# How can we represent and interpret quantities with numbers?

Math Work
Plan
#1





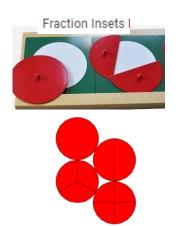


Sandpaper Numerals:



















- 1a. Decompose numbers using standard form(place value) and non-standard form
- 1b. Skip count forward and backward by 2,5, and 10 starting at multiples of 2,5, and 10 respectively
- 1c. Skip count forward by 20 and 25, starting at 0
- 1d. Determine the monetary value of collections of coins or bills(cents or dollars) of the same denomination
- 1e. Skip count sets, including those with remainders
- 1f. Order numbers using benchmarks on a visual or spatial representation
- 1g. Represent quantities with numbers
- 1h. Relate a number to a specific quantity
- 1i. Estimate quantities using referents
- 1j. Count by halves and quarters to one whole concretely or pictorially
- 1k. Partition objects and sets not halves and quarters
- 1L. Describe part to-whole relationships with halves and quarters

1m. Vocabulary



Students make meaning of and represent quantities within 200

Students make meaning of halves and quarters in familiar contexts

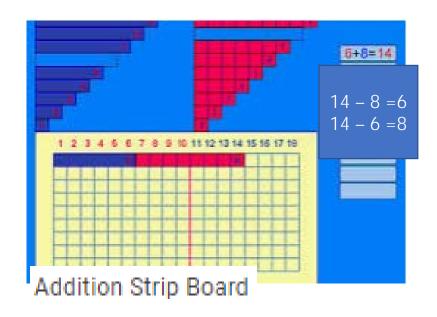


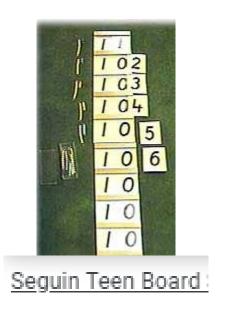
## How can we compose and decompose numbers?

Math Work Plan #2



Addition Snake Game -





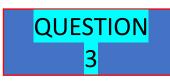


Hundred Board v

- 2a. Apply strategies to single digit addition number facts to a sum of 18 and related subtraction number facts
- 2b. Represent addition and subtraction strategies concretely, pictorially or symbolically
- 2c. Add and subtract numbers within 100 including0, without a calculator
- 2d. Recognize patterns in addition and subtraction
- 2e. Add and subtract in joining, separating, and comparing situations
- 2f. Create and solve problems that involve addition and subtraction
- 2g. Vocabulary

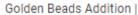


Students explore and apply additive thinking strategies

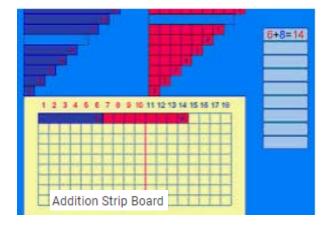


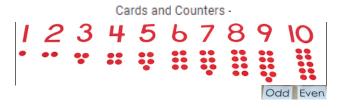
## How can we share and group quantities?

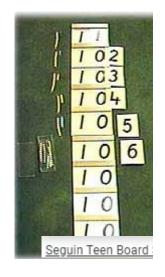
Math Work Plan #3





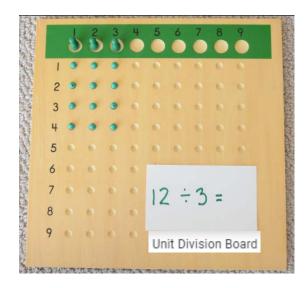












3a. Represent sharing a set into a given number of groups, with or without remainders

3b. Represent sharing a set into groups of a given size, with or without remainders

3c. Group by twos to identify odd and even numbers

3j. Vocabulary



Students make meaning of sharing and grouping situations using quantities within 60.



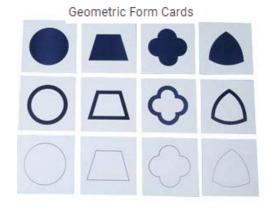
## How can we identify shapes using geometric properties?

Math Work Plan #4

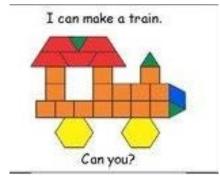
Golden Beads Addition |



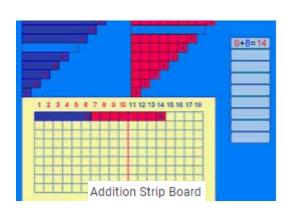




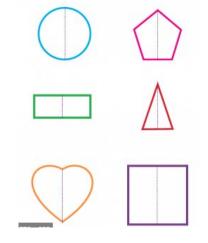












4a. Determine whether attributes are geometric properties

4b.Sort 2-D shapes, including triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, hexagons, and octagons, and 3-D shapes, including cubes, cones, cylinders, spheres, and pyramids, by one or two attributes and describe the sorting rule

4c. Describe 2-D and 3-D shapes in varying orientations

4d. Identify 2-D shapes in composite 2-D shapes and designs

4e. Relate the faces of 3-D shapes to 2-D shapes

4f. Compose and decompose 3-D shapes

4g. Vocabulary



Students examine attributes and geometric properties when sorting and comparing shapes.

Math Work Plan #5



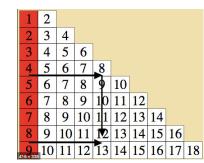


# How can we measure objects?

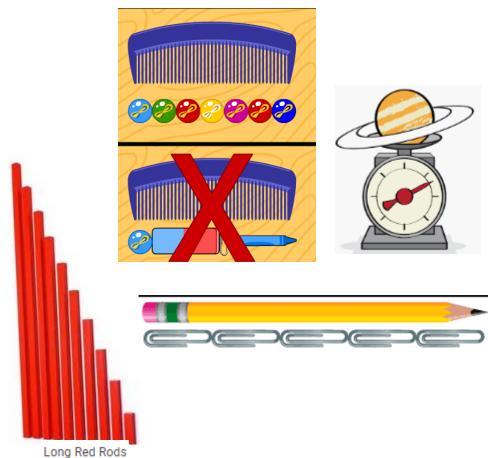
Golden Beads Addition |



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5_	6	7	•	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1	٩ddi	itior	n Fii	nge	r Ch	art	3	



Addition Chart 4.





Bead Chains of 1000



The Short Bead Chain

5a. Create a tool to measure length with non-standard units

5b. Select non-standard units to estimate, measure, and compare length and mass

5c. Measure length using non-standard units, either a single unit used repeatedly or many copies of the same unit

5d. Compare and or order objects in more than one way using different measurable attributes

5e. Vocabulary



Students compare and describe measures of objects using non-standard units.

Math Work Plan #6

Addition Chart 4.

1	2									
2	3	4								
3	4	5	6							
4	5	6	7		3					
5	6	7	8		•	10				
6	7	8	9	1	0	11	12			
7	8	9	10	1	1	12	13	14		
8	9	10	11			13	14		16	
9	10	11	12	1	3	14	15	16	17	18



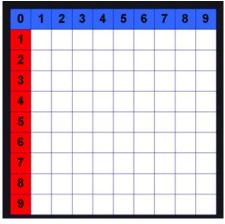
Bead Chains of 1000

How can we represent equal and not equal relationships between

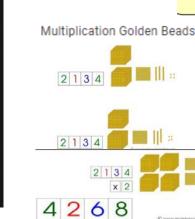
quantities?

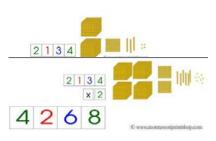


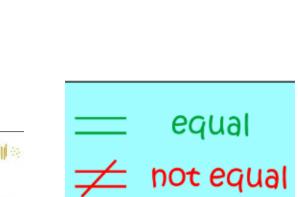
Hundred Board v



Blank Addition Chart \

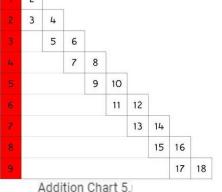




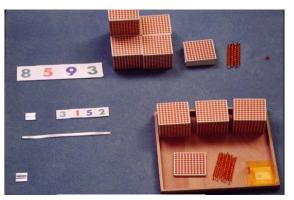


Less Than

Greater Than







Golden Bead Subtraction.

6a. Represent equality and inequality concretely or pictorially

6b. Record equalities and inequalities symbolically

6c. Change an inequality into an equality concretely or pictorially

6d. Vocabulary

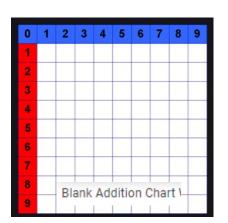


Students represent quantities as equal or not equal.

## How can we express patterns in different ways?

Math Work Plan #7

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5_	6	7	•	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A	Addi	itio	n Fii	nge	r Ch	art	3	

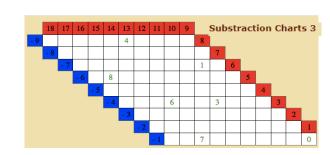




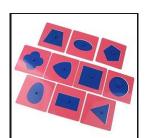




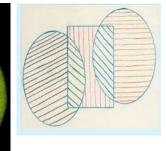


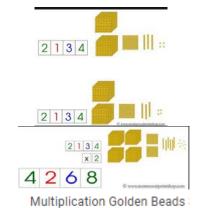


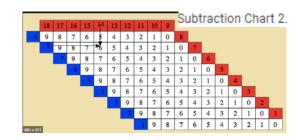












7a. Create an increasing pattern from a pattern rule

7b. Translate pattern from one representation to another

7c. Vocabulary



Students represent patterns in various ways.

Math Work Plan #8

### Multiplication Golden Beads

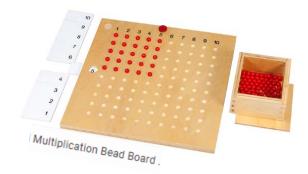




The Short Bead Chain



### How we measure time and cycles in a variety of contexts? o'clock



Multiplication Chart 4.

20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | Subtraction Chart 2.

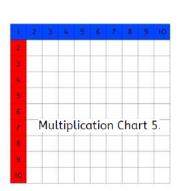
6 9

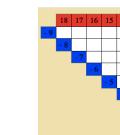
8 12 16

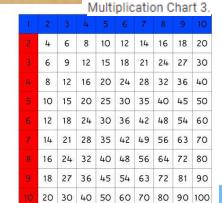
10 15 20 25

12 18 24 30 36

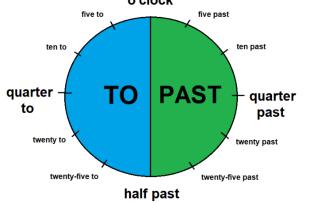
	5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	9	9	9	(6)	6	65	0	0	0
2	9	•	•	0	6		0	0	0
3	•	•	3	0	6		0	0	6
4	•	•	•	0	0	0	6	0	0
5	6	0	6	U	nit	Div	isio	n B	oard
6	0	0	0	6					
7	0	0	0	0	12	· -	- 3	=	
8	0.	0	0	0	14				
9	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0











## Units of Time

1 year = 365 days1 year = 12 months 1 year = 52 weeks 1 week = 7 days 1 day = 24 hours1 hour = 60 minutes

1 minute = 60 seconds



8a. Relate personal or cultural events to a date on a calendar

8b. Compare days to weeks and months to years

8c. Relate units of time on a clock, including minutes to quarter-hour, half-hour, and hour

8d. Connect sun and moon patterns to time references, including cycles of day and night

8e. Compare events of different durations using non-standard units

8f. Vocabulary



Students connect units of time to various representations.

Math Work Plan #9

### Multiplication Golden Beads:



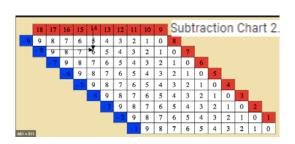


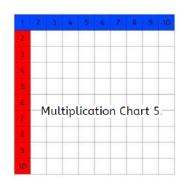


## How can we represent and describe data?

	4											
	6	9										
	8	12	16									
	10	15	20	25								
	12	18	24	30	36	Mu	ıltip	lica	tion	Cha	art 4.	
	14	21	28	35	42	49						
	16	24	32	40	48	56	64					
	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81				
)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100			

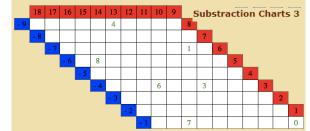


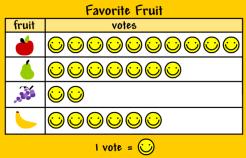






Golden Beads Division I







1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Unit Division Board

Multiplication Chart 3.

Grade 2

9a. Formulate simple questions to collect first-hand data

9b. Collect first-hand data

9c. Organize data using tables, tally marks, and counts

9d. Construct pictographs and bar graphs using one-to-one correspondence

9e. Extract information from a table or a graph

9f. Vocabulary



Students represent and describe data in response to student generated questions.



## How can we make sure instructions lead to the desired outcomes?

Math Work Plan











10a. Explain instructions in one's own words

10b. Predict the outcome of 3to 4-step instructions

10c. Test a sequence of steps to verify the outcome

10d. Exchange ideas to achieve a desired outcome to requiring a 3-to 4-step process

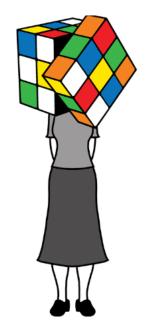
10d. Remove or fix (debug) any errors in a set of instructions

10f. Vocabulary

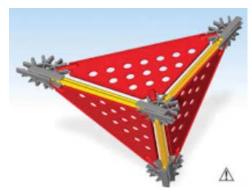


Students design and test a simple process that achieves a desired outcome.

## How can I view myself as a mathematician?

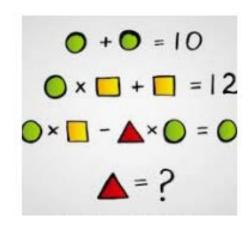
















11a. Engage in activities that support curiosity with mathematics

11b. Collaborate to develop understanding of mathematical concepts

11c. Persevere through obstacles that arise in learning and doing mathematics

11d. Share strategies related to mathematical play

11e. Vocabulary



Students engage with mathematics to build perseverance and confidence