

Handouts for teachers

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1 Observing and visualising

Describing and re-creating what you see

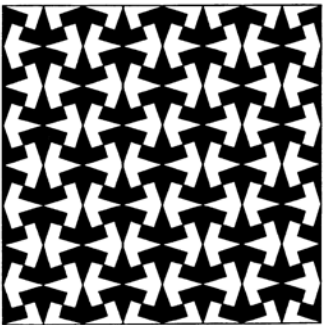
Show the class a poster or object and ask them to describe what they can see as accurately as they can.

Sit two students back to back and give one of them a simple geometric design. Ask this person to describe the design so that the second person can reproduce it accurately.

Alhambra pattern

This tiling pattern may be found in the Alhambra palace in Granada, Spain.

- How would you describe this pattern to someone who cannot see it?
- Describe how individual tiles may have been constructed.



Visualising

Ask students to shut their eyes and imagine a situation in which something is changing. Ask them to describe what they 'see'.

Cube of cheese

Imagine you have a cube of cheese and a knife. Imagine you cut off one small corner of the cheese. What shape do you get?

Imagine cutting more and more parallel slices off the cheese. How will your triangle change? What shapes will be revealed? Keep going until there is no cheese left! Now change the angle of your knife....

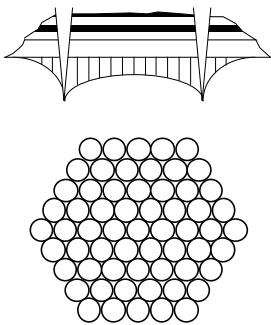
Looking for structure

Give students a problem that encourages them to look for different structures within a context. Ask them to use their structures to make generalisations.

In the example shown, they may be asked:

- In what different ways can you count the cables?
- Can you see the diagram in different ways?
 - Can you see it as composed of parallelograms or triangles?
 - Can you see a 3 dimensional shape?

Suspension bridge cables



When making a cable for a suspension bridge, many strands are assembled into a hexagonal formation and then 'compacted' together. This diagram illustrates a 'size 5' cable made up of 61 strands. How many strands are needed for a size 10 cable? How many for a cable that is size n ?

The *Alhambra pattern* task and the *Suspension bridge cables* task are both taken from Swan and Crust (1993) *Mathematics Programmes of Study, Inset for Key Stages 3 and 4*, National Curriculum Council, York.

1 Observing and visualising (continued)

Looking for structure

Ask students to draw or make a model of a structure that they can see.

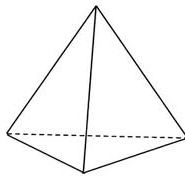
For example, they could use matchsticks, modelling clay and polythene film to make a model of this diamond crystal structure.

Diamond crystal in matrix

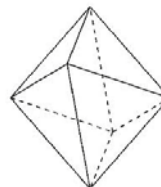


Look at this image of a diamond in its matrix rock. What structure does it appear to have?

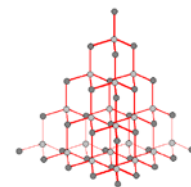
Tetrahedron



Octahedron



Carbon bonding in a diamond


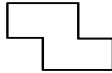












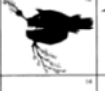






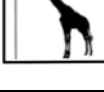



2 Classifying and defining

Similarities and differences

Show students three objects.
 "Which is the odd one out?"
 "Describe properties that two share that the third does not."
 "Choose a different object from the three and justify it as the odd one out."

Show students some silhouettes of animals.
 "Can you name the animals?"
 "Cut out the 20 cards and arrange the animals into groups."
 "Write down the criteria you used to establish the groups."
 "Show your groups to another student. Can they work out what your criteria were from your groupings?"

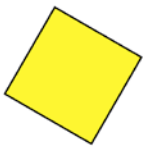
(a)	(b)	(c)
		
(a)	$y = x^2 - 6x + 8$	
(b)	$y = x^2 - 6x + 9$	
(c)	$y = x^2 - 6x + 10$	


			
			
			
			
			

Properties and definitions

Show students an object.
 "Look at this object and write down all its properties."
 "Does any *single* property constitute a *definition* of the object? If not, what other object has that property?"
 "Which *pairs* of properties constitute a definition and which pairs do not?"

"Look at this animal and write down all its features."
 "Does any *single* feature uniquely identify the bird? If not, what other animal has that property/feature?"
 "Which *pairs* of properties would uniquely describe the bird? which pairs do not?"

Four equal sides		Diagonals meet at right angles
Two pairs of parallel sides		4 lines of symmetry
Two equal diagonals		Rotational symmetry of order 4
		Four right angles

Two legs	Claws
Tail	
Feathers	a beak-like mouth
	Rounded body

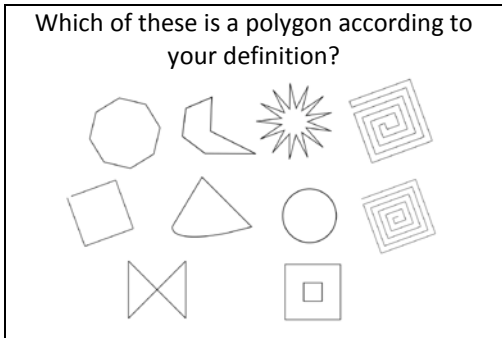
2 Classifying and defining (continued)

Creating and testing a definition

Ask students to write down the definition of a polygon, or some other mathematical word.

"Exchange definitions and try to improve them."

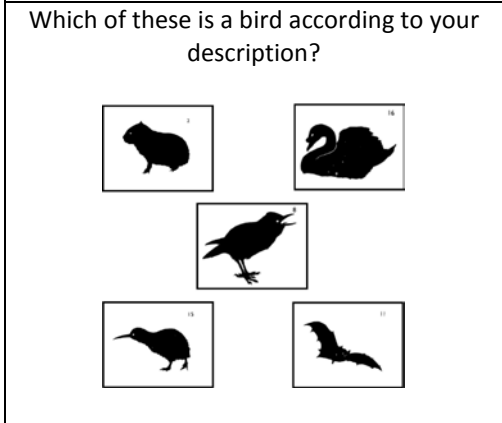
Show students a collection of objects.
 "Use your definition to sort the objects."
 "Now improve your definitions."



Ask students to write down a description of a bird, or some other plant or animal.

"Exchange descriptions and try to improve them."

Ask the students to look at silhouettes of some animals.
 "Using only your description, decide which of these animals can be called 'birds'."
 "Now improve your description."



Classifying using a two-way table

Give students a two-way table to sort a collection of objects.

"Create your own objects and add these to the table."

"Try to justify why particular entries are impossible to fill."

	No rotational symmetry	Rotational symmetry	
No lines of symmetry			Is it possible to find a shape that has no rotational symmetry which has more than two lines of symmetry?
One or two lines of symmetry			
More than two lines of symmetry			

(The silhouettes of animals are taken from Nuffield-Chelsea Curriculum Trust, 1987).

3 Translating between representations

Translating between representations

Words and tables

Given a verbal description, students are asked to produce a table of values.

Given a table, students are asked to describe the relationship in words.

Pictures and graphs

Given a picture of a situation, students imagine how the situation might evolve with time and sketch a graph

Given a graph, students are asked to sketch the corresponding picture of the situation

Words and formulae

Students are asked to symbolise a "think of a number" type problem,, and thus explain why it works. Students invent an algebraic identity and then devise a "think of a number" problem to accompany it.

Tables and graphs

Students are asked to sketch a graph from a given table of data, without plotting.

Students devise a table of data that would fit a given sketch graph.

Job times

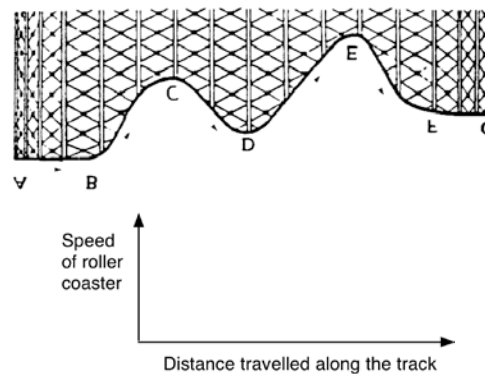
Construct a table to show this relationship:

"If we double the number of people on the job, we will halve the time needed to complete it."

Number of people	1	2	3	4	5	6
Time taken in hours						

Roller coaster

Sketch a graph to show the speed of the roller coaster as it travels along the track.



Think of number

"Think of a number. Double it. Add 6.

Divide by 2. subtract the number you first thought of.

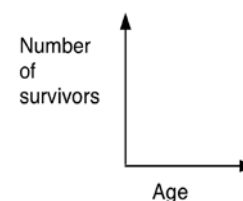
Show that the answer is always 3."

Create your own example.

Life expectancy

Sketch a graph to fit the data

Age (yrs)	Number of survivors	Age (yrs)	Number of survivors
0	1000	50	913
5	979	60	808
10	978	70	579
20	972	80	248
30	963	90	32
40	950	100	1



3 Translating between representations (continued)

Translating between representations (continued)

Tables and formulae

Given a table of data, students search for a general rule which governs it.

Students use this rule to make predictions.

Formulae and graphs

Students plot the points on a spreadsheet and try to fit an algebraic function to the data using trial and improvement methods.

This involves translating directly back and forth between graphs and formulae, building up valuable intuitions about the shapes of various functions.

Tournaments

The table shows the number of matches (m) that are required for a league tournament, where each team plays every other team twice, once at home and once away. Find a formula that gives the relationship between the number of teams (n) and the number of matches (m).

Number of teams (n)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of matches (m)	2	6	12	20	30	42	56

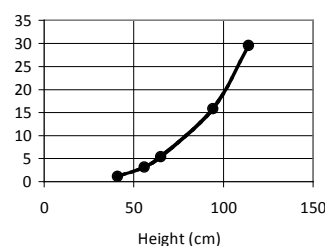
Use your formula to predict new entries in the table.
(E.g. How many matches do 20 teams require?)

Penguins

Try to fit a function of the form $y = ax^n$ to the graph showing average heights and weights of five types of penguin.

Predict the weight of a now extinct penguin whose height was believed to be 150 cm.

	Height (cm)	Weight (kg wt)
Emperor	114	29.48
King	94	15.88
Yellow eyed	65	5.44
Fjordland	56	3.18
Southern blue	41	1.13



Roller coaster and Life Expectancy were taken from Swan (1985) *The Language of Functions and Graphs*, Shell Centre for Mathematical Education/Joint Matriculation Board. *Tournaments* was adapted from Swan (1983) *Problems with Patterns and Numbers*, Shell Centre for Mathematical Education/Joint Matriculation Board. These examples also appeared in Swan and Crust (1993) *Mathematics Programmes of Study, Inset for Key Stages 3 and 4*, National Curriculum Council, York.

4 Representing and making connections

Matching different representations

Each group of students is given a set of cards. They are invited to sort the cards into sets, so that each set of cards have equivalent meaning. As they do this, they have to explain how they know that cards are equivalent. They also construct for themselves any cards that are missing. The cards are designed to force students to discriminate between commonly confused representations.

Card Set A: Algebra expressions

E1	$\frac{n+6}{2}$	E2	$3n^2$
E3	$2n+12$	E4	$2n+6$
E5	$2(n+3)$	E6	$\frac{n}{2}+6$
E7	$(3n)^2$	E8	$(n+6)^2$
E9	$n^2+12n+36$	E10	$3+\frac{n}{2}$
E11	n^2+6	E12	n^2+6^2
E13		E14	

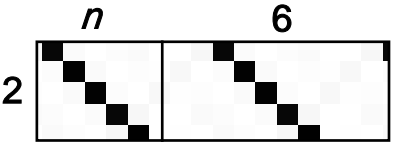
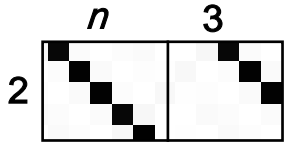

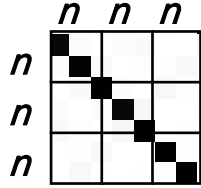
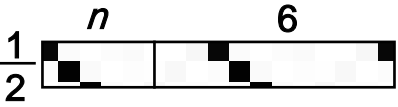
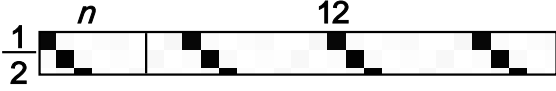
Card Set B: Verbal descriptions

W1 Multiply n by two, then add six.	W2 Multiply n by three, then square the answer
W3 Add six to n then multiply by two.	W4 Add six to n then divide by two
W5 Add three to n then multiply by two.	W6 Add six to n then square the answer
W7 Multiply n by two then add twelve	W8 Divide n by two then add six.
W9 Square n , then add six	W10 Square n , then multiply by nine
W11	W12
W13	W14

Card Set C: Tables

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<i>n</i>	1	2	3	4																	
<i>Ans</i>	6.5	7	7.5	8																	

Card Set D: Areas

<p>A1</p> 	<p>A2</p> 
<p>A3</p> 	<p>A4</p> 
<p>A5</p> 	<p>A6</p> 

Swan, M. (2008), *A Designer Speaks: Designing a Multiple Representation Learning Experience in Secondary Algebra*. Educational Designer: Journal of the International Society for Design and Development in Education, 1(1), article 3.

5 Estimating

Work on the following problem together.

Trees

About how many trees are needed each day to provide newspapers for your country?



Try to make a reasonable estimate based on facts that you already know.

In solving this question, you have had to make assumptions and construct a chain of reasoning.

Write down a list of estimation questions that would be suitable for your own class.

6 Measuring and quantifying

What measures do your students meet in everyday life?

Make a list:

Possible activities for students:

Comparing measures

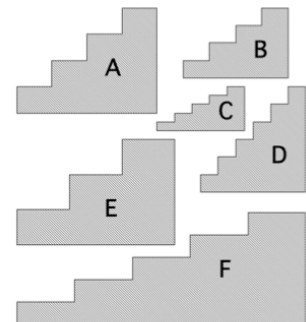
Give students two ways of measuring something. Ask students to compare them and say why one is better than another.

Measuring slope

Put these staircases in order of steepness.

Is "**Height of step - length of step**" a good measure of steepness?

Why is "**Height of step \div length of step**" better?



Creating measures

Ask students to devise a measure for an everyday phenomenon and then use it.

How would you measure:

- the "compactness" of a geometrical shape?
- the "stickiness" of adhesive tape?
- the "bendiness" of a river?
- the "difficulty" of a bend in the road?
- the "fitness" of a person?

6 Measuring and quantifying (continued)

Measuring compactness

The inadequacy of using $\text{area} \div \text{perimeter}$ as a measure of compactness may be seen by comparing two similar shapes of different sizes. Consider, say a square of side two units and a square of side three units. We would say that they are equally compact as they are both squares, but using the ratio $\text{area} \div \text{perimeter}$, their measures would be different: $4/8 = 0.5$ and $9/12 = 0.75$.

We could adapt this measure to make it dimensionless by using the formula: $C = \frac{a}{p^2}$,

where a = area and p = perimeter. This would then give the value $1/16$ to both squares. This ratio

takes a maximum value when the shape is circular. In this case, $C = \frac{\pi r^2}{(2\pi r)^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi}$.

In order to make the measure lie between 0 and 1, we could therefore scale the measure by multiplying by 4π . This is used by geographers and is called the **Circularity ratio** (Selkirk, 1982):

Circularity ratio

$$C_1 = \frac{4\pi a}{p^2} \quad \text{where } a = \text{area; } p = \text{perimeter of the shape}$$

One criticism of this measure is that it is difficult to define and calculate p when one is trying to measure very large, irregular boundaries like countries or river basins. Other possible measures, also quoted by Selkirk, are:

Form ratio

$$C_2 = \frac{4a}{\pi l^2} \quad \text{where } a = \text{area; } l = \text{length of a line joining the two most distant points}$$

Compactness ratio

$$C_3 = \frac{a}{\pi R^2} \quad \text{where } a = \text{area; } R = \text{radius of smallest circle that surrounds the shape}$$

Radius ratio

$$C_4 = \frac{r}{R} \quad \text{where } r = \text{radius of largest circle that will fit inside the shape;}$$

$$R = \text{radius of smallest circle that surrounds the shape}$$

7 Evaluating statements

Each group of students is given a set of statements on cards. Usually these statements are related in some way. They have to decide whether they are always, sometimes or never true.

- If they think it is *always* or *never* true, then they must try to explain how they can be sure.
- If they think it is *sometimes* true, they must define exactly when it is true and when it is not.

<p style="text-align: center;">Pay rise</p> <p>Max gets a pay rise of 30%. Jim gets a pay rise of 25%.</p> <p>So Max gets the bigger pay rise.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sale</p> <p>In a sale, every price was reduced by 25%. After the sale every price was increased by 25%. So prices went back to where they started.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Area and perimeter</p> <p>When you cut a piece off a shape you reduce its area and perimeter.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Right angles</p> <p>A pentagon has fewer right angles than a rectangle.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Birthdays</p> <p>In a class of ten students, the probability of two students being born on the same day of the week is one.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lottery</p> <p>In a lottery, the six numbers 3, 12, 26, 37, 44, 45 are more likely to come up than the six numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bigger fractions</p> <p>If you add the same number to the top and bottom of a fraction, the fraction gets bigger in value.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Smaller fractions</p> <p>If you divide the top and bottom of a fraction by the same number, the fraction gets smaller in value.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Square roots</p> <p>The square root of a number is less than or equal to the number</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Series</p> <p>If the limit of the sequence of terms in an infinite series is zero, then the sum of the series is zero.</p>

8 Experimenting and controlling variables

Devising a fair test

Students are asked to devise and conduct an experiment to find the relationship between two or more variables. As they do this, they must consider how they will control other variables.

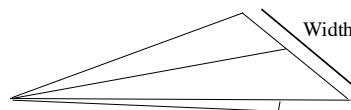
As they do this, they must consider how they will control other variables.

One lump or two?



It takes some time for sugar cubes to dissolve in coffee. What factors might affect the rate of dissolving? Devise and conduct an experiment to investigate the relationship between the rate of dissolving and one of these factors.

Paper aeroplane



Alice wants to know how to make a paper aeroplane that will fly for a long time. What factors might affect the flight time?

Devise and conduct an experiment to investigate the relationship between the flight time and one of these factors.

Exploring how a calculator works

Students are given a spreadsheet or online calculator to explore. The challenge is to find out how it works.

For example, the calculator shown here is used on websites to help an adult decide if he or she is overweight. Students enter values for heights and weights and collect data in order to discover how the calculator calculates the BMI.

There are many other examples online.

Body Mass Index



Body Mass Index (BMI) Calculator
Enter values for height and weight.

Height: metres

Weight: kilograms

BMI:

You are in the category

Body mass index (BMI) is measure of body fat that applies to adult men and women.

Try to find out how the calculator works out the body mass index from the height and weight of a person.

9 Communicating

Giving explanations

Students are asked to explain an everyday phenomenon as clearly and as carefully as they can. They can annotate their explanations with diagrams, if this helps.

Try to provide a clear and convincing explanation for each of the following:

- Four-legged chairs often wobble, but three-legged stools never do. Why?
- A question from a four-year-old, as she was being driven in a car at night: 'Why does the moon keep following us?'
- You are walking down the street in the dark towards a street lamp. Your shadow is following you. You pass under the lamp, and carry on walking. What happens to your shadow? Does your shadow move at a steady speed? Does it travel faster or slower than you do? Explain why.
- Lorries turning left present a particular hazard to cyclists. Explain why.
- 'When I move my left hand, my reflection in the mirror moves its right hand. It seems to reverse left and right. It doesn't, however, seem to reverse top and bottom.' Can you sort this out?
- Nuts and bolt heads are usually hexagonal in shape. Why is this? Why not use other shapes?
- Why does paper always fold in straight lines? Why can't it fold in curves?