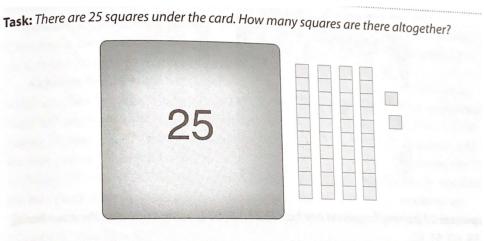
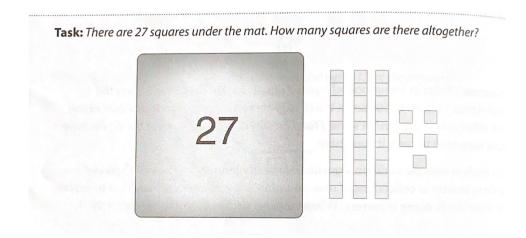


Under the Mat



Response: [After counting ten squares on one ten-block] 25; 35, 45, 55, 65; 66, 67.

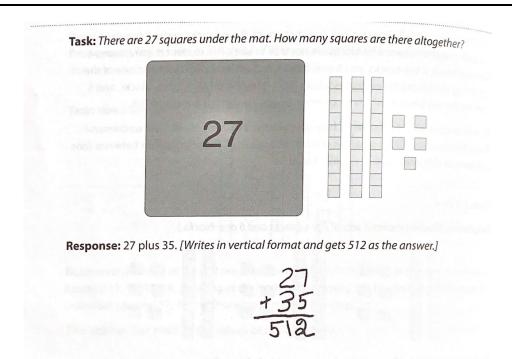


Response: [Pointing at the mat] 10, 20 [pointing at the ten-strips then individual squares] 30, 40, 50; 55 [pointing back to the mat] 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

This student counted the tens first, then the ones, using visual materials.







Same Task:

Response 1: [Pointing at the ten-strips then the individual squares] 27; 37, 47, 57; 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

This student counts by tens starting at 27, but uses the visual material to do so.

Response 2: 27 [raising 3 fingers] 37, 47, 57 [raising 5 fingers] 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

Because this student uses his fingers rather than the given pictorial material, his thinking is more sophisticated than if he had used the given pictures by pointing to them.



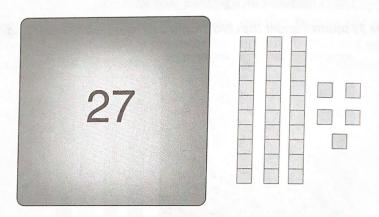


Task: There are 27 squares under the mat. How many squares are there altogether?

27

Response: 3 tens plus 2 more tens from the 27 is 5 tens or 50; 7 plus 5 is 12. 62. [Teacher: How do you know you're correct?] 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 plus 12 is 62.

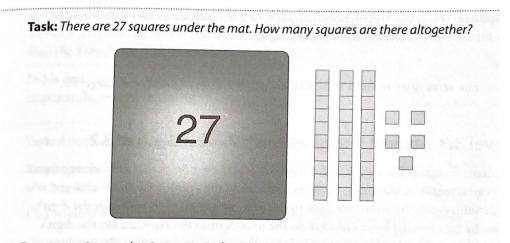
Task: There are 27 squares under the mat. How many squares are there altogether?



Response: 27 [raising fingers on one hand], 37, 47, 57 [raising fingers on the other hand], 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

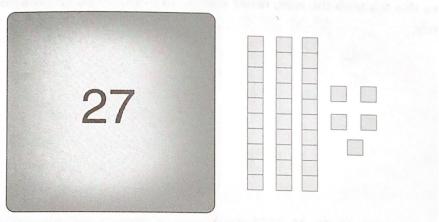






Response: 3 tens plus 2 more tens from the 27 is 5 tens; 7 plus 5 is one more ten, so 6 tens, and 2. So 62.

Task: There are 27 squares under the mat. How many squares are there altogether?



Response: [Pointing at the mat] 20 [pointing at the ten-strips], 30, 40, 50, 55 [pointing back to the mat], 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62.

This student counted the tens first then the ones.

