

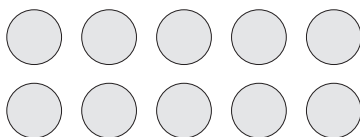


# JUMBO! MAGNETIC QuietShape® Two-Color Counters

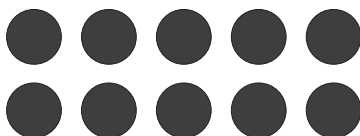
**Jumbo Magnetic QuietShape® Two-Color Counters** are engaging, highly visible, easy-to-manipulate, durable, convenient, and fun. The full magnetic backing enables the jumbo two color counters to securely attach to any magnetic surface and to bring instant excitement to your lesson.

## **Set Contains:**

Total of 20 jumbo two-color counters in bright red and yellow colors. Includes ten counters in each color. Made of QuietShape® foam, these fun counters measure 4" across.



(10) YELLOW COUNTERS



(10) RED COUNTERS

 **WARNING:**  
**CHOKING HAZARD - SMALL PARTS.**  
**NOT FOR CHILDREN UNDER 3 YRS.**

 **WARNING:**  
This product contains (a) small magnet(s). Swallowed magnets can stick across intestines causing serious infections and death. Seek immediate medical attention if magnet(s) are swallowed or inhaled.

# Activities

## 1. Number Sentences

Create number sentences using the two-color counters.

$$\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet + \circ\circ = 7$$

Five birds were joined by two more birds. Then, there were seven birds.

$$\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet + \circ\circ\circ\circ = 4$$

There were ten cookies on a plate. Jimmy ate six of them.

Then, there were four sugar cookies left.

## 2. Fact Families

Explore fact families using the two-color counters. Write out the problem and place the corresponding number of color counters next to the numbers.

Fact Family: 6

$$0 \text{ red} + 6 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad + \quad \circ\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$$

$$1 \text{ red} + 5 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet + \circ\circ\circ\circ\circ$$

$$2 \text{ red} + 4 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet\bullet + \circ\circ\circ\circ$$

$$3 \text{ red} + 3 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet + \circ\circ\circ$$

$$4 \text{ red} + 2 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet + \circ\circ$$

$$5 \text{ red} + 1 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet + \circ$$

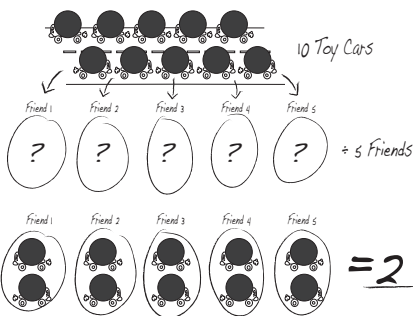
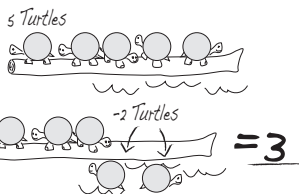
$$6 \text{ red} + 0 \text{ yellow} = 6 \quad \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet +$$

## 3. Basic Operations

Use the counters to explore basic word problems, including addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. See examples:

Five turtles sit on a log sunbathing. Two turtles jump into the water to cool off. (Remove two counters.)

How many turtles are left on the log?



Michael has 10 toy cars. He wants to share them equally with five of his friends.

On the board show 10 counters. Draw five large circles representing his friends. Have the students divide the 10 "cars" evenly into the five circles.

How many cars will each friend get?

## 4. Explore Odd and Even Numbers

Count out a chosen number of counters. Line up the counters in pairs to determine if a number is even or odd. When all of the counters have a partner, the number is even. When all of the counters do not have a partner, the number is odd.

$\circ\circ$  The number 2 is even.

$\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet$  The number 4 is even.

$\circ\circ\circ$  The number 3 is odd.

$\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet$  The number 5 is odd.

## 5. Patterns

Create simple red and yellow (AB) patterns on the board using the jumbo two-color counters. See sample patterns shown.

1.

2.

3.

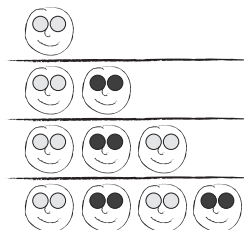
3.

4.

5.

## 6. Explore Growing Patterns

Introduce students to the concept of functions by exploring growing patterns. Create a pattern for students to extend. Have them create an input-output chart to keep track of their data. The chart will help reinforce the pattern as it grows.



Faces	Total Number of Eyes
1	2
2	4
3	6
4	8
5	

How many total eyes would be found on five faces? On 10 faces?

## 7. Comparing numbers

**Part A:** Line up the counters to represent chosen numbers. Ask the students to compare the numbers represented using the following sample questions as a guide:

Is five more or less than four?

Which number is greater?

Which number is the smaller number?

How many counters do you have in all?

What is the difference between the two numbers?

4

5

6

3

5

**Part B:** Ask students to use the jumbo two-color counters to compare more than two numbers.

Can you put the numbers in order from least to greatest or greatest to least?

Can you write a number sentence showing the relationships between the numbers? Example:

*Six is greater than five. Five is greater than three. Therefore, six is greater than three.*

## 8. Positives and Negatives

Introduce the concept of positive and negative numbers by representing positive numbers with the yellow counters and negative numbers with the red counters. Create various problems to show the relationship between positive and negative numbers.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 +6 \quad \text{6 yellow counters} \\
 + -5 \quad \text{5 red counters} \\
 \hline
 +1 \quad \text{1 yellow counter}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 +5 \quad \text{5 yellow counters} \\
 + -8 \quad \text{8 red counters} \\
 \hline
 -3 \quad \text{3 red counters}
 \end{array}$$

## 9. Graphing

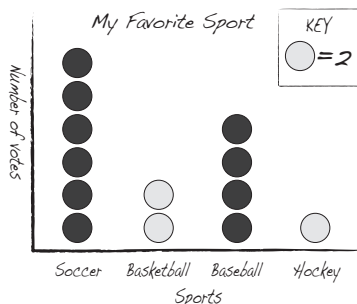
Use the jumbo two-color counters to record data on a graph. Use a key to change the value of each counter. Example: Let one counter equal 10 votes, 5 votes, or 2 votes. Once the chart is completed, have the students answer questions regarding the data. Use the following sample questions as a guide:

How many more people chose soccer than baseball?

How many fewer people chose hockey than baseball?

How many people voted for either basketball or soccer?

How many people voted in all?



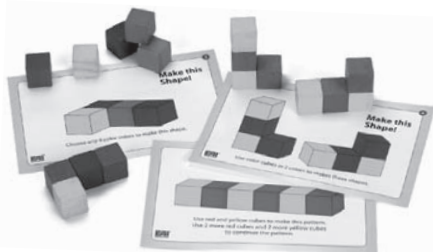
### QuietShape® Color Cubes

EAI 530293



### Color Cubes Task Cards

EAI 533236



### Jumbo Magnetic QuietShape® Square Tiles

EAI 533068



[www.EAIeducation.com](http://www.EAIeducation.com)

**1-800-770-8010**

EAI 532793

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