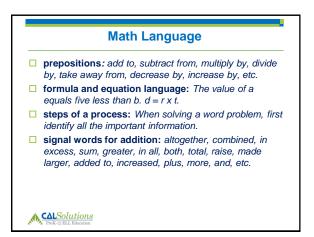
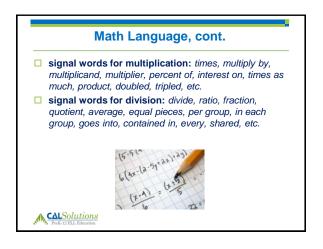
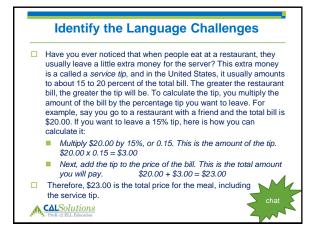
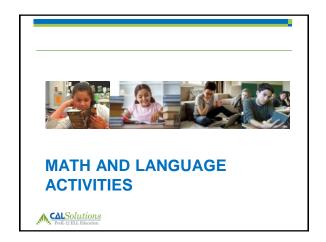


Take into consideration... College and career readiness standards require educators to consider that math has unique language features. Many math teachers have their students do journaling on the math learning and math use experiences. Some math teachers make use of cooperative learning⊶ an environment that encourages students to communicate mathematical ideas. Most math assessment instruments require that students explain what it is they are doing as they solve the math problems in the assessment. Taking this into consideration, what does it mean for ELs learning math in the English speaking classroom?



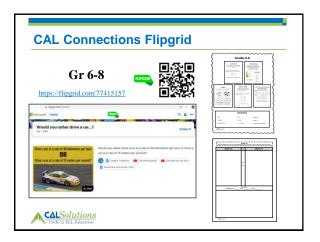


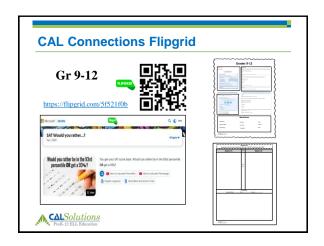


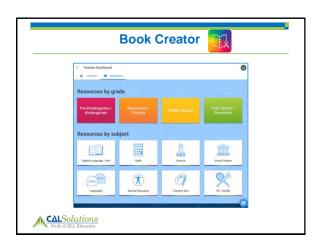


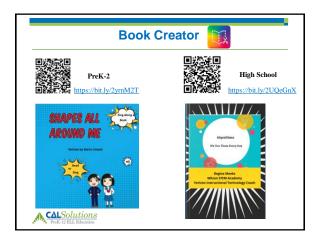


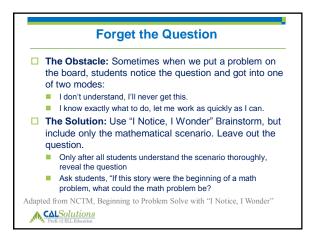




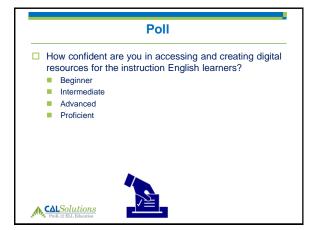












Beat the Clock Ball Toss

- One student becomes the Timekeeper. The timekeeper:
 - Sets the timer, turns the card with number concept (e.g., Counting by 2s up to 30, 6 times tables up to 6 x 12, names of geometric shapes (2D and 3 D), and chooses the first participant by tossing the ball.
- ☐ That student thinks of an association with the concept and then tosses the ball to another student who thinks of another.
- ☐ Repeat until the ball has gone around the group 2x or until all answers are given.
- ☐ Stop the timer and as a group summarize what was covered during the game.
- ☐ The timekeeper writes out the summary for the group.
- ☐ The last student holding the ball becomes the new timekeeper for the next go-around.



Multiplication Dominos

- Dominos are placed face down on the table.
- Students take and turn two dominos over.
- Students then:
 - Add the pips on each domino
 - Multiply the pips



☐ Variation: Each domino is taken as a fraction and is added, subtracted, multiplied or divided. For example:





Math Battleship

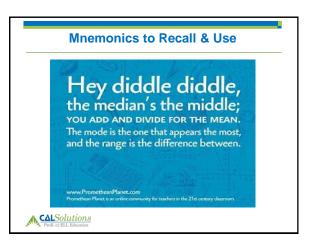
- Students are given a math worksheet (i.e. simple algebraic equations) to solve. They compare their answers prior to playing the game
- 2. Each equation is then given coordinates to a secret location on their game board (i.e. C3, A5, D1, etc.).
- Students are given a game board with 2 sections. In section 1 they will fill in their secret locations, section 2 is where they record their hits and misses.
- Students take turns guessing where their opponents answers are. If they are write, it's a "Hit". If they are wrong, it's a "Miss".
- The first student to "Hit" all of their opponents answers



Race to 27

- Deal out all of the playing cards to the players. Players put their pile of cards in front of themselves face down
- □ 1st player turns over their top card and places it in the center.
- ☐ The next player turns over their card placing it on top of the first card. This player adds the value of the two cards.
- ☐ The next player does the same adding the value of their card to
- □ Play continues until the total reaches 27 or over. The player who puts down the card that takes the total to 27 takes all of the cards in this pile and shuffles them into their pile.
- □ Play continues for a set time or until one player has no cards left. The winner is the person with the most cards.
- For a more advanced version you can play Race to 50 or Race to 100
- **CAL**Solutions

Race to 27 2345678 3 23456789 **▲**CALSolutions



Mean, Median, Mode, & Range Game

- In this activity students use plastic cups, blocks, or other object that can be easily stacked.
- ☐ They are given a specific amount of time (i.e. 1 minute, 30 seconds, etc.) to build a tower.
- They then record the number of cups, blocks, or other objects used.
- ☐ They do rounds where they do the building various times (trials) and copy down the data.
- ☐ From the round data, they figure out the mean, median, mode, and range.
- Let's see what this looks like...



Backward Building (story problems)

- Purpose: to help learners link language to operations in story problems
- Start with a full visual equation:





- Begin to build in language first by naming the equation orally: eight times three minus nine equals fifteen
- Add objects: Three bowls with eight marbles in each bowl, take away nine marbles



Backward Building (story problems)

- ☐ Add people: I have three bowls with eight marbles in each bowl. I take away nine marbles. How many marbles do I have left?
- ☐ Change the people and the containers: Maria has three boxes of chocolates. Each box contains eight chocolates. She gives nine chocolates to her friends. How many chocolates does Maria have left?
- See how many different ways learners can create stories for the equations.
- ☐ Highlight the words that show operations.

CALSolutions

Backward Building (story problems)

- Practicing backwards helps learners think flexibly when moving from a story problem to an equation
- Demonstrates the variety of language that can be used to show the same equation
- Can be differentiated for learners at different grade levels
- □ Easily adaptable to a flip grid activity
- ☐ Can be done at home with everyday objects

CALSolutions

Prof. 12 Ft J. Education

Teddy Bear Hunt

- Many communities are doing "teddy bear hunts"—check with your neighborhood Next Door apps or other community groups.
- Ask students to create and analyze data charts depending on their grade levels.
 - Tally marks, data tables, bar graphs, pie charts





Prek.12 ELJ. Education

