

	Common Language	Elaborate	Evaluate
<p>3. Sensing</p>	<p>Arrays A set of objects or numbers arranged in order, often in rows and columns.</p> <p>Algorithm A formal way of setting out a step-by-step mathematical procedure. E.g. Addition.</p> <p>Conceptualized Different ways of formulating an answer – e.g. $6 \times 14 = 6 \times 10 + 6 \times 4$ or $6 \times 14 = 3 \times 14 \times 2$.</p> <p>Computation The procedure of calculating.</p> <p>Notation To write numbers in words. E.g. $60 = 6$ tens.</p> <p>Composite Numbers A number with more than 2 factors (factor = a whole number that divides exactly into another whole number.)</p> <p>Cartesian (product idea) A systematic list to determine all possible options using a graphic organiser.</p>	<p>Higher Order Questions:</p> <p>Double Trouble How effective is this strategy? Do you believe this is a good strategy? What are some of the problems of this method?</p> <p>Think Board Is there a better solution to your concrete display? How effective are your illustrations? What are the problems associated with drawing out random cards?</p> <p>School Rubbish Can you explain your answer (after multiplying mentally)? Can you explain what happens when you regroup the ones? Can you devise your own way to solve the multiplication problem?</p>	<p>Double Trouble (SRA) “321”(ii)</p> <p>Think Board (SRA) group report – Guidelines: Describe the maths that was used or learned. Outline how the group went about the task. What did the group feel was the most important thing about this session?</p> <p>School Rubbish (SRA) Summative Task – There are 6 packets of textas each with 12 textas in them. If we put them all in one container, how many textas would there be altogether?</p>