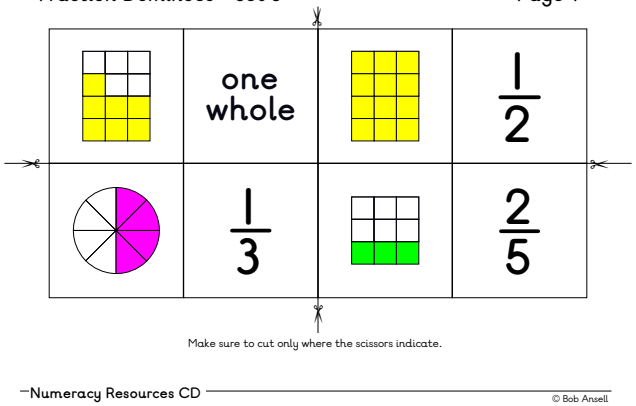
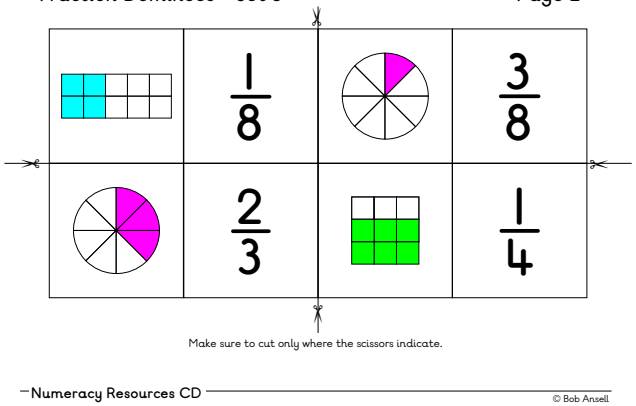
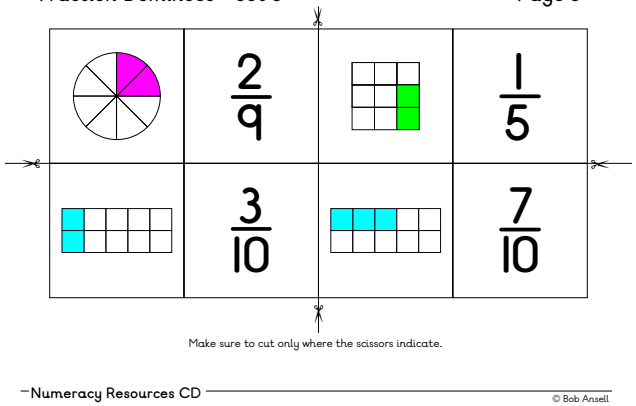
Fraction Dominoes - Set 3 Reference Page

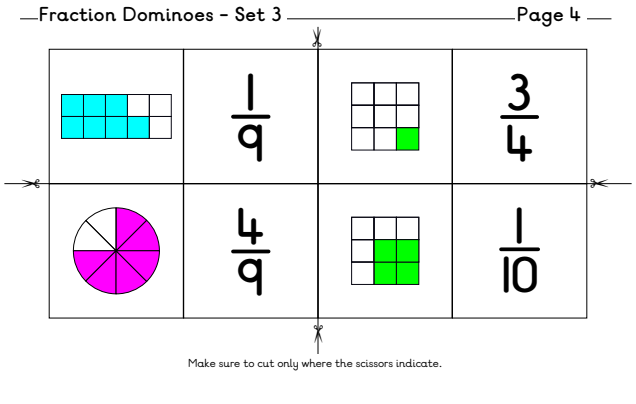
- These 24 dominoes cover halves, quarters, thirds, sixths, eighths, ninths, tenths and twelfths. This set shows pictures which are equivalent fractions, while the numerical form is in its lowest terms.

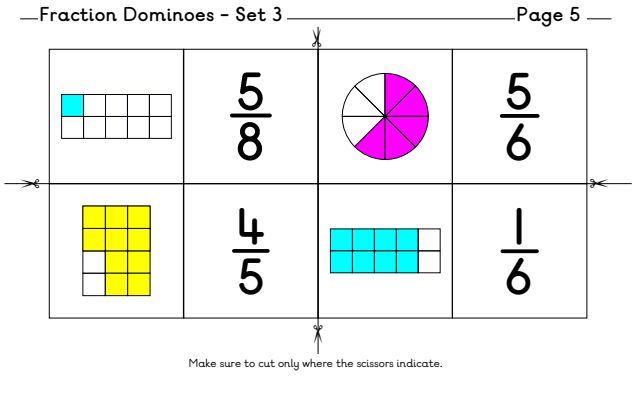
- Four different picture shapes are used, each with its own colour. These are; a 2 x 5 cyan rectangle for fifths and tenths; a 3 x 3 green square for thirds and ninths; a 3 x 4 yellow rectangle for sixths and twelfths; and a magenta circle for halves, quarters and eighths.

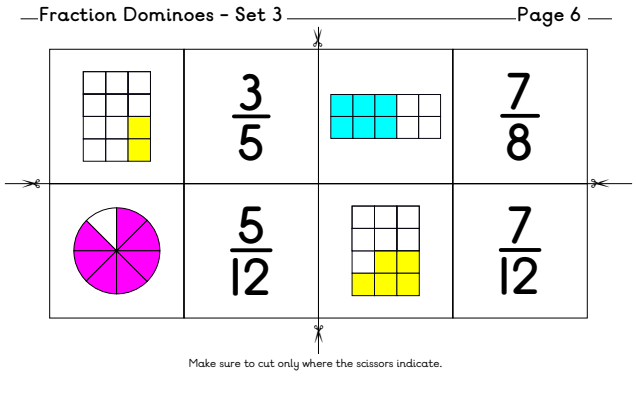








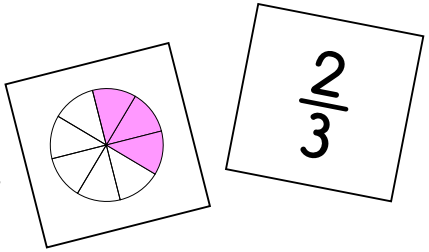




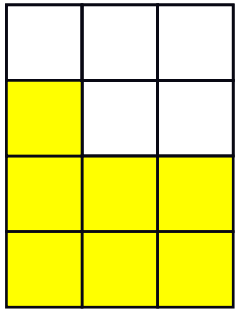
This set is aimed at Years 5 and 6 to be used when teaching equivalent fractions. There are many ways to use this set of dominoes. Here are a few ideas.

- As the set contains 24 dominoes, it can be divided equally among 2, 3 or 4 children for a traditional game of dominoes. The person with the words 'one whole' starts the game by placing this domino down.
- Others follow in turn by joining a domino on to either end to match an equivalent fraction. If a person cannot go then they miss that turn. The winner is the first person to place all their cards.
- Unlike ordinary dominoes, there is only one piece which may be attached to either end. This means only two players can move at any given moment (or only one player, if that person has both dominoes). You can overcome this limitation in part by playing with two sets.
- The set forms a loop with all 24 dominoes. This makes it a good activity for one person.

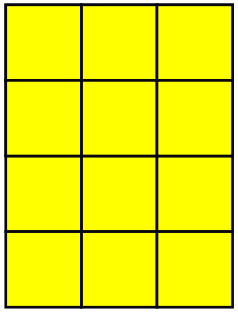
Cutting the set up



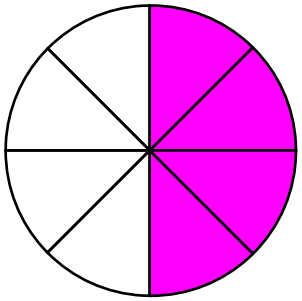
- If you cut all the dominoes up into squares, other activities can be created.
  For example, how many ways can you find to group squares together so that each group has a total of 1?
- Divide a set of squares cut from cut dominoes among a group of children. Race each other to place the set in order from smallest to largest. This would work well as a whole class activity, using all 48 pieces.



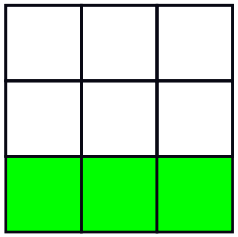
one whole



$\frac{1}{2}$

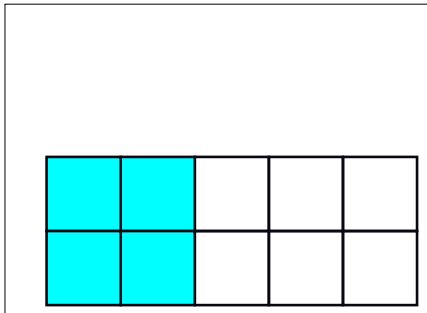


$\frac{1}{3}$

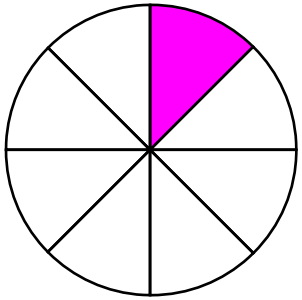


$\frac{2}{5}$

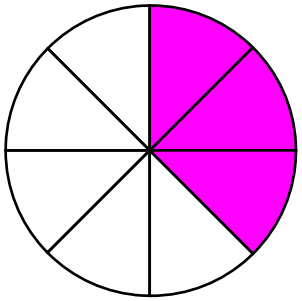
Make sure to cut only where the scissors indicate.



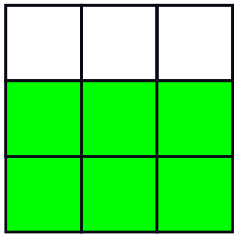
$\frac{1}{8}$



$\frac{3}{8}$

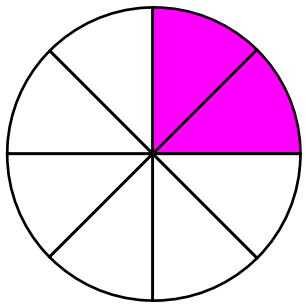


$\frac{2}{3}$

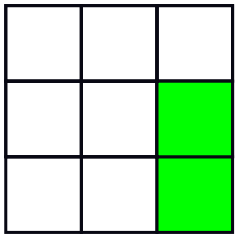


$\frac{1}{4}$

Make sure to cut only where the scissors indicate.

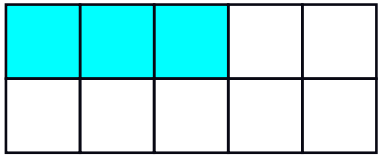


$\frac{2}{9}$



$\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{3}{10}$



$\frac{7}{10}$

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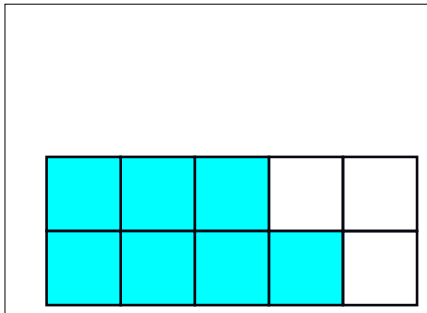
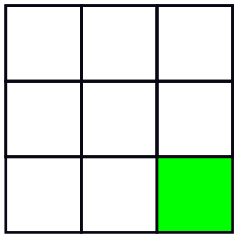


$\frac{1}{9}$



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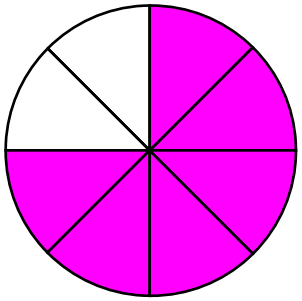
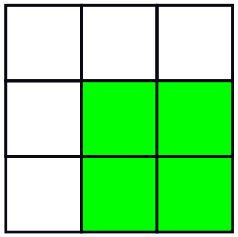


$\frac{4}{9}$



$\frac{1}{10}$

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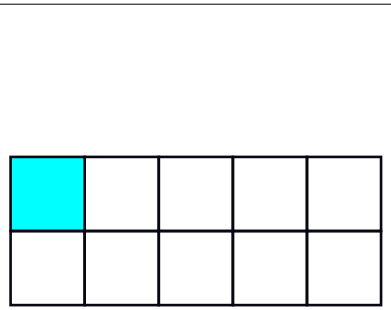
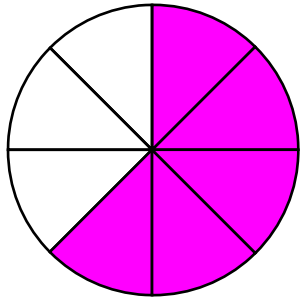
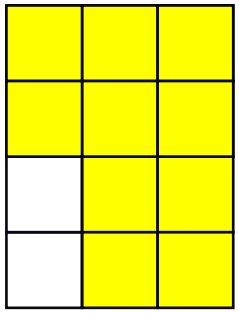


$\frac{5}{8}$



$\frac{5}{6}$



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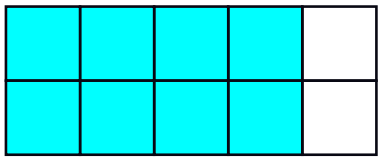
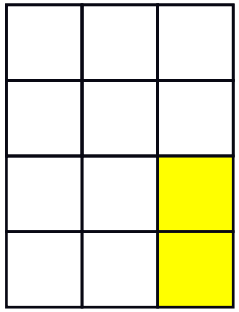
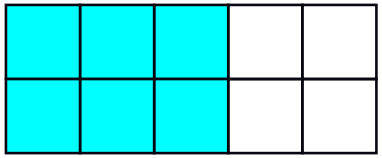


$\frac{1}{6}$

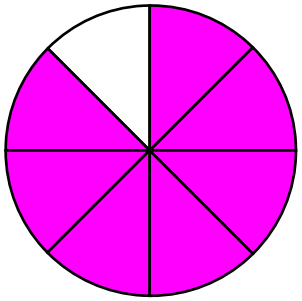
Make sure to cut only where the scissors indicate.



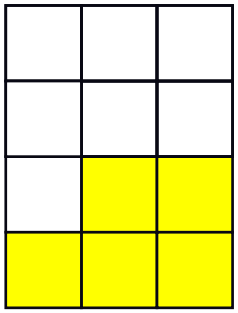
$\frac{3}{5}$



$\frac{7}{8}$



$\frac{5}{12}$



$\frac{7}{12}$

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