**Robins & Ravens**

**Physical Literacy & Numeracy**

Equipment:

* Class set of Dixie cups
* Bag of sunflower seeds or dry beans

Environment:

* Forested area or an area of the schoolyard with numerous obstacles

Set-Up:

* Use a ratio of 8 Robins to 1 Raven
* Each Robin has a nest (Dixie cup); Ravens have a collective nest located beside the Teacher

Gameplay:

* Like Hide & Seek, the Ravens cover their eyes and count to 30; Robins use this time to hide their nests in the forest
* Robins return to the Teacher to get 3 seeds / beans to hide in their nest. This process is repeated throughout the game to gather as many seeds / beans as possible
* Ravens search for the nests. If they find a nest, they are permitted to steal 1 seed / bean and return it to the ravens’ nest (They must return the seed to the nest after each seed / bean they steal)
* Ravens are not permitted to steal from the same nest two times in a row

Scoring:

* Robins require 3 seeds / beans to feed one baby robin; the student able to feed the most babies wins the game

Numeracy Concepts:

* Primary Level
  + Estimation - Students look at the seeds in the cup and make an estimate of how many they were able to collect
  + Grouping – Students sort their seeds into groups of 3 to determine how many babies they can feed
  + Counting – Students can count their total number of seeds
  + Skip-Counting – Students can add their total number of seeds by counting by 3
* Intermediate Level
  + Estimation – see above
  + Multiplication – Students sort their seeds into groups of three and multiply to determine their total number of seeds
  + Division – Students count their total number of seeds and divide to determine the number of babies they can feed

Modifications & Cross-Curricular Ideas:

* Numeracy: change ratios to work with different numbers
* Physical Literacy: students must perform an exercise (i.e. jumping jacks) to receive their seeds
* Science: change ratios to discuss ecosystems and the predator / prey concepts (i.e. more predators make it more difficult for prey)
* Science: use different animals to emphasize seasonal change (ex. Squirrels gathering food for winter, bears preparing to hibernate, baby birds growing and requiring more food, etc.)