \boxed{3} \)

   c) What is \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 12? \( \boxed{3} \)

2. Draw counters in the bar models to help you complete each number sentence. The first one has been done for you.

   a) \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 8 = \( \boxed{4} \)

   b) \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 16 = \( \boxed{8} \)

   c) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 8 = \( \boxed{2} \)

   d) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 16 = \( \boxed{4} \)

3. To find a half I need to divide by 2

   Do you agree with Dexter? \( \boxed{\text{Yes}} \)

   Talk about it with a partner.

4. Complete the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fraction</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Drawing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one half</td>
<td>divide by 2</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{2} ) of 6 = 3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Drawing" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one quarter</td>
<td>divide by 4</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{4} ) of 8 = 2</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Drawing" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one third</td>
<td>divide by 3</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{3} ) of 15 = 5</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Drawing" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one fifth</td>
<td>divide by 5</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{5} ) of 15 = 3</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Drawing" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5. Huan uses a bar model and base 10 to find \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 36

```
\begin{align*}
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1
\end{align*}
```

Use Huan’s method to complete the calculations.

a) \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 63 = \[ \square \]

b) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 48 = \[ \square \]

c) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 92 = \[ \square \]

6. Nijah uses a bar model and place value counters to find \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 36

```
\begin{align*}
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1 \\
10 & \quad 1 \quad 1
\end{align*}
```

Use Nijah’s method to complete the calculations.

a) \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 96 = \[ \square \]

b) \( \frac{1}{5} \) of 60 = \[ \square \]

c) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 52 = \[ \square \]

7. Which amount is greater? Tick your answer.

\( \frac{1}{3} \) of £75 \[ \checkmark \] or \( \frac{1}{5} \) of £75

Show your workings.

8. Complete the number sentences.

a) \( \frac{1}{2} \) of 60 = 30

c) \( \frac{1}{5} \) of 250 = 50

b) \( \frac{1}{4} \) of 80 = 20

9. Rosie, Amir and Alex each find a fraction of 24 using counters.

```
\begin{align*}
\text{Rosie} & \quad \text{Amir} \\
\text{Alex} & \quad \text{6 counters}
\end{align*}
```

a) Order the children from least counters to most counters.

```
\begin{align*}
\text{least counters} & \quad \text{Rosie} & \quad \text{Alex} & \quad \text{Amir} \\
\text{most counters} & \quad \text{?} & \quad \text{?} & \quad \text{?}
\end{align*}
```

b) What fraction of the counters does Alex have? \( \frac{6}{24} = \frac{1}{4} \)

c) Rosie and Amir put their counters together.

Write their total number of counters as a fraction of 24

\( \frac{12}{24} = \frac{1}{2} \)