



**CORE MATH[®]**

Five Favorite Strategies for Teaching About Fractions

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Icons in the Session Today

Chat



- Enter response into Chat.



On Your Own

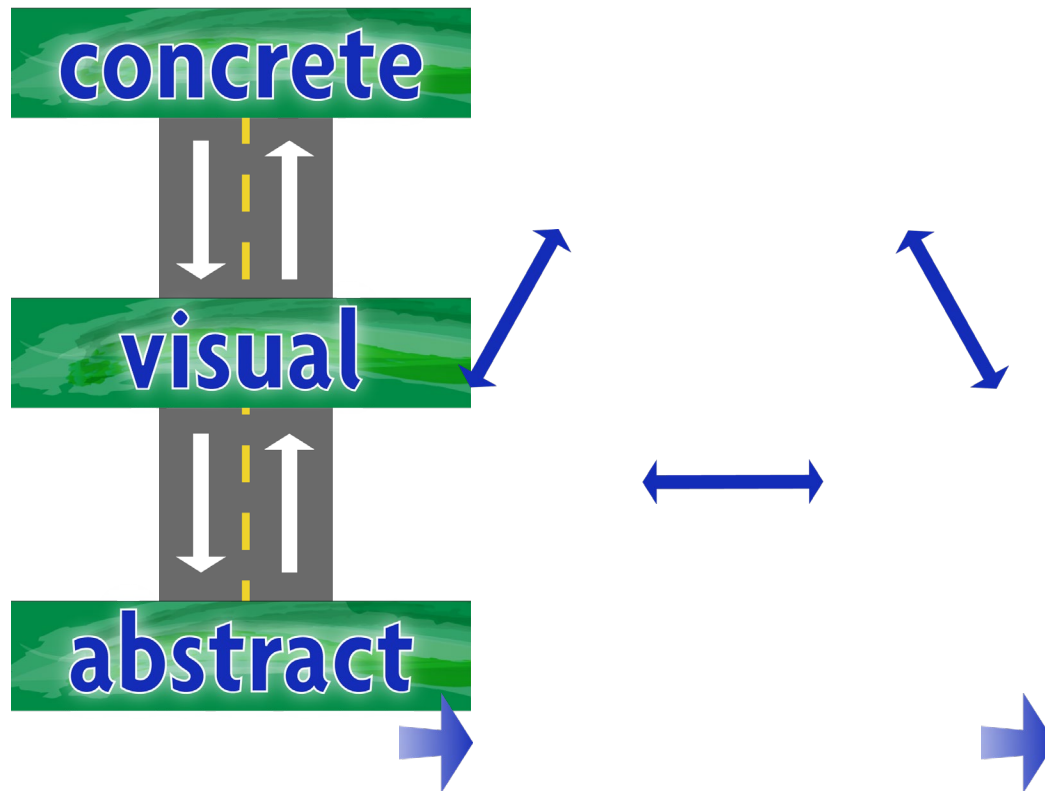
- On your own paper.

Objectives

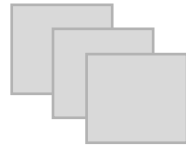
- See **physical and visual models** that are flexible, doable, and clearly connect fraction concepts.
- Recognize **connections** between **fraction** concepts and **whole number** concepts.
- Learn how **fraction concepts build on each other** in sensible ways.
- Recognize the **number line** as a key tool for understanding fraction concepts.
- Experience **challenge problems** with fractions that extend and assess student understanding.
- Gain ideas for **fluency building activities** that are fun and effective.

Progression of Learning

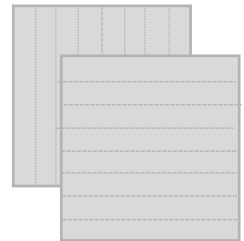
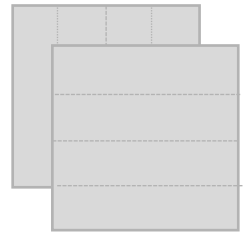
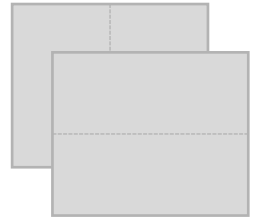
Concrete – Visual - Abstract



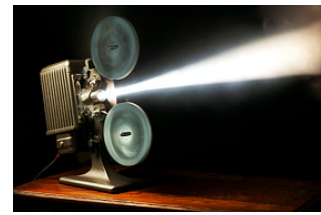
Paper Folding 1



- Students work in pairs. Each student has three pieces of letter size paper ($8\frac{1}{2}$ " by 11").
- Fold one paper in half. What does this make? Record.
 - One student fold vertically, and one fold horizontally
- Fold another paper in half twice. What does this make?
 - One student fold vertically, and one fold horizontally
- Fold another paper in half 3 times. What does this make?
 - One student fold vertically, and one fold horizontally
- Compare / discuss, how many fourths make a half? How many eighths make a half? How many eighths make a fourth? Are you and your partner's halves equal? Why?



Visualize Fractions with Paper Folding



1. Teach using visual representations. Write the fraction on these strips in words on one side, in symbols on the other side.

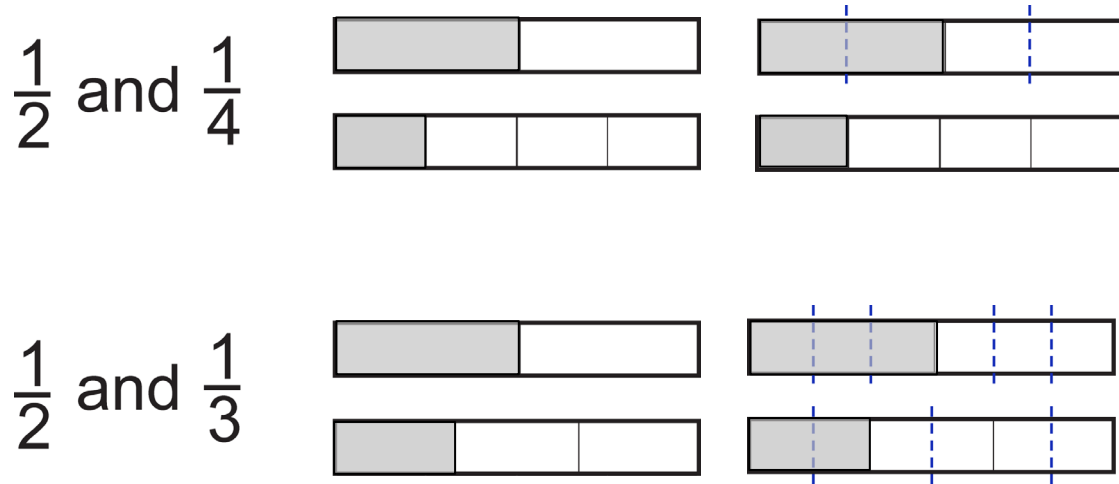
- Fold the pink paper strip into halves
- Fold the blue paper strip into fourths
- Fold the beige paper strip into eighths
- Fold the yellow paper strip into thirds
- Fold the green paper strip into sixths
- Fold the white paper strip into fifths



VIDEOS

Comparing Fractions with - Tape Diagrams

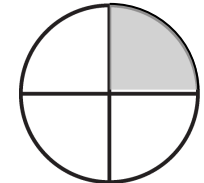
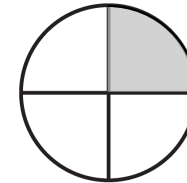
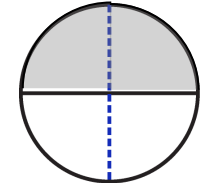
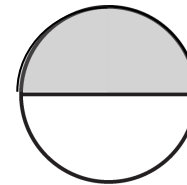
How can I change each tape diagram so that both have the same-size parts?



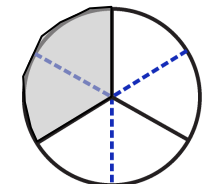
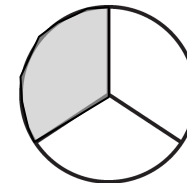
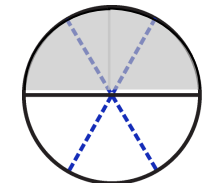
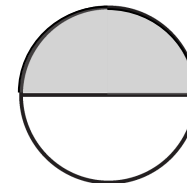
Circle Diagrams

How can I
change each
circle diagram
so that both
have the same-
size parts or the
same **UNITS**?

$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$



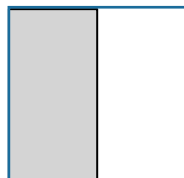
$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$



Using Area Models to Visualize Multiplication

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$



$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4 \times 2} = \frac{1}{8}$$

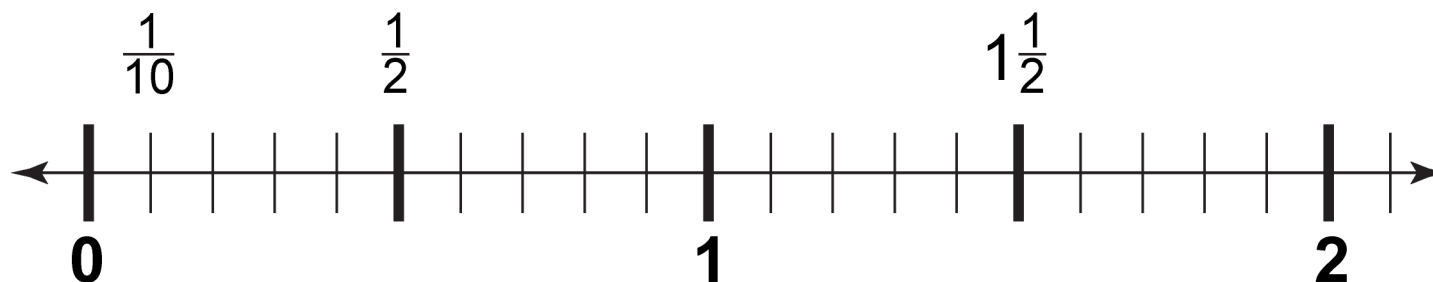
$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2 \times 4} = \frac{1}{8}$$

When we are multiplying $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ we are **dividing** each half of the whole by four. So, why do we **multiply the denominators**?

We are creating **four times** as many parts!

Number Lines - Fractions as Numbers

A fraction is a representation of a number. As such it can be placed on the number line.



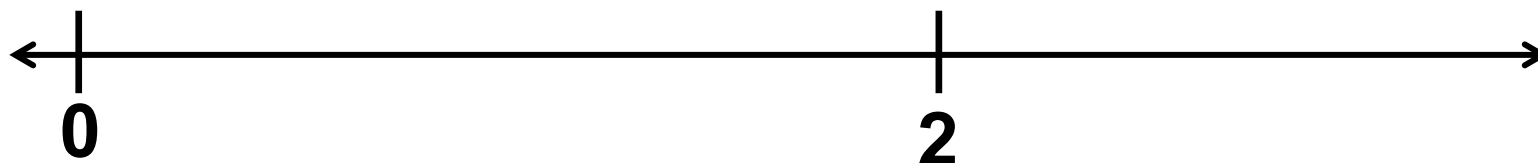
Number Lines - Fractions as Numbers



On Your Own

$$\frac{8}{5} \quad \frac{3}{3} \quad \frac{1}{4} \quad \frac{1}{2}$$

Draw this number line as shown below on your paper.
Place the four fractions shown above on the number line.

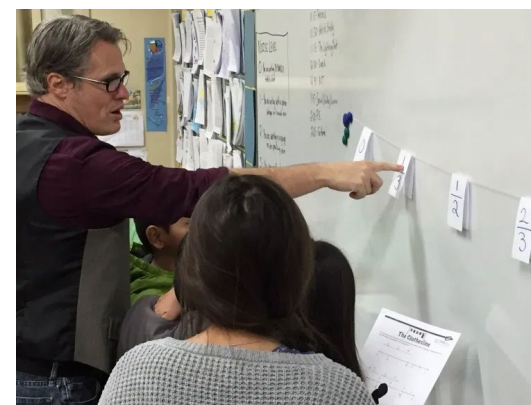


Clothes Line Number Lines with Fractions

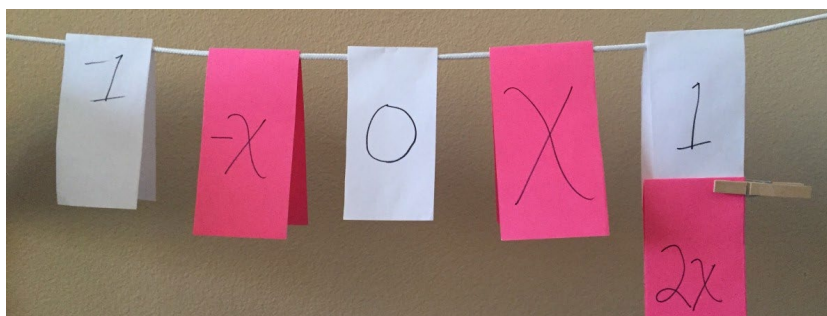
FractionTalks.com



Chase Orton
UndercoverCalculus.com



ClothesLineMath.com



PREVIEW

Online Visual Tools



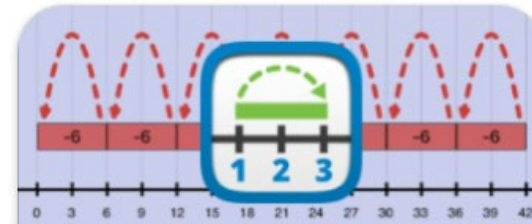
The MATH LEARNING CENTER

<https://www.mathlearningcenter.org/apps>



FRACTIONS

Represent fractions with denominators from 1 to 100 with circle and bar models.



NUMBER LINE

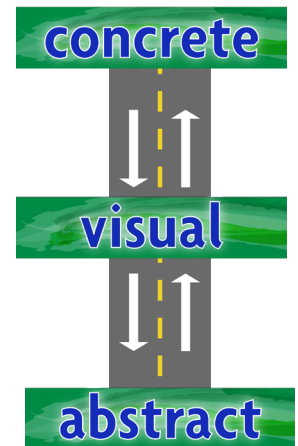
Visualize and work with numbers in sequence on a virtual number line with or without tick marks.

PREVIEW

Wrap Up – Concrete – Visual - Abstract

Importance of using concrete and visual models connected with and leading to abstract or symbolic numerical representations of fractions, fraction properties and operations with fractions.

- Paper folding activities
- Rectangular diagrams/tape diagrams
- Number lines (& clothesline number lines)
- Online visual tools (such as *The Math Learning Center apps*)



Connecting Fractions with Whole Numbers

- Concept of Units
- Fractions as Numbers
- Equivalent Fractions
- Addition and Subtraction
- Multiplication and Division



Directions in Standards for Connections

Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit fractions • Part-whole • Equal parts • Same size wholes • Fractions as numbers • Compare fractions • Use visual models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equivalent fractions • Use unit fractions to compose and decompose fractions • Use previous understandings with operations to understand addition, subtraction, and multiplication of fractions • Use visual models • Solve word problems for addition and subtraction • Decimal fractions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply understanding of fractions to add and subtract with unlike denominators • Fluency with addition and subtraction • Estimate sums and differences • Use previous understandings with operations to understand multiplication and division • Make sense of multiplication and division • Solve word problems for addition, subtraction multiplication, and division • Use visual models 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compute quotients with fractions. • Interpret quotients • Solve word problems with fraction operations • Use visual models • Use equations

UNITS – From Place Value to Fractions

Place Value

thousands, hundreds, tens,

ONES,

tenths, hundredths, thousandths

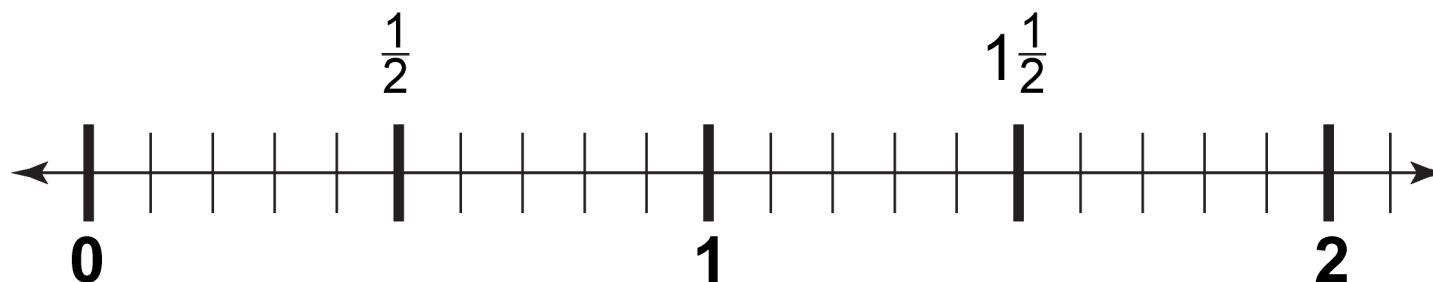
Units

- Units – ones, tens, hundreds, thousands . . .
- Units – tenths, hundredths, thousandths . . .
- Units – halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, tenths ...

Denominator - describes the **unit** with fractions, based on partitioning the “ones” unit.

Number Lines - Fractions as Numbers

A fraction is a representation of a number. As such it can be placed on the number line.



Equivalent Fractions

Multiplicative identity property:

Any number $\times 1 =$ the same number

$$18 \times 1 = 18$$

Same property is central to creating equivalent fractions.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times 1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

However, the end result doesn't always look the same.

Suppose we multiply $\frac{2}{5}$ by $\frac{3}{3}$? The results looks like a different value.

$$\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{3} = \frac{6}{15}$$

Use prior visual models, and talk about multiplying by the "big bad one."



Multiple Equivalent Representations

Show another way to numerically represent 451 besides as (4 hundreds + 5 tens + 1 one).

- 4 hundreds + 4 tens + 11 one
- 3 hundreds + 15 tens + 1 one
- 3 hundreds + 14 tens + 11 ones

$$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ - 273 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Show another way to numerically represent $\frac{2}{5}$.

- $\frac{4}{10}$
- $\frac{8}{20}$
- $\frac{6}{15}$

$$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{6}{15} - \frac{2}{15}$$

Addition and Subtraction – Like Units

Whole numbers:

Combine like units

- Ones with ones
- Tens with tens
- Hundreds with hundreds

$$\begin{array}{r} 451 \\ + 243 \\ \hline 694 \end{array}$$

Fractions:

Combine like units (denominators are the units!)

- Fourths with fourths,
- Fifths with fifths,
- Fifteenths with fifteenths . . .

$$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{6}{15} - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

Emphasize and Name the Units

Whole numbers:

$$40 + 50 = 90 \rightarrow 4 \text{ tens} + 5 \text{ tens} = 9 \text{ tens}$$

Fractions:

$$1/5 + 3/5 = 4/5 \rightarrow 1 \text{ fifth} + 3 \text{ fifths} = 4 \text{ fifths}$$

Multiplication

Multiplication of Whole Numbers:

$$3 \times 5 = 5 + 5 + 5 = 15$$

Multiplication of Fractions:

$$3 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Multiplication of Fractions:

$$3 \times \frac{2}{5} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{3 \times 2}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$$



Division – How Many In the Group?

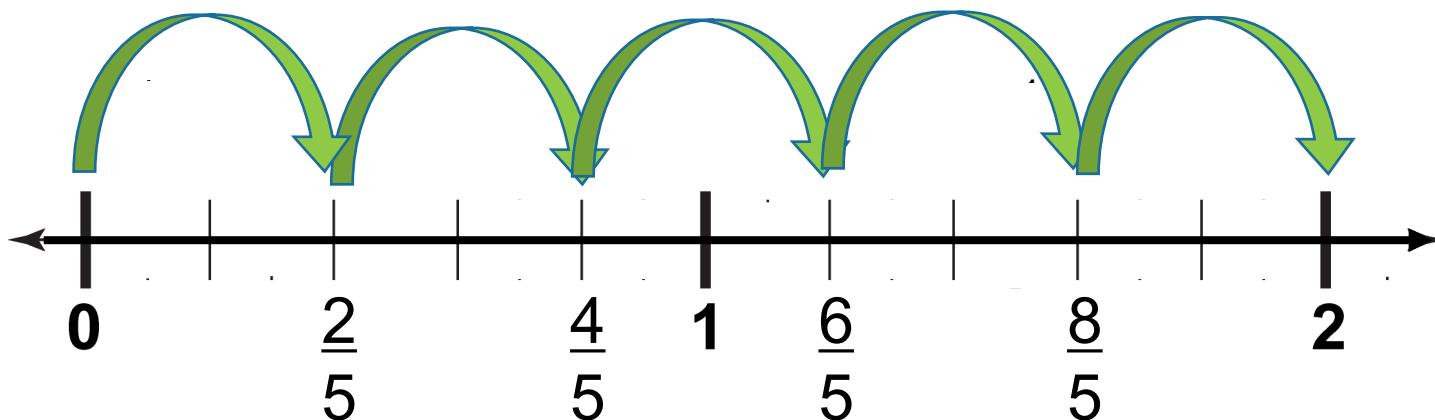
Division with Whole Numbers:

12 divided by 4 → How many fours are in 12?

- There are three 4s in 12. $12 \div 4 = 3$.

Division with Fractions:

Two divided by $\frac{2}{5}$ → How many $\frac{2}{5}$ are in 2?



There are five $\frac{2}{5}$ in 2. Therefore $2 \div \frac{2}{5} = 5$.

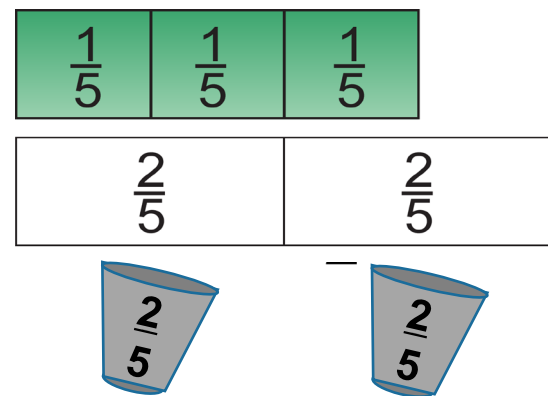
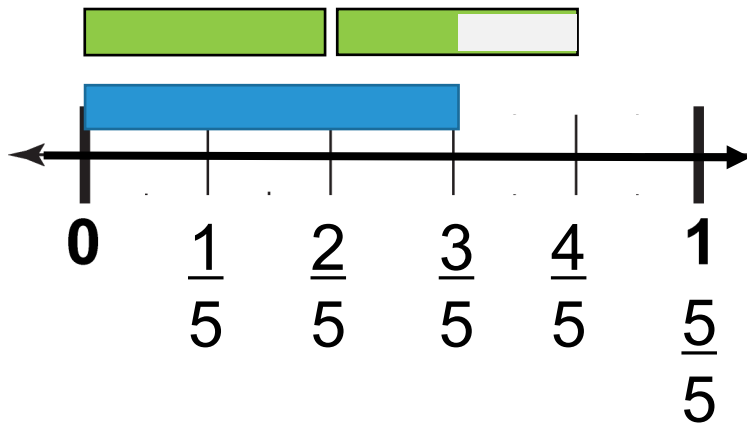
Batches of Muffins

I have $\frac{3}{5}$ cup of sugar left in my sugar container. I need $\frac{2}{5}$ of a cup of sugar for each whole batch of muffins.

How many batches of muffins can I make?

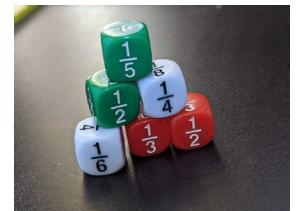
$$\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{5} = \text{number of batches of muffins}$$

There are $1\frac{1}{2}$ two-fifths in three-fifths. Therefore $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{2}{5} = 1\frac{1}{2}$.



Wrap Up – Connecting Fractions with Whole Numbers

- **Concept of Units** – the denominator is the unit based on some part of the "ones" unit.
- **Fractions as Numbers** – fit on a number line just like whole numbers and can be used to count parts of objects.
- **Equivalent Fractions** – Big Idea that numbers can be represented in many equivalent forms, and we use different versions based on need.
- **Addition and Subtraction** – Combine like units
- **Multiplication and Division** - Repeated addition, area model, how many of one quantity is in the other quantity.



Connections Among Fraction Concepts

- Building fractions from unit fractions
- Patterns in division of fractions

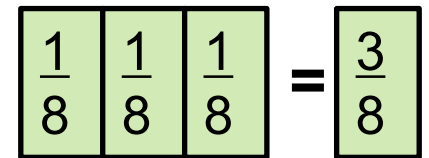


Building Fractions from Unit Fractions

Use unit fractions to compose and decompose fractions.
(CCSSM 2010)

- With whole numbers we build on the “ones” unit.
- With fractions we build other fractions from unit fractions (fractions with a numerator of one).

$$\frac{3}{8} = 3 \left(\frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{8}$$


$$\boxed{\frac{1}{8}} \boxed{\frac{1}{8}} \boxed{\frac{1}{8}} = \boxed{\frac{3}{8}}$$

$$\frac{11}{8} = \frac{8}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1 + \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{3}{8}$$



Patterns with Fraction Division

- Fill in the tables with the correct quotients.
- Describe any patterns you notice.
- In **CHAT** describe a shortcut for the pattern you see in the table.

dividend →

divisor →

Expression	Quotient
$3 \div 3$	
$3 \div 1$	
$3 \div \frac{1}{2}$	
$3 \div \frac{1}{3}$	
$3 \div \frac{1}{4}$	
$3 \div \frac{1}{5}$	
$4 \div \frac{1}{4}$	

Describe the pattern in Chat

Expression	Quotient
$3 \div \frac{1}{4}$	
$3 \div \frac{2}{4}$	
$3 \div \frac{3}{4}$	
$6 \div \frac{1}{4}$	
$6 \div \frac{2}{4}$	
$6 \div \frac{3}{4}$	

Describe the pattern in Chat

Dividing a whole number by a fraction is the same as

- multiplying the whole number by the denominator of the fraction; and then
- dividing this answer by the numerator of the fraction.

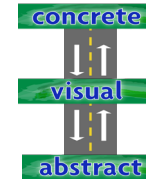
Connecting Concepts with Multiplication and Division

Divide	Multiply
$12 \div 3$	
$12 \div 4$	
$12 \div 6$	

Dividing a whole number by a fraction is the same as multiplying the whole number by the reciprocal of the fraction.

Learning About Fractions – So Far

- Concrete – Visual – Abstract



- Connecting fractions to whole numbers concepts



- Connecting fractions to other fraction concepts



- Building on unit fractions
- The division algorithm through patterns

Closest to $\frac{1}{2}$

Which fraction has a value closest to $\frac{1}{2}$?

A. $\frac{5}{8}$

B. $\frac{1}{6}$

C. $\frac{2}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{5}$

Which is the most popular incorrect answer?

Chat



4th-Grade NAEP, 2009

25% answered correctly (A)

40% chose C



On Your Own

Thinking about Division

6-8: Examine the four division problems shown below.

Without calculating the quotients, which quotient is closest to 1? Explain and/or show your reasoning.

A.

$$\frac{19}{20} \div \frac{1}{18}$$

B.

$$\frac{1}{20} \div \frac{1}{18}$$

C.

$$\frac{1}{4} \div 4$$

D.

$$4 \div \frac{1}{4}$$

Comparing Fractions Without Using Common Denominators (or decimals or percent)

Chat



Compare the following pairs of fractions **without** converting to common denominators, common numerators, decimals, or percents, or using a number line. Pick one and explain your reasoning in Chat.

1. $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{3}{7}$ is less than half

$\frac{5}{8}$ is greater than half

2. $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{5}{8}$

Sixths are greater than eighths (same size wholes)

3. $\frac{5}{6} > \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{5}{6}$ is $\frac{1}{6}$ from 1

$\frac{3}{4}$ is $\frac{1}{4}$ from 1

Develop Fluency Through Engaging Activities

- Card Games
- Counting Activities



Card Game – Fraction War

- Standard deck of cards
- Divide cards up between two players
- Each player mixes his/her cards face down in a stack.
- Each player turns over her/his first two cards.
- Each player uses their own two cards to create a fraction equal to or less than one.
- The player with the greater fraction wins the round.
- Optional: Record fractions on a play sheet.

$$\frac{5}{6} > \frac{2}{8}$$

Counting Up and Down with Fractions

- Count by halves starting at 1
- Count by halves starting at $4\frac{1}{2}$.
- Count by halves starting at $\frac{1}{4}$ ($1\frac{3}{4}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{3}{4}$)

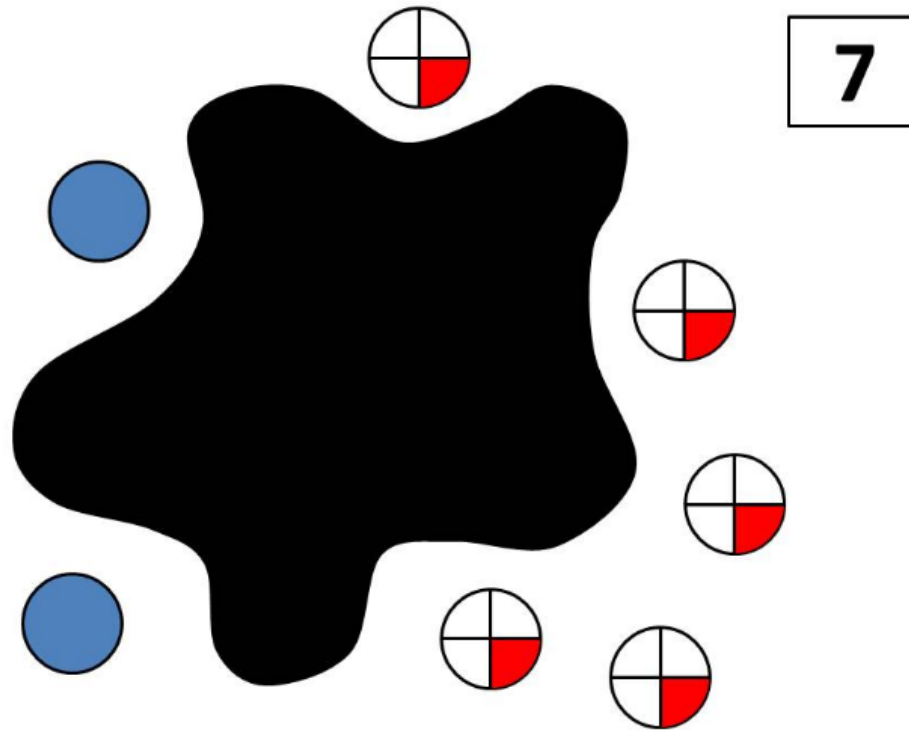
Advice:

- Start small with very doable numbers
- Use very clear hand signals for counting up and down
- Focus on where students are at to move forward
- Require students to stay with your hand signals
- Go back and forth across whole numbers
- **Discuss patterns and challenges**
- **Use a number line to visualize & build understanding**

Fraction Splats! By Steve Wyborney

The Fraction Splat! Series

By Steve Wyborney | March 8, 2017 | 42



Ideas We Explored Today

- Concrete – Visual - Abstract
- Connect fraction concepts with whole number concepts.
- Build fraction concepts on other fraction concepts
- Recognize the number line as a key tool
- Challenge problems to make us think.
- Engaging activities to build fluency



Antelope Canyon, Navajo Reservation

Pdf of Slides

- Dropping into Chat now.
- Also, putting in Chat a link you can use to make a copy to your own google drive.



Techniques for Solving Math Word Problems

Presenter
Dean Ballard
Director of Mathematics
corelearn.com



1

CORE MATH

Thank you!

Dean Ballard

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Feedback
(Link also in Chat)




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