

Fishing for Fractions

- Materials**
- 1 set of Fraction Notation Cards (*Math Journal 1*, Activity Sheets 10–12)
 - 1 *Fishing for Fractions* Record Sheet for each player (*Math Masters*, p. G37)

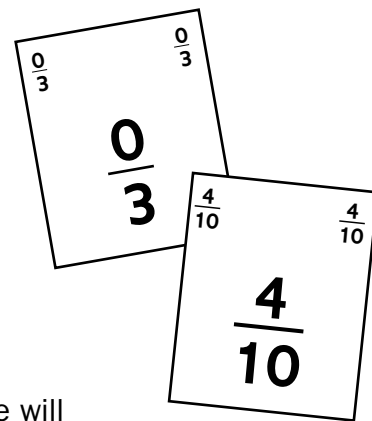
Players 2 to 4

Skill Adding fractions with like denominators

Object of the Game To collect the most cards.

Directions

- 1 Shuffle the Fraction Notation Cards and deal 7 to each player. Place the remaining cards number-side down in the center of the table.
- 2 Players take turns. When it is your turn:
 - Go “fishing” for a fraction in any other player’s hand by asking for a card with a specific denominator (the same denominator as a card in your hand).
 - If the other player has a card with that denominator, he or she will give it to you. Add the fractions on the two cards together. The other players check your answer. If you added correctly, write the equation on your record sheet and set the cards aside. If you added incorrectly, return the card to the other player.
 - If the other player does not have a card with that denominator, go “fishing” by taking the top card from the deck. If you draw the denominator you asked for, add the cards, write the equation on your record sheet, and set the cards aside. If not, keep the new card in your hand. The next player starts a turn.
- 3 Play continues until someone runs out of cards or there are no cards left in the center. The winner is the person with the most cards set aside.



Example

Madison has a card with $\frac{4}{8}$ and asks if Jake has any eighths. Jake has $\frac{2}{8}$. He gives the card to Madison, who adds $\frac{4}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = \frac{6}{8}$. Madison records this equation on her record sheet and sets the cards aside.

Variations

Fishing for Fractions (Subtraction): The rules are the same as for *Fishing for Fractions*, except that players find the difference of the fractions instead of the sum. Remember to subtract the smaller fraction from the larger fraction.

Fishing for Fractions (Mixed-Number Addition): The rules are the same as for *Fishing for Fractions*, with two added steps:

- Shuffle a set of number cards (1–9 only) and place them in a pile separate from the Fraction Notation Cards.
- If you successfully fish for a fraction, either from another player or from the deck, draw two number cards. Use the Fraction Notation Cards and the number cards to make two mixed numbers on the *Fishing for Fractions* (Mixed-Number Addition) Gameboard (*Math Masters*, page G41). Add the mixed numbers.

Fishing for Fractions (Mixed-Number Subtraction): The rules are the same as for *Fishing for Fractions*, with two added steps:

- Shuffle a set of number cards (1–9 only) and place them in a pile separate from the Fraction Notation Cards.
- If you successfully fish for a fraction, either from another player or from the deck, draw two number cards. Use the Fraction Notation Cards and the number cards to make two mixed numbers on the *Fishing for Fractions* (Mixed-Number Subtraction) Gameboard (*Math Masters*, page G43), placing the larger mixed number on top. Subtract the mixed numbers.



Fishing for Fractions Record Sheet



NAME

DATE

TIME

Round	Equation with Unknown	Answer
Sample	$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = m$	$\frac{5}{8}$
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



Fishing for Fractions Record Sheet



NAME

DATE

TIME

Round	Equation with Unknown	Answer
Sample	$\frac{3}{8} + \frac{2}{8} = m$	$\frac{5}{8}$
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Fishing for Fractions **(Mixed-Number Addition)**



NAME

DATE

TIME

Number Card

Fraction Card

Number Card

Fraction Card

+

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

Fraction Notation Cards 1



$\frac{0}{1}$ $\frac{0}{1}$	$\frac{0}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$
$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ $\frac{3}{3}$
$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$	$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$
$\frac{0}{5}$ $\frac{0}{5}$	$\frac{0}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

Fraction Notation Cards 2



$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{4}{5}$ $\frac{4}{5}$	$\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{5}{5}$ $\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{0}{6}$ $\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{6}$ $\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{6}$
$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$ $\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$ $\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{4}{6}$ $\frac{4}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$	$\frac{5}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$
$\frac{6}{6}$ $\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{6}{6}$ $\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$	$\frac{4}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$
$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$	$\frac{8}{8}$ $\frac{8}{8}$

Fraction Notation Cards 3



$\frac{1}{10}$ 1 <hr/> 10	$\frac{1}{10}$ 2 <hr/> 10	$\frac{2}{10}$ 4 <hr/> 10	$\frac{2}{10}$ 5 <hr/> 10
$\frac{6}{10}$ 6 <hr/> 10	$\frac{6}{10}$ 8 <hr/> 10	$\frac{8}{10}$ 9 <hr/> 10	$\frac{8}{10}$ 10 <hr/> 10
$\frac{2}{12}$ 2 <hr/> 12	$\frac{2}{12}$ 3 <hr/> 12	$\frac{3}{12}$ 4 <hr/> 12	$\frac{3}{12}$ 6 <hr/> 12
$\frac{4}{12}$ 8 <hr/> 12	$\frac{4}{12}$ 9 <hr/> 12	$\frac{6}{12}$ 10 <hr/> 12	$\frac{6}{12}$ 12 <hr/> 12