# **Building towers**

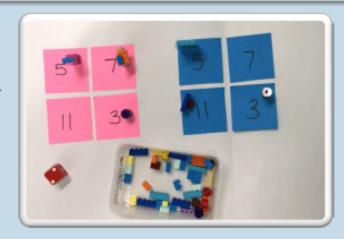


# What's (some of) the maths?

- Numbers are made up of smaller numbers (part-part whole).
- We can use knowledge of part-part whole relationships to determine 'how many more'. For example, because we know that inside of 7 is 5 and 2, we also know that 7 is 2 more than 5.

## Collect resources

- Some blocks or LEGO
- A dice, numeral cards 1-6 or spinner
- Pencils or markers.



# Let's play!

- Choose 4 numbers to build as your towers (for example, 5, 7, 11 and 3)
- Take turns to roll a dice and use the number of bricks to build up your towers
- · Towers can be built up in any way you choose
- Take turns to build up your towers until one player gets the exact roll to complete the last tower
- · You can also play this in reverse.

Watch the video to learn how to play.



#### Let's think and talk like mathematicians...

- Can you determine who has more/less blocks and who is closest to the target number? How do you know?
- If you were to play the game again tomorrow, what is one thing you would do differently? Why?



# Position of the Party of the Pa

# Garbage

# What's (some of) the maths?

- When we count, number words always have the same order.
- We can use knowledge of the counting sequence to determine the number before and the number after.

#### Collect resources

Playing cards A-10.



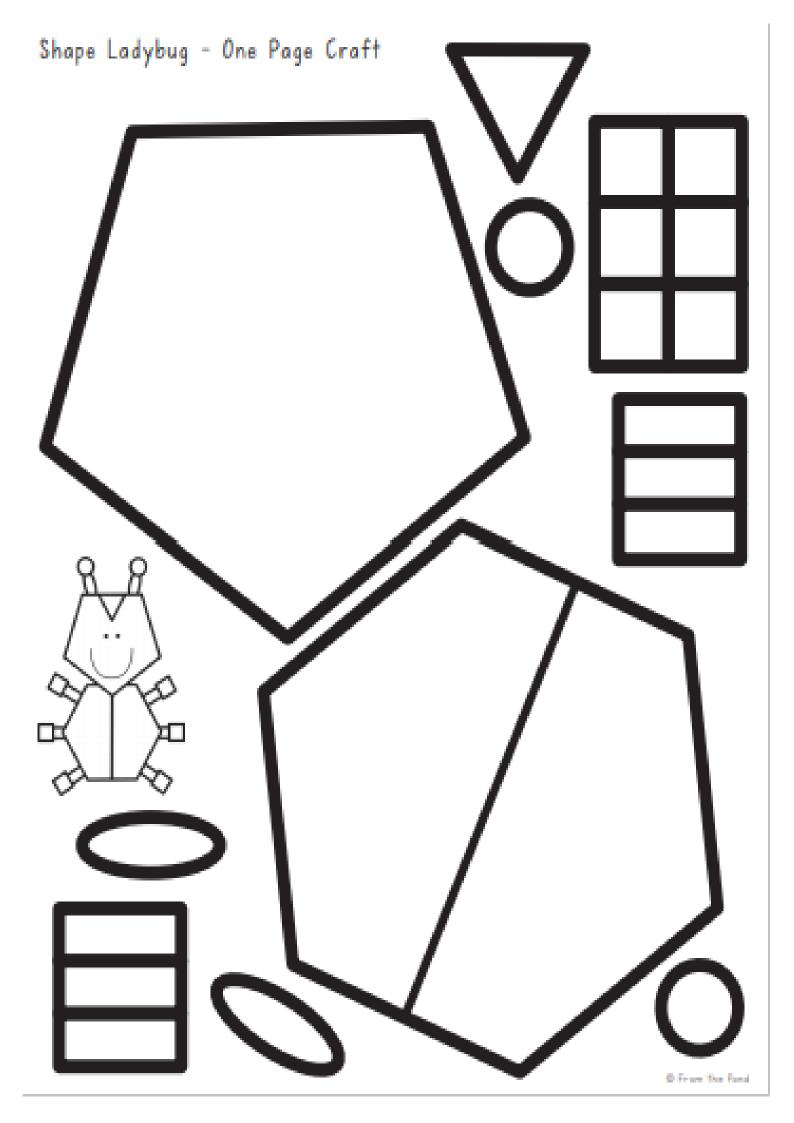
# Let's play!

- Using a full deck of playing cards, deal 10 cards face down in front of each player, making a row of ten. The rest of the cards are then placed in the middle as a draw pile
- Player one draws a card, let's say it's a 6. They find their sixth card in the row, remove it and place the 6 they drew. This is now located in the sixth position in the counting sequence as you count by ones, starting from zero
- Player one then determines whether they can place their card in their row
  - if they can go, they place the card and draw another one.
  - if they can't go because the number has already been placed or they draw a picture card, their turn is over
- · The first person who fills in their entire set of 10 cards is the winner.

#### Let's think and talk like mathematicians...

 Can you describe the position of one of your cards using before, after, more or less? For example, 6 is 2 less than 8 and 2 after 4.





To make my
SHAPE BUG

| used:
| \_\_\_\_ circles \_\_\_ ovals
| \_\_\_ squares \_\_\_ pentagon
| \_\_\_ rectangles \_\_\_ hexagon
| \_\_\_ triangle

To make my SHAP[	I BUG
¦  used:	
! circles	ovals
squares	pentagon
rectangles	hexagon
¦ triangle	
I	

### Grouping to make shapes

Using your pile of pop sticks, we will make equal groups by counting the number of sides to make shapes.

You are going to make shapes which have 4 sides. Remember all shapes have to be closed so that all sides join together without leaving any gaps.

Make 3 groups of 4 by making three different 4-sided shapes.

Trace the numbers 3 and 4 using a different colour pencil for each number.

Draw your 3 shapes in the box below. Make sure they each have 4 sides.

Count the total number of pop sticks, then answer the sentence below.

3 groups of 4 equals

### **Exploring equal groups**

Look at the groups of birds below.











There are two birds in each group, so each group is equal. There are five groups of two. Let's count how many birds we have altogether - one, two, three... (continue counting)... ten.

Look at the groups of lizards below.









How many lizards are in each group?

There are

lizards in each group.

How many groups are there?

There are

groups of lizards.

How many lizards are there altogether?

There are

lizards in altogether.

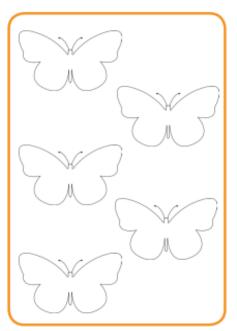
## Drawing equal groups

In these activities, the student can practise forming equal groups.

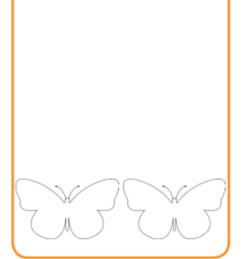
Read the instruction and then allow the student time to draw the missing butterflies to complete the equal groups. On the next page, the student will draw their own groups to match the instructions.

Emphasise the difference between the number of groups and the number in each group.

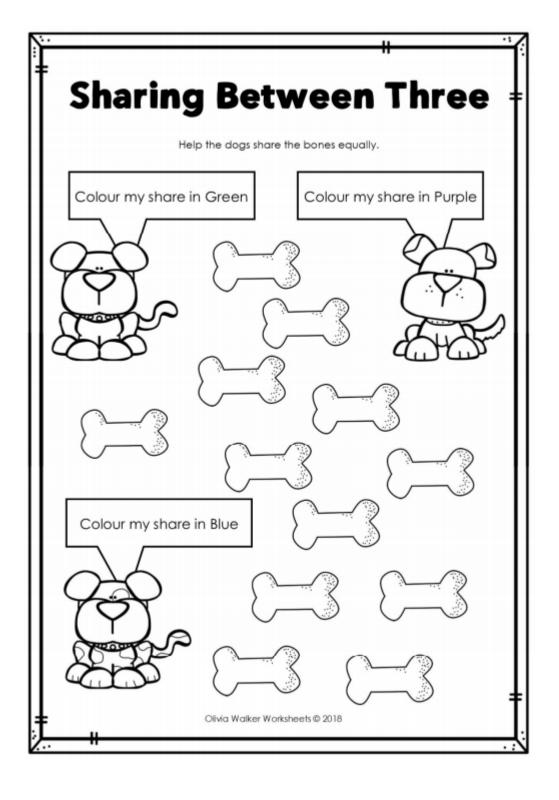
Draw the missing butterflies to complete the groups of 5. The first group is completed for you.

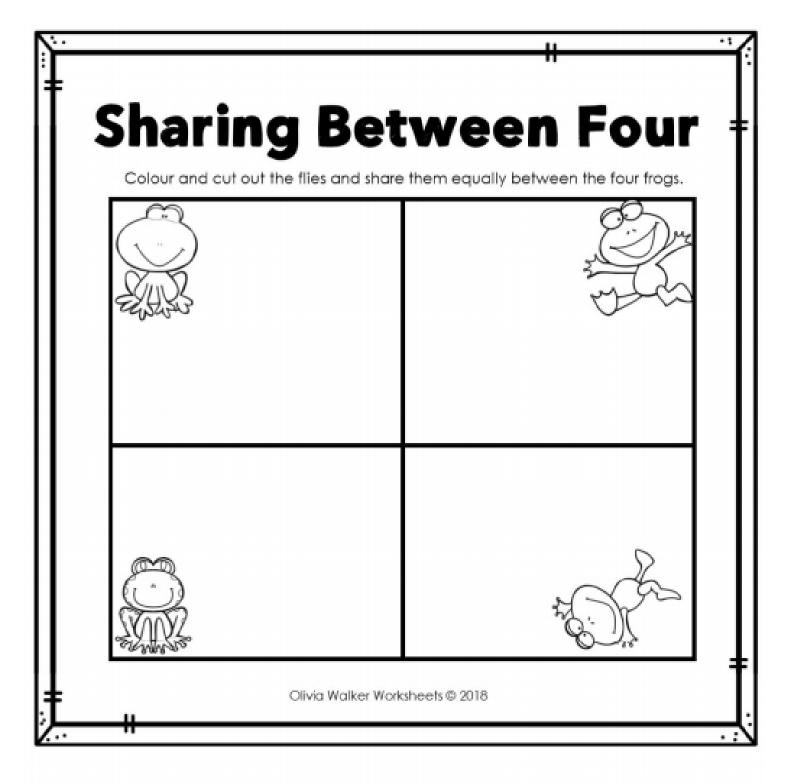


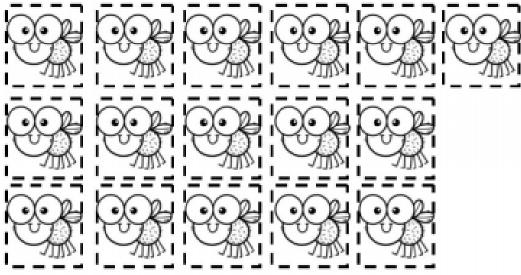




Draw 3 groups of 4 ants. Count the total number of ants and write the answer in the box.									
*							ants		
Draw 4 groups of 5 snakes. Count the total number of snakes and write the answer in the box.									
							snakes		
Draw 6 groups of 3 leaves. Count the total number of leaves and write the answer in the box.									
							leaves		







Can 20 teddy bears be shared equally on all the magic carpets?

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10

