GRADE 2/3 MATH & ADST: Food Bank Fundraiser

Summary of Learning Opportunity

Prior to this project, students built their numerate thinking skills through various problem-solving tasks. This year, I focused on having students share different strategies and solutions to see different ways of solving, and to practice reflective thinking. For this project, students were given the opportunity to engage in an authentic situation—raising money for our local Food Bank. After individually brainstorming ways to raise money, students shared proposals and considered the parameters. In their proposals, students selected a fundraising method, calculated a realistic goal, and made a plan to reach their goal. The class then engaged in a consensus-building process to make a final choice for the best fundraising method.

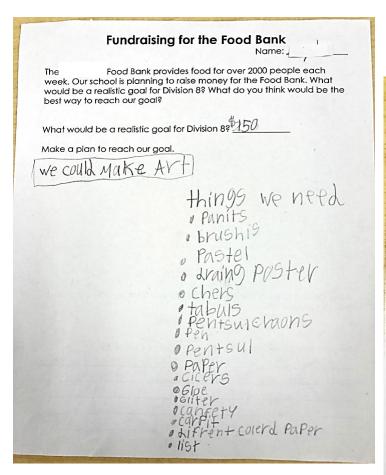
Curricular Competencies	Mathematics 2 & 3	 Develop, demonstrate, and apply mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving Explain and justify mathematical ideas and decisions
	ADST 2 & 3	Ideating: Generate ideas from experiences and interests, Choose an idea to pursue
Curricular Content	Mathematics 2	 Addition and subtraction to 100 Financial literacy – coin combinations to 100 cents, and spending and saving
	Mathematics 3	 Addition and subtraction to 1000 Financial literacy – fluency with coins and bills to 100 dollars, and earning and payment

Competencies Developed, **Instruction and Assessment Numeracy Connections** Practiced, and/or Assessed NUMERACY: Interprets— 1. I created a guiding sheet for students to Develop, demonstrate, and apply Identifies parameters and plan their fundraising goals, and set the mathematical understanding through limitations parameters (prices to charge—we had play, inquiry, and problem solving Applies—Translates the scenario discussions about "just right numbers"). The into a mathematical problem students showed their financial goals in ways Ideating: Generate ideas from (mathematizes); Develops a plan that made sense to them. experiences and interests of approach 2. As a class, we brainstormed all possible considerations when making our decision for Develop, demonstrate, and apply NUMERACY: Analyzes—Reflects our fundraising method. mathematical understanding through play, inquiry, and problem solving on the reasonableness of the solution in context Students used these considerations to help them critically think about which idea we Ideating: Choose an idea to pursue should use to raise money for the Food Bank. 3. Using a consensus-building model, each student shared their ideas and proposals with **NUMERACY: Applies—Evaluates** Explain and justify mathematical ideas the class. Together, we determined the best and decisions alternative approaches; way to raise money for the local Food Bank. Communicates—Defends decisions and assumptions Ideating: Choose an idea to pursue *Note: this teacher had practiced and utilized an

Indigenous way of consensus building as a regular

classroom practice

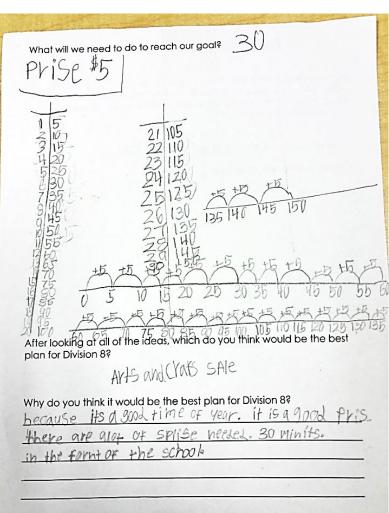
Proficient Student Work, Teacher Assessment and Reflection



Teacher's Observations and Assessment

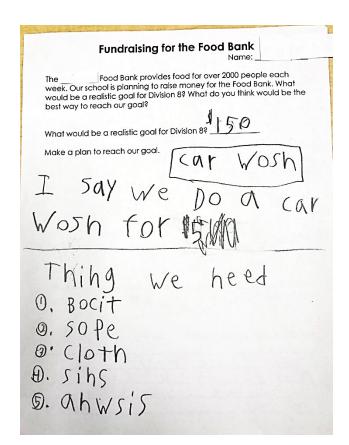
Grade 2

This student demonstrated good numerate understanding by identifying a realistic class goal. They were also able to use two different math strategies to solve this problem. T-charts and open number lines are both familiar strategies used in the class. When I asked them why they chose these strategies they reflected, "I am good at T-charts and open number lines". When I asked why they did both they replied, "I wanted to challenge my brain to solve it 2 ways. Then I could check if they were the same. If they are the same, then I know it's right." This provided me with evidence that they are proficient in evaluating their approach and explaining and defending their mathematical ideas.



Teacher's Reflection

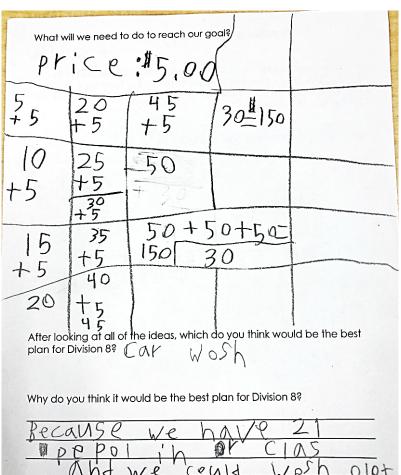
The K-12 Learning Progressions provide key aspects that teachers can use to guide their planning, teaching, and assessment of connected competencies. If we know what the destination is, we can plan lessons accordingly. I like how the focus is on the processes, rather than just finding the one single right answer.



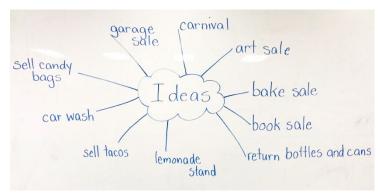
Teacher's Observations and Assessment

Grade 3

This student was able to set a realistic goal with parameters and use different mathematization strategies to calculate how many cars we would need to wash. When I asked them to explain their thinking they said, "First I kept adding \$5 until I reached \$50. I know that 50+50+50=150 so I didn't have to keeping adding the 5's one at a time. I counted the 5's I added, 10 all together so then I knew 10+10+10=30. That's pretty good, we only have to wash 30 cars. I think we might be able to do even more." This provided me with evidence that they are proficient in evaluating their approach and explaining and defending their mathematical ideas.



Below: visualizations from the consensus building class discussion



Things to consider:

how much will people pay (fair price)?

time of year

how much will it cost to buy supplies?

what supplies are needed?

how long will it take to get ready?

where will we do it?

how much could we make?