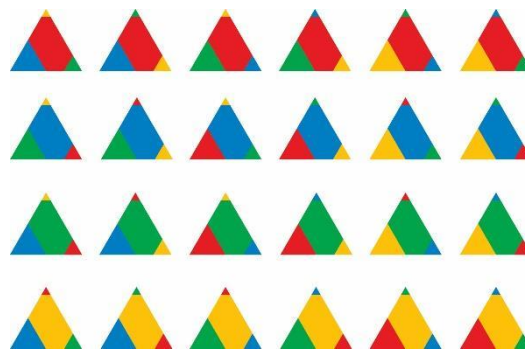# Good practices
LANG_906BCD_EN

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Description of the problem / exercise: **POLYUNI_ABC**

Select a Poly-Universe base set of 24 complete elements.

Sticker one side of the whole set with the alphabet letters corresponding to your mother tongue. If the set of 24 basic elements is not enough for the entire ABC, reduce the number of letters or add the required number of basic elements from other basic shapes to get the full ABC.

Fortunately, the full English alphabet consists of 26 letters:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

So we can see that we have only two more letters than the number of elements in our Poly-Universe set. Therefore, e.g. if we have chosen the triangle as a base form, we can use the circle elements as complements, which can replace the mostly round letters O, Q, but we can choose any other arrangement between the letters and the base shapes:

Once the arrangement is ready, the player chooses a word or short sentence or piece of information according to the letters, so that each letter can only appear once.

He shows the elements, letters up, to his partner sitting opposite him, who has to memorize the letters and the basic elements that will help him to solve the puzzle.

After all this, the player writes out the words or phrases without his partner seeing it. Then he turns over the pages with the letters written on them and the partner tries to guess the word or

information from the line of figures. Then the players swap and repeat the memory game. Guessing can also be done in teams.

- *Why this exercise is good*: Verbal memory is linked to visual memory, helping to overcome the differences between right and left brain thinking. You can apply the same method to numbers, where you can form number sequences as a puzzle. The puzzle has to be guessed on the first attempt to score on the task. It develops logical thinking and visual memory.

- *Which level is recommended*: Upper primary school, secondary school, teachers

- *School subject(s)*: Foreign and native languages, mathematics

- *Comments:* Recommended for children from 10 years onwards, not age-specific, as the difficulty of the task depends on the length of the words and sentences. For younger children, it is possible to start with fewer elementary letters. The more the children play with it, or the fewer the number of elements/letters, the less the sticker is needed, as the task works with matching substitution.