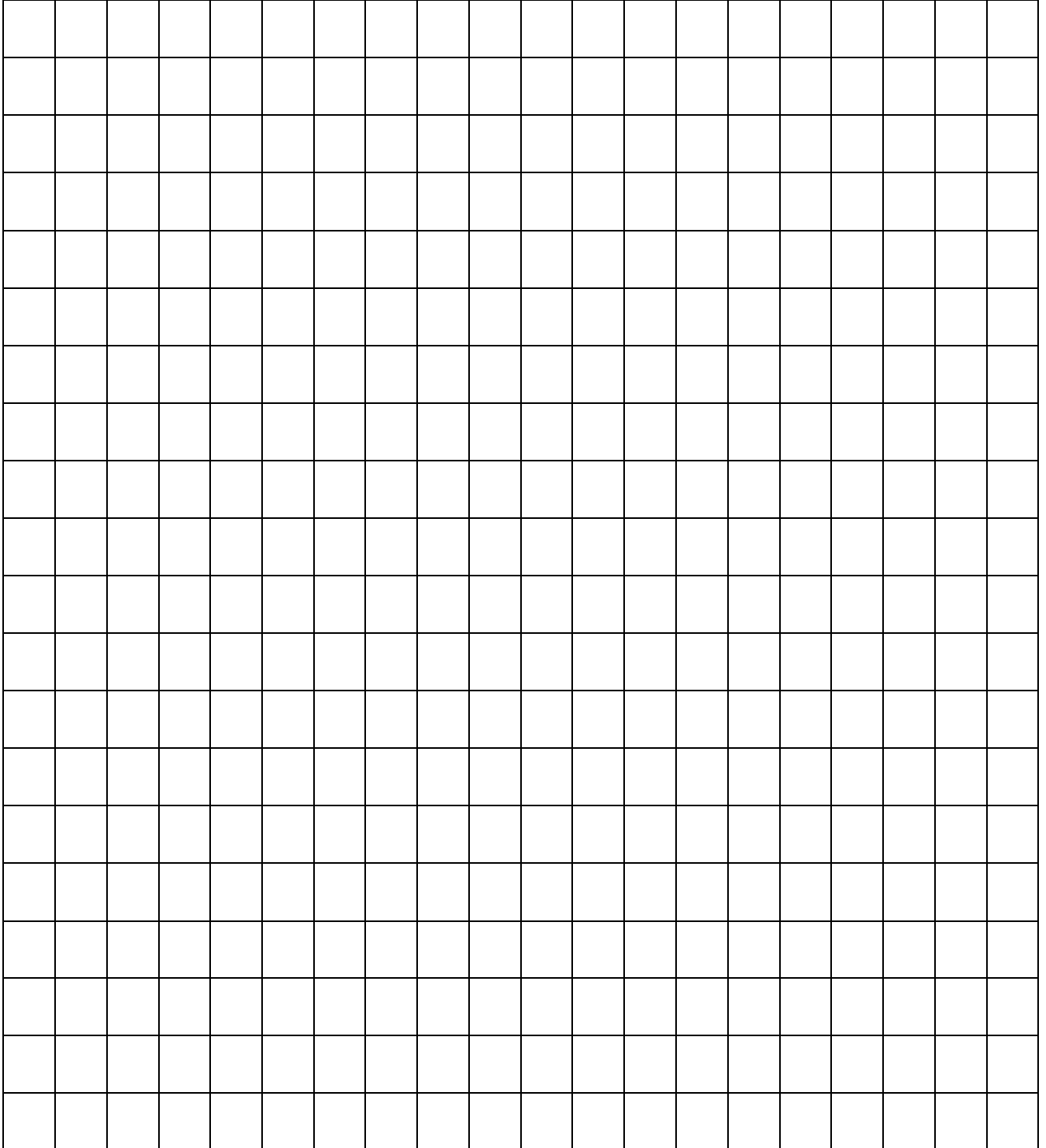


Doubling Arrays

Pick a number card (0-10). Double the number. Color that many squares. Write an equation.



Doubling Arrays

Materials

Number Cards (four each of 0-10)
Grid paper for each player
Colored pencils, crayons or pencils

Directions

1. One player takes the top card from a deck of number cards.
2. Color in a row of that number on the grid paper.
3. Color in another row of that number on the grid paper. Color the row beneath (or above) the first row. This makes an array (a rectangular arrangement).
4. Write an equation.
5. The next student chooses a card and draws the double array.
6. The round is over when each student has had five turns.

Example

The student chooses 8 from the deck of number cards.

The student colors in 8 squares on the grid paper.

Then the student colors in 8 more squares beneath (or above) the first set of 8 squares.

The student writes $8 + 8 = 16$.

		8	+	8	=	16													

Assessment

As students are playing the game observe:

- ❖ How do students calculate the double of a number?
- ❖ Do they count all? Count on? Use combinations that they know? Do they just know some or all of the doubles combinations?
- ❖ Are they accurate?
- ❖ Can students write an equation that represents the array that they have drawn?

Adapted from *Investigations in Number, Data, and Space*. “Counting, Coins, and Combinations: Grade 2. Authors: Susan Jo Russell and Karen Economopoulos. Pearson Education, Inc. 2008, pages 170-3.