

Developing Multiplicative Thinking-

Sequence of Multiples with Dee Crescitelli

Welcome!



Your host

Dee Crescitelli

Director
Kentucky Center for Mathematics
cresciteId1@nku.edu



KCM Website

www.kentuckymathematics.org

LEARNING.





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The KCM is hard at work to ensure Kentucky teachers have access to innovative professional development from home.

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Through the newly launched <u>KCM Virtual</u> site, mathematics teachers from all grade levels will have access to live zoom meetings, video records and corresponding materials. <u>Read more</u>.

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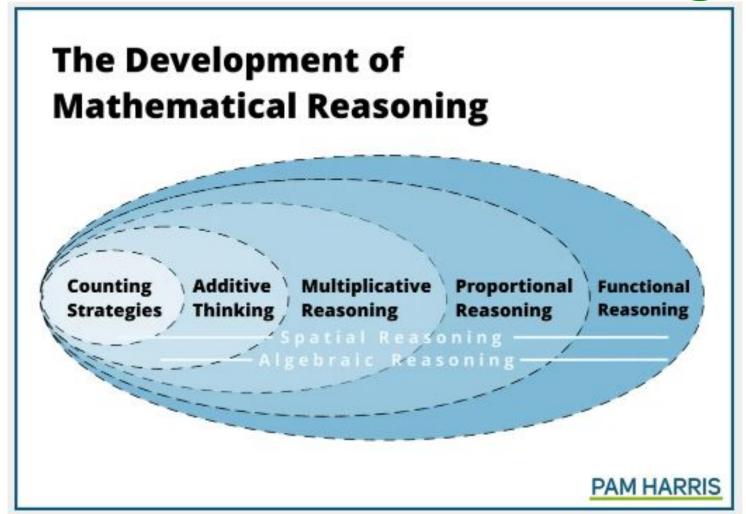


Today's Agenda

- Research- Progression of Mathematical Reasoning
- KY Academic Standards that build the sequences of multiples
- Foundation of Number Word Sequences



Progression of Mathematical Reasoning





Development of Reasoning

Students need to develop each level of reasoning so that they can build on it for the next level.

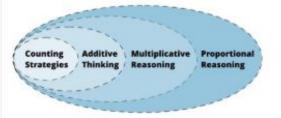
It is important for students to develop counting strategies because counting is essential in the development of additive thinking.



And additive thinking is essential for students to develop multiplicative reasoning so that they can use multiplicative strategies.



Without multiplicative reasoning, it is impossible to develop proportional reasoning, which is the land of fractions, ratios, proportions, and percents.





Standards

KY.2.NBT.2~ Forward/Backward Number Sequences

KY.2.NBT.2 Count forwards and backwards within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s and 100s.

Students start at various numbers to skip-count. Some use tools such as base ten blocks, hundreds charts, number lines and money.

en blocks, hundreds charts, number lines and money.

MP.8, MP. 1, MP. 6

Coherence KY.1.NBT.1→KY.2.NBT.2

→ Count forwards and backwards within 1000; skip-count by 5s, 10s, and 100s.

KY.3.OA.9~ Identify Arithmetic Patterns

KY.3.OA.9 Identify arithmetic patterns (including patterns in the addition table or multiplication table) and explain them using properties of operations.

Students observe 4 times a number is always even and explain why 4 times a number can be decomposed into two equal addends.

MP.3, MP.8

Coherence KY.2.OA.3→KY.3.OA.9→ KY.4.OA.5



Number Word Sequences

Learning number word sequences should continue beyond 1st grade.

Students need to learn:

NWS of decuples, centuples, and 1000s

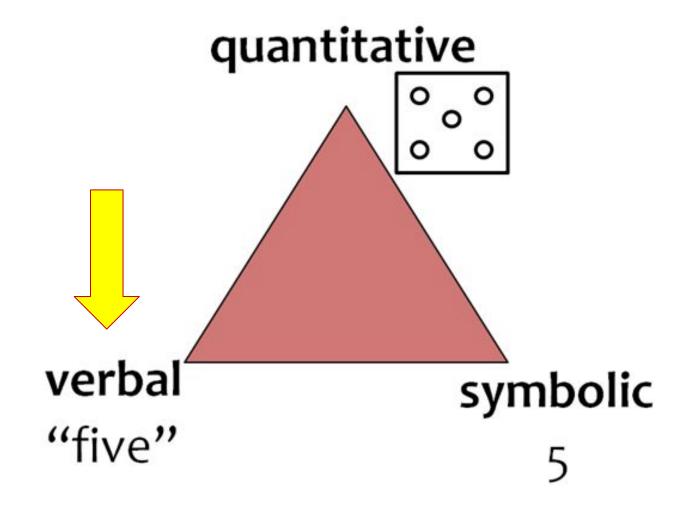
Developing Number

Knowledge

 NWS by 2s, 3s, 4s, etc, which become central to developing strategies for multiplication and division



Verbal Aspect is Important

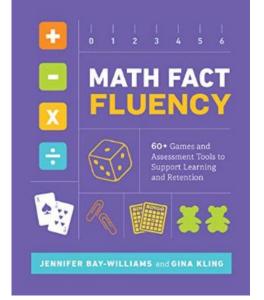




Just Do It! Don't Skip Skip-counting!

As students come to know basic facts in any operation, they progress through three phases (Baroody, 2006):

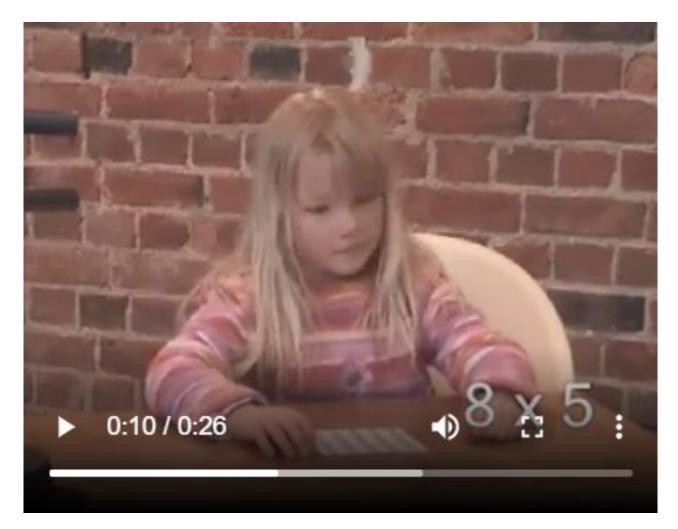
- Phase 1: Counting
- Phase 2: Deriving
- Phase 3: Mastery



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Skip-counting as Reasoning





Skip-counting as Reasoning





Count Around



Disappearing Sequences

On a scrap piece of paper, write the counting sequence that you want to practice. Make sure that you are **accurate** in your counting. For example, if you are working on counting by 2's, you would write:

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

Say the sequence while touching each number as you say its name. Repeat this step until you can say the sequence without hesitation. Write the sequence on the back of the paper for later reference if you get stuck.

After counting through the sequence, scratch out one number so that you can no longer read it. Count again, touching each number as you say the sequence. When you get to the number that "disappeared" touch the place where it used to be.

2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24

After counting, "scratch out" another number. Count again. Be sure to touch each number or space as you count.

2, 4, 6, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24



Disappearing Sequences

7 28 28

Other settings: Loose Cards numeral track





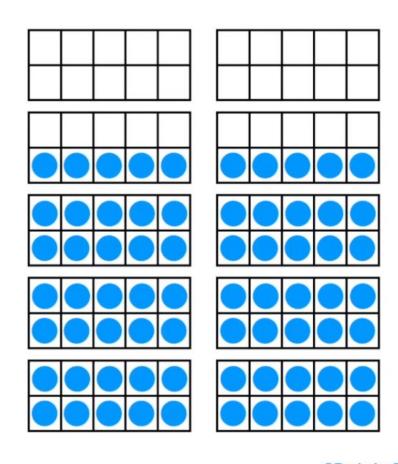


Number Ladders

27	
24	
21	
18	
15	
12	
9	
6	
3	



91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	05	6	7	8	9	10





CARD GAMES:

- Junk Multiples
- Four Kings
- Quick Draw Multiples

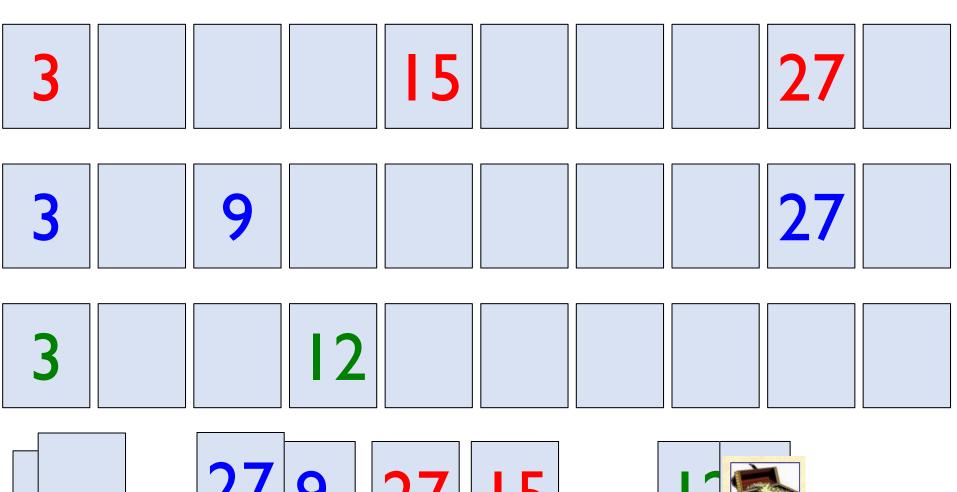


Junk Multiples





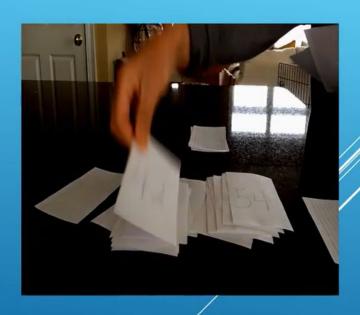
4 Kings (AKA treasure Hunt)



Quick Draw Multiples

How to Play Quick Draw Multiples

- 1) Shuffle deck.
- 1) Deal 15 cards to each player. Place these cards in a stack face down in front of each player. This is each player's draw pile.
- 2) The remaining ten cards are divided into 2 stacks of 5 and placed face down between players with enough space between the stacks to turn up and display cards to start the game. These are the starter piles.
- 4) Each player draws 3 cards from their own draw pile.
- At the same time, each player flips over a card from the starter piles.
- 6) A play is made from a player's hand by placing the next multiple, either forwards or backwards, on top of one of the turned up cards in the middle. Both players may play at the same time and make a series of plays, but cards may only be played one at a time. Once a card is played from a player's hand, he/she picks up another card from the draw pile so that there are 3 cards in your hand at all times. No more than three cards may be in a player's hand at a time.





8. The first player that uses all cards from their individual draw pile wins.



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