❯ Notes for parents. Activity next page.

The purpose of this task is for your child to:

- practise adding fractional amounts, and to apply multiplication and division facts to solving problems involving fractions

Think about this:

- Make sure that a pencil and paper are available.

- A couple of solutions to the first problem are 3/4, 1/4, 1/2 and 3/8, 5/8, 1/2. However, do encourage your child to see how many solutions they can find. That way they can answer the second part of this problem, but, more importantly, they will gain confidence as they explore fractional combinations.

- You probably realise that James is right in the first problem because there are an infinite number of solutions!

- The second problem challenges your child to find a fraction of a fraction. However, the mathematics is not in itself challenging since 24 is neatly divisible by the numbers used in the problem.

- Talk with your child about what they find out. Giving them the opportunity to explain their thinking in a logical way is important.

He tauira kōrero Māori

Rapanga tuatahi	
Whakaarohia ngā hauwhā parehe i te tuatahi. Mēnā kotahi hauwhā te rahi o tētahi toenga, e toru hauwhā te rahi o tētahi, he pēhea te rahi o te toenga tuatoru?	Think about quarter pieces of pizza first. If one leftover is ¼ and another is ¾, how big is the 3rd leftover piece?
Pēhea ngā hauono parehe? E hia katoa ngā hauono kei roto i te kotahi me te haurua?	What about sixth pieces of pizza? How many sixths althogether in one and a half?
Nō reira he aha ētahi wehenga hauono e toru e taea ana?	So how could those sixths be divided up in to three pieces?
E rua hauono, e whā hauono me te toru hauono. Hui katoa e 9 ngā hauono. Ko te kotahi me te haurua tērā.	Two sixths, four sixths and three sixths. All together that nine sixths which is the same as one and a half.

| Rapanga tuarua	
Ko te whiriwhiringa tuatahi pea, ko te maha o ngā kōtiro kei roto i te akomanga.	The first thing perhaps is to work out the number of girls in the class.
Mēnā 12 ngā kōtiro, 12 ngā tama, e 24 katoa ngā tamariki. Engari kāore i rua whakareatanga te maha ake o ngā tama i ngā kōtiro. He ōrite kē te maha.	If there's 12 girls and 12 boys, thats 24 all together. But that's not twice as many boys as girls. Thats even numbers.
Mēnā 10 ngā kōtiro, 14 ngā tama, e 24 katoa ngā tamariki. Engari kāore i rua whakareatanga te maha ake o ngā tama i ngā kōtiro.	If there's 10 girls and 14 boys, thats 24 all together. But that's not twice as many boys as girls.
Mēnā e 8 ngā kōtiro, 16 ngā tama, e 24 katoa ngā tamariki. I konei e rua whakareatanga te maha ake o ngā tama i ngā kōtiro. Nō reira e 8 ngā kōtiro kei tēnei akomanga.	If there's 8 girls and 16 boys, thats 24 all together. And thas where there's twice ans many boys as girls. So there's 8 girls in the class.
He urukehu te kotahi hauono o ngā tamariki 24. Tokohia tērā?	One sixth of the 24 children are red-haired. How many is that?
Kotahi hauwhā o ngā urukehu he kōtiro. E hia te kotahi hauwhā o te 4?	One quarter of the red-heads are girls. How many is one quarter of 4?

E whiriwhiri ana a Rōpata rāua ko Hēmi i te rapanga nei:

E toru ngā wehenga parehe e toe ana. He rerekē te rahi o ia wehenga, engari hui katoa, ka rite ki te 1 ½ parehe. He aha pea ēnei hautanga parehe e toru?

Ko tā Rōpata, kei waenga i te 5 ki te 10 te maha o ngā otinga ki tēnei rapanga. Ko tā Hēmi, he tino maha ngā otinga.

Ko wai o rāua kei te tika? He aha koe i mōhio ai?
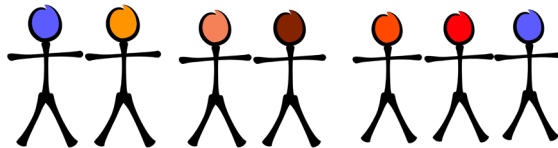
E 24 ngā tamariki kei te akomanga o Rōpata rāua ko Hēmi.

E rua whakareatanga te maha ake o ngā tama i ngā kōtiro.
He urukehu ngā makawe o te kotahi hauono o ngā tamariki.
Kotahi hauwhā o ngā makawe urukehu, he kōtiro.
E rima hauwaru o ngā tamariki ka tākaro hākinakina i ngā mutunga wiki.
Kotahi hautoru o ngā tamariki tākaro hākinakina, he kōtiro.
He reorua te kotahi hauwhā o ngā tamariki.
Kotahi haurua o ngā tamariki reorua, he kōtiro.

Tuhia he kōrero mō ngā kōtiro kei roto i te akomanga o Rōpata rāua ko Hēmi.