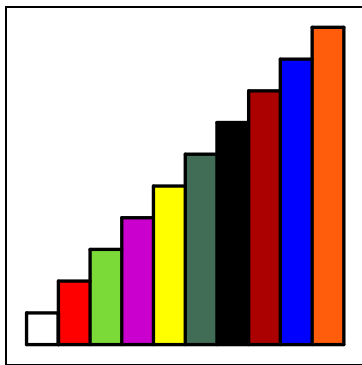


Relational Rods



What are Relational Rods?

Relational rods are rectangular solids of related lengths. A set usually contains between 70 and 80 rods. In a set, all rods of the same length are the same colour. The smallest rod is a 1-cm cube. The largest of the 10 rods has a volume of 10 cm^3 and it is ten times as long as the small cube. The lengths of the different coloured rods increase incrementally from the smallest size to the largest size.

How do Relational Rods help students?

Relational rods help students visualize mathematical concepts. They are primarily used to help students develop understanding of fractions and proportional reasoning. However, there are many ways relational rods can be used in all of the mathematics curriculum strands. Since the rods' attributes can be used for length, area and volume, ensure that students understand which attribute is being used in the problem.

How many are recommended?

One set of rods per pair of students is ideal; however students can make effective use of the rods in groups of four. Allow students time to explore their attributes and the relationships between rods. A transparent set of relational rods is useful for overhead demonstrations by students and/or teachers. Students can use any square grid paper to record solutions but 1-cm grid paper is particularly useful. Many activities can also be done with trains of 1 to 10 connecting cubes. Paper versions can also be made.

Sample Activities

1. Build a staircase. What is the total volume? Determine the volume if there are 100 steps.
2. Create a structure or design. Hide it from your partner's view and describe it so your partner can build it.
3. How many different ways can you make "trains" that have the same length as one yellow rod? (e.g., *one purple and one white, or two reds and one white*)
4. Describe the relationship between one purple rod and one dark green rod.
5. Uqɪɔg'ɔj kɪ'r tqdɔgo <Jake has one white rod and one red rod. Taz has one orange rod and one yellow rod. Make a list of comparisons between their two sets.
6. Uqɪɔg'ɔj kɪ'r tqdɔgo <Jasmkɔg has a train of four white rods and a train of two red rods. She writes the equation $4w = 2r$ to algebraically model what she sees. Explain the connection between the train model and the algebraic model.
7. What does one green rod represent, if one red rod represents one-half? (or vice-versa).
8. Uqɪɔg'ɔj kɪ'r tqdɔgo <Terry represents the fraction two-thirds by placing a red rod on top of a light green rod. Use the relational rods and Terry's method to build different models of two-thirds.
9. Use the length of the yellow rod as a unit of measure. Measure the width of this page. Measure the width of this page using the red rod. (Were you able to determine the answer without actually measuring?)
10. Use five different rods and 1-cm grid paper. Place the rods to create a shape that can be cut from the paper. Challenge a classmate to determine how you created the shape. Can other shapes be created using the same rods so that the shapes have the same perimeter? same area? Which shape has the greatest perimeter?
11. Create a pattern. Extend the pattern. Develop a rule for the pattern.
12. Create a pattern. Draw a reflection of the pattern.

Recommended Websites

<http://techartech.rice.edu/Participants/silha/Lessons/cuisen2.html> Learning Fractions with Relational Rods

http://www.learner.org/channel/courses/learningmath/number/session8/part_b/ Fractions with Relational Rods

http://www.learner.org/channel/courses/teachingmath/grades6_8/session_02/section_02_h.html Communication

<http://mason.gmu.edu/~mmankus/Handson/crods.htm> Template for Making Relational Rods