#### Cooperative Group Problem Solving Cards for Mathematics From Solving to Designing

Sample videos online at www.drpaulswan.com.au

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

# CHECKTHE CLUES



## A **Find My Number** Style Question Set

**SAMPLER 1** (YEARS 2 - 5)

DR PAUL SWAN DAVID DUNSTAN

www.drpaulswan.com.au

## Check the Clues Sampler Set

Many students experience difficulty reading and comprehending word questions in mathematics. The "Check The Clues" series is designed to focus on the development of:

- mathematical vocabulary and
- comprehension of mathematics word questions

We have created a sample set of "Check the Clues Cards" to support teachers who want to try a version of Clues.

The Sampler follows the general rules of play for 'Check the Clues' type problems.

- There are four players.
- Each player receives a card and reads their clues to the other players in order to solve a word problem.

The sample cards all relate to a central number grid.

Note that the "Find My Number" type clues are just one version of the clues family of problems. Some Check the Clues "Problems" involve manipulating materials, others involve matching data to graphs and so on. We have chosen to restrict the sampler to a single type of Clue Cards so that teachers and students become familiar with the style of "Check the Clues" problems. Once students become familiar with the "Check the Clues" routine they will be in a position to tackle other types of Clue Cards.

When using this system, the group is encouraged to follow Polya's (1957) four step model.

#### Understand the problem

which may involve reading and re-reading the problem

• Devise a plan

often relies on having solved similar problems before and relating the new problem to a previously attempted problem

- Carry out the plan
- Look back

which may involve reading and re-reading the problem

This publication was designed as a sampler to show how cooperative group problems may be used to develop mathematical literacy, that is, vocabulary and symbol recognition when solving word problems in mathematics. The word problems related to one 'genre', that of using clues to find solutions.

The cards link to two of the *proficiency strands*, **Problem Solving** and **Reasoning**. Where possible links are given to the Australian curriculum and the vocabulary used within the problem. Answers are provided.

We have created two sampler sets:

## Sampler Set 1

The first set has been created on larger cards and there is a pattern to the way that the cards have been written. This is deliberate. Teachers can point out the way that the clues have been written and then support their students to write their own clues. Some cards have been provided that include starter phrases to be used on the cards. Eventually students will be able to write their own clues and pose their own "Find My Number" problems.

## Sampler Set 2

The second set of cards is smaller in physical size so they may be glued onto blank playing cards. This will make the sets more durable. This set shows how the same clue type - "Find My Number" may be written at different levels. Cards A, B, C ... are simpler than cards ... X, Y, Z.

A vocabulary list for each card set is provided so that teachers may 'tune students in' to the language used on the cards. Some teachers might like to make up the cards to be used at the start of a lesson, during the body of the lesson or as a task for early finishers.



A Find My Number Style Question Set

SAMPLER 1 (YEARS 2 - 5)

DR PAUL SWAN DAVID DUNSTAN

Teachers wishing to pursue the idea of cooperative group solving cards are directed to the following references.

Dunstan, D., Farmer, P., Humphreys, K., & Swan, P. (2014). Check the Clues: Cooperative group problem solving cards for mathematics, F – 3. Perth: A-Z Type.

Dunstan, D., & Swan, P. (2015). Check the Clues 2: Cooperative group problem solving cards for mathematics, F - 3. Perth: A-Z Type.

### Number Board based activities

(1) Place the Number Board on the table.



#### Students' Role

The students' reason together to solve the problem. They can manipulate, order materials and make notes to aid in the solving process. Most importantly, it is the responsibility of the group to ensure that all group members can explain how they solved their problem. If all students agree that they need help, only then, do they seek teacher help.

#### Teachers' Role

The teacher needs to carefully plan when to use these cooperative learning card tasks. Generally, these tasks are best placed once a sufficient number of lessons have been delivered to develop both the necessary skills and language that will support the problem solving and reasoning processes.

By knowing these tasks well, the teacher can anticipate student difficulties and prepare written prompts. As the teacher monitors the students, these prompts, timely feedback and good questions can be offered. A key skill is knowing when to hold back.

Students need to be educated on how the cooperative learning process operates and the teacher builds the learning culture, which would include persistence. If groups indicate similar difficulties, then whole class point of need teaching may be appropriate.

Also, the teacher can observe the interactions taking place in the groups. From the student dialogue and actions, the teacher can make annotations for assessment purposes.

To assist teachers:

- Links to the Australian Curriculum Mathematics have been supplied.
- Comprehensive teacher notes with a particular focus on the mathematical vocabulary associated with the topic.
- Where possible parallel tasks have been provided.
- Answers are given.

It is recommended when first using Check the Clues cards to either read out the instruction sheet or make copies for the students, as required.

## Number Grid

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

#### Vocabulary

above/below, backwards, bigger/smaller than, digits, divided, double, factor, greater/ less than, in order, middle, more/less than, multiple, number, number names (one, two, three ... one hundred and twenty), prime number, product, remaining, same, size, solution, starting.

#### Australian Curriculum Links

#### Cards A - T

Yr 1: ACMNA012: Develop confidence with number sequences to and from 100 by ones from any starting point. Skip count by twos, fives and tens starting from zero.

Yr 1: ACMNA013: Recognise, model, read, write and order numbers to at least 100...

Yr 2: ACMNA026: Investigate number sequences, initially those increasing and decreasing by twos, threes, fives and ten from any starting point, then moving to other sequences.

Yr 2: ACMNA027: Recognise, model, represent and order numbers to at least 1000.

Yr 2: ACMNA028: Group, partition and rearrange collections up to 1000 in hundreds, tens

#### Cards H onward

All the above and the following.

Yr 2: ACMNA030: Solve simple addition and subtraction problems using a range of efficient mental and written strategies.

Yr 3: ACMNA051: Investigate the conditions required for a number to be odd or even and identify odd and even numbers.

Yr 4: ACMNA071: Investigate and use the properties of odd and even numbers.

Yr 4: ACMNA074: Investigate number sequences involving multiples of 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9

Yr 4: ACMNA075: Recall multiplication facts up to 10  $\times$  10 and related division facts.

#### Answers

A: 44	K: 45
B: 66	L: 66
C: 84	M: 8, 12
D: 36	N: 102, 120
E: 105	O: 56
F: 56	P: 48
G: 45	Q: 108
H: 110	R: 31
l: 20	S: 64, 82
J: 105	T: 30

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number A	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number A
The number is bigger than 20.	The number is smaller than 50.
Find the number.	
<sup>C</sup> <sub>C</sub> Find My Number A	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number A
If you count in twos	
starting at zero you say the number.	Ine number has a 4 in the ones place. Of the three remaining numbers, the solution is the biggest number.

<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number B	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number B
The number is bigger than	The number is smaller than
four tens.	eight tens.
	Find the number.
<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number B	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number B

<sup>C</sup> Find My Number C	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number C
The number is more than	The number is less than
64.	104.
C Find My Number C	C Find My Number C
If you count in fours starting at zero you say the number.	The tens digit is double the size of the ones digit.
If you count in fours starting at zero you say the number.	The tens digit is double the size of the ones digit. Find the number.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number D	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number D
The number is more than	The number is less than
10.	59.
<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number D	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number D
If you count in sixes starting at zero you	Each digit is a multiple of three
say the number.	There are no zeroes.
	Find the number
	This the number.

<sup>c</sup> Find My Number E	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number E
The number is greater than 72.	The number is less than 120.
<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number E	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number E
If you count in sevens starting at zero you say the number.	My digits add up to six.
	Find the number.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number F	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number F
The number is greater than 36.	The number is less than 77.
	Find the number.
C Find My Number F	C Find My Number F
If you count in eights starting at zero you say the number.	Of the five possible numbers, the solution is the middle number

<sup>C</sup> Find My Number G
The number is < 64.
<sup>C</sup> Find My Number G
The number is also a multiple of five.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number H	<sup>c</sup> <sub>c</sub> Find My Number H
The number is > 61.	The number is < 121.
<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number H	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number H
C Find My Number H If you count in elevens starting at zero you say the number.	C Find My Number H The digits are NOT all the same.
C Find My Number H If you count in elevens starting at zero you say the number.	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number H The digits are NOT all the same. Find the number.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number I	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number I
The number is between 12 and 72.	The number is even.
Co Find My Number I	Co Find My Number I
C Find My Number I	C Find My Number I
The number is a multiple of five.	The number that is one fewer than the solution is a prime number with digits adding to make 10. Find the number.

<sup>c</sup> Find My Number J	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number J
The number is between 99 and 118.	The number is odd.
	Find the number.
<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number J	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number J
The number is a multiple of three.	When you multiply the digits in the number you are left with zero.

<sup>C</sup> Find My Number K
The number is NOT even.
<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number K
The number can be divided by nine.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number L	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number L
The number is NOT more than 113 and NOT less than 56	The number is NOT odd.
<sup>c</sup> Find My Number L	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number L
The number is a multiple of three.	There are no digits that are zero. The digits are all the same.
The number is a multiple of three.	There are no digits that are zero. The digits are all the same. Find the number.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number M	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number M
The number is $\geq 5.$	The number is $\leq 37.$
Find the numbers.	
<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number M	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number M
The number is a multiple of 4.	Multiply the number by ten and it will still fit on the 120 chart.

<sup>C</sup> Find My Number N	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number N
The number is	The number is
≥ 72.	< 120. 
	Find the numbers.
<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number N	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number N
The number is a multiple of 6.	The numbers have the same digits but in a different order.

<sup>c</sup> Find My Number O	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number O
The number is more than	The number is less than
19 + 15.	75 + 12.
<sup>C</sup> Find My Number O	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number O
C Find My Number O The number is a multiple of 7.	C Find My Number O The number is even and its digits are in order as you would count them. That is, the ones digit is one
C Find My Number O The number is a nultiple of 7. Find the number.	C Find My Number O The number is even and its digits are in order as you would count them. That is, the ones digit is one more than the tens digit.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number P	<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number P
The number is greater than 7 + (3 x 7).	The number is less than 25 + Double 25.
C Find My Number P	<sup>c</sup> c Find My Number P
The number is a multiple of 8.	<b>C</b> Find My Number P The tens digit is half of the ones digit.

<sup>C</sup> Find My Number Q	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number Q
The number is more than $68+22.$	The number is less than 58 + 52.
Find the number.	
<sup>c</sup> <sub>c</sub> Find My Number Q	<sup>C</sup> <sub>C</sub> Find My Number Q
The number is a multiple of 9.	The number has three digits.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number R	<sup>c</sup> Find My Number R
The number is greater than <b>3 x 7</b> .	The number is less than 11 x 6.
Ca Find My Number P	Ce Find My Number P
C Find My Number R	C Find My Number R
If you count backwards from 79 in fours, you say the number.	The product of the digits is 3.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number S
The number is no more than 9 x 11.
<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number S
The numbers are even numbers whose digits add to ten.

<sup>C</sup> c Find My Number T	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number T
The number is NOT less than 9 x 3.	The number is less than 9 x 7.
<sup>C</sup> Find My Number T	<sup>C</sup> Find My Number T
C Find My Number T If you count backwards from 65 in sevens you say the number.	C Find My Number T The number has a factor of six.
C Find My Number T If you count backwards from 65 in sevens you say the number.	C Find My Number T The number has a factor of six.

#### **Encourage Writing**

Once students become familiar with the style of this type of Clue Card they can write their own. The following pages contain question stems or prompts for the students to complete. To begin with, encourage the students to use the following list of words:

above/below, backwards, bigger/smaller than, digits, divided, double, factor, greater/ less than, in order, middle, more/less than, multiple, number, number names (one, two, three ... one hundred and twenty), prime number, product, remaining, same, size, solution, starting.

Eventually students can create their own cards by beginning with the answer and working backwards to write the clues.

C
The number is smaller than
C











Use **Check the Clues** and Number Boards to improve mathematical vocabulary and comprehension of word questions!