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Mathematics for Elementary Schools

#### ABSTRACT

The major emphasis in all Unified Sciences and Mathematics for Elementary Schools (USMES) units is on open-ended, long-range investigations of real problems. Since children often design and build things in USMES, 26 "Design Lab" cards provide information on the safe use and simple maintenance of tools. Each card has a large photograph of the tool or tools on the top. The first frame on most cards is a photograph of a child holding the tool, providing the user with an understanding of how the tool is held. Remaining frames describe important skills in using the tool. Primary grade students or older students with reading problems should find the large photographs/illustrations useful in understanding the material presented with little reliance on accompanying word descriptions. Tools described include: electric tools (saber saw, electric drill, glue gun, soldering gun); handsaws (crosscut, coping, . keyhole saws and hacksaw); other hand tools that cut (files, circle cutter, wood chisel, block plane, hand drill); holding tools (pliers, "C" clamp, screwdriver, hammer, size of nails); and measuring tools (combination square, rafter square, level). Additional cards provide instructions for maintaining a saber saw and electric drill and for making a sawhorse, tri-wall slot, and bend in a tri-wall. (Author/JN)

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# HOW TO SERIES

USIVEDS

WALFIED SCIENCES

AND MATERIATION

FOR SCHOOL

SCHOOL

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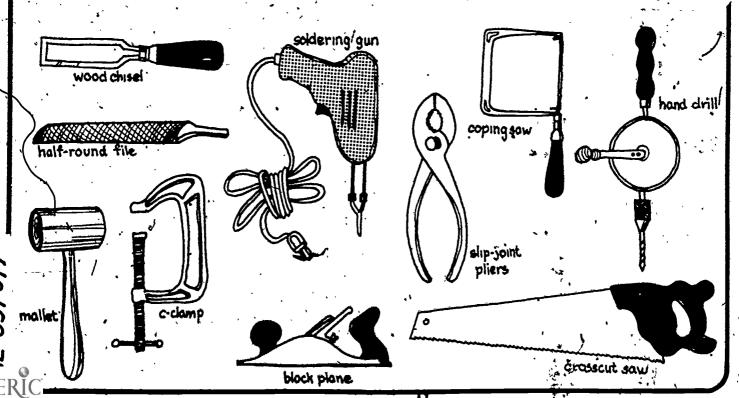
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## WHAT IS USMES ?

USMES challenges students to solve real problems within their school and community. Children tackle problems like a busy or unsafe intersection near their school, classroom furniture that doesn't fit them, or playgrounds that are crowded or uninteresting. These problems have immediate and practical impact on students. They have no established, correct solutions—students take or recommend action based upon whatever data they collect and analyze. Furthermore, the children themselves, not the teacher, direct the problem—solving process.

Solving real problems is interdisciplinary: skills, processes, and concepts from science, mathematics, social science, and language arts all play a part. For example, students conduct opinion surveys, build measuring devices, write letters, and make and use graphs. They also make decisions, work productively in small groups, and develop and clarify values.

The USMES curriculum is organized into twenty-six problems, or units, that have been developed in the classroom by teachers and students in a wide variety of schools. Most units can be used in grades K-8 although the level at which students approach a problem and develop a solution will vary according to age, ability, and interest.

# RESOURCES FOR AN USMES PROGRAM

In addition to the USMES "How To" Series, there are-

The USMES Guide: This book describes the USMES project, real problem solving, classroom strategies, the Design Lab, the units, and the support materials as well as ways that USMES helps students learn basic skills.

Teacher Resource Books (one per unit):
Each of these guides to using USMES units describes a broad problem, explains how students might narrow that problem to meet their particular needs, recommends classroom strategies, and presents logs from teachers whose classes have worked on the unit.

Design Lab Manual: This guide helps teachers and administrators set up, run, and use a Design Lab—a place with tools and materials where students can build things they need for their work on USMES units. A Design Lab may be a corner of a classroom, a portable cart, or a separate room.

Background Papers: These papers, correlated with the "How To" Series, provide teachers with information and hints that do not appear in the student materials.

Curriculum Correlation Guide: By correlating the twenty-six USMES units with other curriculum materials, this book helps teachers integrate USMES with other school activities and lessons.

The How To Series is a resource developed by the USMES project. Earle L. Lumori, Project Director, Betty M. Beck, Associate Director for Development, Thomas L. Brown, Associate Director for Utilization Studies, Quinton E. Baker, Associate Director for Administration

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Complete USMES Library Beginning "How To" Series

ISBN 0-89292-033-5 ISBN 0-89292-029-7



## THE USMES DESIGN LAB "HOW TO" SERIES

#### USMES and Skills

USMES students often see a need to learn new skills to help them get a problemsolving job done. Children seeking to improve a street crossing may want to learn how to use a stopwatch or how to make a trundle wheel to Children comparing different brands of paper towels may want to learn how to design an experiment and how to make a bar graph. The list can go on and on, but the pattern is clear; solving a real problem requires skills.

#### PURPOSE OF THE DESIGN LAB "HOW TO" SERIES

Children often design and build things in USMES. They may, for example, decide to build tables during a Classroom Design challenge, or they may build testing equipment while working on a Consumer Research challenge. Whatever children decide to build, they will need to have skills with tools. The Design Lab "How To" series provides children information on changing saw blades, doing simple preventive maintenance, and, most importantly, using tools safely.

Primary age children or older children with reading difficulties should find that the large photographs and illustrations make it possible to understand most of the material being presented with little reliance on the accompanying word descriptions.

#### HOW TO USE THE CARDS

Please look over all the cards in the Design Lab "How To" series before using them with children.

Hanging the Design Lab "How To" Cards on a bulletin board or on the wall near the tools is a good way to make the cards easily accessible to young builders. A clearly marked box of a loose leaf notebook kept near the tools are other good places to keep the cards.

Students should use the Design Lab series as the need arises. Give the students a brief explanation of how the cards can be used and leave the rest up to them (all electrical tools require an adult to be present when students are using tools).

When students do have questions, it might prove useful to know how the cards have been arranged.

- o Each card has a large photograph of the tool or tools at the top.
- o On most cards, the first frame is a photograph of a child holding the tool. This provides the young user with an understanding of how the tool is held.
- o The remaining frames describe important skills in using the tool. Those skills which children have used most frequently have been placed first.
- o As much as possible, directions, warnings, and types of arrows, etc., have been consistently used throughout the series. One problem is metric vs. English. Metric is used as much as possible, but lumber and many tools are still only available in the English system.

#### OTHER USMES 'HOW TO' SERIES

Beginning "How To" series: This series helps children learn skills like designing an opinion survey and choosing the appropriate measuring tool, Its cartoon-style format helps younger children and those with reading difficulties acquire the skills and knowledge they need to do things like redesign their classroom, find the best buy in potato chips, run a school store.

Intermediate "How To" Series: This magazine-style series covers in more detail essentially the same material as the cartoon-style series with a few booklets on additional skills. This series gives students a chance to read something they have a need to read.

4

# DESIGN LAB "HOW TO" SERIES

#### ELECTRIC TOOLS

· HOW TQ

Use a Saber Saw Use an Electric Drill Use a Glue Gun Use a Soldering Gun

#### $^{l}$ 8WA $^{g}$ QNAH

HOW TO

Use a Crosscut Saw Use a Coping Saw Use a Keyhole Saw Use a Hacksaw

(Blue)

#### OTHER HAND TOOLS THAT CUT

HOW TO

Use a File Use a Circle(Cutter (Green) Use a Wood Chisel Use a Block Plane Use a Hand Drill

#### TOOLS THAT HOLD

Use Pliers Use "C" Clamps (Brown) Use a Screwdriver Use a Hammer Find the size of Nails

#### TOOL MAINTENANCE

HOW TO

Maintain a Saber Saw (gray) Maintain an Electric Drill

#### MAKING A...

HOW. TO

Make a Sawhorse (Orange) Make a Tri-Wall'Slot Make a Bend in Tri-Wall

#### TOOLS THAT MEASURE

HOW TO

. Use a Combination Square Use a Rafter Square (Pink) Use a Level. .

Created by Charles Donahoe, Barbara Low, and John Saalfield.

Photography by Jim Byler.

Whanks to the teachers who helped in the evaluation of these cards, and te Frank O'Brien, Wesley Perusek, Ed Manfre, and Peter D. Zevitas for thier technical assistance.

Special thanks to the hands: Kerri Donahoe and Kyle Gore

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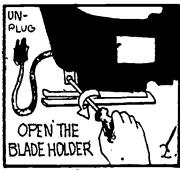


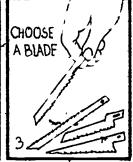


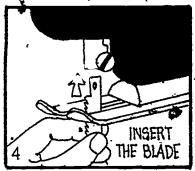


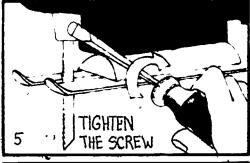
WARNING: ALWAYS HAVE AN ADULT PRESENT WHEN YOU USE A SABER SAW.

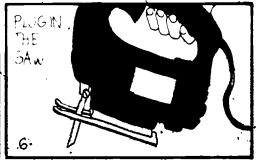




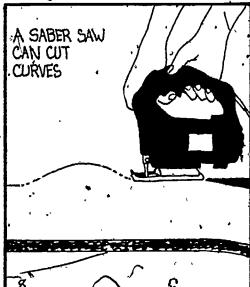














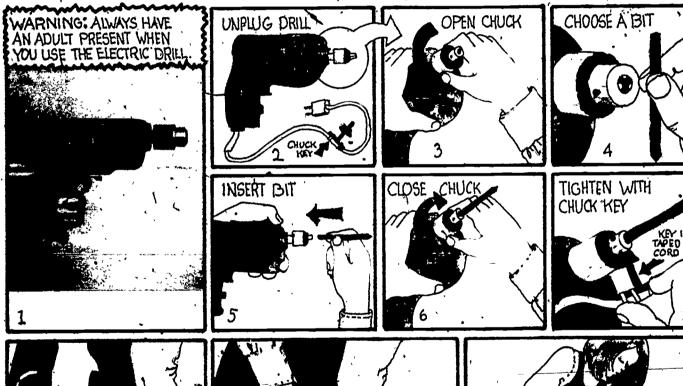
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USE

TRIC DRILL







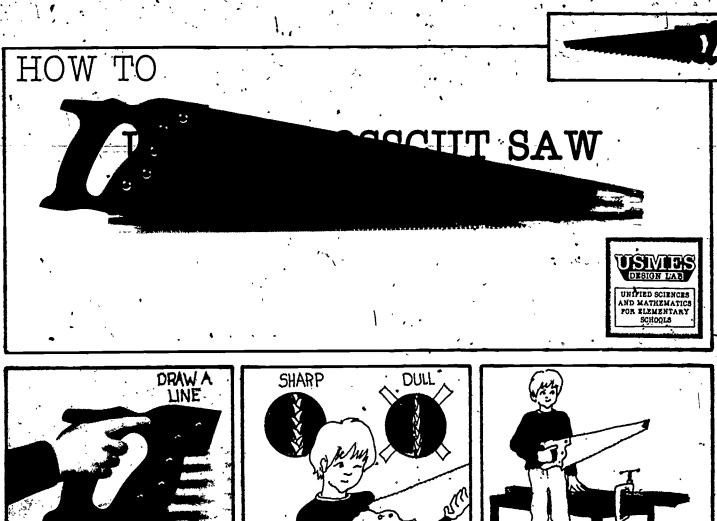


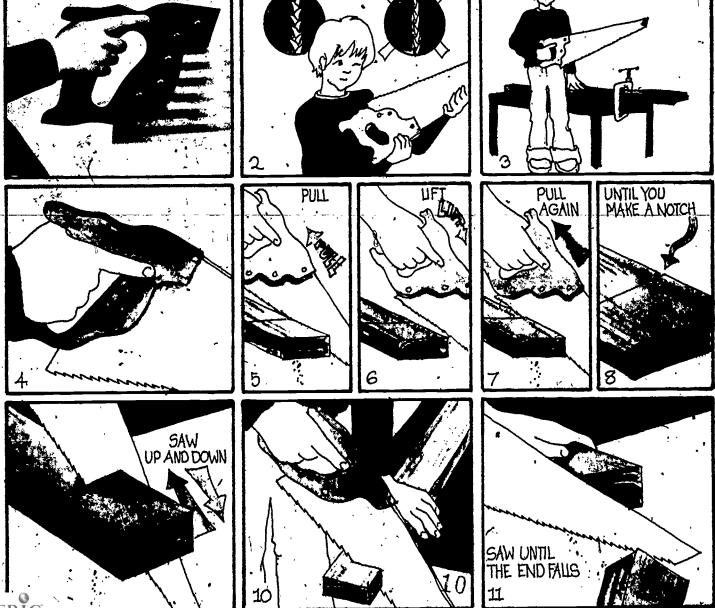


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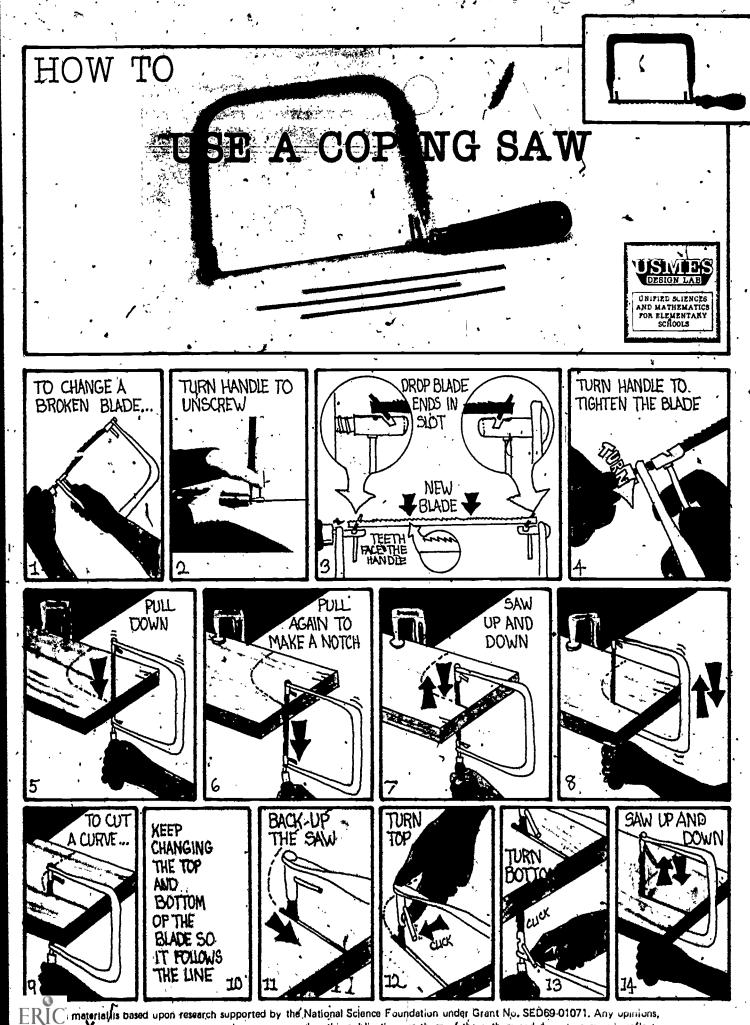








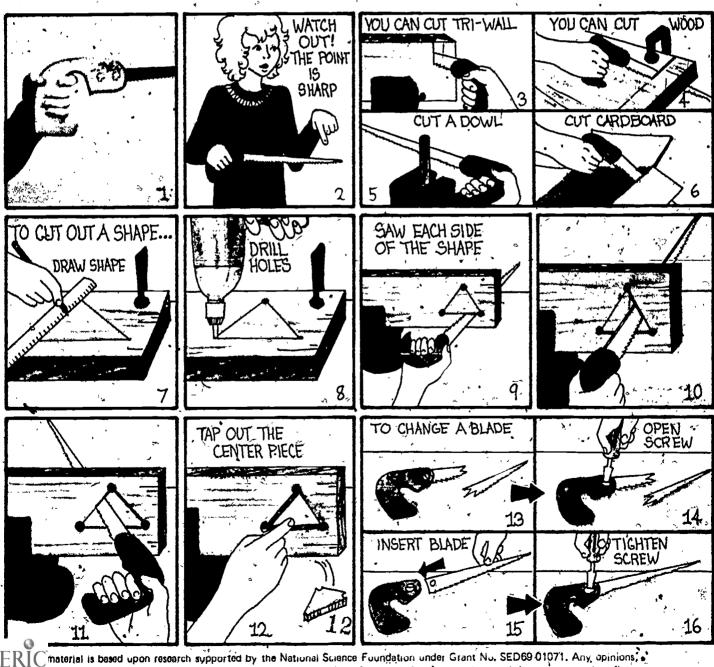
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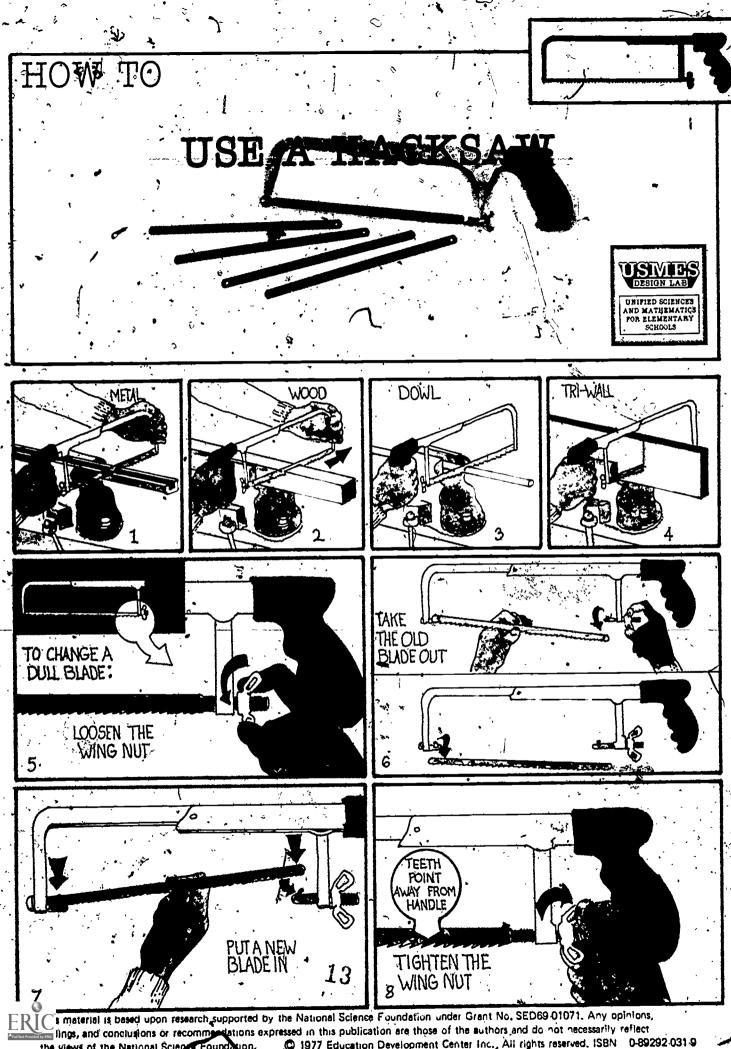
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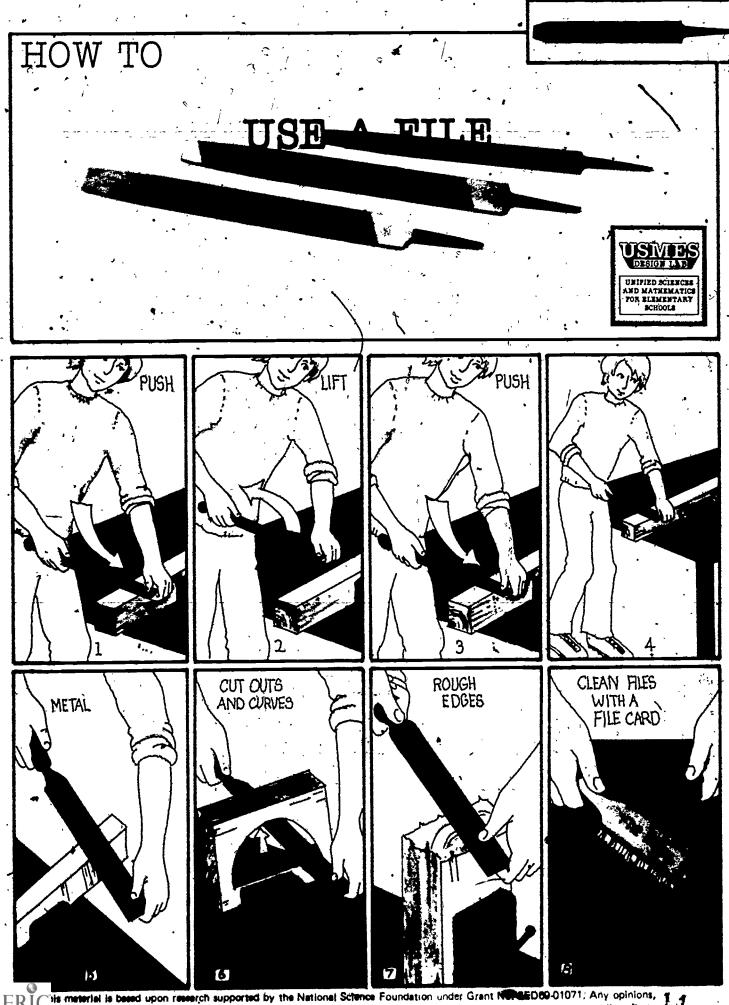




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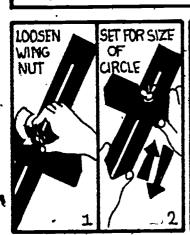


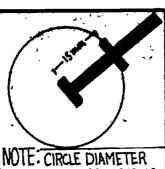
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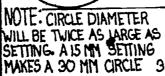


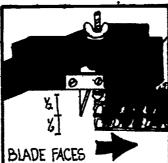












BLADE FACES CUTTING DIRECTION BLADE GOES 1/2 WAY THROUGH TRI-WALL





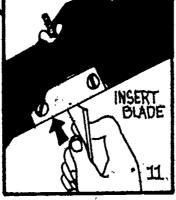




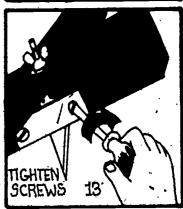








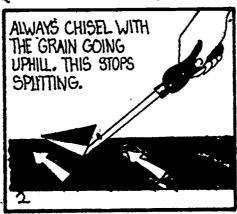




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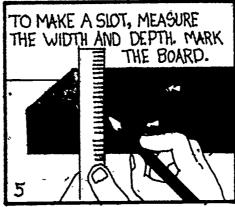


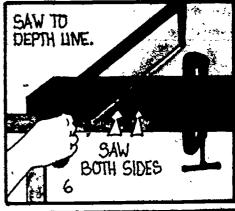


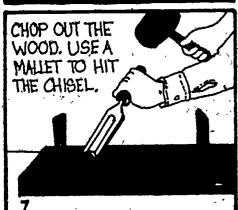




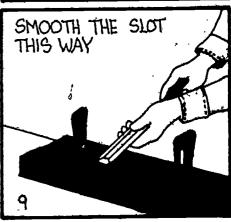






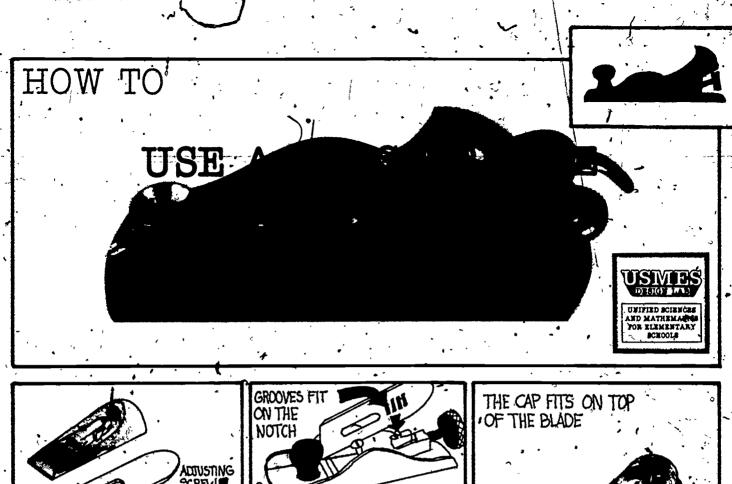


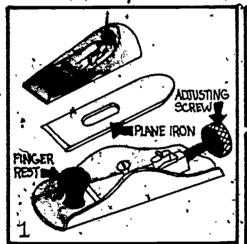


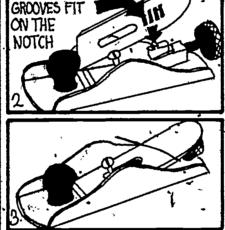


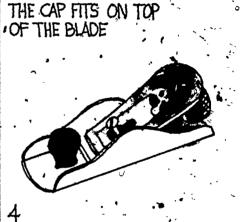
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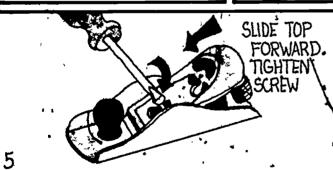
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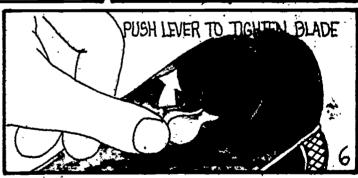














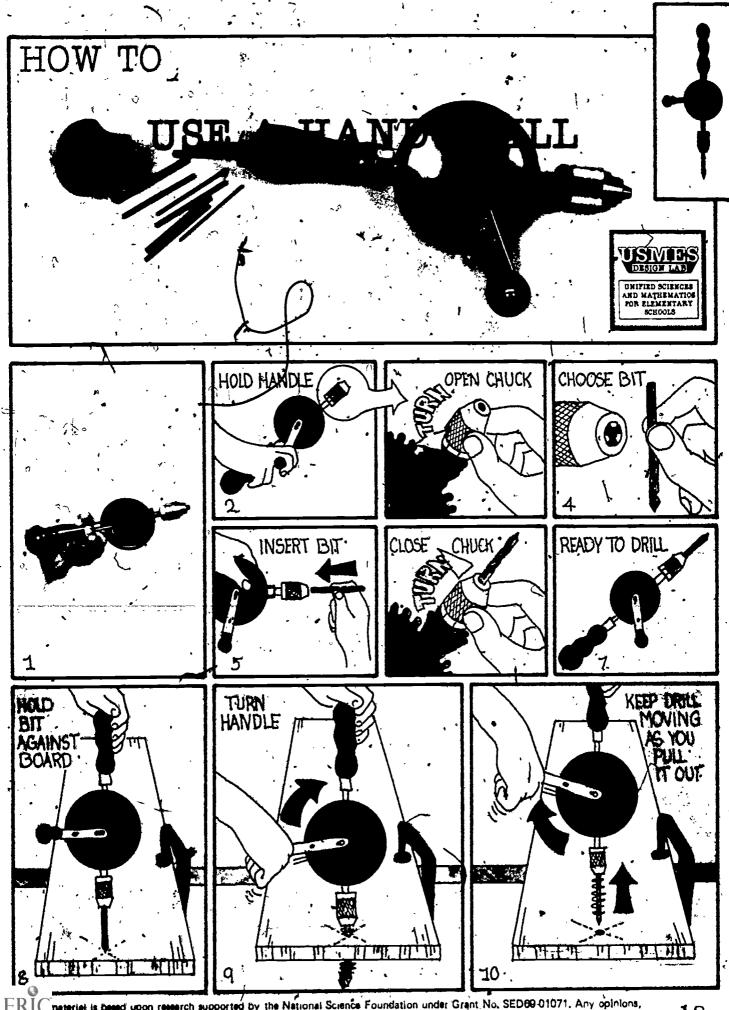




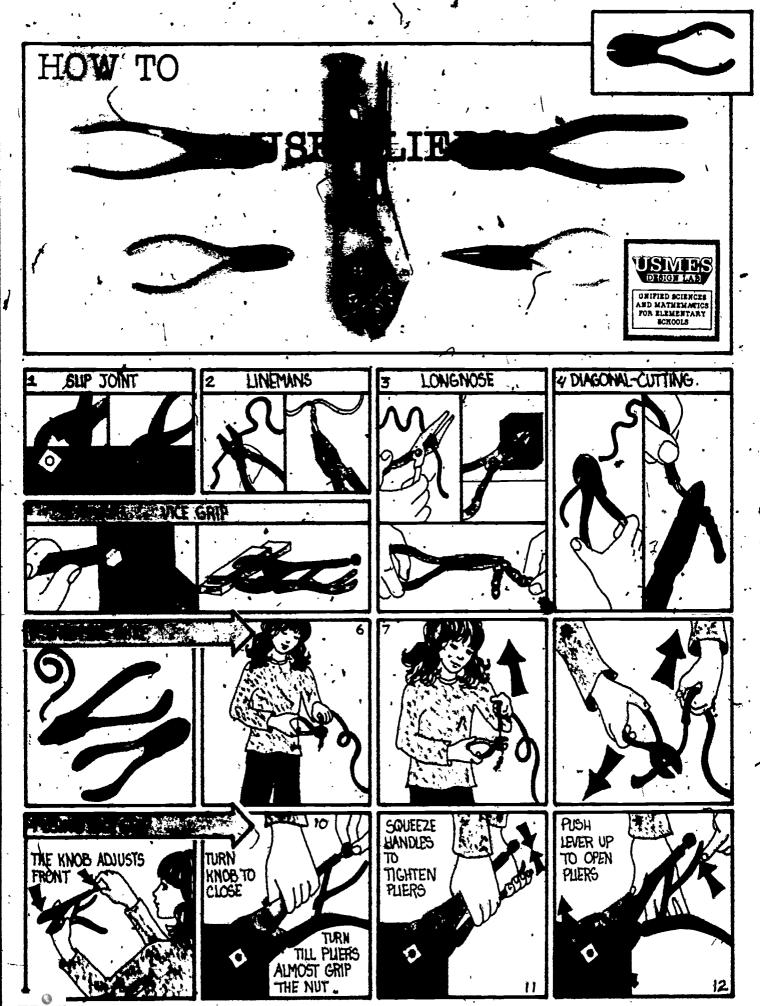


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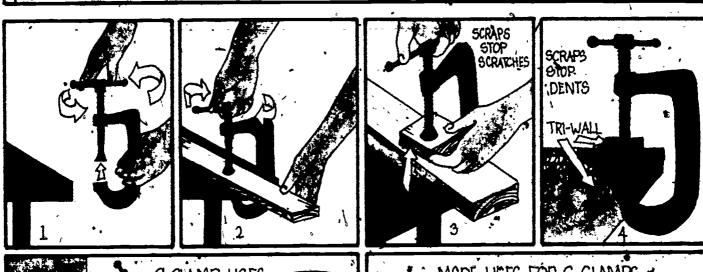


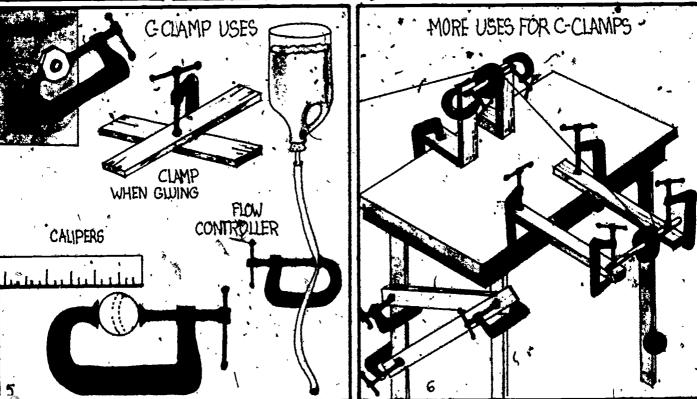
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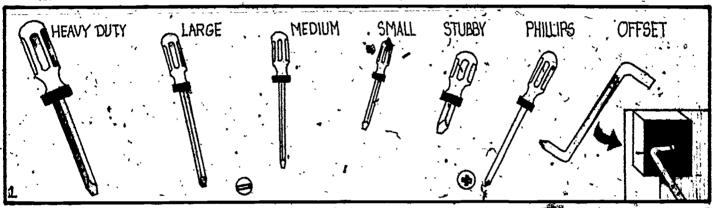


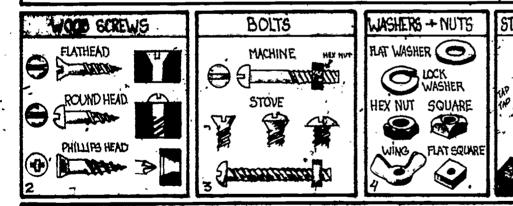
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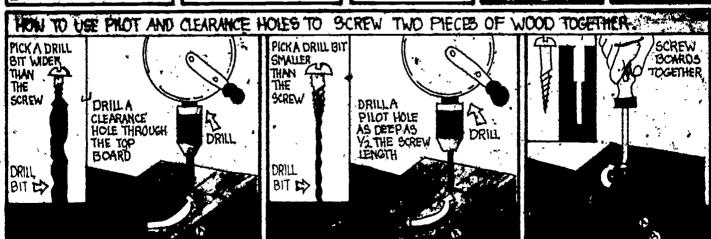




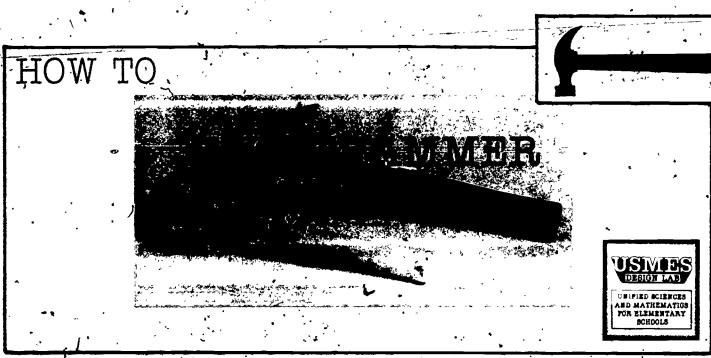


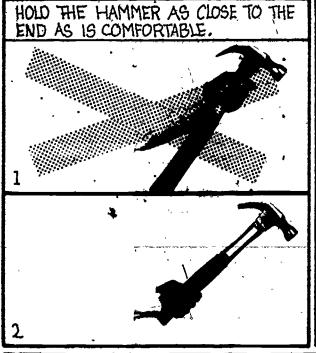


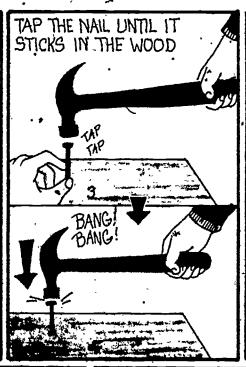
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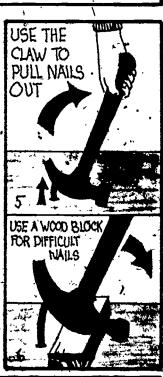


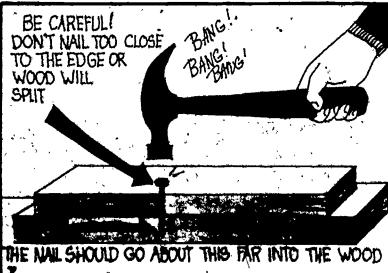
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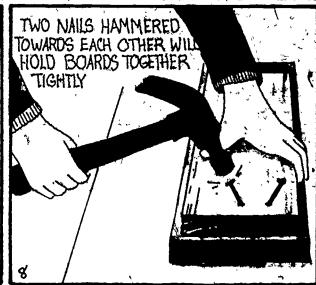














#### COMMON NAILS

COMMON NAILS HAVE **HEADS** USE A COMMON NAIL JF YOU WANT TO TAKE THE NAIL OUT LATER ...

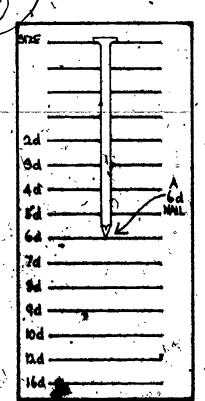


TOP VIEW

COMMON NAILS ARE CALLED PENNY COMMON

#### PENNY NAIL GAUGE

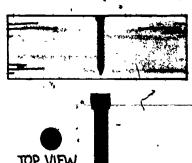
IF YOU WANT TO KNOW HOW LONG A NAIL IS HOLD IT UP TO THE NAH GAUGE. CHART



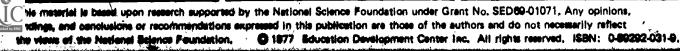
THE LETTER & STANDS FOR PENNY A 6d NAIL 19 CALLED A 6 PENNY NAIL

### FINISHING NAILS

FINISHING NAILS DO NOT HAVE HEADS USE A FINISHING NAIL WHEN YOU DO NOT WANT IT TO SHOW .



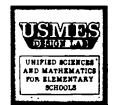
TOP VIEW



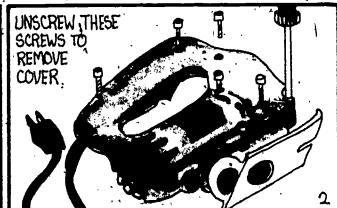




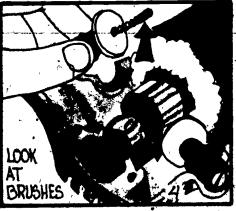


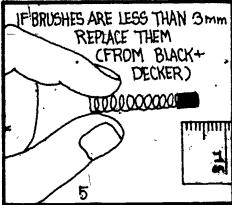






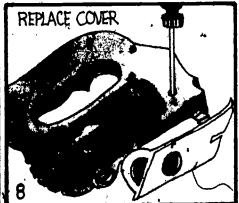














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MAIN

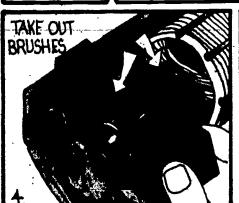
I ELECTRIC DRILL

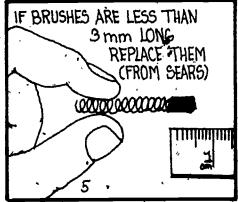


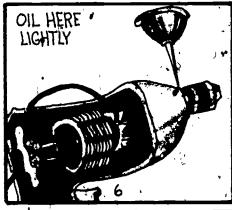
















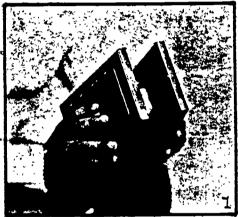


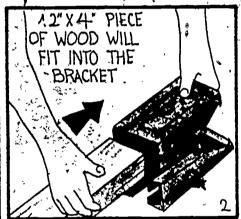
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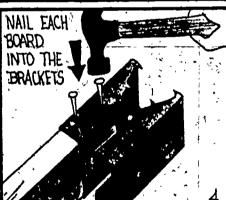


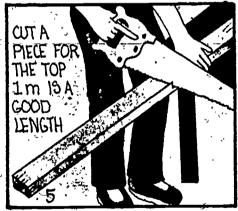


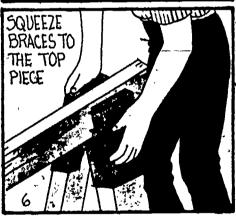


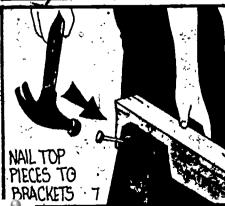


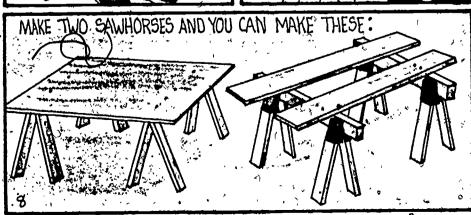


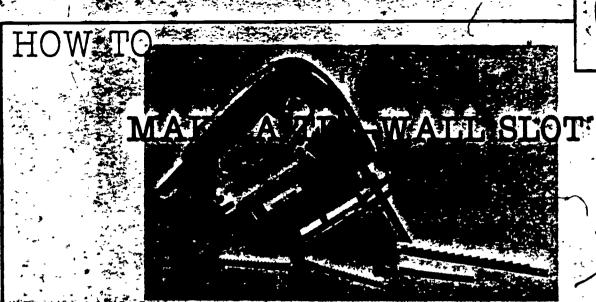




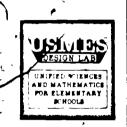


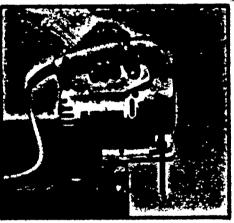


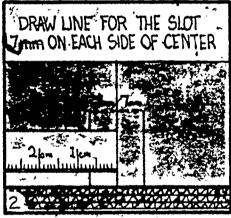


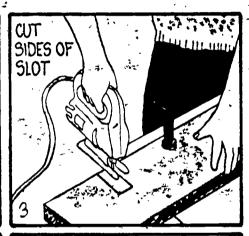










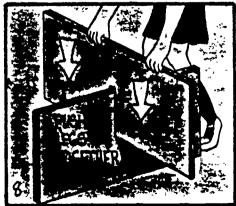










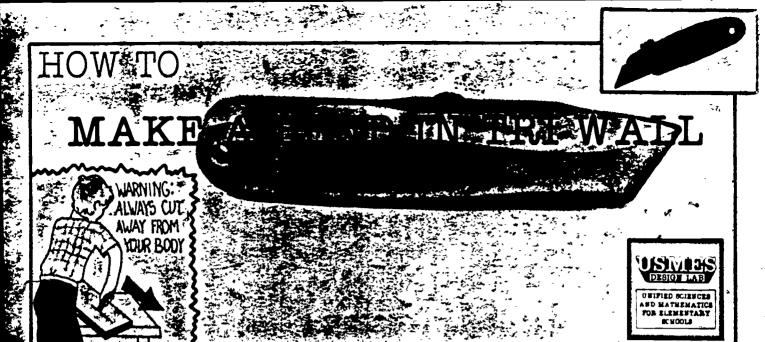




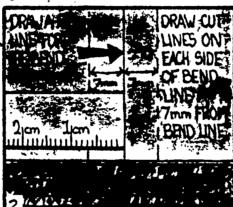
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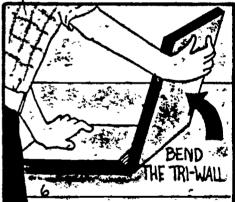




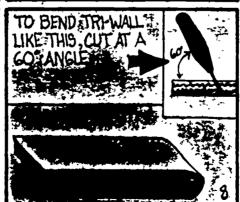


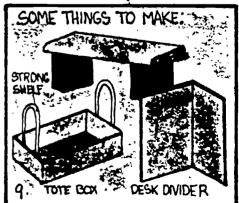
DON'T CUT THE \* 1











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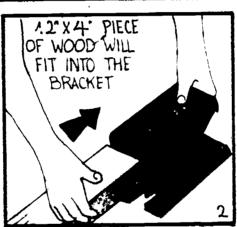
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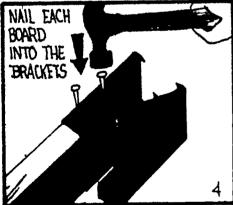




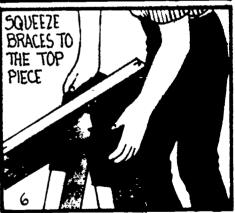


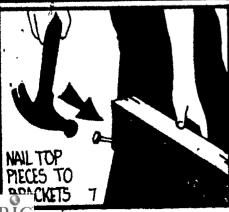


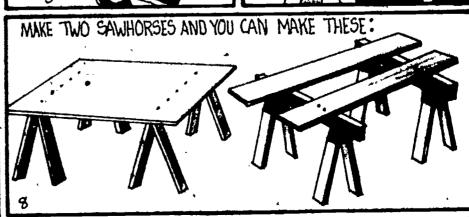












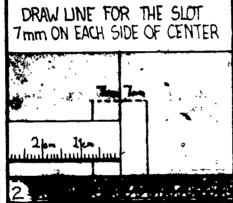
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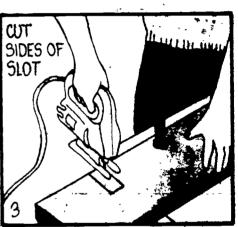


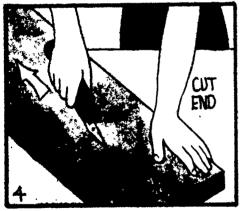


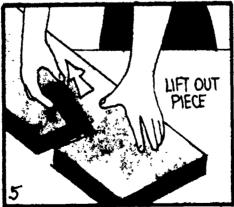










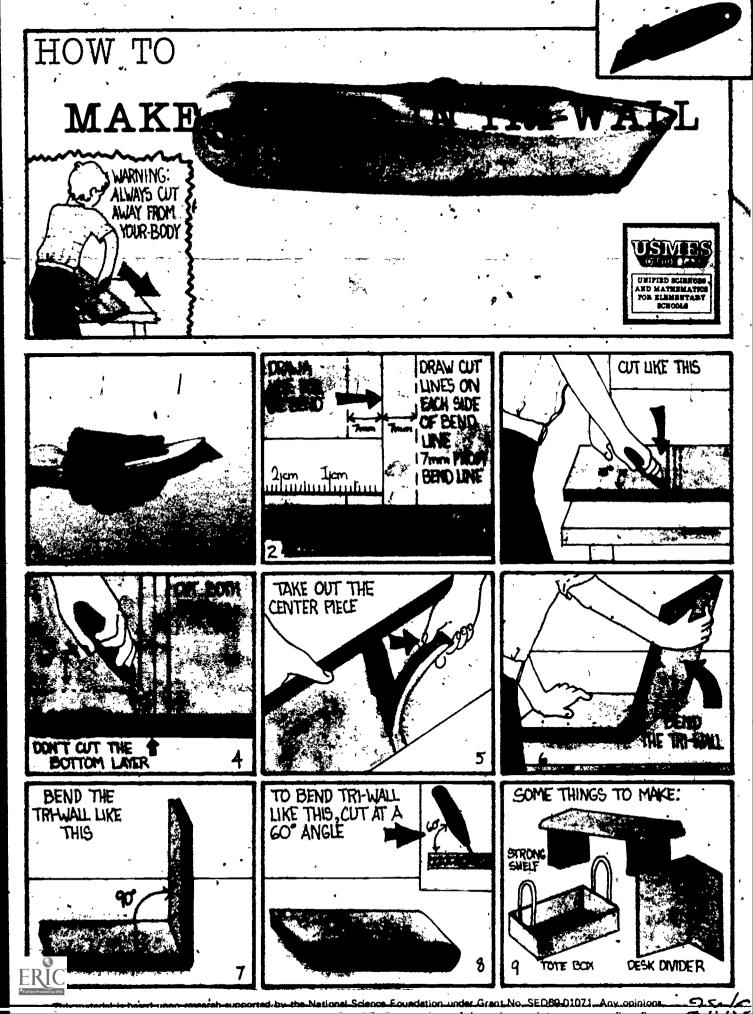












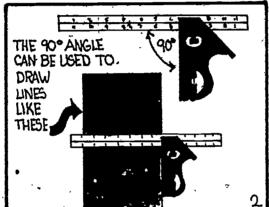


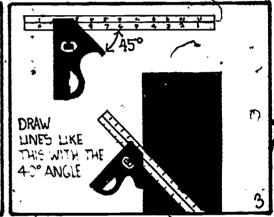
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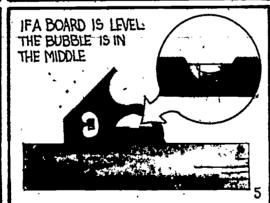


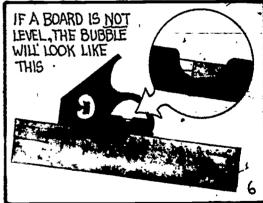


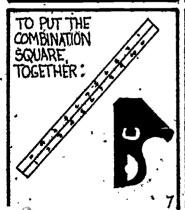




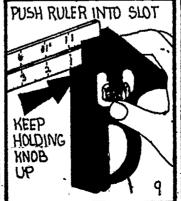










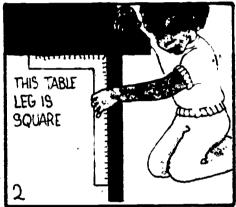


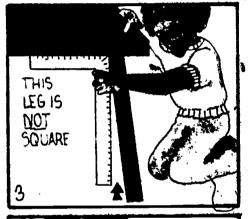


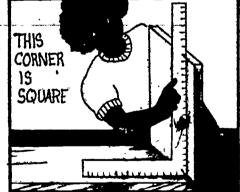
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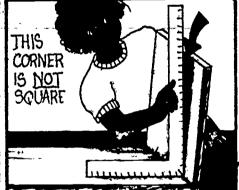




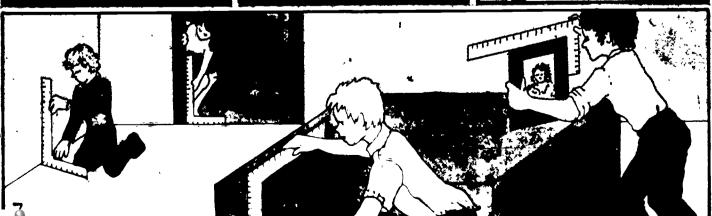












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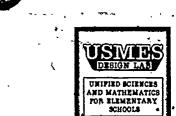
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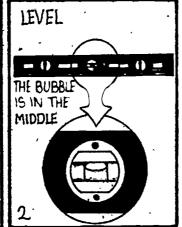
## HOW TO

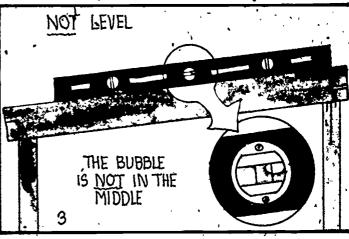
# USE A LEVEL

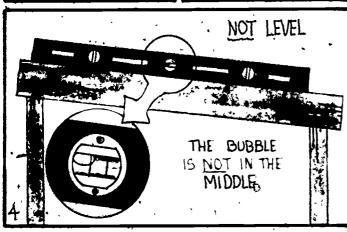


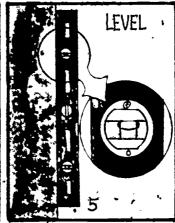








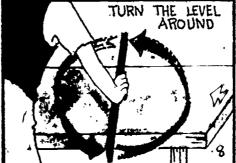






TO MAKE SURE A LEVEL WORKS. LOOK AT THE BUBBLE AND REMEMBER WHERE IT IS





MAKE SURE THE LEVEL IS IN THE SAME PLACE ON THE TABLE THE BUBBLE SHOULD BE IN THE SAME PLACE AS BEFORE.



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