



Yukon Pro D Primary Place Value

Jane Felling
Zoom Webinar

Friday, October 2nd, 2020
12:30 - 1:30 PM Pacific Time (Vancouver)

You Will Need: regular cards, regular six sided spotted dice, a hundreds number line, and a printout of this pdf handout

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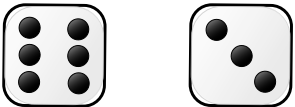
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PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS

Dice and cards are great manipulatives for introducing, practicing and extending place value concepts, including:

- comparing 10's - 1's
- comparing 100's - 10's, 1's
- reading numbers properly
- extending groups of place value to written standard form

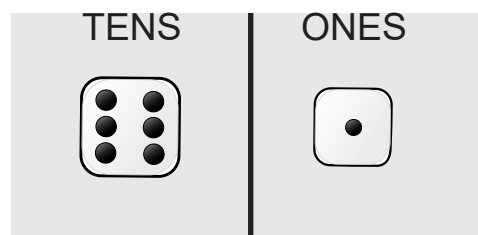

$$60 + 3 = 63$$

The following teaching notes will help maximize learning for your students:

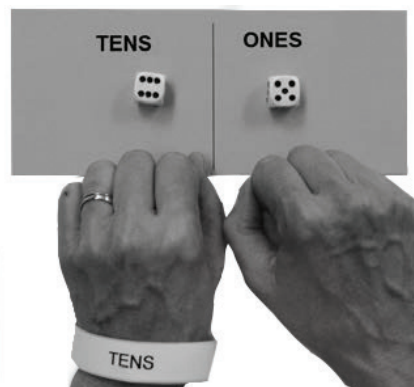
1. Have players always sit side-by-side when working with place value concepts. This will help ensure they are reading numbers correctly and will allow for comparing numbers properly.



2. Have students play on place value mats when necessary to provide the proper language/vocabulary and building numbers properly from left to right. Fun Foam sheets purchased from dollar stores or craft sections of large retail stores work great. For reproducible Place Value Mats see pages 118 and 119.

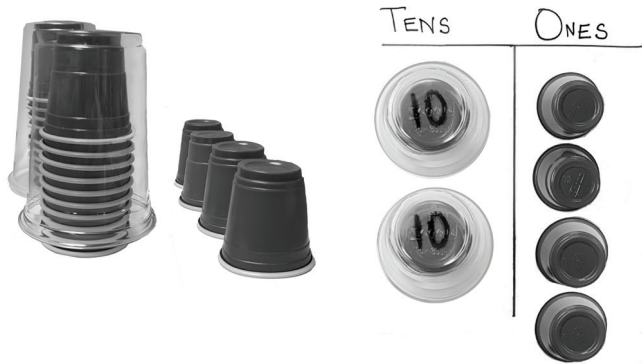


3. Use plastic wrist bands, inexpensively found at dollar stores, to help students with the language. Ensure wrist band is on the correct hand.



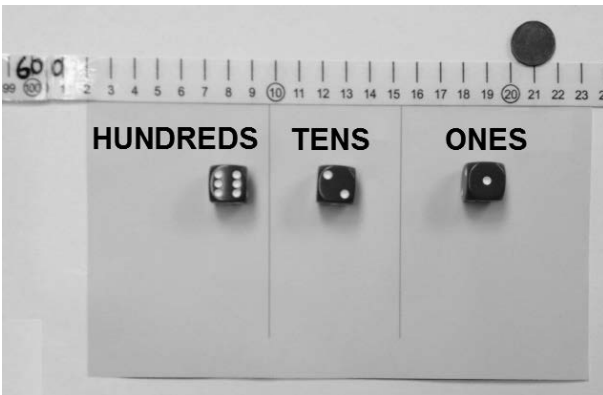
PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS

- If indicated in the rules use the reproducible gameboards. They have the place value vocabulary right on them, lending support to those students still needing structure with place value concepts.
- Remember - Base Ten Place Value Manipulatives should be used to support the games when students need more concrete experience with place value.

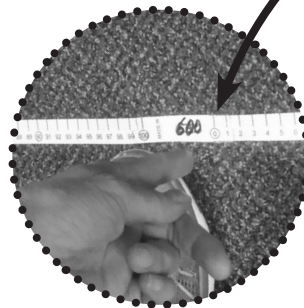


SHOWN IS 2 TENS, 4 ONES = 24 USING SMALL RED SOLO® CUPS AND GROUPING 10 UNDER A LARGE PLASTIC CUP, PERFECT FOR PLACE VALUE. THE CLEAR TENS CUP IS A POWERFUL VISUAL FOR SHOWING THAT "10" IS COMPOSED OF "10 ONES".

- 0-100, 0-1,000 number lines can also be used to support learning.



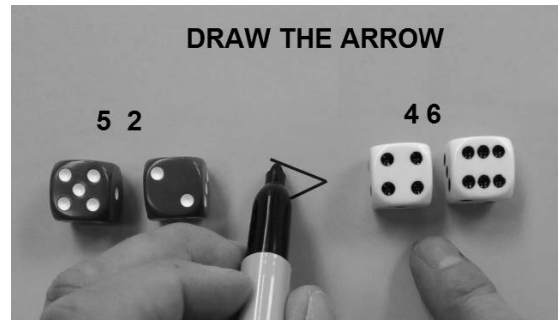
WE TAPE TOGETHER TEN "1-100" NUMBER LINES USING CLEAR PACKING TAPE TO JOIN THEM. WE WRITE ON THE NUMBER LINE 000, 100, 200, 300.....1,000 FOR REFERENCE. IN THE SAMPLE, BENCHMARK 600 IS SHOWN AND THE NUMBER 621 IS REPRESENTED WITH DICE; BINGO CHIPS MARKING THE NUMBER..



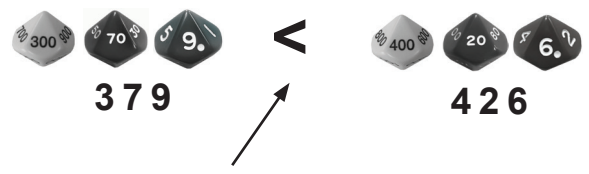
JANE IS STANDING ON BENCHMARKS 600 AND 700 TO ROUND TO NEAREST 100.

PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS

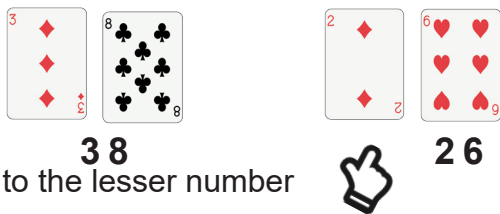
7. Dice and cards can both be used for building, comparing and teaching the $>$ $<$ signs.



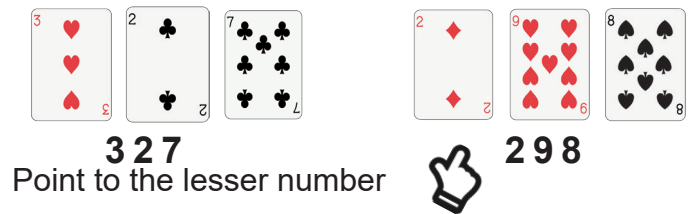
Point to the lesser number



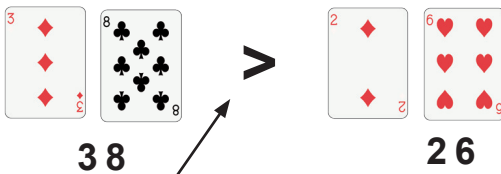
Draw the arrow ($>$ $<$ sign).



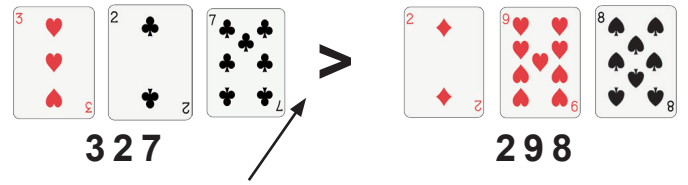
Point to the lesser number



Point to the lesser number



Draw the arrow ($>$ $<$ sign).



Draw the arrow ($>$ $<$ sign).

8. Dice and cards line up easily for multi-digit operations.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 + & \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \hline
 = 6 & 8
 \end{array}$$

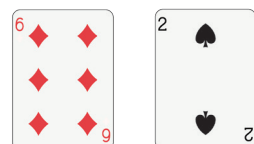
$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \clubsuit & \clubsuit \\ \hline \clubsuit & \clubsuit \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \diamond & \diamond \\ \hline \diamond & \diamond \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 - & \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \heartsuit & \heartsuit \\ \hline \heartsuit & \heartsuit \\ \hline \end{array} & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \spadesuit & \spadesuit \\ \hline \spadesuit & \spadesuit \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \hline
 = 5 & 4
 \end{array}$$

PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS


CARDS

Many of the games in Shuffling into Math use cards, they provide endless opportunities to explore number sense and place value.

For our games we remove all the 10's, Jacks, Queens and Kings. Jokers can be used as zeros. Aces will always be used at 1's. With this combination we can build all place value numbers:

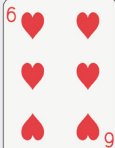
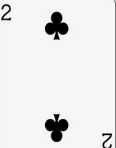



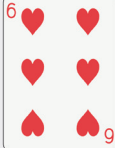
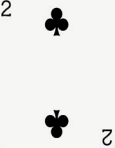
$$= 62$$



















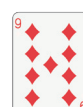

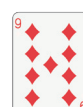

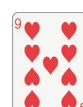


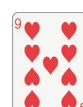


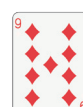

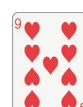

$$= 462$$

Using fun foam also structures the math:

TENS	ONES
	

HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
		

With 1-9 cards we can also perform multi-digit operations:

<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><th>TENS</th><th>ONES</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	TENS	ONES				<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	H	T	O			
TENS	ONES											
												
H	T	O										
												
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>			(OR)	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>								
												
												
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">-</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <div style="text-align: center;">62</div> <div style="text-align: center;">- 49</div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 13 </div> </div> </div> </div>		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">+</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; background-color: #f0f0f0;"> <div style="text-align: center;">621</div> <div style="text-align: center;">+ 395</div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> 1,016 </div> </div> </div> </div>										

FOLLOWING ARE CHECKLISTS THAT CAN BE USED WHEN STUDENTS ARE PLAYING PLACE VALUE GAMES.

PLACE VALUE TENS AND ONES SKILLS CHECKLIST

[illegible]

PLACE VALUE 100'S SKILLS CHECKLIST

[illegible]

PLACE VALUE FACE OFF

LEVEL: Grade 1

SKILLS: read, compare and order numbers to 100, variation to 999

PLAYERS: 2

EQUIPMENT: cards (Ace=1) - 9, gameboard or place value mat (page 118-119); for variation use 0-9 dice, 00-90 dice

GOAL: to be the player with the greatest number and collect the most cards by the end of the game

GETTING STARTED: Players divide cards evenly between themselves. Each player turns over two cards and places them onto the gameboard. The first number turned over is the tens number and the second is the ones. Both players say their numbers. Have them verbalize, for example, “six tens and two ones equals sixty-two”. The player with the greatest number gets all cards. In the event of a TIE (ie. each player has the same number) FACE OFF is declared. First, each player places three cards face down. Then, each player turns over two cards, building a two digit number. The player with the greatest number gets all of the cards. Play continues until one player has collected all of the cards.

EXAMPLE:

PLAYER ONE

43
“forty-three”

FACE OFF IS DECLARED!

PLAYER TWO

43
“forty-three”

THREE CARDS FACE DOWN FOR “TIE BREAK”

TENS ONES

6 tens 2 ones

1 ten 9 ones

62
“sixty-two”

19
“nineteen”

MATH
TALK

Player One verbalizes “sixty-two is greater than nineteen because 6 tens are greater than 1 ten” and collects all of the cards.

NOTE: Rules can be changed to play for LEAST number winning.

PLACE VALUE FACE OFF GAMEBOARD II

000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

HUNDREDS

TENS

ONES

HUNDREDS

TENS

ONES

PLAYER ONE

PLAYER TWO

MY NUMBER			MY PARTNER'S NUMBER	
TENS	ONES		TENS	ONES

PLACE VALUE FACE OFF RECORDING SHEET II

MY NUMBER			< > =	MY PARTNER'S NUMBER		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES		HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES

BETWEENERS

LEVEL: Grade 1-2

SKILLS: know number names, compare three numbers as $>$ $<$ or between

PLAYERS: 3

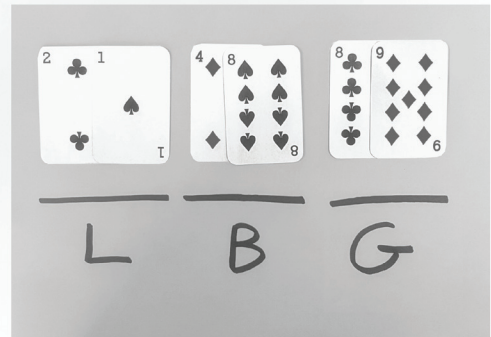
EQUIPMENT: cards (Ace=1) - 9, or 6 x 0-9 dice, place value mats, 0-100 number line

GOAL: arrange numbers in order from least to greatest, to have the middle (between) number and win the round

GETTING STARTED:

If playing with dice: Each player rolls 2 dice and creates a two-digit number on their place value mats; right hand equals tens value, left hand equals ones value.

If playing with cards: Players can draw cards; first card equals tens value, second card equals ones value. Players then place their numbers on to the 0-100 number line.



Players now verbalize as follows:

"Eighty-nine is the **GREATEST**, twenty-one is the **LEAST**, forty-eight falls **BETWEEN** eighty-nine and twenty-one."

The player with the **BETWEEN** number scores a point for the round. It is important that students use a horizontal number line to visually see greatest, least and between.

Players re-roll their dice or draw cards for the next round and compare their new numbers. There may be some rounds where ties occur; no player would earn a point.

EXAMPLE:

PLAYER ONE		PLAYER TWO		PLAYER THREE	
TENS	ONES	TENS	ONES	TENS	ONES

Sixty-two is equally **GREATEST**, twenty-one is **LEAST**. There is no **BETWEEN** number, or points scored for the round.

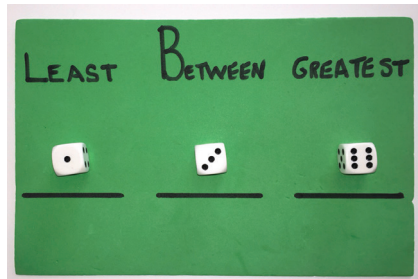
BETWEENERS

JOURNAL WORK AND EXTENSIONS:

1. Have students complete a game using the Recording Sheet on page 139.
2. Allow students to decide how to arrange their numbers. Players will need to use a TENS and ONES place value mat. They must roll a die (or draw a card) as their first numeral and decide if the value will be placed on to their tens or ones value on the mat. Once placed it cannot be moved. The second rolled die (or drawn card) is placed on to the open space. Players then compare as in regular Betweeners.

VARIATION:

1. To accommodate learners who are not ready for place value to 100, substitute 1-12 or 1-20 dice.



Roll	Least	Between	Greatest
1	4	6	9
2	2	3	4
3	1	4	5
4	4	5	6
5	3	5	8
6	1	7	10
7	6	8	10
8	7		1111
9	9	10	11
10			

STUDENT SAMPLE

GRADE ONE EARLY SCHOOL YEAR

WORKING WITH CARDS 0-12

G 56	G 90	G 58	G 83
B 30	B 53	B 31	B 40
L 12	L 8	L 5	L 8

G 84	G 96	G 68	G 91
B 79	B 43	B 53	B 44
L 42	L 17	L 7	L 18

L 29	B 97	G 98	L 12	B 26	G 83
L 1	B 25	G 26	L 14	B 91	G 94
L 41	B 58	G 90	L 48	B 87	G 90

STUDENT SAMPLE

GRADE ONE, WORKING WITH 0-9 DICE

BETWEENERS RECORDING SHEET

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

G	
B	
L	

L	B	G

L	B	G

L	B	G

L	B	G

L	B	G

L	B	G

WHO'S IN BETWEEN?

LEVEL: Grade 1-2

SKILLS: place value to 100, between

PLAYERS: 2

EQUIPMENT: cards (K=0, Ace=1) - 9, place value mats, 0-100 number lines


GOAL: to build a two-digit number that fits in the established range

GETTING STARTED:

STEP ONE: Each player draws four cards to create two, two-digit numbers. Using the place value mat, have players build the greatest possible and least possible numbers with the cards, in order to create the greatest possible spread (DIFFERENCE) between the two numbers.

EXAMPLE:

PLAYER ONE draws:

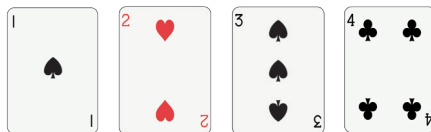


makes:

TENS	ONES
1 of diamonds	2 of spades

12

PLAYER TWO draws:



makes:

TENS	ONES
1 of spades	2 of hearts

12

TENS	ONES
6 of hearts	3 of diamonds

63

TENS	ONES
4 of clubs	3 of spades

43

← RANGE →
← RANGE →

STEP TWO: After players have made their two numbers, only two more cards are turned over for both players to use. The first card is the tens number, the second card is the ones number. Players now check to see if this two-digit number falls **BETWEEN** the two numbers they have made in Step One. Players score a point if it falls between the two they have made.

Turn over 5 of clubs and 2 of diamonds create 52.



Fifty-two fits between twelve and sixty-three. Player One scores a point. Fifty-two does not fit between twelve and forty-three so Player Two does not score for this round.

Players draw four new cards and make two new two-digit numbers, again trying to create the greatest difference as possible between the two. Two new cards are turned over for comparison. The first player to reach twenty points is the winner.

BUMP UP AND BACK RECORDING SHEET

Bump Back I SAW Bump Up

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Bump Back I SAW Bump Up

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Bump Back I SAW Bump Up

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Bump Back I SAW Bump Up

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

TENS AND ONES PATTERNS RECORDING SHEET

My Number	My Pattern					
62	+2	64	,	66	,	68 , 70 , 72

My Number	My Pattern					

My Number	My Pattern					

HUNDRED PATTERNS RECORDING SHEET

My Number	My Pattern					
367	+10	377	,	387	,	397 , 407 , 417

My Number	My Pattern					

My Number	My Pattern					

**PLAYER
ONE**

**PLAYER
TWO**

HUNDREDS

TENS

ONES

HUNDREDS

TENS

ONES

- ▶ Each player takes 18 dice of the same color.
- ▶ Each player rolls three dice and creates a 100s, 10s, 1s number.
- ▶ The player with the greater number places the dice into their side of the tray.
- ▶ The player with the least number places their dice into the lid.
- ▶ The player with the most dice on their side of the tray at the end of the game wins.



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Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Ship To: () SAME AS ABOVE Contact Name: _____

Address: _____ City: _____ St/Pv: _____

Zip/Postal: _____ Email: (PRINT CLEARLY) _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Item Description (including code if known)	Qty	Price	Subtotal

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