## The Ohio State University

## Mathematics Teacher Institute: Day 2

## What If We Don't Use Place Value?

## Roman numerals are based on seven symbols

| Symbol | Value |
| :---: | :---: |
| I | 1 |
| V | 5 |
| X | 10 |
| L | 50 |
| C | 100 |
| D | 500 |
| M | 1,000 |

(1) I placed before $V$ or $X$ indicates one less, so four is IV (one less than five) and nine is IX (one less than ten).
(2) $X$ placed before $L$ or $C$ indicates ten less, so forty is XL (ten less than fifty) and ninety is XC (ten less than a hundred).
(3) C placed before D or M indicates a hundred less, so four hundred is CD (a hundred less than five hundred) and nine hundred is CM (a hundred less than a thousand).

| 1 | I | 21 | XXI | 41 | XLI | 61 | LXI | 81 | LXXXI |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | II | 22 | XXII | 42 | XLII | 62 | LXII | 82 | LXXXII |
| 3 | III | 23 | XXIII | 43 | XLIII | 63 | LXIII | 83 | LXXXIII |
| 4 | IV | 24 | XXIV | 44 | XLIV | 64 | LXIV | 84 | LXXXIV |
| 5 | V | 25 | XXV | 45 | XLV | 65 | LXV | 85 | LXXXV |
| 6 | VI | 26 | XXVI | 46 | XLVI | 66 | LXVI | 86 | LXXXVI |
| 7 | VII | 27 | XXVII | 47 | XLVII | 67 | LXVII | 87 | LXXXVI |
| 8 | VIII | 28 | XXVIII | 48 | XLVIII | 68 | LXVIII | 88 | LXXXVI |
| 9 | IX | 29 | XXIX | 49 | XLIX | 69 | LXIX | 89 | LXXXIX |
| 10 | X | 30 | XXX | 50 | L | 70 | LXX | 90 | XC |
| 11 | XI | 31 | XXXI | 51 | LI | 71 | LXXI | 91 | XCI |
| 12 | XII | 32 | XXXII | 52 | LII | 72 | LXXII | 92 | XCII |
| 13 | XIII | 33 | XXXII | 53 | LIII | 73 | LXXIII | 93 | XCIII |
| 14 | XIV | 34 | XXXIV | 54 | LIV | 74 | LXXIV | 94 | XCIV |
| 15 | XV | 35 | XXXV | 55 | LV | 75 | LXXV | 95 | XCV |
| 16 | XVI | 36 | XXXVI | 56 | LVI | 76 | LXXVI | 96 | XCVI |
| 17 | XVII | 37 | XXXVII | 57 | LVII | 77 | LXXVII | 97 | XCVII |
| 18 | XVIII | 38 | XXXVIII | 58 | LVIII | 78 | LXXVIII | 98 | XCVIII |
| 19 | XIX | 39 | XXXIX | 59 | LIX | 79 | LXXIX | 99 | XCIX |
| 20 | XX | 40 | XL | 60 | LX | 80 | LXXX | 100 | C |


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http://www.roman-numerals.org/chart100.html

# Counting and Place Value 

## Counting in English

| 1 one | 11 eleven | 21 twenty one |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 two | 12 twelve | 30 thirty |
| 3 three | 13 thirteen | 100 one hundred |
| 4 four | 14 fourteen | 101 one hundred one |
| 5 five | 15 fifteen |  |
| 6 six | 16 sixteen |  |
| 7 seven | 17 seventeen |  |
| 8 eight | 18 eighteen |  |
| 9 nine | 19 nineteen |  |
| 10 ten | 20 twenty | Soonsored bv Ohiog Deparamen |

What about other languages?

## Construct a

## similarly

 structured table for any language you know - no internet searching- to the best of your recollection.

| 1 one | 11 eleven | 21 twenty one |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 two | 12 twelve | 30 thirty |
| 3 three | 13 thirteen | 100 one hundred |
| 4 four | 14 fourteen | 101 one hundred one |
| 5 five | 15 fifteen |  |
| 6 six | 16 sixteen |  |
| 7 seven | 17 seventeen |  |
| 8 eight | 18 eighteen |  |
| 9 nine | 19 nineteen |  |
| 10 ten | 20 twenty |  |

## Counting in Chinese

| 1 yi | 11 shi yi | 21 er shi yi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 er | 12 shi er | 100 yi bai |
| 3 san | 13 shi san | 101 yi bai ling yi |
| 4 si | 14 shi si |  |
| 5 wu | 15 shi wu |  |
| 6 liu | 16 shi liu |  |
| 7 qi | 17 shi qi |  |
| 8 ba | 18 shi ba |  |
| 9 jiu | 19 shi jiu |  |
| 10 shi | 20 er shi |  |

## Counting in Turkish

| 1 bir | 11 onbir | 21 yirmi bir |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 iki | $12 ?$ | 30 thirty-otuz |
| 3 üc | $13 ?$ | 100 uz |
| 4 dort | $14 ?$ | $101 ?$ |
| 5 bes | $15 ?$ |  |
| 6 alti | $16 ?$ |  |
| 7 yedi | $17 ?$ |  |
| 8 sekiz | $18 ?$ |  |
| 9 dokuz | $19 ?$ |  |
| 10 on | $20 ?$ |  |

## Counting in Japanese

| 1 ichi | 11 juichi | 21 nijuichi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 ni | 12 juni | 100 hyaku |
| 3 san | 13 jusan | 101 hyakuichi |
| 4 shi | 14 jushi |  |
| 5 go | 15 jugo |  |
| 6 roku | 16 juroku |  |
| 7 shichi | 17 jushichi |  |
| 8 hachi | 18 juhachi |  |
| 9 kyu | 19 jukyu |  |
| 10 ju | 20 niju |  |

## Counting in Farsi

- 1 = yek
- 2 = do
- $3=$ seh
- 4 = chahaar (Bookish); chaahr (Common)
- 5 = panj
- 6 = shesh (Commonly shish)
- $7=$ haft
- $8=$ hasht
- $9=$ noh
- $10=$ dah
- 11= yaz dah (commonly "yaazda")
- 12= da-vaaz dah (commonly "davaazda")
- $13=$ siz dah (commonly "sizda")
- 14= chahaar dah
- 15= panz dah (Commonly poonz dah or poonzdeh)


## Young

learners need
to develop
word (spoken
word)-
symbol-
quantity
relationships


## How can we enable early elementary grades learners to develop understandings of the word-symbol-quantity relations for singledigit numbers and for values 10 and more?

# What are your favorite place-value activities? 

## Sharing and Planning

Refer to materials you brought or activities you use for counting and/or place-value activities.

- What makes them effective?
- What makes them challenging
- What are the essential aspects that cannot be changed?


## Represent on Posters

Use papers - can divide and share
Briefly identify and then summarize/ represent this activity.
What are the key attributes?

## Exploring "Depth of Knowledge"

## Implications for assessment

Implications for instruction and learning activities
Developmental considerations

# Extending Why Questions and Depth of Knowledge in K-5 

## Using Tasks from your Curriculum materials

# "Shop" for activities you will use! 

# Tell us about an activity you learned about. 

