Big Ideas in Number Resource Information

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

Name of Game or Activity: **Target 50**

Instructions:

Aim: For two students to work collaboratively to make a collection of 50 beads in 6 goes. Students need to use strategy along the way and will need to discuss with each other about how many to take each time. Discourage actual counting for at least the first 3 or 4 moves. On the 6th dip into the bag, pair should aim to have exactly 50 beads.

- Without looking, player 1 takes a pile of beads from the bag.
- The pair then decides how to set them out for easy counting
- Players count together and record their total
- Discussion about how many beads would need to be gotten out next time.
- Player 2 has next go and alternate
- Players collaborate for a total of 6 goes to try and reach a Target of 50
- Hopefully the last dip into the bag brings a total of 50
- Students could calculate how far from the Target number they were

Encourage discussion with pairs around; arranging, estimating and the most efficient ways of counting

Resources:

Beads (counters, buttons or similar would be suitable)

Bag to hold beads

Whiteboards & markers to record

Supporting materials (could use ten or five frames to facilitate organisation)

Differentiation; Reduce/increase total number of beads

Adjust Target number and number of dips into the bag

Big Ideas in Number Resource Information

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.	
Counting numbers (the number string) are always said in the same order.	
Counting on and back can be used to solve simple problems.	✓
Subitizing or instant recognition of small groups can be a means of quantifying.	
Small numbers can be seen as a combination of others.	✓
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.	