

Big Ideas in Number Resource Information

Big Ideas in Number Focus Area: **Trusting the Count**

Name of Game or Activity:

Monster Yahtzee

Instructions:

Instructions for board 2-12

- Players need their own board game
- Player 1 rolls 2 six sided dot dice and covers the monster with one of the cubes.
- Player 2 rolls 2 six sided dot dice and covers a monster on their own board with one of their cubes.
- If a player rolls one that is already covered, they lose their turn.
- Winner is the person who covers all of their monsters first.

Instructions for board 1-6

- Players share the board game. Each player has their own side.
- Player 1 rolls a six sided dot die (ex. 3) and covers the monster on his side of the board that matches (ex. 3)
- Player 2 rolls the six sided dot die (ex. 4) and covers the monster on her side of the board that matches (ex. 7)
- If a player rolls one that is already covered, they lose their turn.
- Winner is the person who covers all of their monsters first.

Resources:

Game board (1-6 or 2-12)

dice

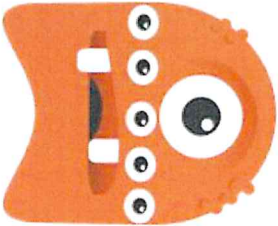


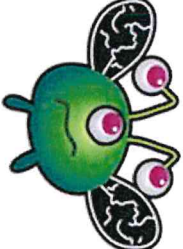


counters

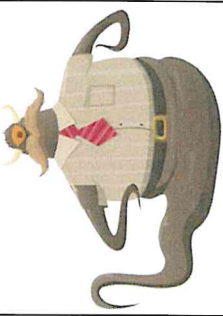
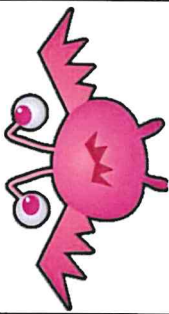
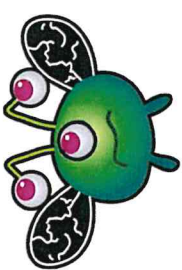


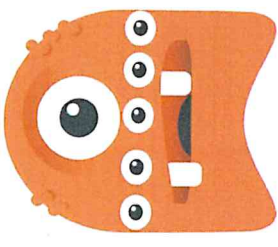
BiIN Micro Content

Early number experiences – Classifying, grouping, ordering, patterns underpin the development of this idea.	
Each object is counted once – one to one correspondence.	
Collections can be compared on a one to one basis.	
Arrangements of objects in a count does not change the quantity.	
Purpose of counting of subitizing is to quantify.	Y
Counting numbers (the number string) are always said in the same order.	
Counting on and back can be used to solve simple problems.	

Big Ideas in Number Resource Information

Subitizing or instant recognition of small groups can be a means of quantifying.	Y
Small numbers can be seen as a combination of others.	Y
There are multiple ways of grouping objects	
The part-part-whole relationship can be used as the basis for operating.	
Basic addition facts always give the same result irrespective of arrangement.	
Addition and subtraction situations can be considered in terms of a whole and two parts, one of which is unknown or missing.	
Additive thinking is employed to solve problems with small numbers.	
Skip counting to find the total will give the same result as one-one counting.	
Share portions from a quantity and know that the more portions there are, the smaller the portions will be.	

6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1	

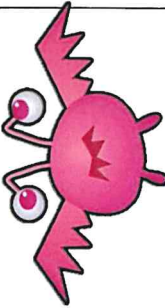
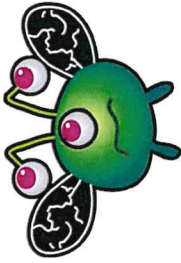


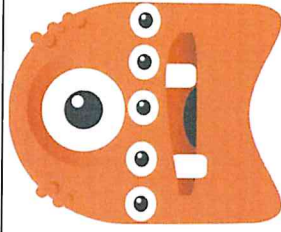
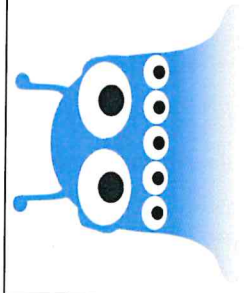
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6

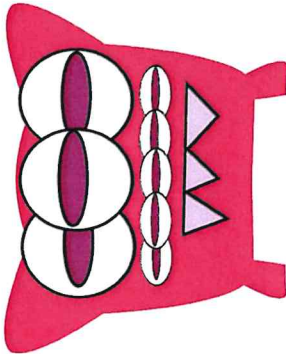
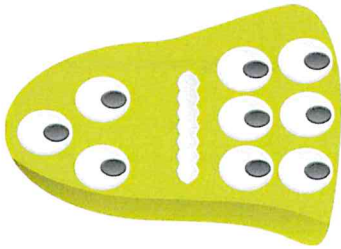
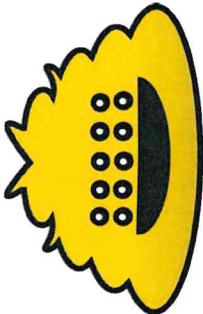
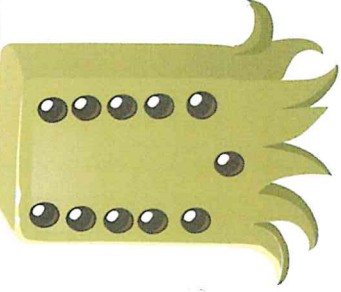

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Monster Yahtzee

Numbers 2-12

					
2	3	4	5	6	7

				
8	9	10	11	12

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