

#20

Lakshmi Takes It All

Multiplicative Comparison Scale Factor Unknown

Making sense of word problems with mathematical comprehension & operation sense.



Mathematizing Story Maps

Add-To (Action)

Change

Start

Result

Take-From (Action)

Change

Start

Result

Part-Part-Whole (Relationship)

Part

Part

Whole

Additive Comparison (Relationship)

Lesser

Difference

Greater

Equal Groups

Outline the number of groups and identify the quantity in each group.

Multiplicative Comparison

Outline the number of copies of the Initial Quantity to find the resulting quantity.

Scale Factor _____

Initial Quantity



Area or Arrays

Label and outline dimensions to find an area, or mark off the rows and columns for an Array.

Combinations (Sample Space)

Label the components and values in the combination. Stack multiple copies of this image for three components.

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Beyond problem solving



Sara Delano Moore and Kimberly Morrow-Leong


Mathematizing Story Map Templates from <https://www.mathematizeit.com/>

Multiplicative Comparison

Outline copies of the Initial Quantity to find the resulting quantity

--	--	--	--	--	--

Scale Factor _____

	
--	--

Initial Quantity

... Mathematizing Story Maps ...

How do your students approach word problems?

Key words don't always help. What are we supposed to underline in **CUBES** anyway?

Sometimes it feels like students just pick an operation and they don't know why!

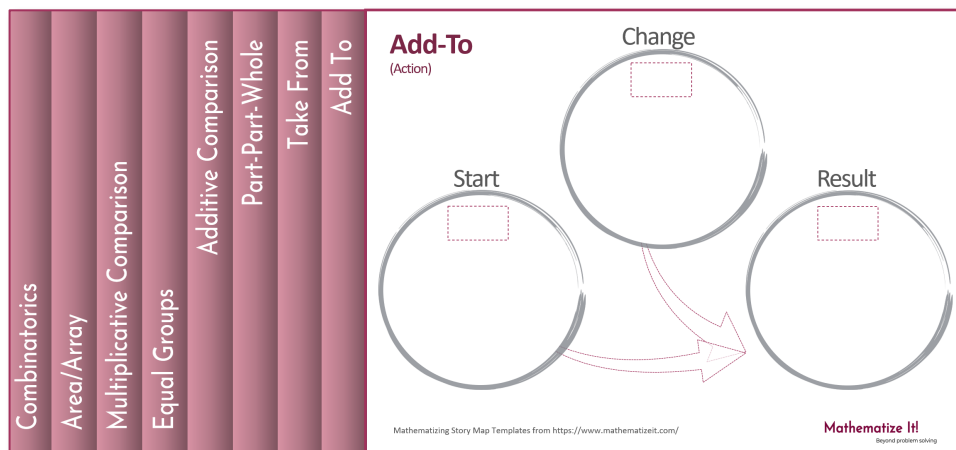
These strategies don't prepare students to formulate and solve **problems that matter** to them.

...
Prepare students to DO math!
...

Teacher Background

Mathematizing Story Maps encourage students to **model** with mathematics and find the math in their everyday lives. Opening stories are written to engage students first in thinking about the **story** and then about the mathematics.

Mathematizing Story Maps help students understand what the four familiar operations (+ - × ÷) can do. The more students know about how we use subtraction or when we use division, the more skills they will have to match a strategy to a problem.



Mathematizing Story Maps by Sara Delano Moore & Kimberly Morrow-Leong

Find more at [mathematizeit.com](https://www.mathematizeit.com)



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How to teach the Mathematizing Story Maps

1. **Read the story**
 - a. Think about how your students might respond. What's familiar? What's not?
 - b. What mathematics is seen in the story? How might students **represent their thinking**?
2. **Choose tools you have and that students know.**
 - a. What **manipulatives** might your students use to represent the mathematics in the story? Consider counters, base ten materials, fraction tools, or more!
 - b. What **visual representations** might your students know (ten frames, number tracks, number lines, grid paper, etc.)
3. **Choose a Mathematizing Story Map**

We share a mathematizing story map for each of 8 categories of problem situations.



Mathematizing Story Maps help students act out or represent what is happening in a problem and make sense of it.



What will students do?

Most word problems (story problems) students encounter support their calculation skills. We need to build their understanding of **how to use math** to solve real problems.

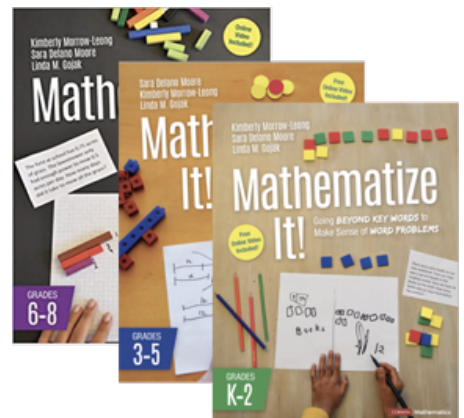
- Find the story behind every mathematical problem situation
- Use one of 8 Mathematizing Story Maps to act it out or show
- Represent the story and choose an operation (+ – × ÷) that matches the story.
- **Resist answer-getting.** We pay attention to the process of solving problems

What's included?

Each mathematizing story map lesson includes:

- Teaching notes on 8 categories of problem situations.
- Teaching notes for the Mathematizing Story Maps
- A set of questions to pose that focus students on the mathematizing story.

To read more about problem situations and the four operations, check out the [Mathematize It!](#) book series.



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Teacher Notes

Mathematizing Story Maps



Lakshmi Takes It All

Problem Type

This story supports developing mathematical ideas around the Multiplicative Comparison job of multiplication. These problem situations represent finding a quantity or size that is some amount “times as many” as an original quantity or size. In this situation, the two factors do different jobs; one represents the original quantity and one represents the scale factor which changes the original quantity.

Missing Element

In this story, scale factor is unknown. Students know the original quantity or size and the resulting quantity or size. They must find the scale factor which explains the change. This can be tricky when the scale factor has a value less than one.

The Mathematizing Story Map

The Mathematical Story Map provided supports the Multiplicative Comparison job of multiplication by showing the original quantity, the scale factor, and the resulting quantity.

Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the initial Quantity to find the resulting quantity

Scale Factor _____

Initial Quantity

Mathematizing Story Map Template from www.mathematizeit.com/
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Asymmetric Situations	Equal Groups (Ratio/Rate)	Product Unknown	Number of Groups (Multiplier) Unknown	Group Size (Measure) Unknown
	Multiplicative Comparison	Resulting Value Unknown	Scale Factor Unknown	Original Value Unknown
Symmetric Situations	Area/Array	Product Unknown	One-Dimension Unknown	Both Dimensions Unknown
	Combinatorics	Sample Space (Total Outcomes) Unknown	One Factor Unknown	Both Factors Unknown

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Day 1

Read the story at least once with your class. Talk about the story and support your students as they make sense of the events in the story as you would for any narrative.

Then encourage students to find the mathematics in the story with questions like these:

- What quantity or size is the starting value?
- What does the scale factor tell you about how the starting value is changing?

If students start calculating numbers right away, particularly if they are “number-plucking” or randomly doing calculations, refocus their attention on the relationship in the story.

Encourage students to use manipulatives as they work on the Mathematizing Story Map to show the relationship that is in the story. Label the quantities and their units. Before ending for the day, give students the opportunity to record their thinking on paper.

Encourage students to use manipulatives and visuals to show their thinking about the math in the story. Students should translate their work from manipulatives and sketches to the mathematical story map.

Day 2

Reread the story and use the Mathematizing Story Map to retell it and act it out. Ask your students to translate their actions on the Mathematizing Story Map into an equation. Each student should be able to connect the elements of the story map to the narrative. Discuss the **quantities** in the story and what strategies students might use to find an answer to the question they have asked. Ask students to consider other mathematical stories (or variations on the current story) they can see in this narrative.

You may wish to use the [Three Reads Strategy](#) (p.15) to support student understanding of the text itself.

To focus on the story, create a [numberless word problem](#). Remove the numbers from the story as the class discusses it.

Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the Initial Quantity to find the resulting quantity

200	200	200	200				
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	

Scale Factor _____

Initial Quantity: \$200
Avi's money

\$3200
Lakshmi's money

Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the Initial Quantity to find the resulting quantity

200	200	200	200				
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	

Scale Factor $\times 16$

Initial Quantity: 200
Ai

Lakshmi \$3200

$\times 4 \rightarrow \$800$
 $\times 6 \rightarrow \$1200$
 $\times 6 \rightarrow \$1200$

Day 3

Use the mathematizing story map to support solving the word problems provided. Take time for reading comprehension (does the story make sense?) before mathematical comprehension (what is happening in the story?) These questions can help students develop mathematical comprehension.

- *What quantity or size is the starting value?*
- *What does the scale factor tell you about how the starting value is changing?*

Encourage your students to use manipulatives and visuals to show their thinking about the math happening in each problem. Students should translate their work from manipulatives and sketches to the mathematical story map.

Days 4-5

Choose one or more of these options to continue developing student thinking.

- Continue working on the problems provided, focusing on the story map as a tool to develop mathematical comprehension and operation sense.
- Lead a discussion among students focusing on how the story map fits the narrative and problems provided. Use these questions to focus thinking on the job Multiplicative Comparison is doing in these situations:
 - *How does the scale factor represent the change from the initial value to the resulting value?*
 - *When might the resulting value be less than the original value?*
 - *What number sentence(s) can you write to show these relationships?*
- Ask students to develop new narratives or problems, either from scratch or as extensions of the current storyline, which can also be told using the same mathematical story map. Encourage students to explain the underlying connections which make the mathematics similar even if the story contexts are not the same.

To read more about problem situations and the four operations, check out the [Mathematize It!](#) book series.



Mathematizing Story Maps by Sara Delano Moore & Kimberly Morrow-Leong

Find more at mathematizeit.com



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Beyond problem solving

Lakshmi Takes It All Practice Problems

Use objects, pictures, numbers, and words to describe what is happening in each problem. Use a mathematizing story map to record your thinking.

It's summertime and everyone is playing outside, even though it is hot. Avi's mother tells him the family is using more juice boxes in the summer than they do in the winter - they drank 18 juice boxes this week! In the winter, they drink 6 juice boxes in a week. How many times as many juice boxes does the family drink in the summer?

Popcorn at the movie theater comes in three sizes. The small is 4 cups of popcorn, the medium is 8 cups, and the large is 12 cups. How many times as much popcorn is in the medium size than the small size?

The game board has a special space where you earn 75 points instead of 15 points. How many times the standard number of points do you earn when you land on the special space?

Lakshmi Takes It All Practice Problems

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Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the initial quantity to find the resulting quantity

6 6 6

Scale Factor _____

18 boxes of juice in one week

6
Boxes of juice

Initial Quantity
one week

Popcorn at the movie theater comes in three sizes. The small is 4 cups of popcorn, the medium is 8 cups, and the large is 12 cups. How many times as much popcorn is in the medium size than the small size?

Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the initial quantity to find the resulting quantity

4 4

Scale Factor _____

medium 8 cups

4
cups

Initial Quantity
Small popcorn

The game board has a special space where you earn 75 points instead of 15 points. How many times the standard number of points do you earn when you land on the special space?

Multiplicative Comparison
Outline copies of the initial quantity to find the resulting quantity

15 15 15 15 15

Scale Factor _____

75 points on special space

15
points

Initial Quantity

Multiplicative Comparison Situations, Scale Factor Unknown

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