

DICE GAMES FOR P3 AND P4 STUDENTS – ONLINE ZOOM LESSON

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INTRODUCTION




- Some of the games are adapted from the book 骰樂無窮——小學生骰仔學數學
- The games in this mini-workshop are designed for online ZOOM lesson in training student different skills in the ‘Number’ Strand.
- Without the 10-sided dice, teachers can use virtual dice <https://dice.virtuworld.net/> → number of sides → number of dice → CAST
- There many different templates for folding dice. Simply keyword search for ‘Folding dice’; ‘Folding 10-sided dice’.
- Dice can be printed by 3D printers. Search for ‘thingiverse d4 d6 d8 d10 d12 d20’. Here is a good one <https://www.thingiverse.com/thing:94738>.

GAME 6 IN THE LAST WEEK (P2 MULTIPLICATION)

- Level 3: Throw 2 10-sided dice.

Type the product of the two numbers in the chat room.

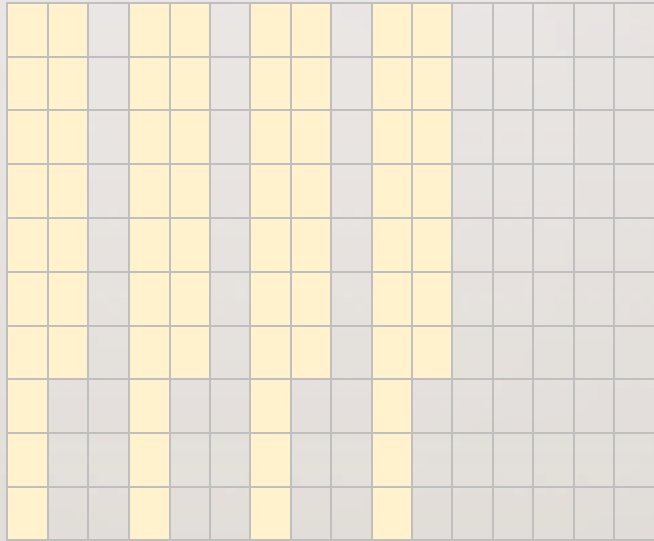
- (The dice can be replaced by 12-sided dice. Advanced learners might use 20-sided dice)
 - Multiplication facts are essential in many different topics in P3 and P4. It is an urgent need to help those students who have not yet recall the multiplication facts.
 - The multiplication table can be used in remedial classes in P3 and P4 in helping students to memorize multiplication facts.
 - Additional resource: Making a multiplication table booklet <https://topnotchteaching.com/lesson-ideas/times-tables/>
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GAME 1 – P3 MULTIPLICATION (2-DIGIT NUMBER X 1-DIGIT NUMBER)

- Throw one 20-sided die to obtain a 2-digit number and one 10-sided die.
- Type the product in the chat box.
- It is suggested that students are using column form in multiplication with grid paper.

GAME I – P3 MULTIPLICATION (2-DIGIT NUMBER X I-DIGIT NUMBER)

- Variation I
- The game can be used in introducing different representations and column form of multiplication.
- The figure shows an example.
- It helps student bridging from addition to multiplication by attending to the place value of numbers. It also splits a 2-digit number before we do multiplication in column form.

	Diagrams	Column Form	Column Form																																					
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GAME 1 – P3 MULTIPLICATION (2-DIGIT NUMBER X 1-DIGIT NUMBER)

- Variation 2

Throw 2 10-sided dice to obtain a 2-digit number, The red one represents the ten digit and the yellow one represents the unit digit;

Throw a 10-sided dice to obtain a 1-digit number.

Type an expression of the multiplication of the 2 numbers and find the product.

For example, 46×7 . Subitizing skill can be taught with the chant 28; 42; 322. This is a very useful skill because students need to find the results of multiplication of 2-digit number and 1-digit number in many different topics in senior forms.)

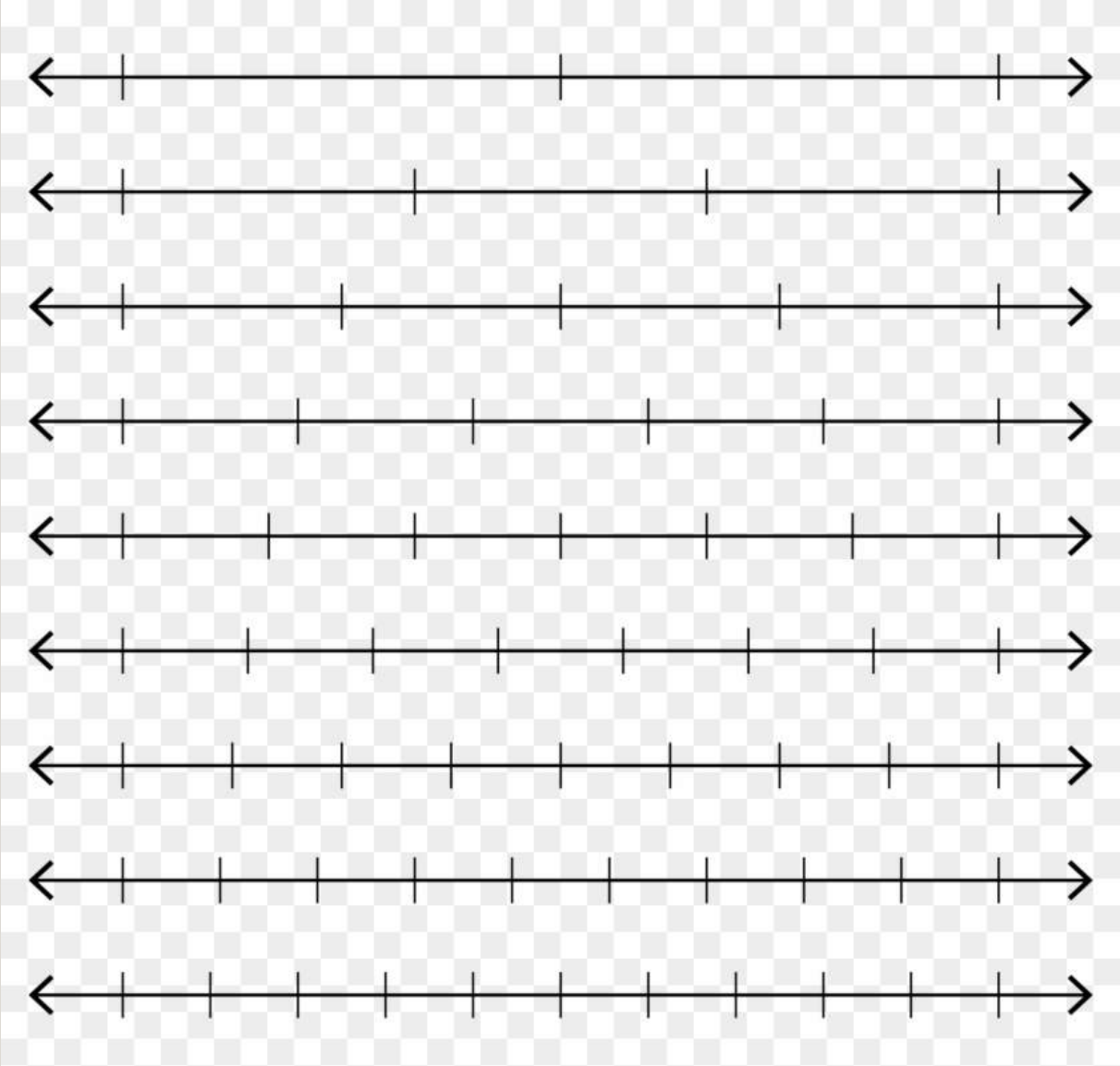
GAME 2 – P3 FRACTION (DIFFERENT GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF FRACTION)

- Throw two 10-sided dice. The smaller number represents the numerator of a fraction and the larger number represents the denominator of the fraction.
- Type the fraction in the chat room (You don't need to simplify the fraction).
- Choose the tool (the number line, fraction circle or fraction strips) that you would like to use to represent the fraction.

Remarks:

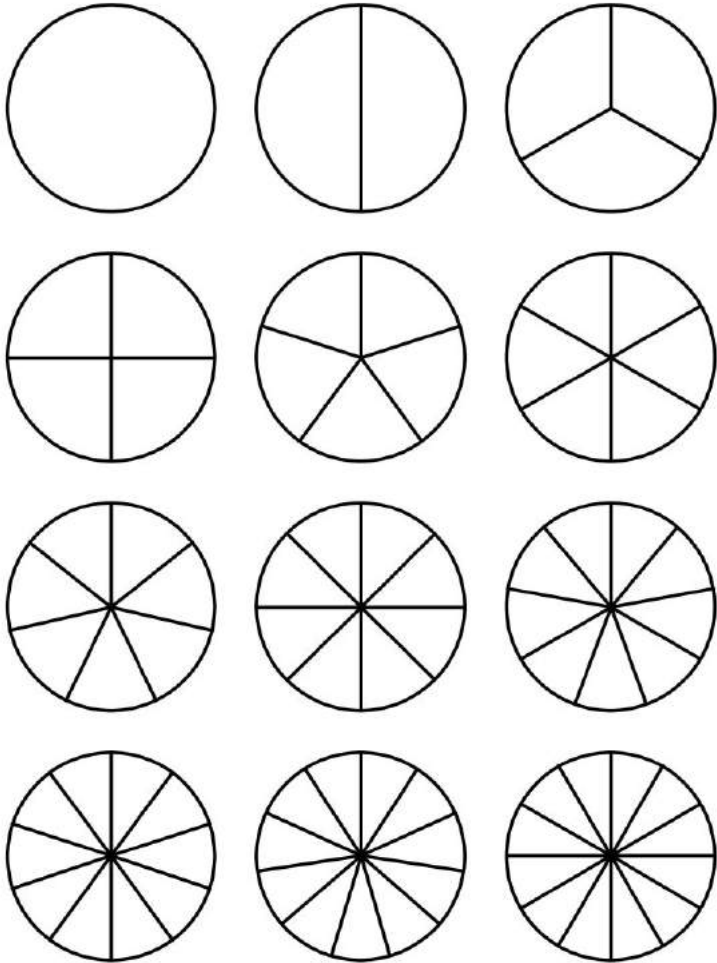
This game helps student to get used to different graphical representation of fraction. The understanding of a whole is important.

GAME 2 – USING NUMBER LINE



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- Mark down a whole on one of the number lines.
 - Shade the part representing the fraction on a number line.

Black Line Fraction Circles



Free Math Worksheets at <http://www.math-drills.com>

GAME 2 – USING FRACTION CIRCLE

- Mark down a whole on one of circles.
- Shade the part representing the fraction on a circle.

Black Line Fraction Strips

The image shows 13 horizontal fraction strips. The first strip is a single rectangle. The second strip is divided into 2 equal parts. The third strip is divided into 3 equal parts. The fourth strip is divided into 4 equal parts. The fifth strip is divided into 5 equal parts. The sixth strip is divided into 6 equal parts. The seventh strip is divided into 7 equal parts. The eighth strip is divided into 8 equal parts. The ninth strip is divided into 9 equal parts. The tenth strip is divided into 10 equal parts. The eleventh strip is divided into 11 equal parts. The twelfth strip is divided into 12 equal parts. The thirteenth strip is divided into 13 equal parts.

GAME 2 – USING FRACTION STRIPS

- Mark down a whole on one of the fraction strips.
- Shade the part representing the fraction on a fraction strip.

GAME 3 – P3 ARITHMETIC OPERATION (MAKING 24)

- Throw 4 10-sided dice.
- In one minute, write down as many arithmetic operation expressions that use all 4 numbers to form 24.
- Type the arithmetic expression in private chat room to teachers. Each correct arithmetic expression scores 1 point. The first 5 students sending the correct arithmetic expression to teacher score 1 extra point.
- After several rounds, the student who gets the highest scores wins the game.
- Teachers can more than about the mistakes in the arithmetic operations made by students.

GAME 4 – P4 CONCEPT OF DIVISIBILITY (2, 3, 5, 10)

- Throw 2 10-sided dice to form the first 2-digit number. The red one represents the ten digit and the yellow one represents the unit digit.
- Type the 2-digit number in the chat room.
- Invite students to explain how he or she knows the divisibility of the 2-digit number by 2, 5, 10 and 3.

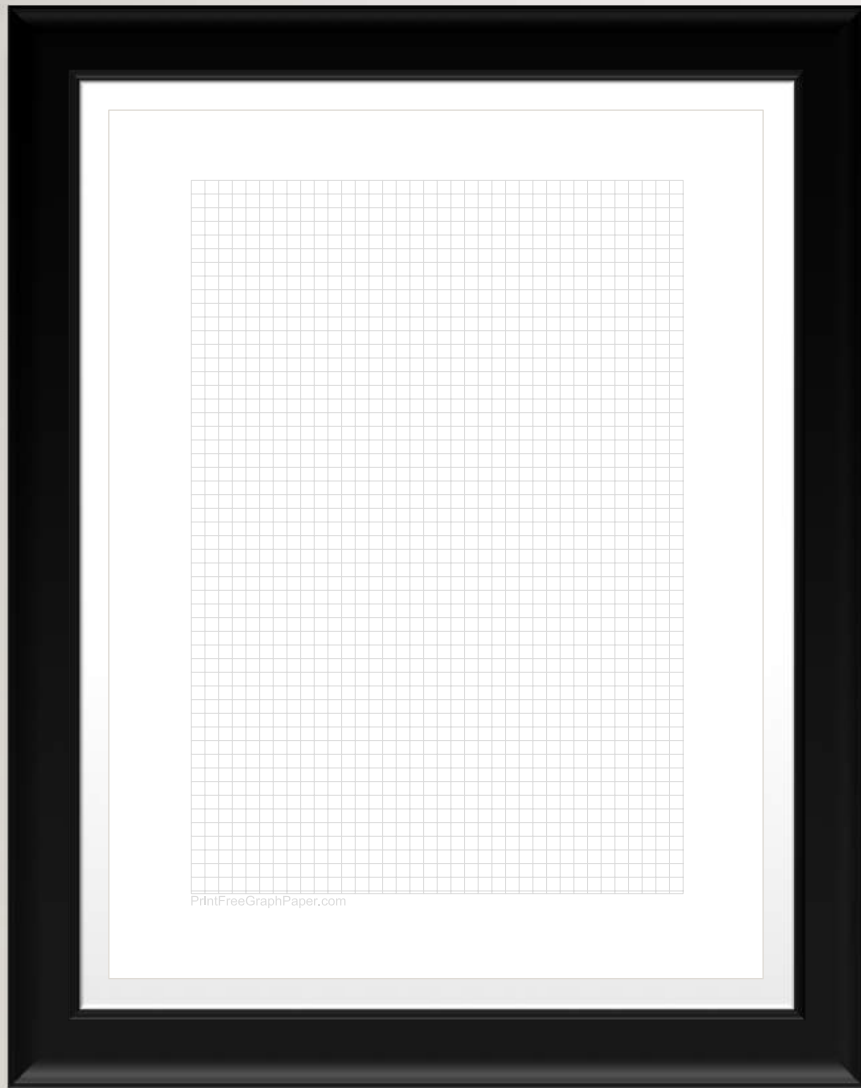
This can be done in an inductive way by providing students with ample examples before prompting them to explain their conjectures.

GAME 5 – P4 PERIMETER AND AREA OF RECTANGLE

- Step 1: Each student throw 2 10-sided dice. (or throw virtual dice <https://dice.virtuworld.net>) The two numbers represents the length and breadth of a rectangle.
- Step 2: Draw the rectangle on the given grid paper.
- Step 3: Find the perimeter (or area) of the rectangle. (Students may use count the number of units (or number of grids) to obtain the perimeter (or area).
- Repeat step 1 to step 3 5 times.
- Ask if any students can find a general rule (or a conjecture) in finding the perimeter (or area) of rectangle.

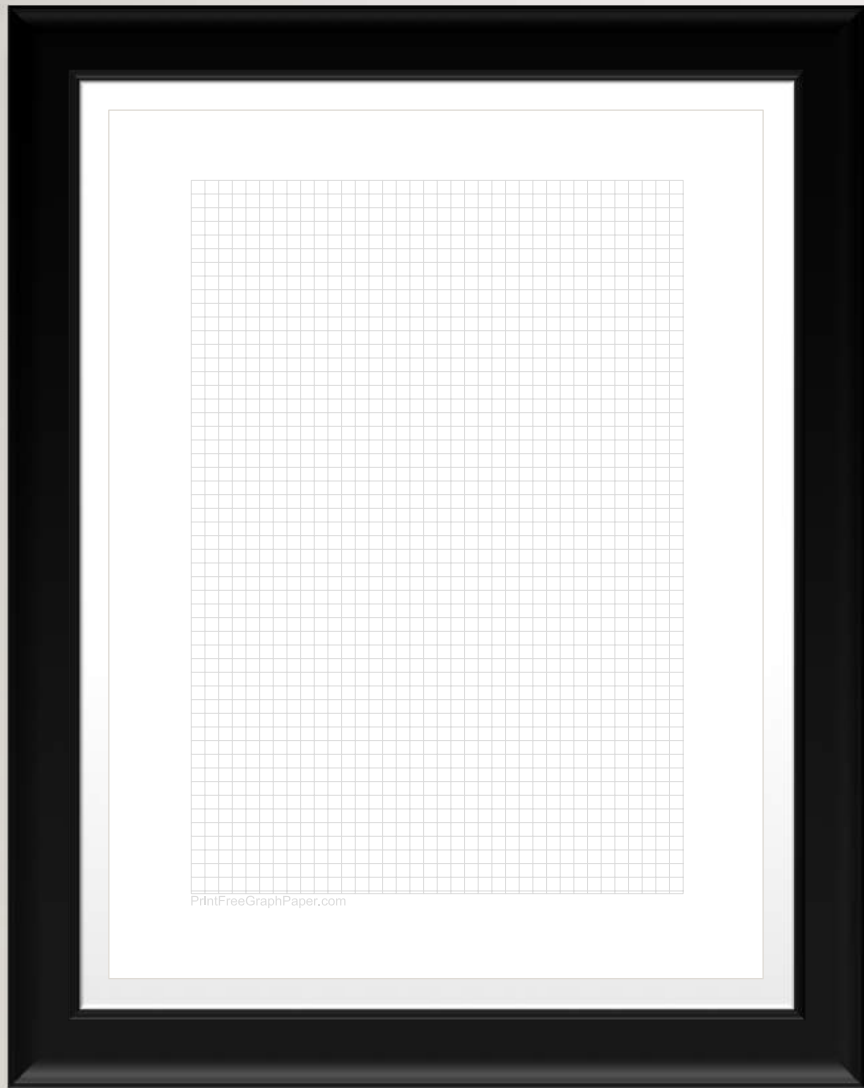
(This is an inductive way in learning the formula of perimeter (or area) of a rectangle.)

GAME 5 – P4 PERIMETER AND AREA OF RECTANGLE



GAME 6 – PERIMETER OF IRREGULAR SHAPE

- Throw 2 10-sided dice. The numbers are the lengths of the sides of a rectangle.
- Throw 2 10-sided dice again. The numbers are the lengths of the sides of another rectangle.
- On grid paper, draw an irregular shape by sticking the two rectangles together.
- Find the perimeter of the irregular shape. Type the answer in the chat room.
- After several rounds, ask if students can explain a good way in finding the perimeter. (Leading to the method of pushing a side to form rectangle.)



GAME 6 – AREA OF IRREGULAR SHAPE

OPEN DISCUSSION

- Comments?
- Suggestions?
- Any particular math skills that you would like to teach your students?