

Hands-on Resources

Below is a suggested list of resources required for the implementation of the Project Maths syllabuses. This list deals with Strand 1 and Strand 2 and a further list for other strands will follow.

PROBABILITY KIT

The probability kit should contain assorted coins, assorted dice, various types of spinners, packs of playing cards and a large number of coloured counters. One kit per class should be sufficient.



BINOSTAT

A binostat helps students experience the laws of probability in a practical way. One binostat should be sufficient for the maths department in the school.



JUMBO PLAYING CARDS

Jumbo Playing Cards Super-sized cards are perfect for classroom learning. The pack should contain 52 cards which are coated for durability. One pack per class should be sufficient.



GEO STRIPS

Geo strips are flexible, colourful strips which fasten together, with brass connectors, to form a wide range of geometric shapes. These are useful in examining properties of geometrical shapes. One set per class should be sufficient.



THEODOLITE

A theodolite is an instrument for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles, as used in triangulation networks. It is a key tool in surveying and engineering work, particularly on inaccessible ground.



GEOMETRIC CONSTRUCTION KIT

Used by teachers to demonstrate geometric constructions or drawings on a classroom board.



GEOBOARDS

These are used to demonstrate geometrical properties of shapes. The transparent ones are particularly useful with an overhead projector. One set per maths department is sufficient.



TANGRAMS

These are used to investigate geometrical properties of shapes. Three sets per class should be sufficient.



STUDENT GEOMETRY SET

It is a good idea to have a class set of compasses, protractors, set squares and rulers. One set per class should be sufficient.



STUDENT WHITE BOARDS

With individual student whiteboards you can save paper, and keep your whole class engaged all at the same time. Students can easily write short answers on their boards and then hold them up for you to quickly scan and check.



CLINOMETER

One of the most common applications of the clinometer has to do with measuring angles as they relate to the slope of natural formations or buildings and other human construction projects. The clinometer may be used to measure both inclines and declines, based on the perspective of the individual calculating the measurements. See T&L 8 on <http://www.projectmaths.ie> for more uses of a clinometer.

