



- CAMT Session
- Houston
- July 15 – 17, 2009

- **Description:** Each participant will construct models that flex from two-dimensional polygons to three-dimensional solids using straws and string. The attributes of geometric figures will be used to reinforce multiplication facts and connected paired number tables.

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Flex-a-Prism Model

Initially, this model looks like a handful of twelve straws. When pulled apart, the model becomes a cube. It becomes a hexagon when opposite corners of the cube are brought together. After showing how two triangles are congruent, the model can be made into a square-based pyramid.

Cube

Supplies: twelve straws of equal length
crochet thread
scissors

Step One: String four straws on one piece of string.

Step Two: Tie these four straws into a tight square, leaving enough string to add a fifth straw.

Step Three: Add the fifth straw.

Step Four: REPEAT

Step Five: Tie these two sets of five straws together, forming a ladder of three squares.

Step Five: Complete the cube by separately adding the last two straws.

Step Six: Cut off any dangling string.

- Pipe cleaners inserted in the corners will make the model stand up.
- Students can use the twelve sides of the cube as an application of the multiples of twelve.

**Brainstorm “real life” applications that can be used as factor pair examples for the following multiples.
Multiples of:**

Two

Seven

Three

Eight

Four

Nine

Five

Ten

Six

Eleven

Twelve

Skip Counting Song

Sing to the tune of Skip to My Lou.

Skip count
Skip count
Count by _____.

Skip count
Skip count
Count by _____.

Skip count
Skip count
Count by _____.

And we start with _____.
(We can count to _____.)

- * Have students place markers on the “counted values” on a hundreds chart. Discuss the patterns.
- * Skip count by starting with “the number of fingers on four hands”, etc.
- * Skip count by starting with “three times seven”, etc.
- * Skip count by pennies, nickels, dimes, or quarters.
- * Skip count backwards.

HOKEY-POKEY: Choose the $>$, $<$ or $=$ Sign

This song uses the placement of numbers on a number line.

If the comparison is less than:

I choose the less than sign,
I choose the less than sign,
I choose the less than sign,
because I know how to count.

The first number is smaller,
it comes before the other,
it's less than without a doubt!

If the comparison is greater than:

I choose the greater than sign,
I choose the greater than sign,
I choose the greater than sign,
because I know how to count.

The first number is bigger,
it comes after the other,
it's greater than without a doubt!

If the comparison is equal to:

I choose the equal sign,
I choose the equal sign,
I choose the equal sign,
because I know how to count.

The two numbers are equal,
they share the same position,
they're equal without a doubt!