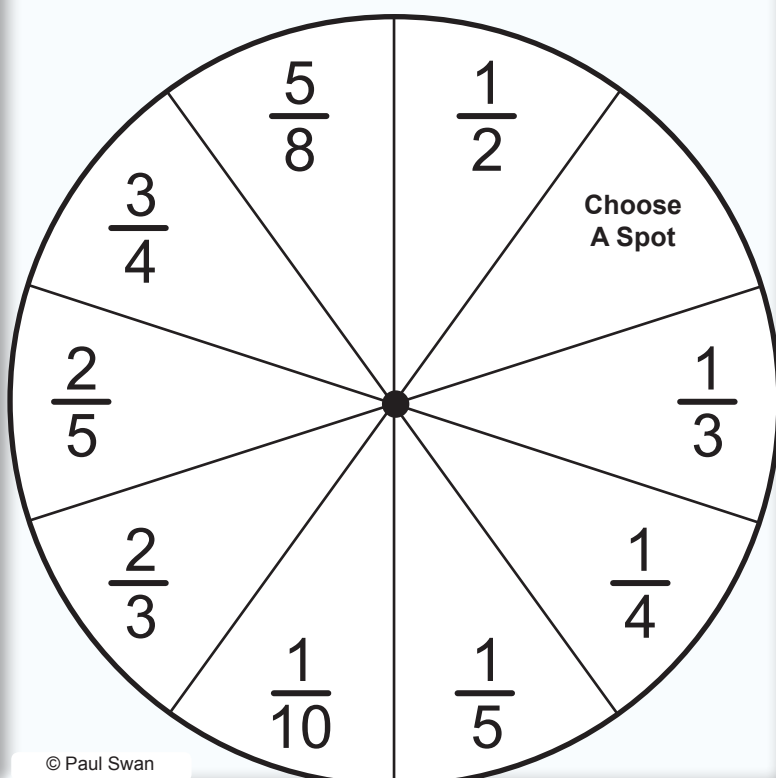


Equivalent Fraction Match (2)

$\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{10}{16}$	$\frac{12}{30}$	$\frac{6}{30}$	$\frac{3}{9}$
$\frac{3}{5}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	$\frac{20}{30}$	$\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{2}{20}$
$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{15}{20}$	$\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{3}{12}$	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{15}{24}$
$\frac{3}{30}$	$\frac{4}{16}$	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{6}{9}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{20}{50}$
$\frac{12}{18}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{30}{40}$	$\frac{4}{20}$	$\frac{5}{15}$	$\frac{20}{32}$
$\frac{5}{20}$	$\frac{10}{25}$	$\frac{10}{30}$	$\frac{5}{50}$	$\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{2}{10}$

Equivalent Fraction Match (2)



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Equivalent Fraction Match (2)

A game for two players.

Aim: To be the first player to place three counters, next to each other, in a row, column or diagonal.

Materials Required: 36 transparent counters, 18 of one colour and 18 of another colour.

- Players take turns to flick the spinner and place a counter on the board that is equivalent to the fraction shown on the spinner.
 - Play continues until one player has placed three counters next to each other, in a row, column or diagonal.
- Variation**
- Play 4 in a row, column or diagonal.
 - Allow a 'bump off' rule.

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Equivalent Fraction Match 2

The series of Fraction Match games focus on:

- matching shaded regions with equivalent fractions (symbols) and words,
- matching equivalent fractions (this game) and
- matching fractions, decimal fractions and percentages.

Australian Curriculum Links

Yr 5 (ACMNA102): Compare and order common unit fractions and locate and represent them on a number line.

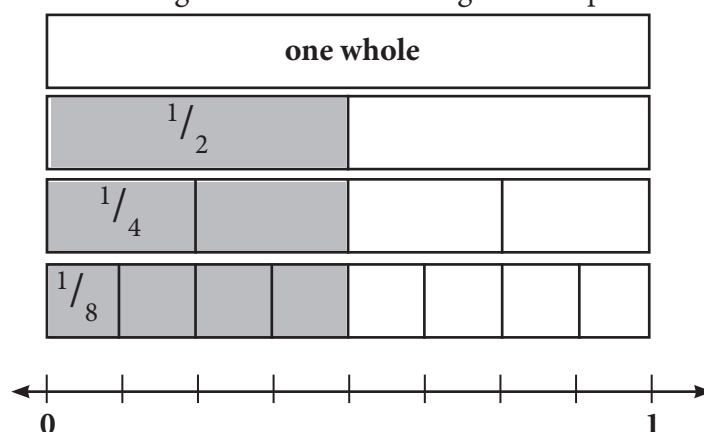
Yr 6 ACMNA125: Compare fractions with related denominators and locate and represent them on a number line.

Teacher notes

The language used to describe fractions can cause confusion. Consider that one-half may be thought of as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{6}$ as well as 0.5 (5 tenths) or 50%.

Prior to playing this game, which involves linking fraction names, students will need to be exposed to a variety of 'hands on' tasks. Here are just two examples.

Fraction ideas may be built from partitioning a region (one whole) into equal size parts. If the same size region is partitioned into different, but related, equal parts, the fractions can represent the same value. In the example below 1 half, 2 fourths and 4 eighths are the same length and represent the same fraction.



Eventually links may be made to number lines

Paper folding also, may be used to illustrate that a shaded region may be represented by several fractions. For example, 3 fourths may be created by partitioning a region into four equal size pieces and shading four of them.



Folding the original piece, once, lengthwise, and then opening it will create 8 equal pieces, 6 of which are shaded, or 6 eighths.



If the original piece was folded in three, lengthwise, then unfolded, it would show 12 equal pieces, of which 9 were shaded, or 9 twelfths.

