

# **LETBERS**

***“a game for two or more players”***

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## ***Numeracy (05) – Fractions***

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You need:

1 Letbers board, 2 dice, 3 counters for 3 players (more for more)

You also need:

pencil and paper, or chalk and board, etc.

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### **How to Play**

#### **Setting Up For The Game**

- S1. The object of the game is to see who can score the most points.
- S2. Before starting the game, players agree to how long the game is played; for example: 30 minutes.
- S3. All players take a turn throwing the dice, and the player with the highest number starts the game. Turns are taken in a clockwise direction.
- S4. The players place their counters to the left of the letter ‘l t’ on the Letbers board.

#### **Playing The Game**

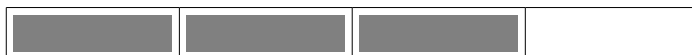
- P1. The first player takes their turn by throwing the dice. The number is noted.
- P2. The player moves their counter by the same number of spaces.
- P3. The player answers a question according to the game they are playing. If they get the question correct, they get points (number thrown on dice) which are added to their total score. If they do not get the question correct, they get no points – but their counter stays at the new position.
- P4. The next player takes their turn (i.e. the player sitting next to them, in a clockwise direction)... And so on.

## Game 1 – Shading the Fraction

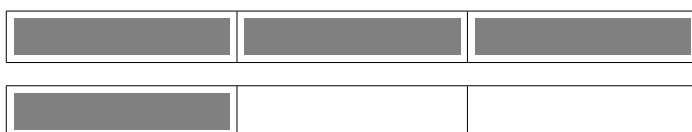
The player throws the dice and has to draw and shade in the correct fraction (small/large, large/small).

For example, if the player throws 3 and 4, this gives:

(i)  $\frac{3}{4}$  and shades like this:



(ii) or  $\frac{4}{3}$  and shades like this:



## Game 2 – Two Numerators

The player adds the face values on the dice for the denominator, and draws and shades two fractions for the using the face values as numerators.

For example, if 3 and 2 are thrown, we get  $3 + 2 = 5$  (denominator) and the two numerators are 3 and 2. Hence:

(i)  $\frac{3}{5}$



(ii) and  $\frac{2}{5}$



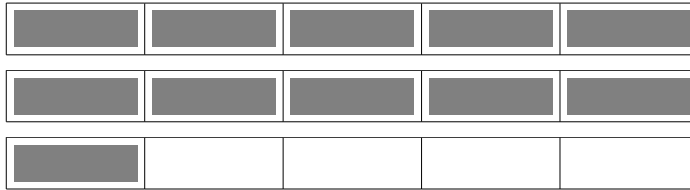
## Game 3 – Sum is Numerator

The player throws the dice and the sum of the face values becomes the numerator. The two face values are the denominators, and the player has to draw and shade in the two fractions. The vulgar fractions also have to be written as proper fractions.

For example, if 5 and 6 are thrown, we get  $5 + 6 = 11$  as the numerator. And the

two denominators are 5 and 6. So, we get:

(i)  $11/5 = 2 \frac{1}{5}$



(ii) and  $11/6 = 1 \frac{5}{6}$



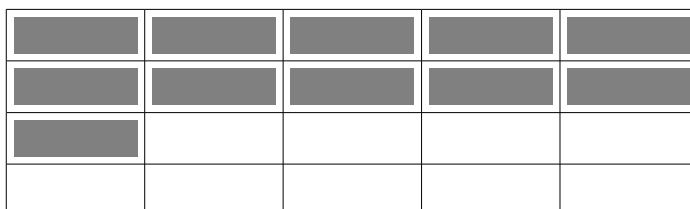
### Game 4 – Larger Denominators (10, 20, 30, prime numbers)

The player adds the two face values on the dice thrown and uses them as a numerator. The denominator is a fixed chosen number (for example 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 20, 23, 29, 30, 31).

The fraction has to be cancelled down to its lowest form, and drawn.

For example, if the number 20 is chosen as the denominator, and the player throws 6 and 5, we get:

(i)  $(6 + 5) / 20 = 11/20$



### Game 5 – Two Throws

This is an extension to the above game (Game 4 – Larger Denominators (10, 20, 30, prime numbers)) where the player gets two throws and adds up the four numbers thus obtained for the numerator.

For example, if 19 is chosen as the denominator, and the player throws 4 & 1 and 5 & 1, we get:

(i)  $(4+1+5+1) / 19 = 11/19$