Soccer Fraction Moves

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Name: _____ Date: _____

Lesson:

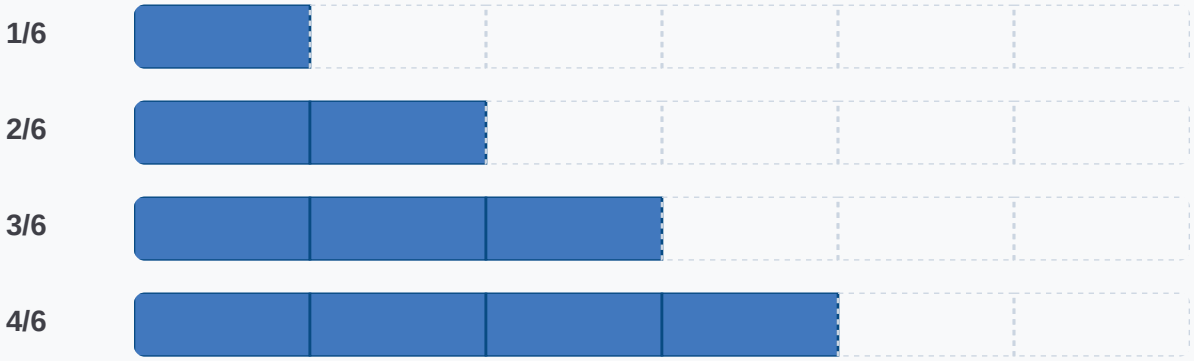
Read the passages and examples below to learn about adding and subtracting fractions with equal denominators. Follow each number-line move and notice which number stays the same.

A fraction number line from 0 to 1 has equal intervals. The denominator tells how many equal intervals make one whole. The numerator tells how many intervals to count from 0. For example, 3/6 is three sixth-size intervals from 0.

When fractions have equal denominators, their intervals have the same size. Add by moving forward, or subtract by moving backward. Combine or remove the amounts shown by the numerators, but keep the denominator because the interval size does not change. Changing the denominator would create a different number line with different intervals.

Number-line foundation: Divide the distance from 0 to 1 into 6 equal intervals: 0 — 1/6 — 2/6 — 3/6 — 4/6 — 5/6 — 1. The point 3/6 is three intervals from 0. The denominator remains 6 because the number line is divided into sixths.

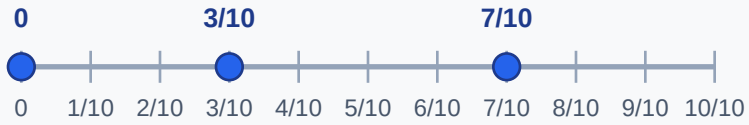
Fraction bars



1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6

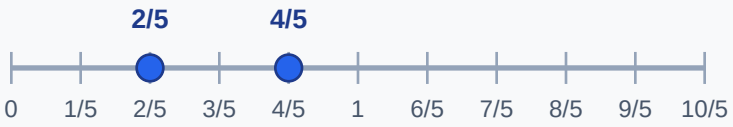
Soccer number-line model: For 3/10 + 4/10, start at 0, move forward 3 tenths, and then move forward 4 more tenths. The endpoint is 7/10, so 3/10 + 4/10 = 7/10, not 7/20. Twentieths would require 20 equal intervals. For 9/10 - 2/10, start at 9/10 and move backward 2 tenths. The endpoint is 7/10, so 9/10 - 2/10 = 7/10.

Tenths number line



Start at 0, move forward 3 tenths to 3/10, then 4 more tenths to land on 7/10.

Fifths number line



Fifths number line from 0 to 2. Moves can pass 1: five fifths make one whole.

Instructions:

Write the value that completes each calculation. On equal-interval number lines, addition moves forward and subtraction moves backward. Add or subtract the numerators, but keep the denominator because the interval size stays unchanged. For example, 1/2 + 1/2 = 2/2, not 2/4.

1. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with four equal intervals. Starting at 0, move forward one interval. What fraction of the field is reached?

Answer: _____

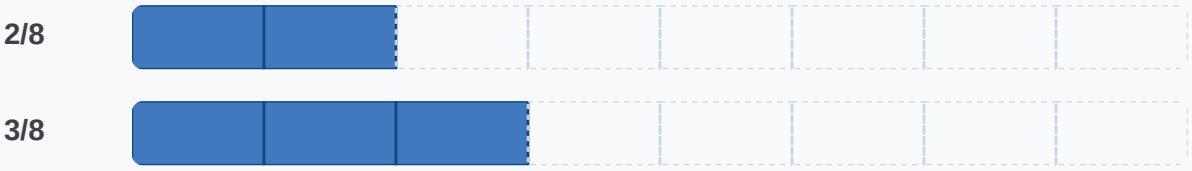
2. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with fifth-size intervals. Move forward 2/5, then move forward 2/5 more. What fraction of the field is reached?

Work space:

Answer: _____

3. A soccer drill covers 2/8 of the field, then covers 3/8 more. What fraction of the field is covered in all?

Fraction bars



2/8, 3/8

Work space:

Answer: _____

4. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with tenth-size intervals. Start at 8/10 and move backward 5/10. What fraction of the field is reached?

Answer: _____

5. A soccer player runs 3/5 of a lap, then runs 4/5 more. How many laps in all? Write your answer as a fraction or mixed number.

Fraction bars

3/5

4/5

3/5, 4/5

Work space:

Answer: _____

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(Answer Key)

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1. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with four equal intervals. Starting at 0, move forward one interval. What fraction of the field is reached?
Hint: The denominator is 4 because four equal intervals make one whole.

Correct Answer: 1/4 (0.25)

Explanation: One of four equal intervals is 1/4, which has a value of 0.25.

2. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with fifth-size intervals. Move forward 2/5, then move forward 2/5 more. What fraction of the field is reached?
Hint: Both moves use fifth-size intervals, so the denominator remains 5.

Correct Answer: 4/5 (0.8)

Explanation: The numerators combine: 2 + 2 = 4. Therefore, 2/5 + 2/5 = 4/5 = 0.8; adding the denominators would change the interval size.

3. A soccer drill covers 2/8 of the field, then covers 3/8 more. What fraction of the field is covered in all?
Hint: Combine the numerators because all the parts are the same eighth-size interval.

Correct Answer: 5/8 (0.625)

Explanation: Add the numerators: 2 + 3 = 5. Keep the denominator 8 because both amounts use eighths, so 2/8 + 3/8 = 5/8, which is 0.625. The denominator is not added because the size of each part stays the same.

4. A soccer field is represented by a number line from 0 to 1 with tenth-size intervals. Start at 8/10 and move backward 5/10. What fraction of the field is reached?
Hint: Subtract five tenth-size intervals from eight tenth-size intervals.

Correct Answer: 3/10 (0.3)

Explanation: 8/10 - 5/10 = 3/10. The denominator stays 10, and the value is 0.3.

5. A soccer player runs 3/5 of a lap, then runs 4/5 more. How many laps in all? Write your answer as a fraction or mixed number.
Hint: Use a number line with fifth-size intervals. Add the numerators because the interval size stays the same.

Correct Answer: 1 2/5 (1.4)

Explanation: The two amounts use equal fifth-size intervals, so add the numerators and keep the denominator: 3/5 + 4/5 = 7/5. This is 1 2/5 laps, or 1.4 laps. The denominator stays 5 because the size of each part does not change.