



# NWMC 2022 Tacoma, Washington

## Power Play Place Value Games

Presented by John Felling

Saturday, October 15th,  
9:00 AM - 10:30 AM  
Convention Center Room 318



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# PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS

Dice are great resource manipulatives for introducing, practicing and extending place value concepts, including:

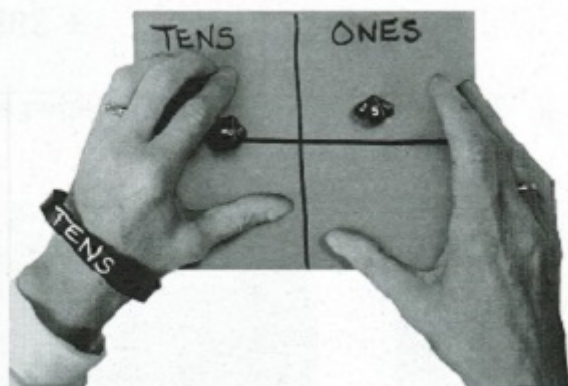
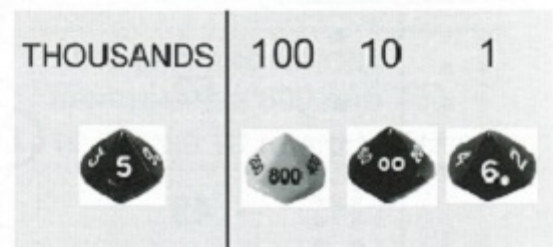
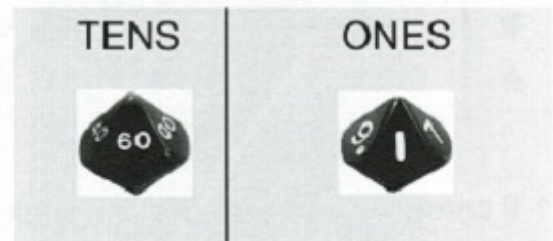
- comparing 10's - 1's
- comparing 100's - 10's, 1's
- comparing numbers up to thousands
- expanding and rounding numbers
- reading numbers properly
- extending groups of place value to written standard form



400 + 90 + 2 = 492

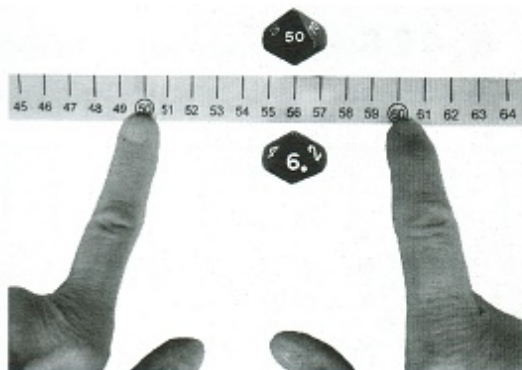
The following teaching notes will help maximize learning for your students:

1. Have players always sit side-by-side when working with place value concepts. This will ensure they are reading numbers correctly and will allow for comparing numbers properly.
2. Have students play on place value mats when necessary to provide the proper language/vocabulary and building numbers properly from left to right. Fun Foam sheets purchased from dollar stores or craft sections of large retail stores work great.
3. Use plastic wrist bands, inexpensively found at dollar stores, to help students with the language. Ensure wrist band is on the correct hand.



# PLACE VALUE TEACHING TIPS

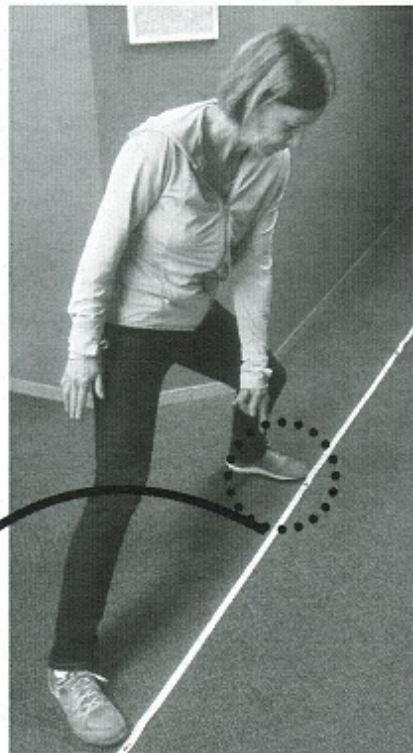
4. Use the reproducible gameboards if indicated in the rules. They have the place value vocabulary right on them, lending support to those students still needing structure with place value concepts.
5. Remember - Base Ten Place Value Manipulatives should be used to support the games when students need more concrete experience with place value.



SHOWN IS 5 TENS,  
6 ONES, CLOSEST TO  
THE BENCHMARK OF  
60 AND WOULD BE  
ROUNDED TO 60.

6. 0-100, 0-1,000 number lines can also be used to support learning.

WE TAPE TOGETHER  
TEN "1-100" NUMBER  
LINES USING CLEAR  
PACKING TAPE TO  
JOIN. WE WRITE  
ON THE NUMBER  
LINE 100, 200,  
300.....1,000 FOR  
REFERENCE. IN THE  
SAMPLE, 600 IS  
SHOWN.



JANE IS STANDING ON  
BENCHMARKS 600 AND 700  
TO ROUND TO NEAREST 100.



# Rounding Recording Sheet

Turn	Rolled	Standard	Rounded To 10's	Rounded to 100's	Notes
example	400 , 20 , 7	427	430	400	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					





# WHO'S IN BETWEEN?

**LEVEL:** Grade 1-2

**SKILLS:** place value to 100, between

**PLAYERS:** 2

**EQUIPMENT:** cards (K=0, Ace=1) - 9, place value mats, 0-100 number lines


**GOAL:** to build a two-digit number that fits in the established range

## GETTING STARTED:

**STEP ONE:** Each player draws four cards to create two, two-digit numbers. Using the place value mat, have players build the greatest possible and least possible numbers with the cards, in order to create the greatest possible spread (DIFFERENCE) between the two numbers.

### EXAMPLE:

**PLAYER ONE draws:**

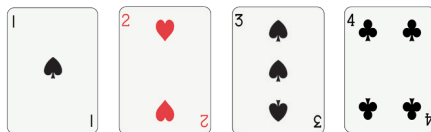


makes:

TENS	ONES
1 of diamonds	2 of spades

**12**

**PLAYER TWO draws:**



makes:

TENS	ONES
1 of spades	2 of hearts

**12**

TENS	ONES
6 of hearts	3 of diamonds

**63**

**PLAYER TWO makes:**

TENS	ONES
4 of clubs	3 of spades

**43**

A vertical dotted line separates the two players' examples. A double-headed arrow labeled "RANGE" is shown between the numbers 12 and 63 for Player One, and between 12 and 43 for Player Two.

**STEP TWO:** After players have made their two numbers, only two more cards are turned over for both players to use. The first card is the tens number, the second card is the ones number. Players now check to see if this two-digit number falls **BETWEEN** the two numbers they have made in Step One. Players score a point if it falls between the two they have made.

Turn over  and  create 52.

Fifty-two fits between twelve and sixty-three. Player One scores a point. Fifty-two does not fit between twelve and forty-three so Player Two does not score for this round.

Players draw four new cards and make two new two-digit numbers, again trying to create the greatest difference as possible between the two. Two new cards are turned over for comparison. The first player to reach twenty points is the winner.

# BETWEENERS & CUBIC MYSTERY RECORDING SHEET

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
		○
		○
		○
		○

PLAYER	ROLL	NUMBER
Jaxon	6, 4, 3	346 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; font-size: 0.8em;">between wins</span>
Tenshima	2, 3, 3	332 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; font-size: 0.8em;">lowest no win</span>
Raymond	4, 6, 3	436 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; font-size: 0.8em;">highest no win</span>

Follow Up Activity: Have students space their answers proportionally on an "open" number line and justify their placement to the other players.



# Batters Up!

**Skills:** Place Value to 100000s, Addition with Expanded Notation

**Equipment:** Cards 0-9. Place Value System die, paper/pencil

**Goal:** Greatest total sum after ten rounds wins

## Getting Started:

Each player builds a number in the 100 000s with their cards

Build in order from 100 000s place to 1s place (Example 230 516)

Each player reads their number to the other players.

One player rolls the PV System die and calls out the place value

Players identify the value at that place value in their number (this is their score for the round) and record their score for that round. Example: **ten thousands** is rolled, 3 is in the 10 000s place, score for that round is 30 000

Play 10 rounds, (rotate roller) then total your score.

## BATTERS UP!

Round	Number	Roll	Value/Points/Score					
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Total Score =

# ROLL ON PLACE VALUE

		HUNDRED THOUSANDS	TEN THOUSANDS	THOUSANDS	HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
ROUND ONE	PLAYER ONE						
	PLAYER TWO						
ROUND TWO	PLAYER ONE						
	PLAYER TWO						
ROUND THREE	PLAYER ONE						
	PLAYER TWO						

The goal of the game is to create the largest number. Players take turns rolling a die, placing it into the tray and announcing its place value for that roll. After 6 rolls, players compare numbers. A point is earned by the player with the largest number. A Place Value Systems die is rolled to identify a specific place value (for example 100's). A second point is earned by the player with the highest place value in that place. A third "upside down bonus point" is awarded to the player with the biggest number when the tray is rotated 180 degrees and the numbers are compared.

# ROLL ON PLACE VALUE – DECIMALS


		HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES	●	TENTHS	HUNDREDTHS	THOUSANDTHS
ROUND ONE	PLAYER ONE				●			
	PLAYER TWO				●			
ROUND TWO	PLAYER ONE				●			
	PLAYER TWO				●			
ROUND THREE	PLAYER ONE				●			
	PLAYER TWO				●			

# MILLIONS MAMBO

- LEVEL:** Grade 4 and up
- SKILL:** naming numbers to millions, comparing numbers, expanded notation
- SET UP:** horizontal only, 1 die per slot, 1 shaker per student or pair
- PLAYERS:** 2 (cooperative pair)
- GOAL:** to read, compare and expand numbers up to the millions

## GETTING STARTED:

Players will use their shakers to build numbers with values into the millions.

Each student needs their own shaker. Partners both shake their containers until  is called. Players hold their shakers horizontally and read their numbers out loud to each other. See chunking strategies found on page 33 if students are having difficulty with this.

## EXAMPLE:

Player One

6	2	5	4	6	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

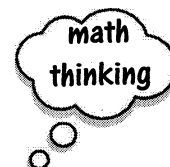
Six million, two hundred fifty-four thousand, six hundred twenty-one

Player Two

6	5	5	3	2	1	6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Six million, five hundred fifty-three thousand, two hundred sixteen

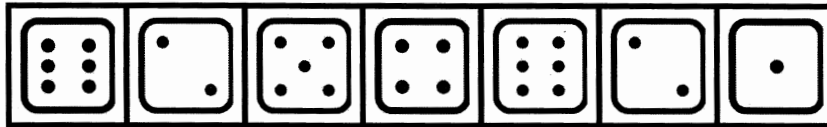
Players then compare their numbers by covering up and sliding down their shakers, verbalizing, "Player Two's number is greater by about three hundred thousand".



# MILLIONS MAMBO

## FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES:

- The container can help students see and practice expanding numbers to the millions. Have students shake and place their number down.



Touch 6, say 6 million, touch the slots one at a time heading to the end of the shaker.

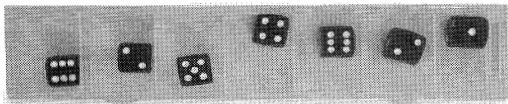
Six million has ... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 zeros.

Touch 2. Two hundred thousand has ... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 zeros etc.

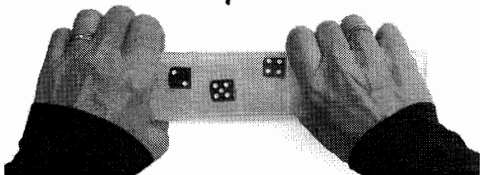
The slots represent each zero that specific place value has in it.

$$6\ 000\ 000 + 200\ 000 + 50\ 000 + 4000 + 600 + 20 + 1 = 6\ 254\ 621$$

Step One: Shake to create number.



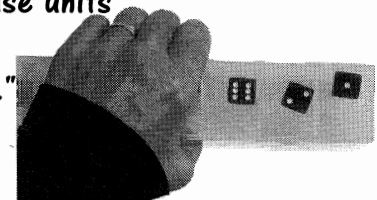
Step Three: "Chunk" the three numbers representing thousands "two hundred fifty-four thousand.."



Step Two: Cover all but slot representing millions. "Six million.."



Step Four: "Chunk" the three numbers representing base units (100's, 10's, 1's) "six hundred twenty-one."



SHAKE	NUMBER	EXPANDED NUMBER
1	6 3 6 2 5 4 5	$6,000,000 + 300,000 + 60,000 + 2000 + 500 + 40 + 5$
2	3 6 4 4 6 5 3	$3,000,000 + 600,000 + 40,000 + 4,000 + 600 + 50 + 3$
3	4 1 1 5 3 3 3	$4,000,000 + 100,000 + 10,000 + 5,000 + 300 + 30 + 3$

# BoxcarsEducation YouTube Videos Links

## Upper Elementary Math Games with Cards

### Red Solo Cups Explaining Place Value to 10s and 1s

<https://youtu.be/xkx2OKuPYeo> Red Solo Cups are used to help students understand 10s and 1s place value. Shows ten ones are embedded in each 10s place ie 10s are composed of ten 1s

### Red Solo Cups Addition without Regrouping (no carrying)

<https://youtu.be/RQICNm5Ayhg> Red Solo Cups are used to help students understand what is happening mathematically when they add multi-digit numbers.

### Red Solo Cups Addition with Regrouping (carrying)

<https://youtu.be/60kKnd0g3yw> Red Solo Cups are used to help students understand what is happening mathematically when they add multi-digit numbers that involves "carrying" or regrouping.

### Red Solo Cups Subtraction with Decomposing (borrowing)

<https://youtu.be/TnekAceVxsg> Red Solo Cups are used to help students understand what is happening mathematically when they subtract multi-digit numbers that involves having to "borrow" or decompose.

### Red Solo Cups Subtraction using Rounding/Compensating

<https://youtu.be/K2ugufwZMuE> This video demonstrates how rounding and then compensating may be a more efficient way for students/ general public, to perform simple subtraction problems.



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