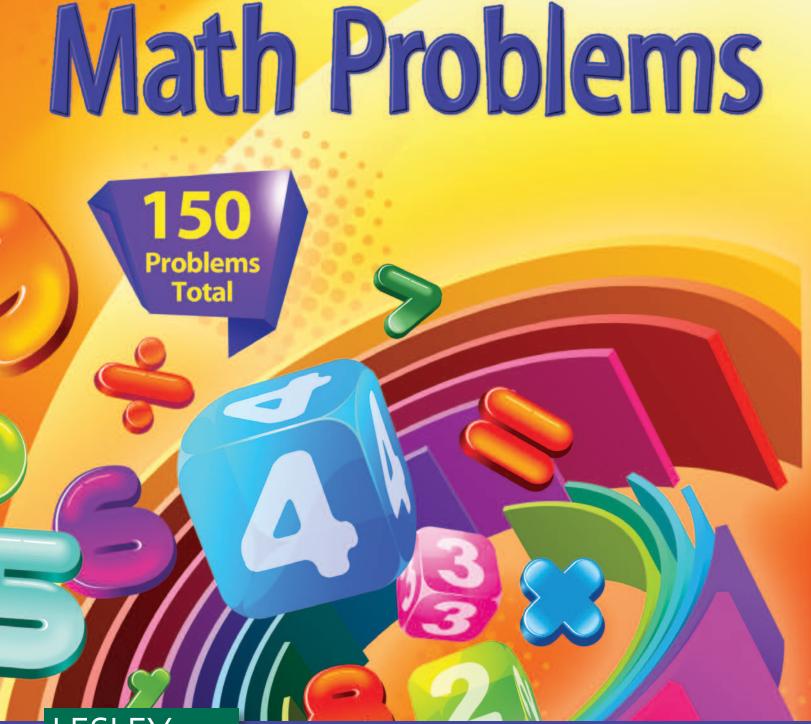


50 Leveled 4h Droble

Interactive Whiteboard-Compatible CD





-SLEY UNIVERSITY

Linda Dacey

Table of Contents

Int	oduction
	Problem Solving in Mathematics Instruction 5
	Understanding the Problem-Solving Process 7
	Problem-Solving Strategies
	Ask, Don't Tell 14
	Differentiating with Leveled Problems
	Management and Assessment
	How to Use This Book
	Correlations to Standards

Leveled Problem-Solving Lessons

Operations and Algebraic Thinking In the Garden......32

Strings of Beads34
Number Counts36
Growing Creatures38
Piles of Pennies40
Whose Is Whose?
Class Trips44
Pattern Questions46

Check It Out	52
Trivia	54
Broken Calculator	56
Puzzlers	58
Author, Author!	60
How Many Seats?	62
Use What You Know	64
Make It True	66
Pictograms	68

Table of Contents (cont.)

Number and Operations—Fractions	
On the Path	70
Know Your Numbers	72
Which Number Is It?	74
Birthday Party	76
Make the Numbers	78
Bake Off	80
Fraction Figures	82
What Would You Do?	84
Create a Decimal	86
On the Number Line	88
Measurement and Data	
Water Animals	90
Timely Matters	92
Going Places	94
Shopping	96
My Bedroom Floor	98
Around and Inside	
Sensible Measures	102
Banks	
At the Race	
Balancing Acts	
Line Plots	
What's the Angle?	
Angle Measures	114
Geometry	
Lines of Symmetry	
What Shape Am I?	
Draw Me	
Name the Shape	
Tangram Shapes	
Venn Diagram	
Hidden Figures	
Who Drew What?	130
Appendices	
Appendix A: Student Response Form	
Appendix B: Individual Observation Form	
Appendix C: Group Observation Form	
Appendix D: Record-Keeping Chart	
Appendix E: Answer Key	
Appendix F: References Cited	
Appendix G: Contents of the Teacher Resource CD	142

Strings of Beads

Standard

Multiplies and divides whole numbers

Overview

Given the costs of beads, students calculate the cost of a necklace.

Problem-Solving Strategies

- Count, compute, or write an equation
- Use logical reasoning

Materials

- Strings of Beads (page 35; stringsbeads.pdf)
- Bead Problem (beadproblem.pdf)
- Student Response Form (page 132; studentresponse.pdf) (optional)

Activate

- 1. Engage students in the context by asking, Have you ever strung beads? What did you make?
- **2.** Display the *Bead Problem* for students to solve. Ask *How much did the beads for these earrings cost?* (\$40)
- **3.** Have students share how they found the total. Record their responses. (Possibilities include: 5+10+5+5+10+5; $2\times 10+4\times 5$; 8×5 ; finding the total of one earring and then doubling that cost.)

Solve

- 1. Distribute copies of *Strings of Beads* to students. Have students work alone or in pairs.
- **2.** Ask clarifying and refocusing questions, such as *How many of these beads are there? How are you keeping track of what you are finding?*
- **3.** Before debriefing, you may want students to place their work on their desks and take a gallery walk to see what strategies others used and how they recorded their thinking.

Debrief

- 1. What strategies did you use?
- 2. Who can show us a different way?

Differentiate $\bigcirc \square \triangle \Leftrightarrow$

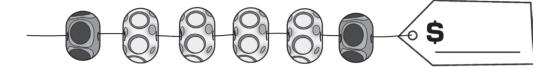
Pair students who continue to rely on addition and subtraction with those who are more likely to use multiplication and division. Exposure to each other's thinking will allow both students to remember the relationship between addition and multiplication.



costs three times as much as



What is the cost of the necklace?





costs three times as much as

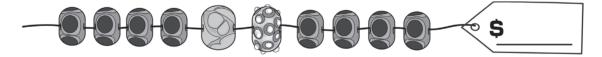




costs twice as much as



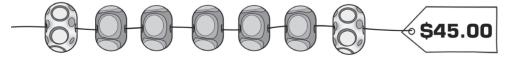
What is the cost of the necklace?





costs twice as much as





What is the cost of the bead?

