

LESSON PLAN I

For learning target 1 - Identifying coins by their images, names and values

It might be better to introduce coins with '元' (dollar) as the unit first. It is more commonly in use, and the digits minted are less confusing than 1角, 2角, and 5角 (1角 = 10 cents).

Manipulatives

- (i) Materials recommended are tokens, counters, real or toy coins, some of which can be in card form. They are listed in tables 1 and 2 below.
- (ii) Kids would find more fun if tokens, counters and Hong Kong coins are labelled as 思思的硬幣 (SeeSee tokens), 志明的硬幣 (ChiMing counters) and 香港的硬幣 (HK coins) respectively.
- (iii) But teachers may choose either SeeSee tokens or ChiMing counters if they think too many equivalent representations of Hong Kong coins could be confusing.

Table 1: Coins with '元' as the unit

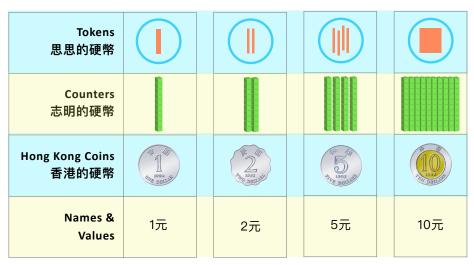


Table 2: Coins with '角' as the unit

Tokens 思思的硬幣	•	••	
Counters 志明的硬幣	•	8	
Hong Kong Coins 香港的硬幣	(10)	20	50
Names & Values	1角	2角	5角



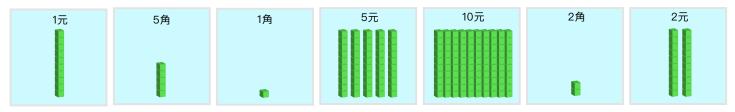
Exercises 1: Let students make their own set of counters

- (i) ChiMing counters Students can make their own set of ChiMing counters by joining cubes (see picture on the right) together.
- (ii) Poster Tables 1 and 2 can be printed out as posters or notes as reminders for students.
- (iii) Q&A Students may be led to understand the tables through questions from teachers and students and discussion.



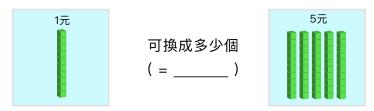
Exercise 2: Let students line up coins in the order of their values and observe relations among various coins

- (i) Cards for ChiMing counters are prepared.
- (ii) Students are shown seven cards in random order,



and asked to rearrange them in an order of their values (from biggest to smallest value or the other way round).

(iii) Students may also be asked to find the relations between coins, in terms of their values, e.g.

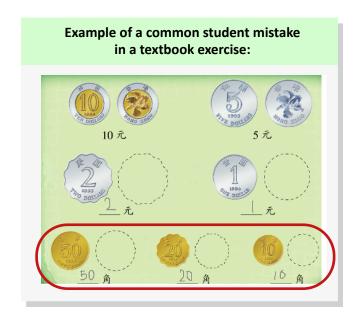


(iv) Similar tasks are then assigned to students to work with SeeSee tokens and HK coins in turn.

Exercise 3: Let students match cards, tokens, counters and HK coins with their names

Exercises come aplenty in textbooks. NCS students often cannot identify the 10-cent, 20-cent and 50-cent coins as $1 \not = 10$, $10 \not = 10$, as shown in the circled part of the student work on the right.

Much unnecessary confusion would arise in subsequent learning. This can be remedied by intermediate stages before plunging into exercises about only real coins. Since students should have learnt the handling of manipulatives by now, the following modification will provide them the intermediate stages to move forward from tokens or counters to real coins.



Suggestions for modification

(For EMI classes, English translation of the exercises can be found on next page.)

試把下列香港的硬幣,換作志明和思思的硬幣。

	香港的硬幣(價值)		展示志明的硬幣	畫出思思的硬幣	
				方法	有另一方法嗎?
(a)	ON 1994 S	(1元)			
(b)	1933 And 193	(2元)			
(c)	The bottle	(5元)			
(d)	10	(10元)			
(e)	10	(1角)			
(f)	20	(2角)			
(g)	50	(5角)			



The above is only a sample exercise. It can be set in different combinations. For example,

- (i) given the images of Hong Kong coins only and students are required to write the values,
- (ii) given SeeSee tokens only and students are required to show ChiMing counters, or the other way round,
- (iii) given either SeeSee tokens or ChiMing counters and students are asked to show the Hong Kong coins (e.g. by putting toy coins or cards in the boxes) and write their values.



Convert the following Hong Kong coins into ChiMing counters and SeeSee tokens respectively.

	Hong Kong coins (Values)		Show ChiMing counters	Draw SeeSee tokens	
				Method	Any other method?
(a)	ONE DOLLAR	(1元)			
(b)	7. 19.93 20. 19.93 20. 19.93	(2元)			
(c)	1993 of	(5元)			
(d)	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	(10元)			
(e)	10	(1角)			
(f)	20	(2角)			
(g)	50 50	(5角)			