

# Wrong is Right

**Object of the Game:** Win the most points by choosing the wrong answers.

**How many can play?:** Pairs

## **Materials:**

- Wrong is Right cards
- Special die with only 1,2,3 (or you can use a regular die and 1 & 2 count as 1, 3&4 count as 2, 5&6 count as 3).
- Different color dry erase marker for each player

## **To play:**

Place the cards in a stack, where everyone can reach them. Player One rolls the 1-2-3 die. The player uses his/her color pen to scratch out the number of wrong answers that correspond with the roll of the die.

- Roll a 1 – scratch out 1 wrong answer
- Roll a 2 – scratch out 2 wrong answers
- Roll a 3 – scratch out 3 wrong answers

If Player One rolls a 1 - Then Player Two can scratch out 1 wrong answer with his/her color marker. Then player 1 can scratch out the remaining wrong answer with his/her color marker.

If Player One rolls a 2, then Player two can scratch out the remaining wrong answer with his/her color marker.

Once all the wrong answers have been scratched out, check the answer on the key. Players earn one point for each wrong answer they scratch. If a player accidentally scratches out the correct answer, he/she earns no points for that round (even if they did already scratch out some wrong answers). Keep score on the dry erase board. Then it is Player 2's turn to roll the dice.

Play until there are no more cards or until you run out of time. The cards are two-sided so be sure to play both sides.

## **To win:**

Winner is the one with the most points at the end of the game.

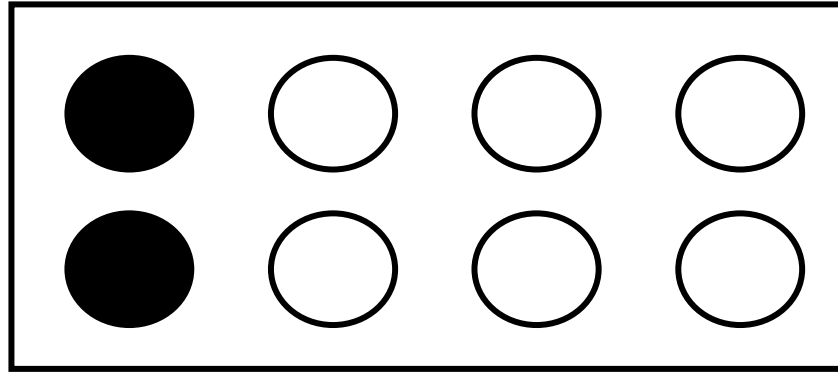
**Printing:** landscape, black & white, 2-sided, laminate for dry erase

**Unit: 3<sup>rd</sup> – Fractions****Lesson: 3.3.F - 3.3.G – Equivalent Fractions and Comparing Fractions****Wrong is Right**

*Note: Some parts of these materials are taken directly from released STAAR tests  
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Permission.*

<b>1.</b> C	<b>2.</b> C	<b>3.</b> B	<b>4.</b> A	<b>5.</b> C	<b>6.</b> C
<b>7.</b> B	<b>8.</b> C	<b>9.</b> D	<b>10.</b> A	<b>11.</b> A	<b>12.</b> C
<b>13.</b> B	<b>14.</b> B	<b>15.</b> B	<b>16.</b> B	<b>17.</b> D	<b>18.</b> D
<b>19.</b> A	<b>20.</b> B	<b>21.</b> B	<b>22.</b> C	<b>23.</b> B	<b>24.</b> D
<b>25.</b> D	<b>26.</b> C	<b>27.</b> D	<b>28.</b> D	<b>29.</b> D	<b>30.</b> B

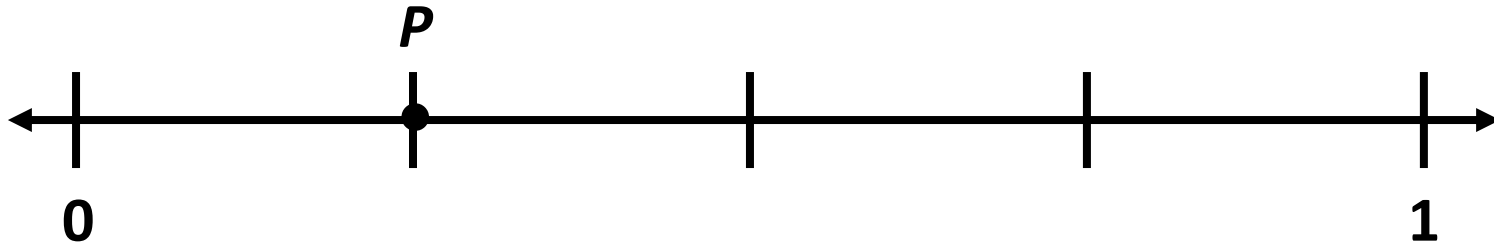
1. Irene has a group of counters, as shown.



Which two fractions can represent the black counters in the group?

- A.  $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{2}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{6}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$

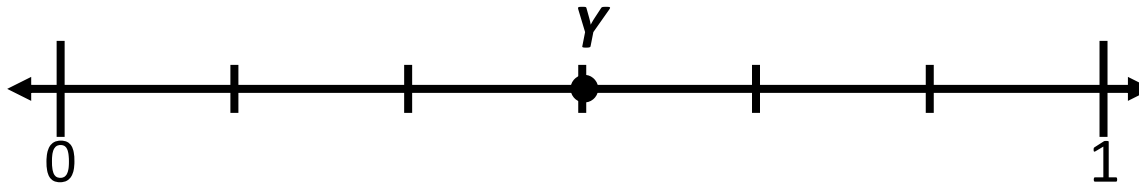
2. Point  $P$  on the number line represents two equivalent fractions.



Which two equivalent fractions can point  $P$  represent?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{6}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$

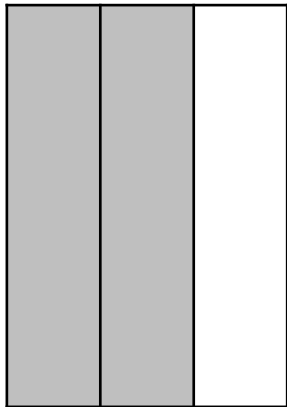
3. Point Y is labeled on the number line.



- A. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , because both fractions represent 3 equal parts of a whole.
- B. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.
- C. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{6}$ , because both fractions represent 6 equal parts of a whole.
- D. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.

4. Four fraction models are shown.

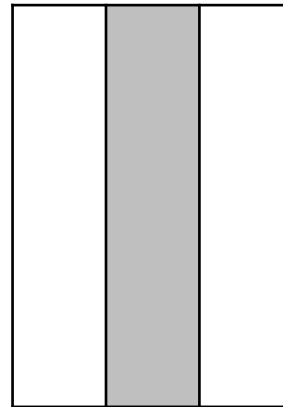
Model 1



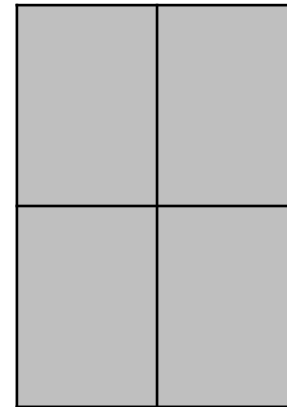
Model 2



Model 3



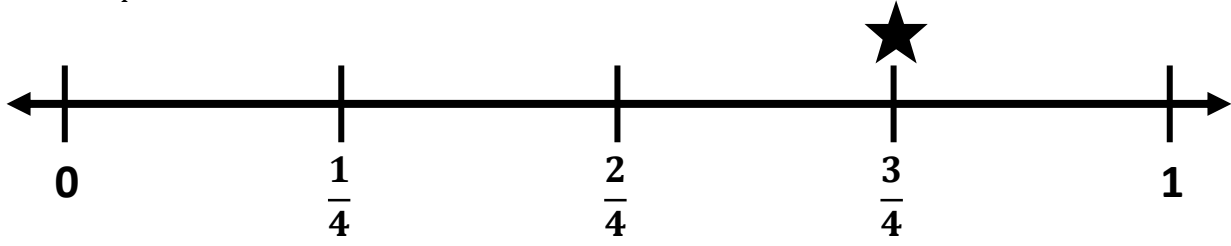
Model 4



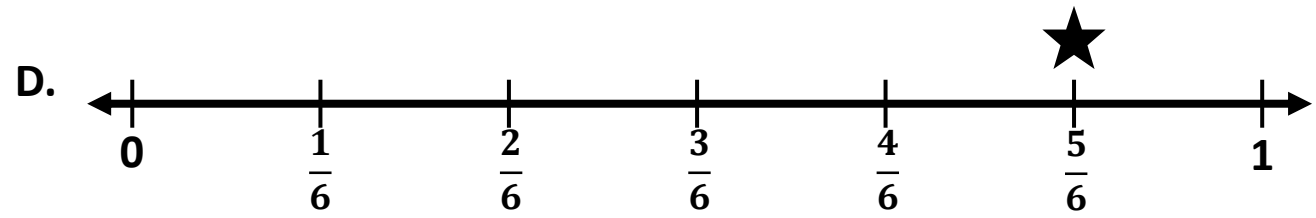
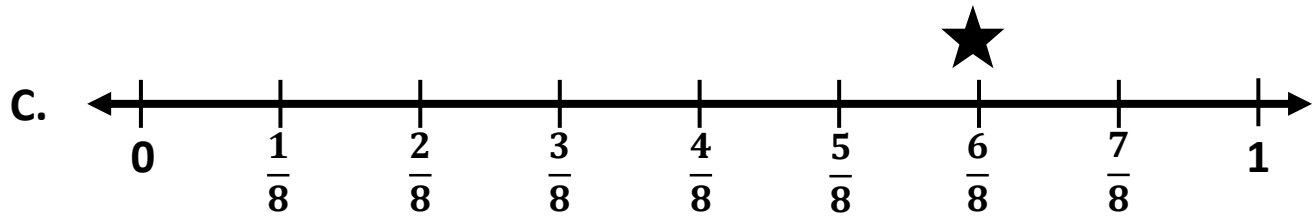
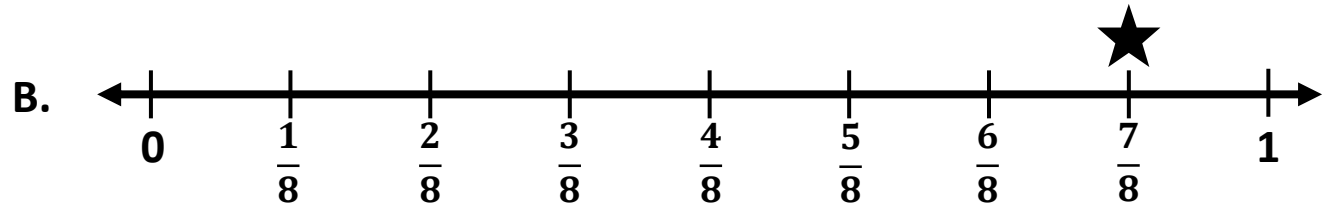
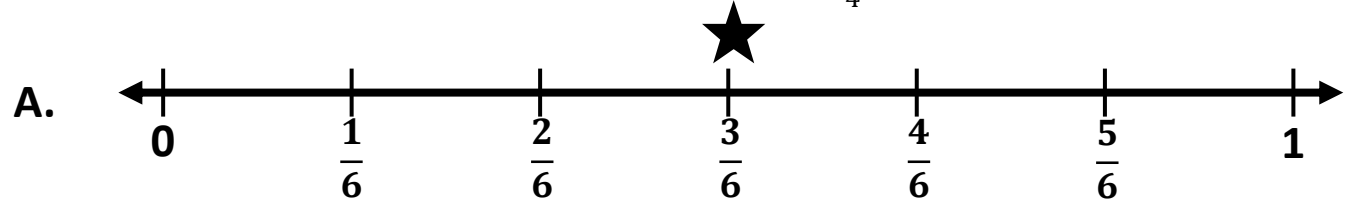
Which two models are shaded to show equivalent fractions?

- A. Models 1 and 2
- B. Models 1 and 3
- C. Models 2 and 4
- D. Models 2 and 3

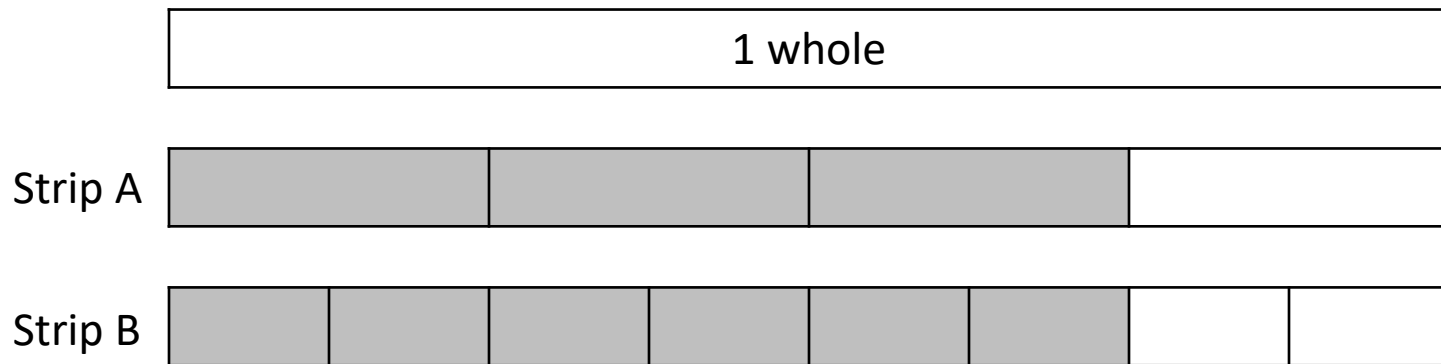
5. Eddie marked the fraction  $\frac{3}{4}$  with a star on the number line shown.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent to  $\frac{3}{4}$  marked with a star?



6. Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.

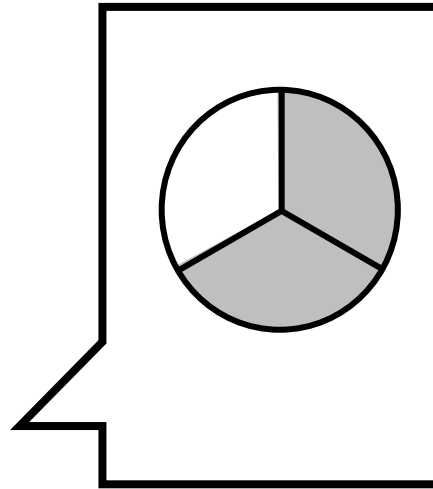


The fractions represented are –

- A. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip B is greater than the shaded area of Strip A
- B. not equivalent, because Strip A has 4 parts in all, and Strip B has 8 parts in all
- C. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B
- D. not equivalent, because Strip A has 3 shaded parts and Strip B has 6 shaded parts

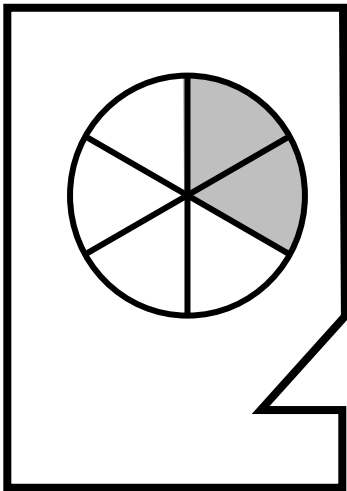


Nelson is playing a math game. He needs to match two cards that show equivalent shaded fractions.

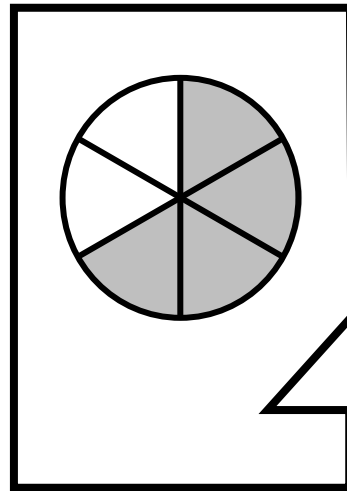


Which of these cards shows a fraction that is equivalent to the fraction on Nelson's card?

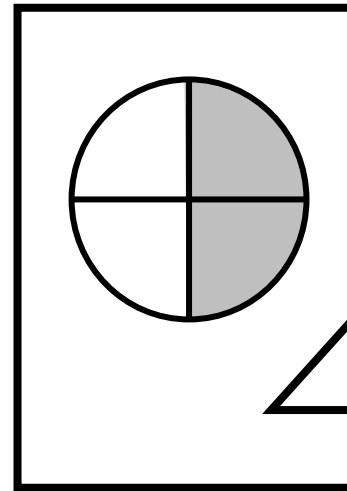
**A**



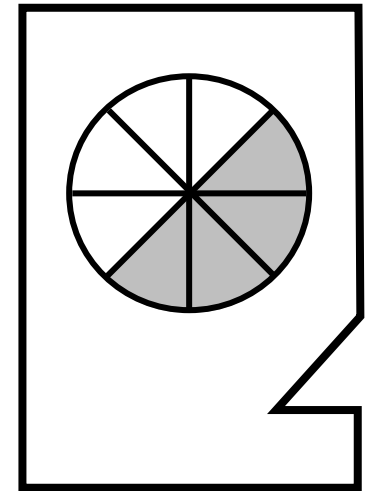
**B**



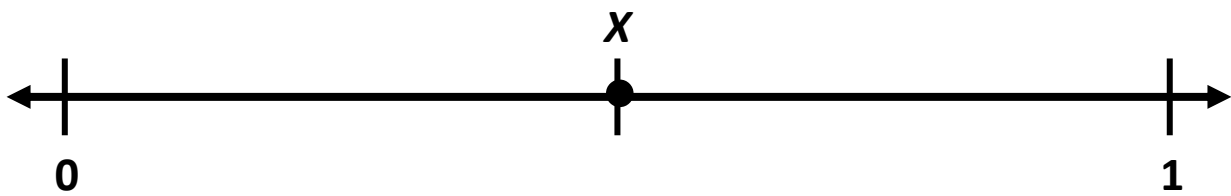
**C**



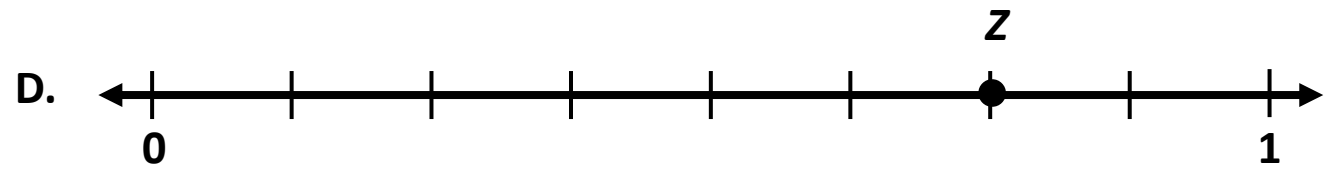
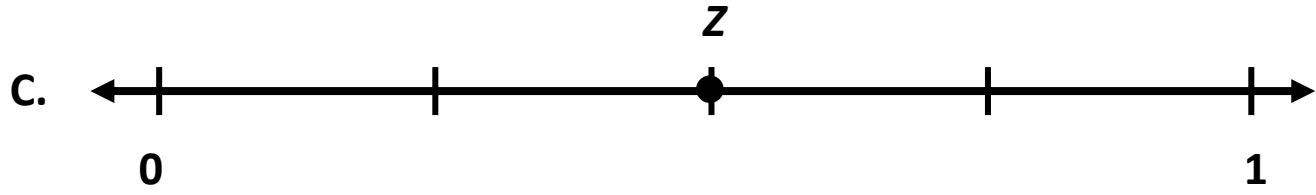
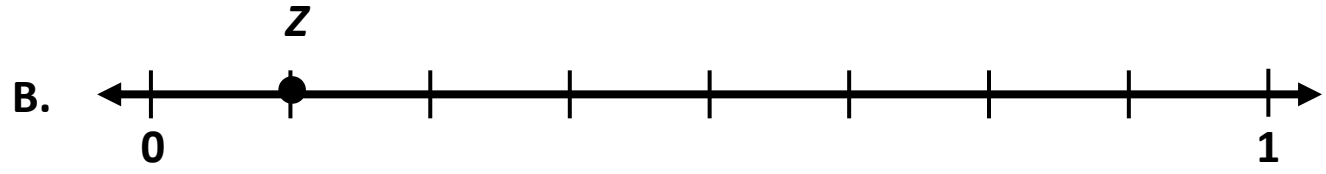
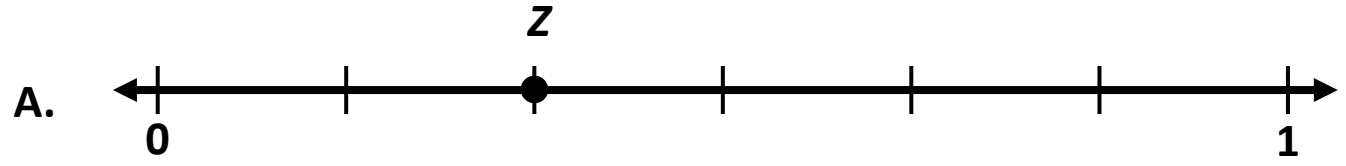
**D**



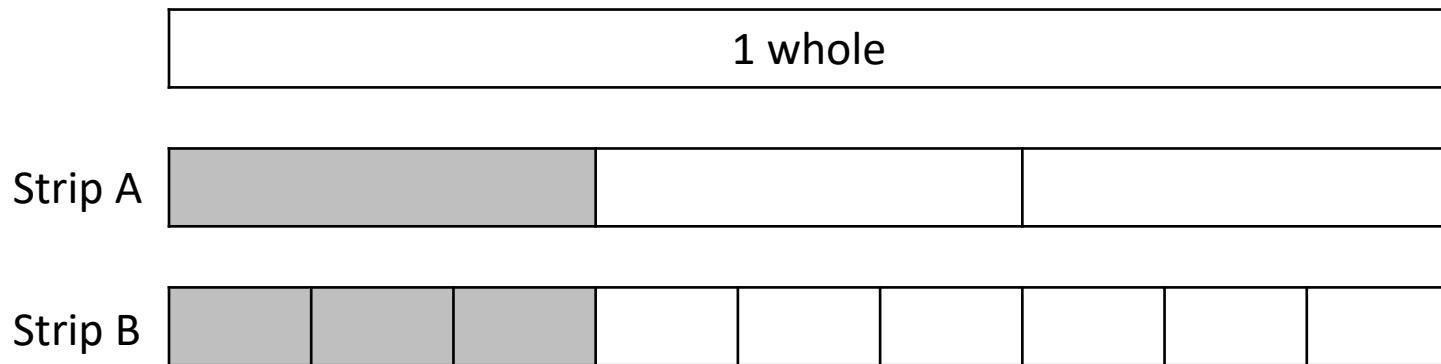
8. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X on the number Line?



9. Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.

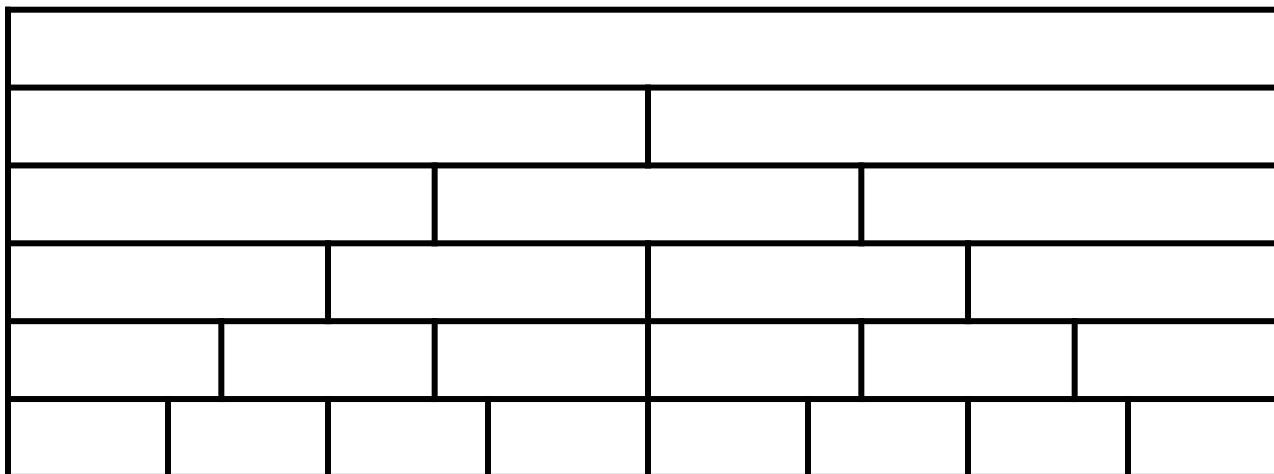


The fractions represented are –

- A. not equivalent, because Strip A has 1 shaded parts and Strip B has 3 shaded parts.
- B. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip B is greater than the shaded area of Strip A.
- C. not equivalent, because Strip A has 3 parts in all, and Strip B has 9 parts in all.
- D. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B.

10. Alyssa used fraction strips like the ones shown in the diagram in order to find equivalent fractions.

Fraction Strips



Which list shows only fractions that are equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ?

A.  $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}$

B.  $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{6}{8}$

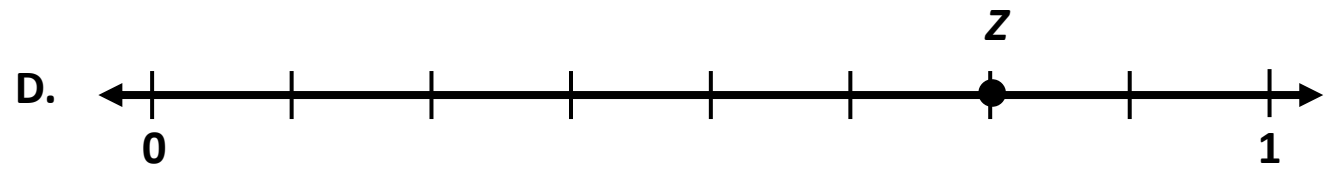
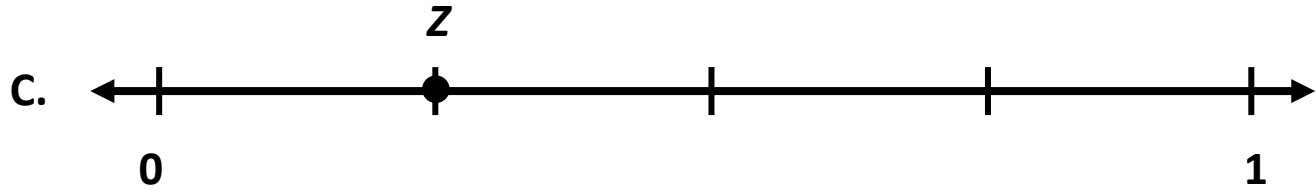
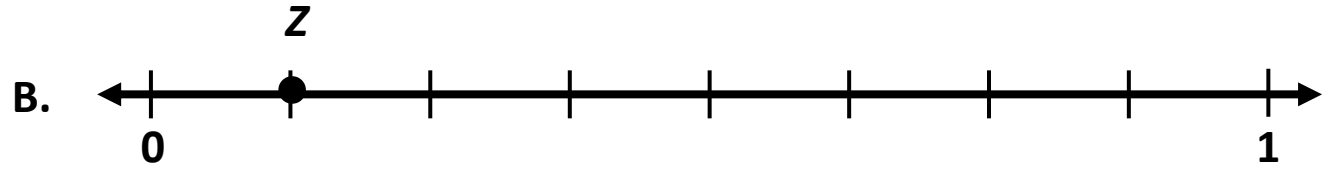
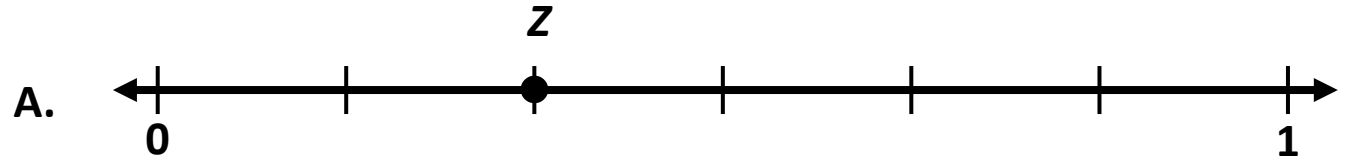
C.  $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{8}$

D.  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{5}{6}$

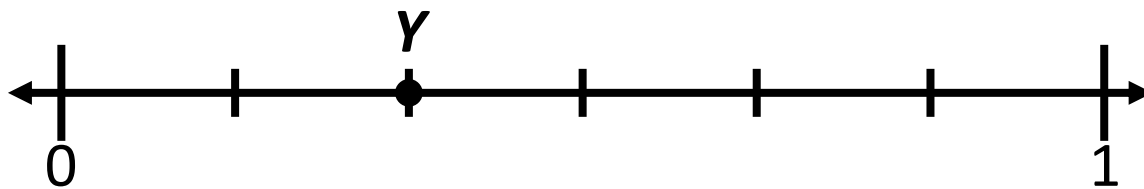
11. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X?

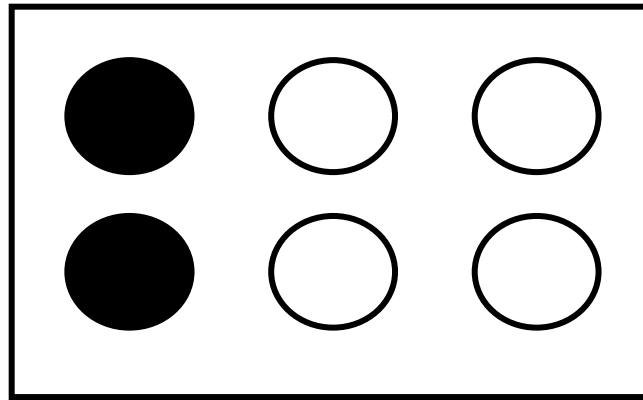


12. Point Y is labeled on the number line.



- A. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$ , because both fractions represent half of the number line.
- B. Point Y represents  $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{6}$ , because both fractions represent 6 equal parts of a whole.
- C. Point Y represents  $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$ , because both fractions are exactly one third of the way between 0 and 1 on the number line.
- D. Point Y represents  $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.

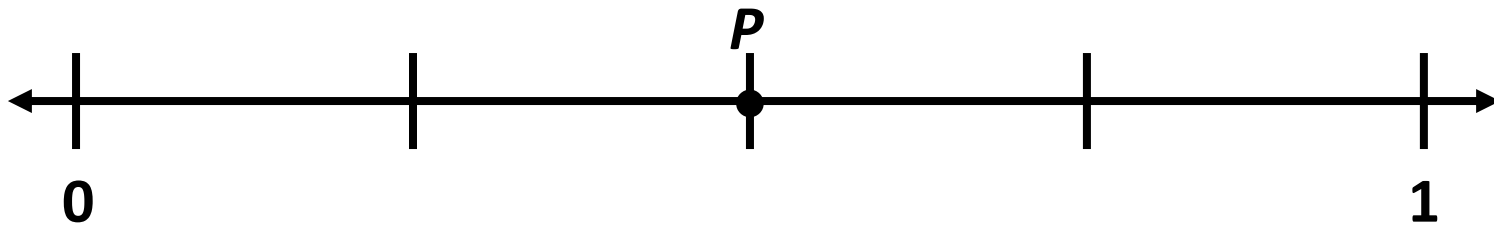
13. Maddison has a group of counters, as shown.



Which two fractions can represent the black counters in the group?

- A.  $\frac{2}{6}$  and  $\frac{2}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{6}$
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$

14. Point  $P$  on the number line represents two equivalent fractions.

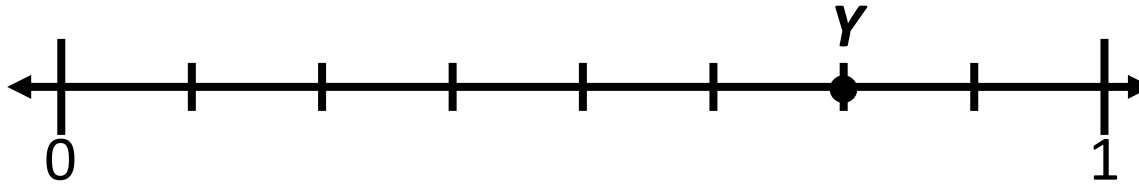


Which two equivalent fractions can point  $P$  represent?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{2}{4}$
- C.  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{6}{8}$
- D.  $\frac{2}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$



15. Point Y is labeled on the number line.



A. Point Y represents  $\frac{6}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , because both fractions are more than halfway from 0 to 1 on the number line.

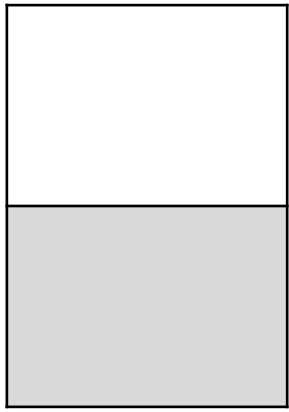
B. Point Y represents  $\frac{6}{8}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , because both fractions are exactly three fourths of the way between 0 and 1 on the number line.

C. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{6}{8}$ , because both fractions are exactly three fourths of the way between 0 and 1 on the number line.

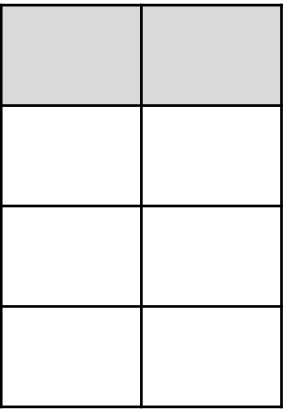
D. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{6}{8}$ , because both fractions represent 8 equal parts of a whole.

16. Four fraction models are shown.

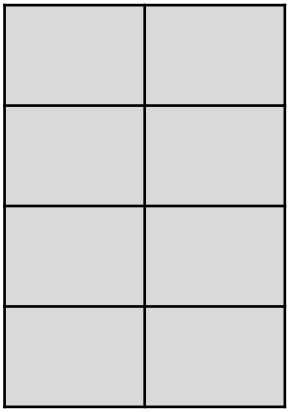
Model 1



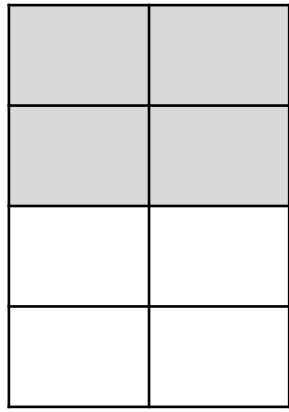
Model 2



Model 3



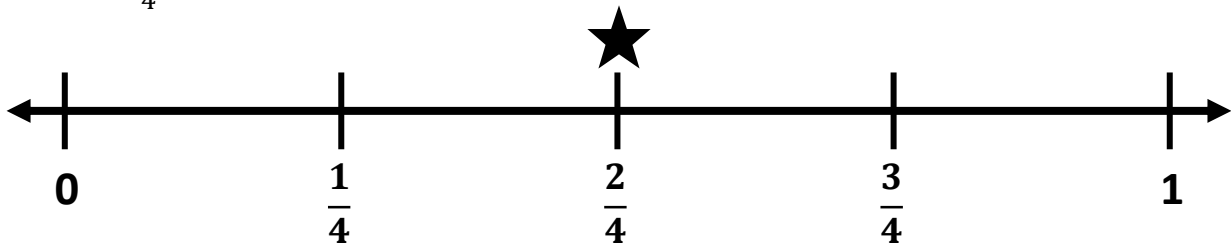
Model 4



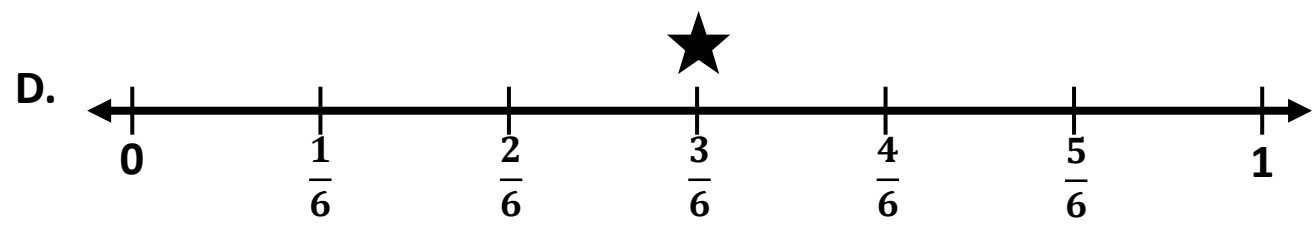
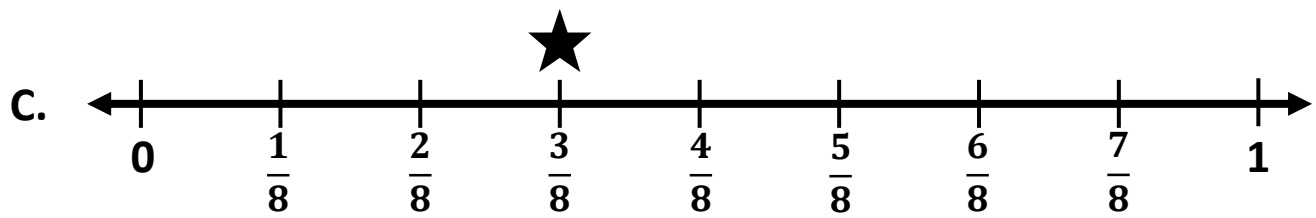
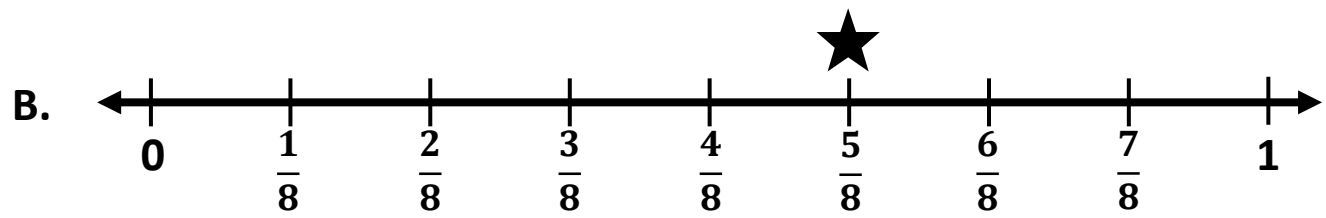
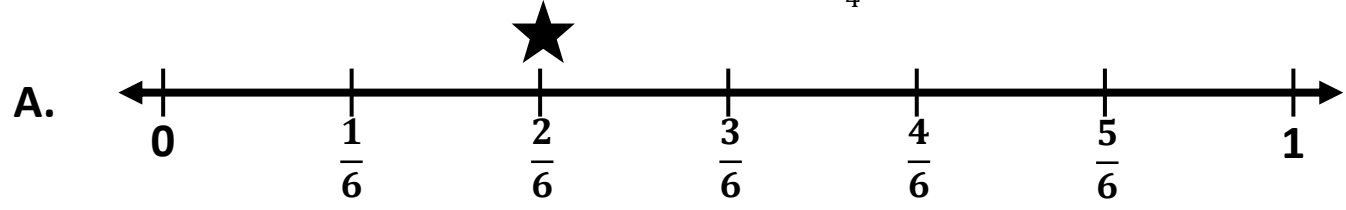
Which two models are shaded to show equivalent fractions?

- A. Models 1 and 2
- B. Models 1 and 4
- C. Models 2 and 4
- D. Models 2 and 3

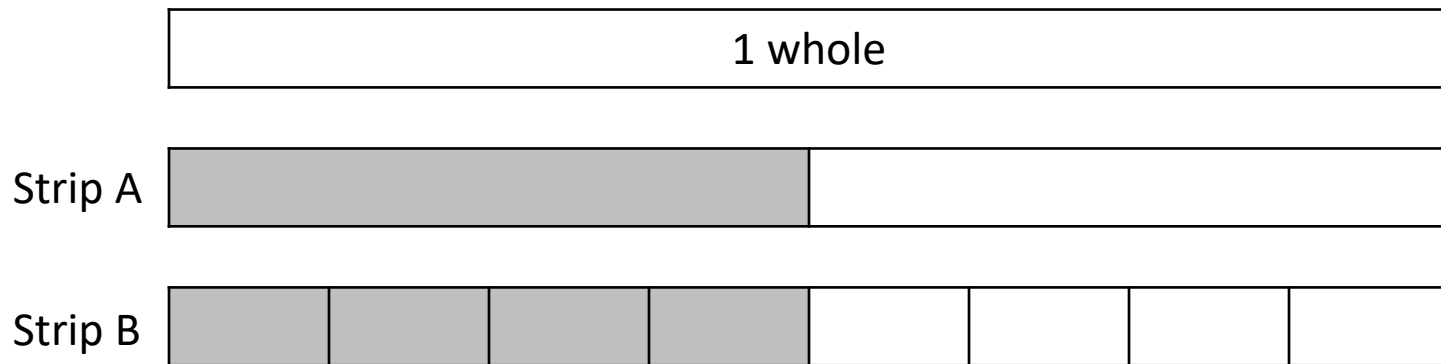
17. Everly marked the fraction  $\frac{2}{4}$  with a star on the number line shown.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent to  $\frac{2}{4}$  marked with a star?



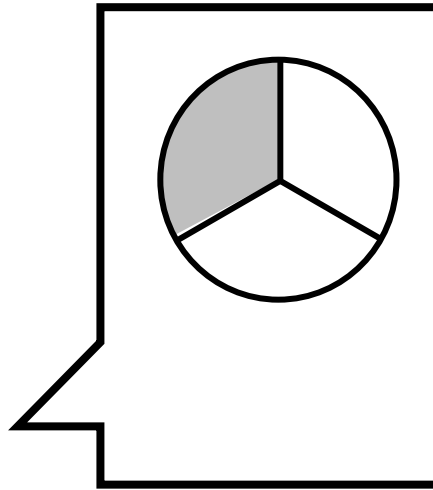
18. Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.



The fractions represented are –

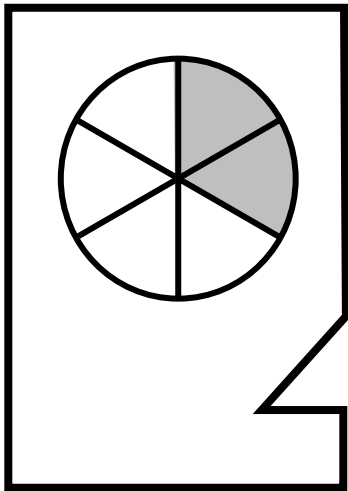
- A. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is greater than the shaded area of Strip B.
- B. not equivalent, because Strip A has 1 shaded parts and Strip B has 4 shaded parts.
- C. not equivalent, because Strip A has 2 parts in all, and Strip B has 8 parts in all.
- D. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B.

19. Nevaeh is playing a math game. She needs to match two cards that show equivalent shaded fractions.

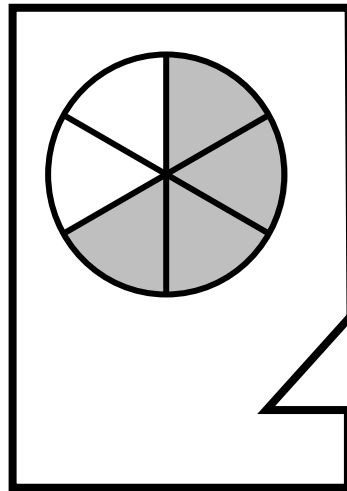


Which of these cards shows a fraction that is equivalent to the fraction on Nevaeh's card?

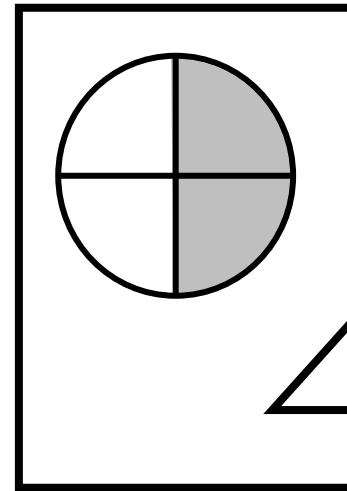
**A**



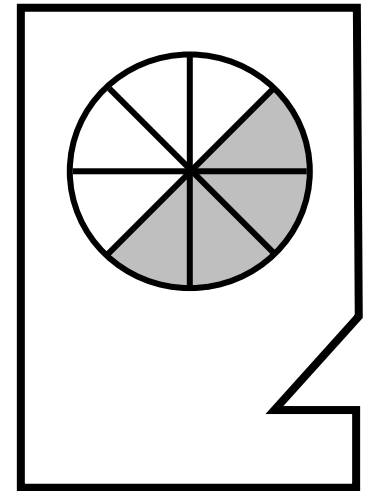
**B**



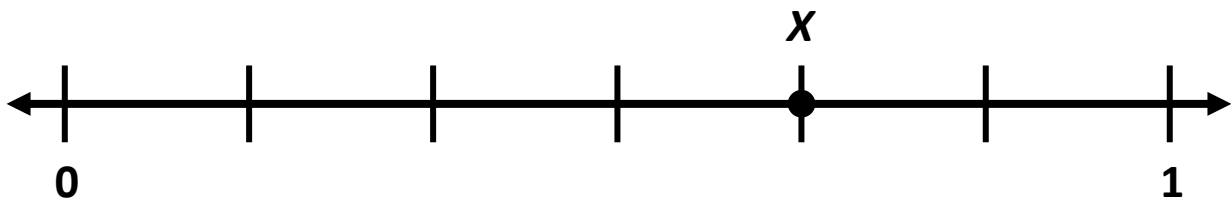
**C**



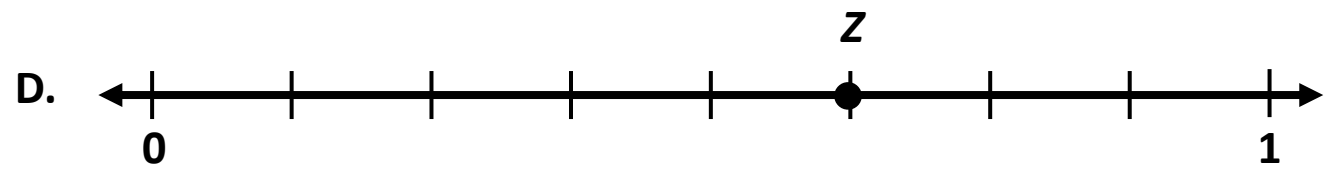
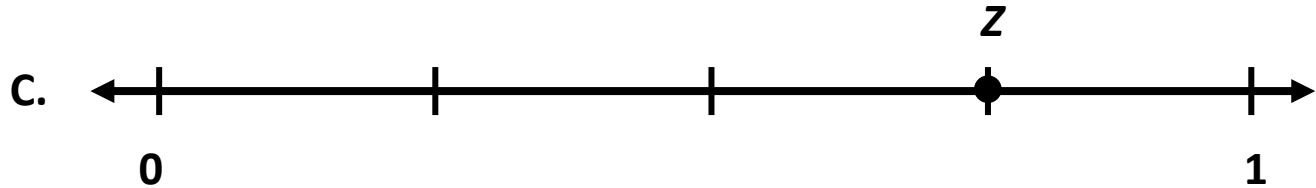
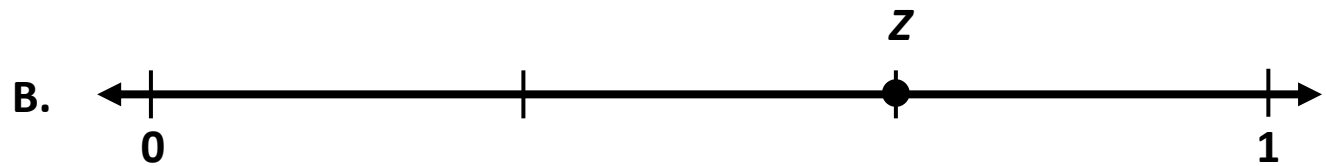
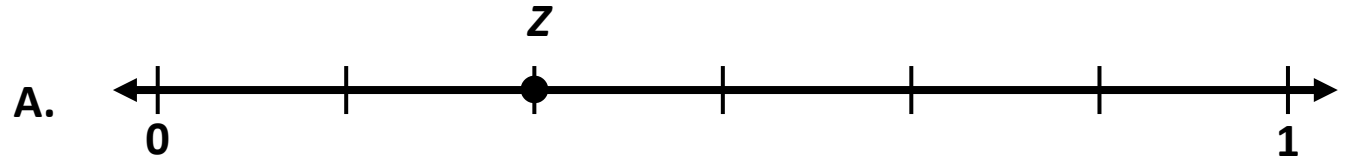
**D**



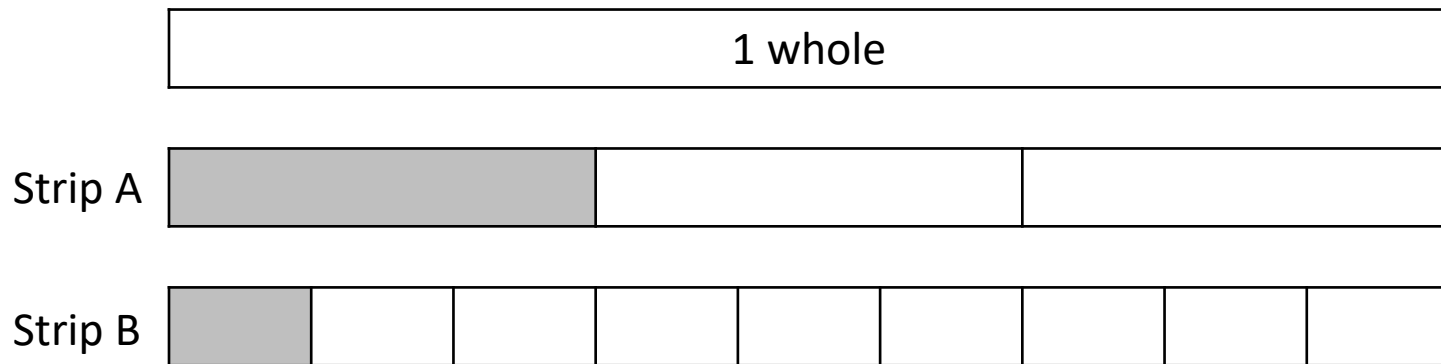
20. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X?



21. Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.

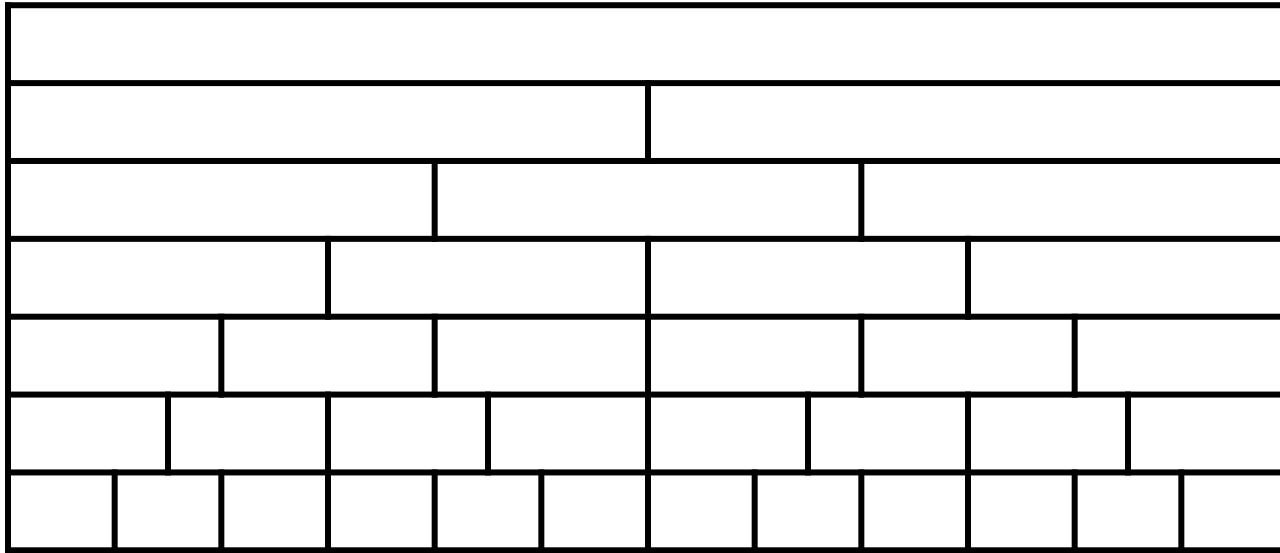


The fractions represented are –

- A. equivalent, because Strip A has 1 shaded part and Strip B has 1 shaded part.
- B. not equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is greater than the shaded area of Strip B.
- C. not equivalent, because Strip A has 3 parts in all, and Strip B has 9 parts in all.
- D. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B.

22. Belinda used fraction strips like the ones shown in the diagram in order to find equivalent fractions.

Fraction Strips



Which list shows only fractions that are equivalent to  $\frac{1}{3}$ ?

A.  $\frac{3}{6}, \frac{4}{8}$

B.  $\frac{4}{8}, \frac{3}{12}$

C.  $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{4}{12}$

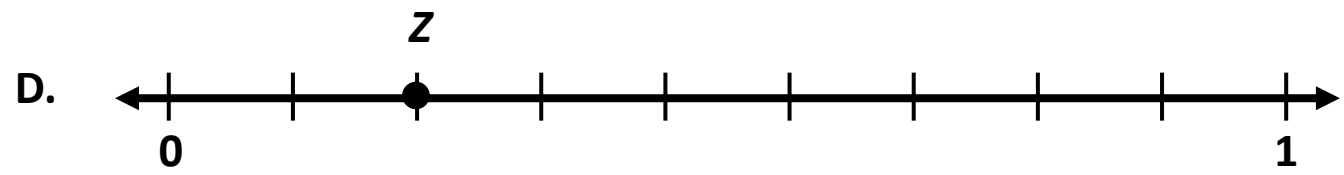
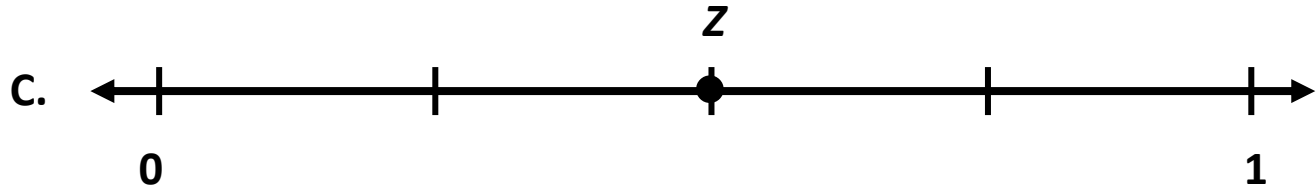
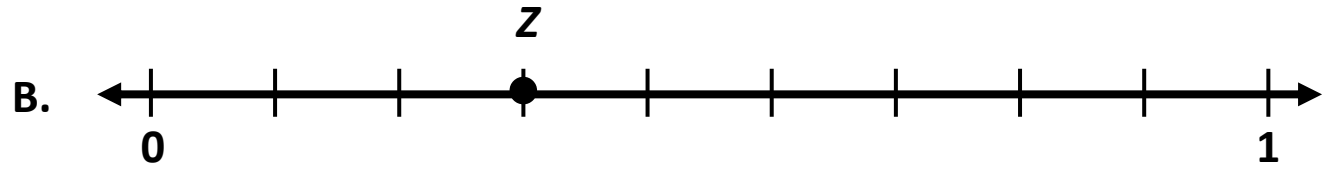
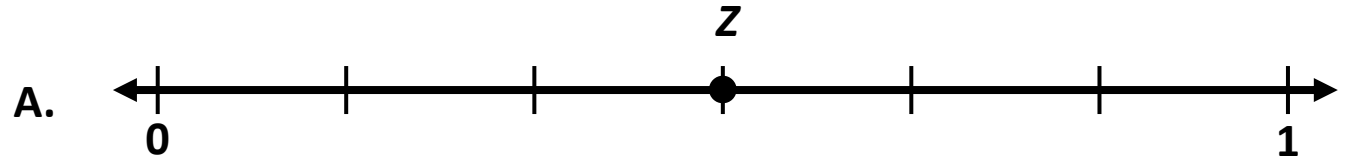
D.  $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}$



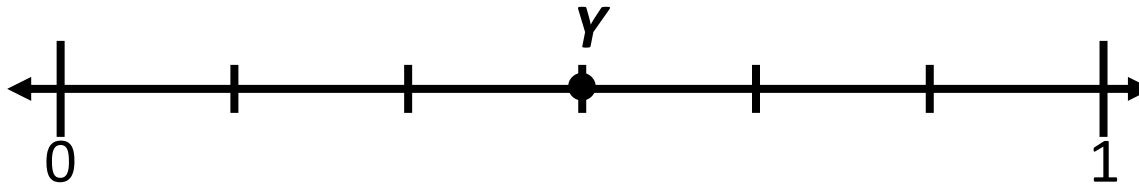
23. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X on the number Line?

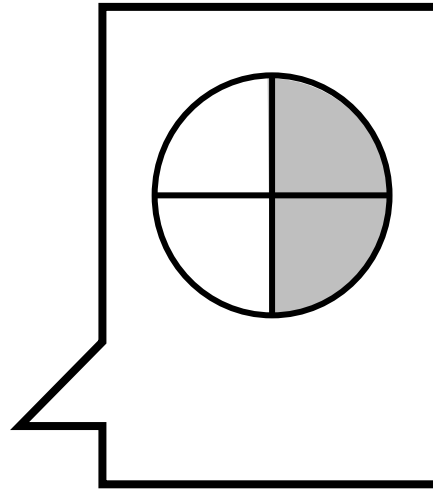


24. Point Y is labeled on the number line.



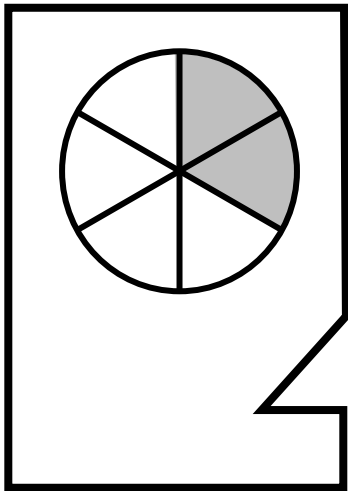
- A. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , because both fractions represent 3 equal parts of a whole.
- B. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{6}$  and  $\frac{3}{6}$ , because both fractions represent 6 equal parts of a whole.
- C. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.
- D. Point Y represents  $\frac{3}{6}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.

25. Neville is playing a math game. He needs to match two cards that show equivalent shaded fractions.

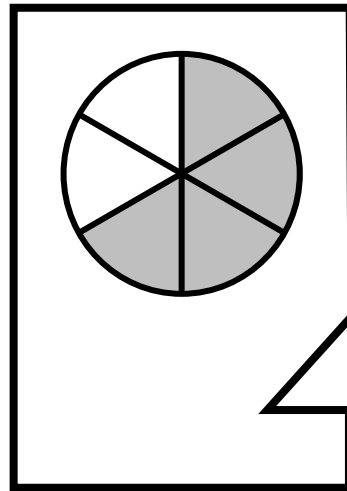


Which of these cards shows a fraction that is equivalent to the fraction on Neville's card?

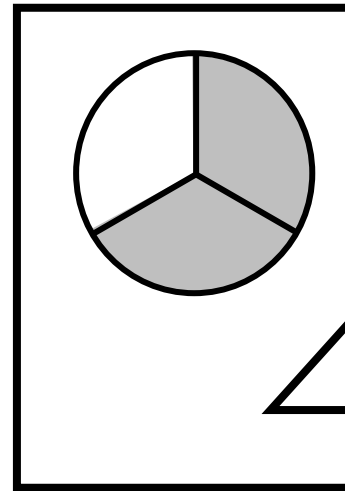
**A**



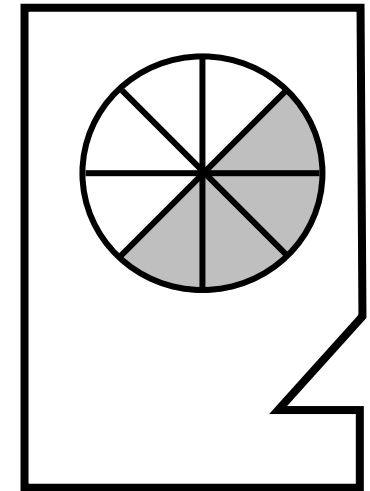
**B**



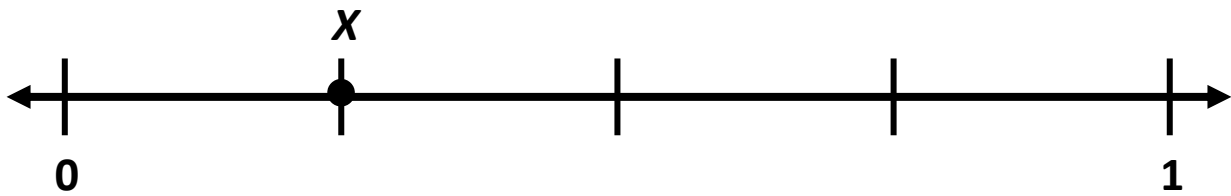
**C**



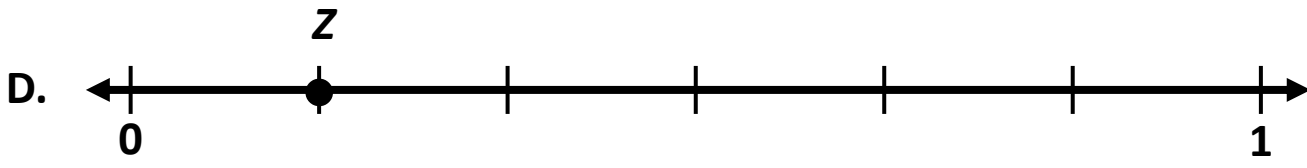
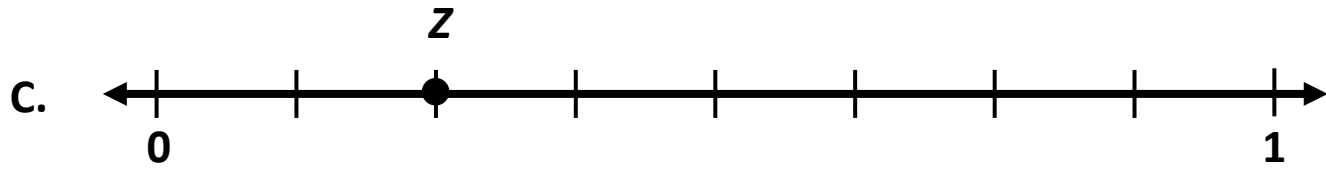
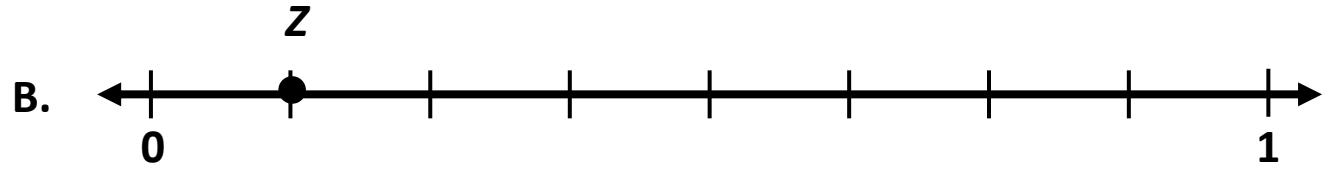
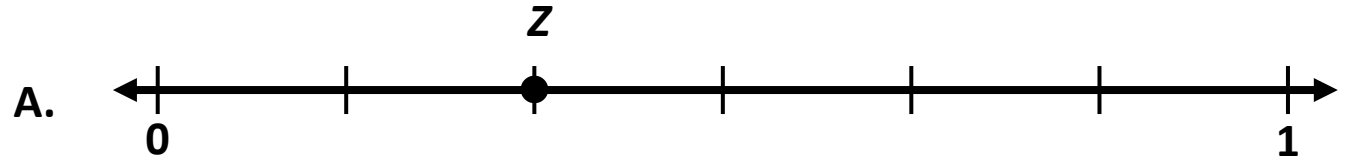
**D**



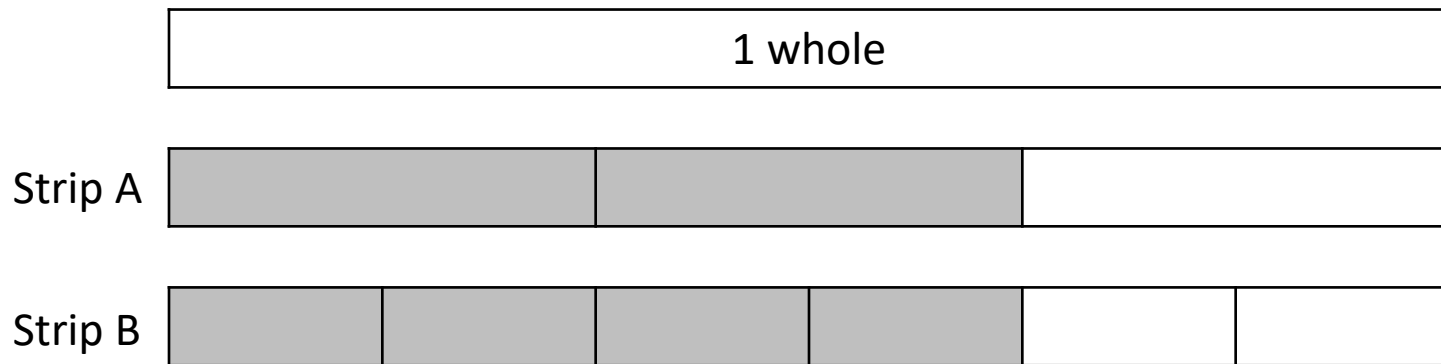
26. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X on the number line?



27. Each strip of the diagram is shaded to represent a fraction of 1 whole.

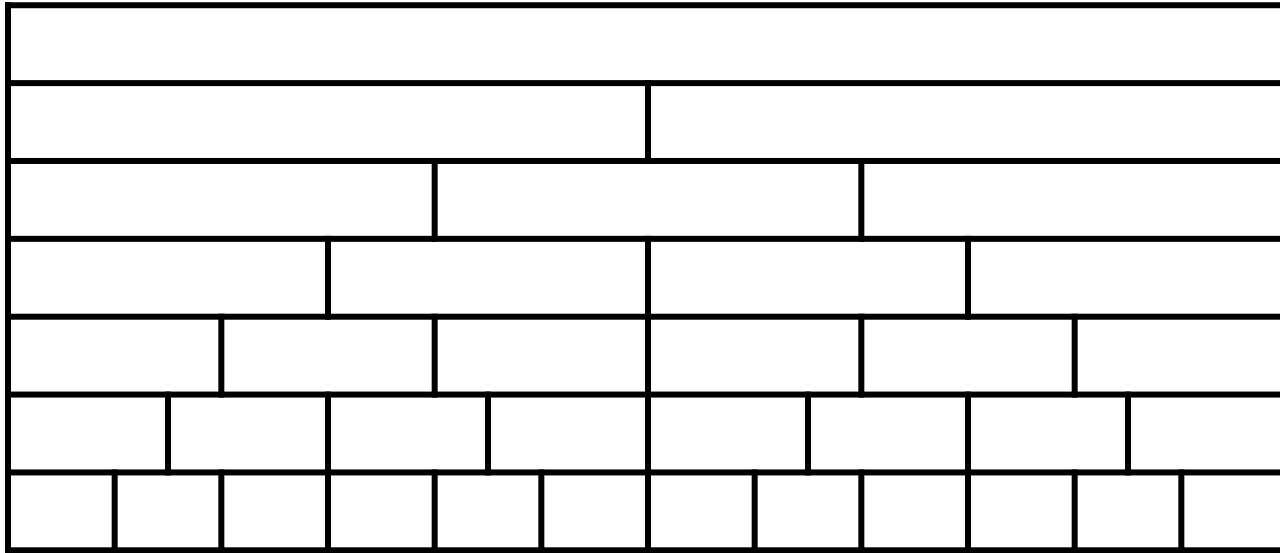


The fractions represented are –

- A. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is greater than the shaded area of Strip B.
- B. not equivalent, because Strip A has 3 parts in all, and Strip B has 6 parts in all.
- C. not equivalent, because Strip A has 2 shaded parts and Strip B has 4 shaded parts.
- D. equivalent, because the shaded area of Strip A is the same as the shaded area of Strip B.

28. Arnold used fraction strips like the ones shown in the diagram in order to find equivalent fractions.

Fraction Strips



Which list shows only fractions that are equivalent to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ?

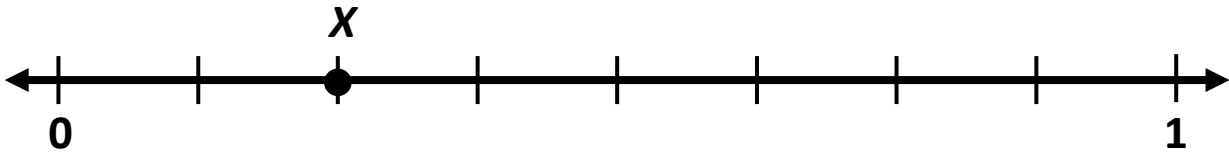
A.  $\frac{2}{6}, \frac{3}{8}$

B.  $\frac{2}{8}, \frac{3}{12}$

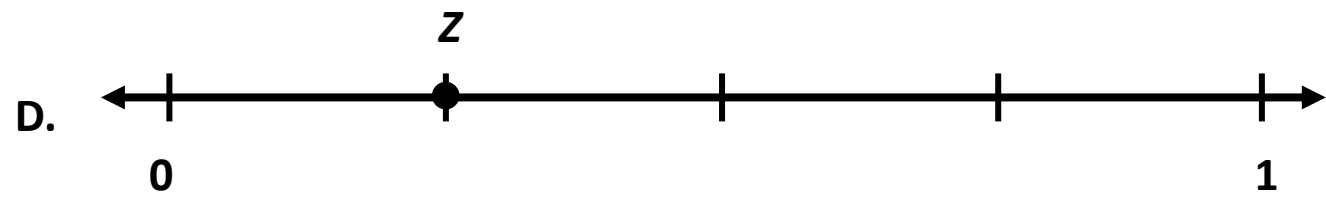
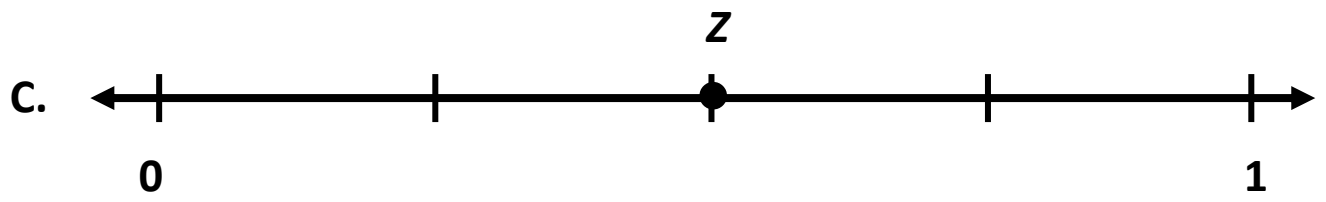
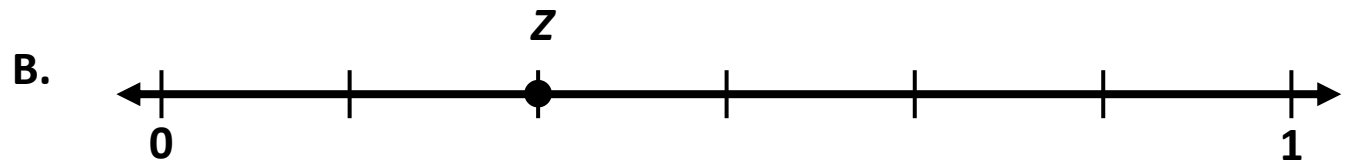
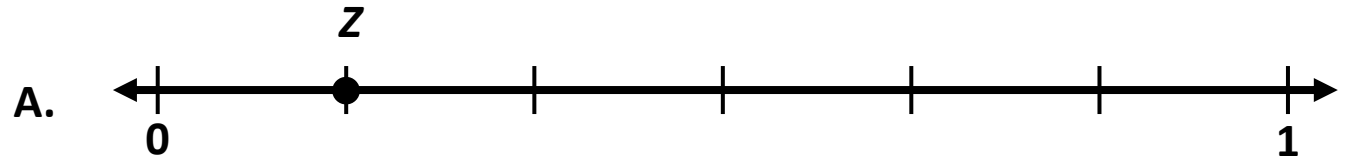
C.  $\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{8}$

D.  $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{12}$

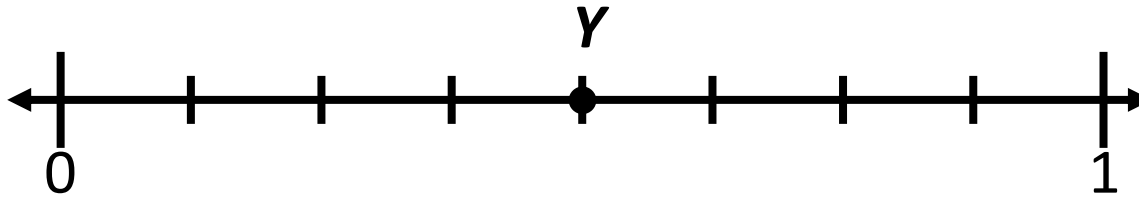
29. Point X on the number line represents a fraction.



Which of these number lines shows a fraction equivalent Point X on the number Line?



30. Point Y is labeled on the number line.



- A. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{5}{8}$ , because both fractions represent 8 equal parts of a whole.
- B. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.
- C. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{8}{4}$ , because those are two ways of expressing the same fraction.
- D. Point Y represents  $\frac{4}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , because both fractions are exactly halfway between 0 and 1 on the number line.