Big Ideas in Number Focus Area: **Place Value**

Name of Game or Activity: **Make the Biggest Number**

Instructions:

* A partner activity with the aim to make the larger three, four or five digit number
* Each player in turn rolls a ten-sided die **or** chooses a numeral card from a selection which are placed face down on the desk top
* Players decide which place on the **Place Value** board (Thousands, hundreds, tens or ones) should he/she place his numeral in order to “make the biggest number”
* Play ten games and the winner is the player who has won the majority of the ten games
* Numbers created can be recorded for future place value learning activities such as ordering numbers from smallest to largest; comparing numbers as inequalities such as greater than or less than; or showing in different ways such as expanded form (partitioning) or writing the numbers in words

Resources: 10 sided dice (numerals 0-9) and/or numerous numeral cards (0-9), Place Value Boards drawn on student whiteboards, printed on paper or drawn in student workbooks. Student workbooks for recording of numbers created.

**BIiN Micro Content**

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| **Order of digits makes a difference** | **✓** |
| **Additive property – The quantity represented by the whole numeral is the sum of the values represented by the individual digits** | **✓** |
| **Positional property – The quantities represented by the individual digits are determined by the position they hold within the whole numeral** | **✓** |
| **Base 10 property – The value of columns or positions increases by a power of 10 moving right to left and decreases by a power of 10 moving from left to right** | **✓** |
| **Multiplicative property – The value of a number is determined by the products of its face and place values** | **✓** |
| **There are patterns in the way we read and say numbers** | **✓** |
| **There are patterns in the way we write numbers** | **✓** |
| **Patterns in the number system can help us build other numbers** |  |
| **Place value columns have names** | **✓** |
| **Zero can hold a place** | **✓** |
| **A 10 group is seen as a special entity which can be counted** |  |
| **The term 10 group can be applies to ‘ten tens’ or ‘ten hundreds’ and so on** |  |
| **We can skip count by ten, hundred etc. both forwards and backwards in place value parts** |  |
| **Numbers can be partitioned in flexible ways using standard and non-standard partitions** | **✓** |
| **Number partitioning can be shown as indicative of digit value and place value. For example, 26=20 + 6 or (2x10) + (6x1)** | **✓** |