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FOUNDED BY MARILYN BURNS

# Beyond Pizzas & Pies: Supporting Fraction Sense

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# Students' Challenges with Fractions

- What are some of the biggest challenges students face with fractions?

## 8<sup>th</sup> Grade, NAEP 1996

Estimate the answer to  $\frac{12}{13} + \frac{7}{8}$   
Answer choices were:

- |    |              |     |
|----|--------------|-----|
| A. | 1            | 7%  |
| B. | 2            | 24% |
| C. | 19           | 28% |
| D. | 21           | 27% |
| E. | I don't know | 14% |

“The difficulty with fractions (including decimals and percents) is pervasive and is a major obstacle to further progress in mathematics. . .”

—*Report of the National Math Panel,*  
March 2008

In one minute, write down everything that comes to mind when you think about or see:

5  
—  
8

In one minute, write down everything that comes to mind when you think about or see:

9

# Compare Your Responses

- What similarities do you see?
- What differences do you see?
- Any surprises or insights?

# Adjectives vs. Nouns

(Adapted from Kathy Richardson, NCTM 2008)

- Young children initially consider numbers as **adjectives** or descriptors –
  - 9 bears
  - 6 cookies
  - 20 students
- Eventually, they come to understand numbers as **nouns** or concepts—
  - 9 is half of 18,
  - It is 1 less than 10,
  - It is 4.5 doubled,
  - It is 3 squared,
  - It is the square root of 81,
  - .....?



## Adjectives vs. nouns (continued)

- Students need opportunities to transition from considering fractions as **adjectives** –
  - $1/2$  of a pizza
  - $3/4$  of an hour
  - $2/3$  of a cup
- to considering them as **nouns** –
  - $5/8$  is a little more than  $1/2$ , but less than 1
  - It is  $3/8$  less than 1
  - It is equivalent to  $10/16$
  - It is twice  $5/16$
  - It is half of  $1\frac{1}{4}$
  - .....?

“It may be surprising that, for most students, to think of a rational number as a number – as an individual entity or a single point on a number line – is a novel idea.”

—*Adding it Up: Helping Children Learn Mathematics*,  
National Research Council, 2001

## 4<sup>th</sup> Grade, NAEP 2009

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

- A.  $\frac{5}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{6}$
- C.  $\frac{2}{2}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{5}$

# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade, NAEP 2009

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

- |                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| A. $\frac{5}{8}$ | 25% |
| B. $\frac{1}{6}$ | 6%  |
| C. $\frac{2}{2}$ | 41% |
| D. $\frac{1}{5}$ | 26% |

# Why are fractions so hard?

- Fraction notation – numbers must be considered in new ways
- Practices that simplify and/or mask the meaning of fractions
- Overreliance on whole number knowledge
- Many meanings of fractions

# What is Fraction Sense?

“Fraction sense implies a deep and flexible understanding of fractions that is not dependent on any one context or type of problem. Fraction sense is tied to common sense: Students with fraction sense can reason about fractions and don’t apply rules and procedures blindly - nor do they give nonsensical answers to problems involving fractions.”

# Common Core State Standards

“Asking a student to understand something means asking a teacher to assess whether the student has understood it. But what does mathematical understanding look like? One hallmark of **mathematical understanding** is the **ability to justify**, in a way appropriate to the student’s mathematical maturity, **why a particular mathematical statement is true or where a mathematical rule comes from.**”

# Common Core State Standards

## Number and Operations – Fractions

**Grade 3:** Develop understanding of fractions as numbers.

**Grade 4:** Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and ordering.

**Grade 5:** Use equivalent fractions as a strategy to add and subtract fractions.



*Beyond Pizzas & Pies:  
10 Essential Strategies for  
Supporting Fraction Sense*

# #1

Provide opportunities for students to work with irregularly partitioned, and unpartitioned, areas, lengths, and number lines.

## #2

Provide opportunities for students to investigate, assess, and refine mathematical rules and generalizations.

# #3

Provide opportunities for students to recognize equivalent fractions as different ways to name the same quantity.

# #4

Provide opportunities for students to work with changing units.

# #5

Provide opportunities for students to develop their understanding of the importance of context in fraction comparison tasks.

# #6

Provide meaningful opportunities for students to translate between fraction and decimal notation.

# #7

Provide opportunities for students to translate between different fraction representations.



# #8

- Provide students with multiple strategies for comparing and reasoning about fractions.

# #9

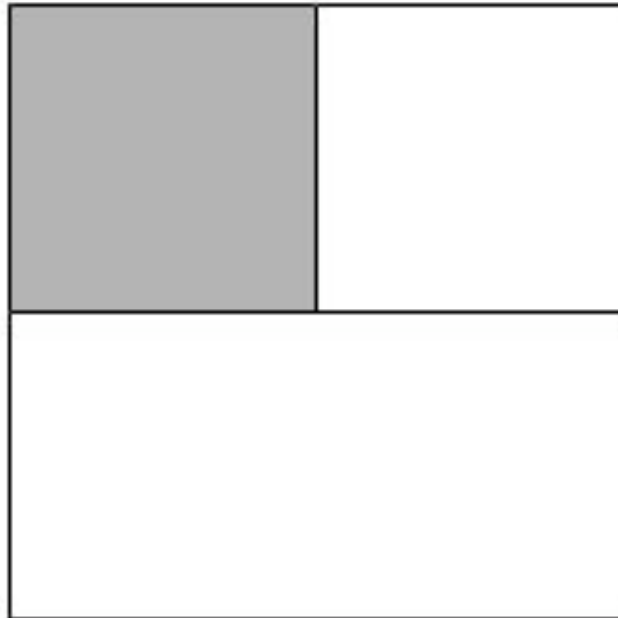
- Provide opportunities for students to engage in mathematical discourse and share and discuss their mathematical ideas, even those that may not be fully formed or completely accurate.

# #10

- Provide opportunities for students to build on their reasoning and sense making skills about fractions by working with a variety of manipulatives and tools, such as Cuisenaire rods, Pattern Blocks, Fraction Kits, and ordinary items from their lives.

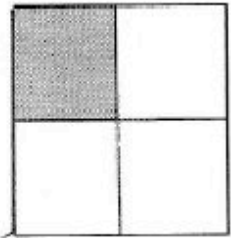
# The Problem with Partitioning: It's Not Just About Counting the Pieces

What fraction of the square is shaded? Tell me how you know.



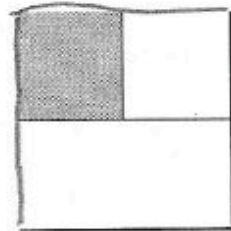
# Grade 4 student - Hannah

What fraction is shaded? Tell me how you know.



$\frac{1}{4}$  Because 1 out of the 4 boxes is colored in.

What fraction is shaded? Tell me how you know.

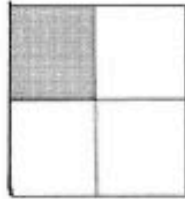


$\frac{1}{3}$  Because 1 out of th 3 boxes is colored in.

# Grade 4 student - Jose

Jose

What fraction is shaded? Tell me how you know.



$\frac{1}{4}$  because 1 is shaded out of 4

What fraction is shaded? Tell me how you know.



$\frac{1}{4}$  they just want to trick you and not put the three pieces and the pieces have to be the same size

# What fraction is shown by B?





# What fraction is shown by B?

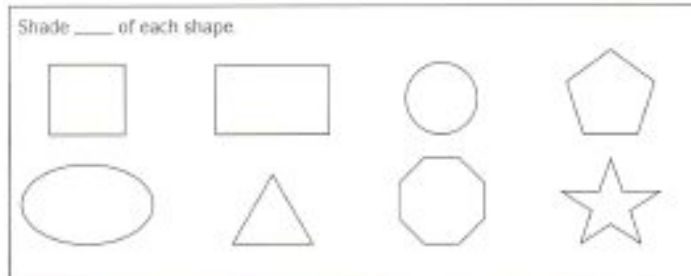


# #1

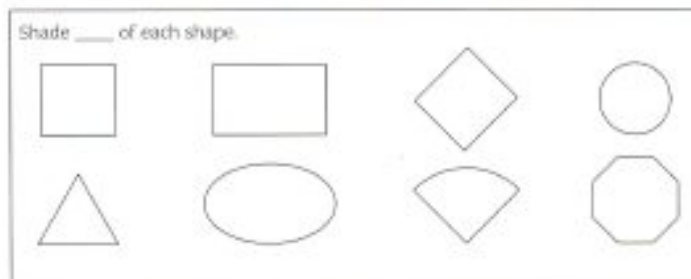
Provide opportunities for students to work with irregularly partitioned, and unpartitioned, areas, lengths, and number lines.

# Unpartitioned areas and number lines.

Shade \_\_\_\_ of each shape.



Shade \_\_\_\_ of each shape.



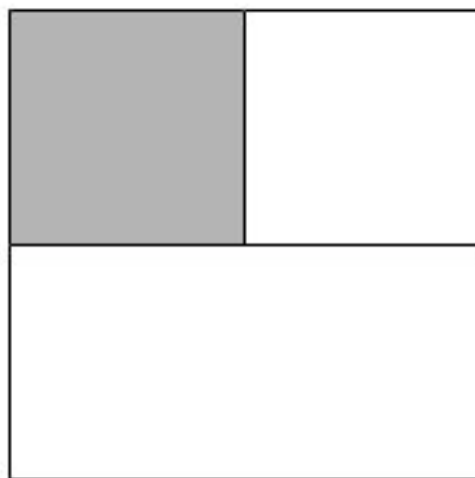
Show \_\_\_\_ on the number line.



Show \_\_\_\_ on the number line.



# Unequally partitioned areas and number lines



# Top or Bottom: Which One Matters?

Circle the larger fraction.  
Explain your answer.

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{7}{8}$$


“If the denominator is smaller, the piece is bigger.”

1 Circle the larger fraction:

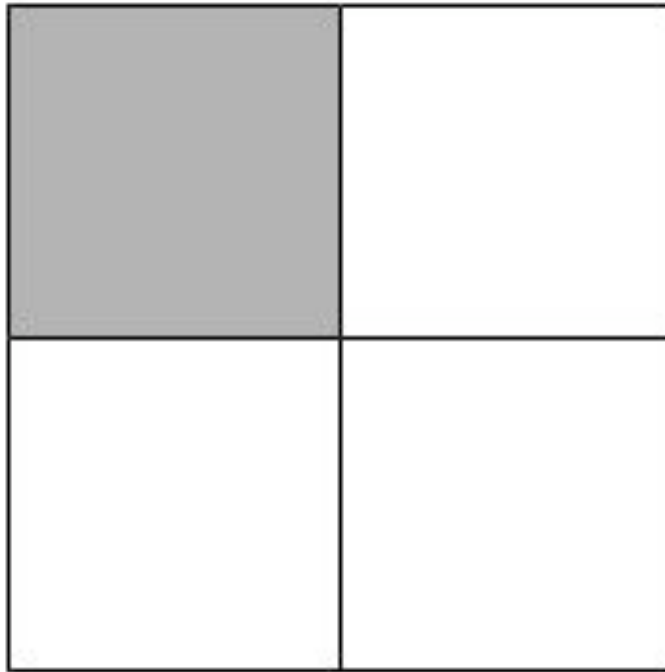
$\frac{5}{6}$        $\frac{7}{8}$

Explain your answer.

If the denominator is smaller, the piece is bigger.



What fraction of the square is shaded? Tell me how you know.





“This one is bigger because there is more pieces.”

1 Circle the larger fraction:

$$\frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{7}{8}$$

Explain your answer.



This one is bigger because there is more pieces.

## #2

Provide opportunities for students to investigate, assess, and refine mathematical rules and generalizations.

- Is it always true?
- What do you think of \_\_\_\_\_'s answer?

# Understanding Equivalency: How Can Double Be the Same?

A student does the following multiplication problem:

$$\frac{5}{6} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{10}{12}$$

Look at the statement below:

$\frac{10}{12}$  is twice as large as  $\frac{5}{6}$ .

Decide whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

Agree

Disagree

A student does the following division problem:

$$\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

Look at the statement below:

$\frac{3}{5}$  is half the size of  $\frac{6}{10}$ .

Decide whether you agree or disagree with the statement.

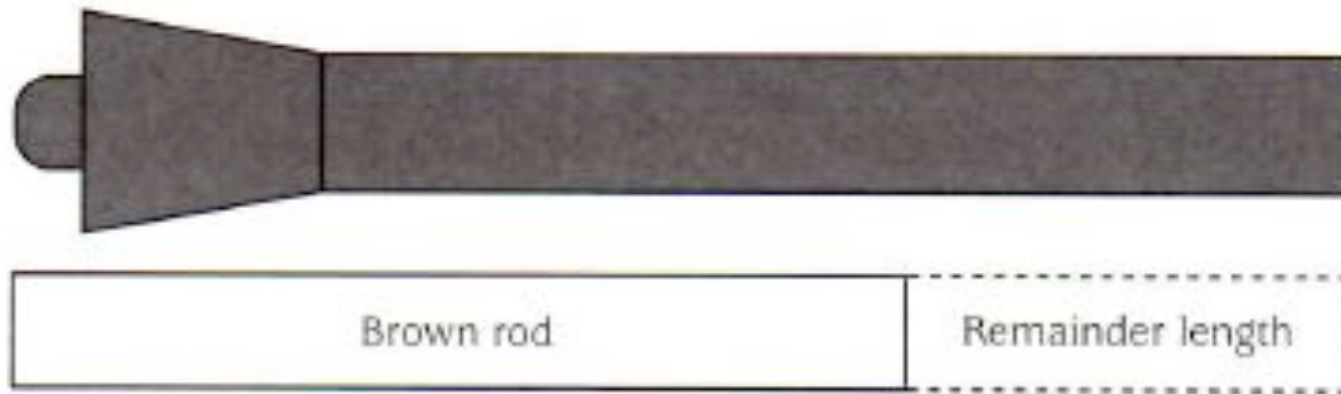
Agree

Disagree

# #3

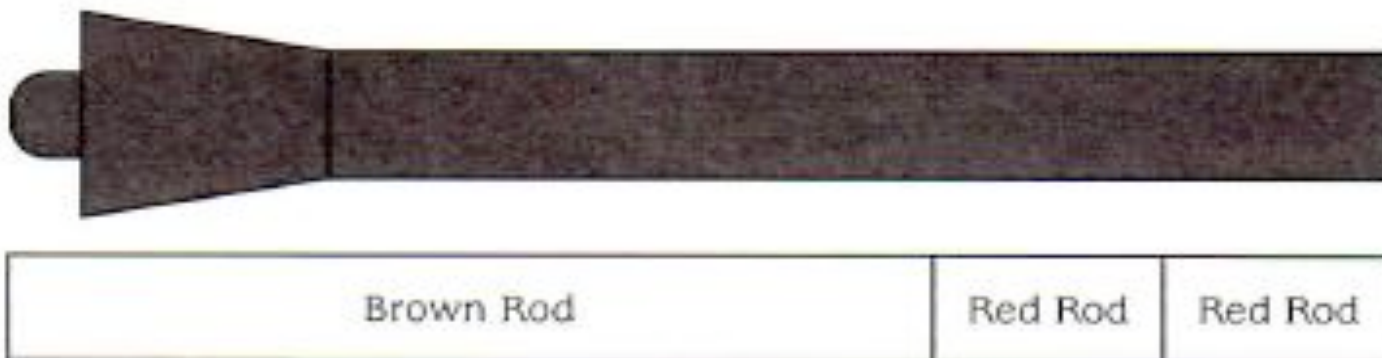
- Provide opportunities for students to recognize equivalent fractions as different ways to name the same quantity.

# Measure the marker with brown rods

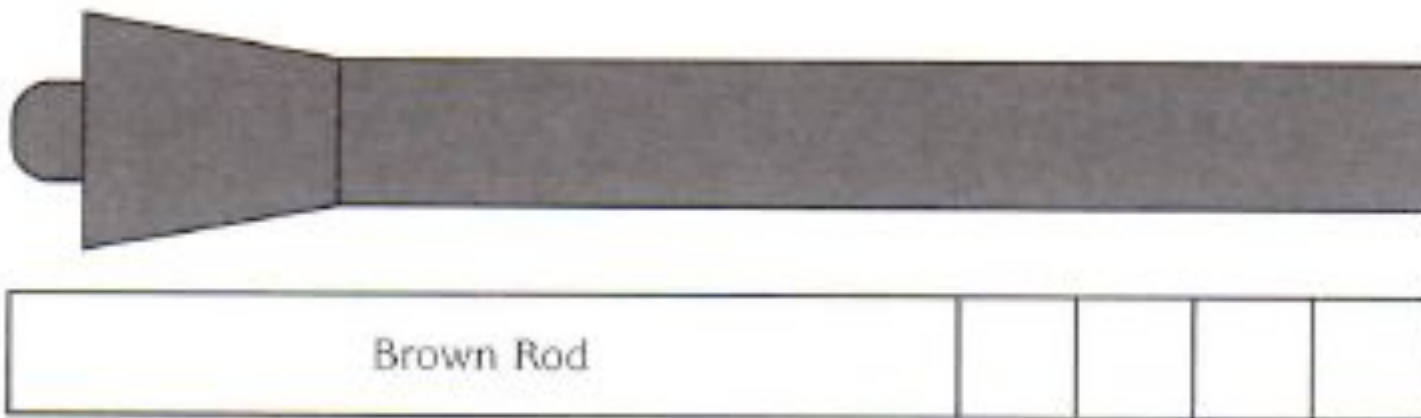




# 1 and 2/4 brown rods



1  $\frac{4}{8}$  brown rods



Item Being Measured	First Way	Second Way	Third Way
marker			
pencil			
book			

# Comparing Fractions: Do You Always Need a Common Denominator?

Use a common denominator to compare the fractions below.

$$\frac{2}{7} \quad \& \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \quad \& \quad \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{7}{6} \quad \& \quad \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \quad \& \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \& \quad \frac{15}{30}$$

# #8

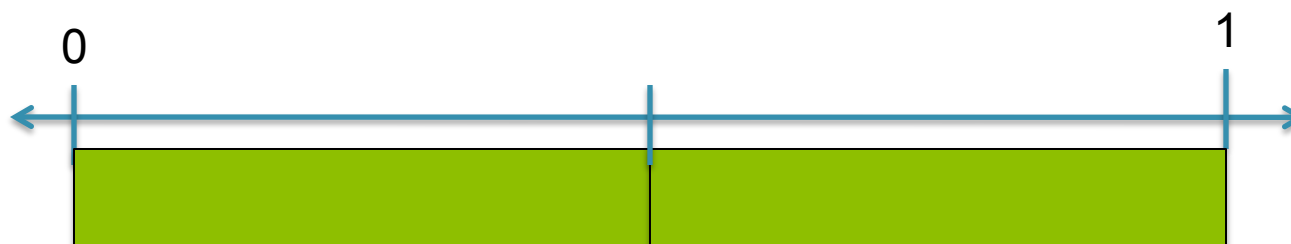
- Provide students with multiple strategies for comparing and reasoning about fractions.

# Using the Cuisenaire Rods to Partition the Number Lines



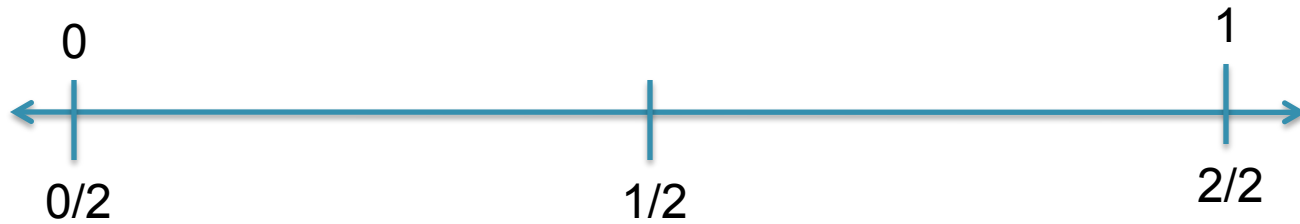
*Find a rod that fits on the number line exactly two times.*

# Using the Cuisenaire Rods to Partition the Number Lines



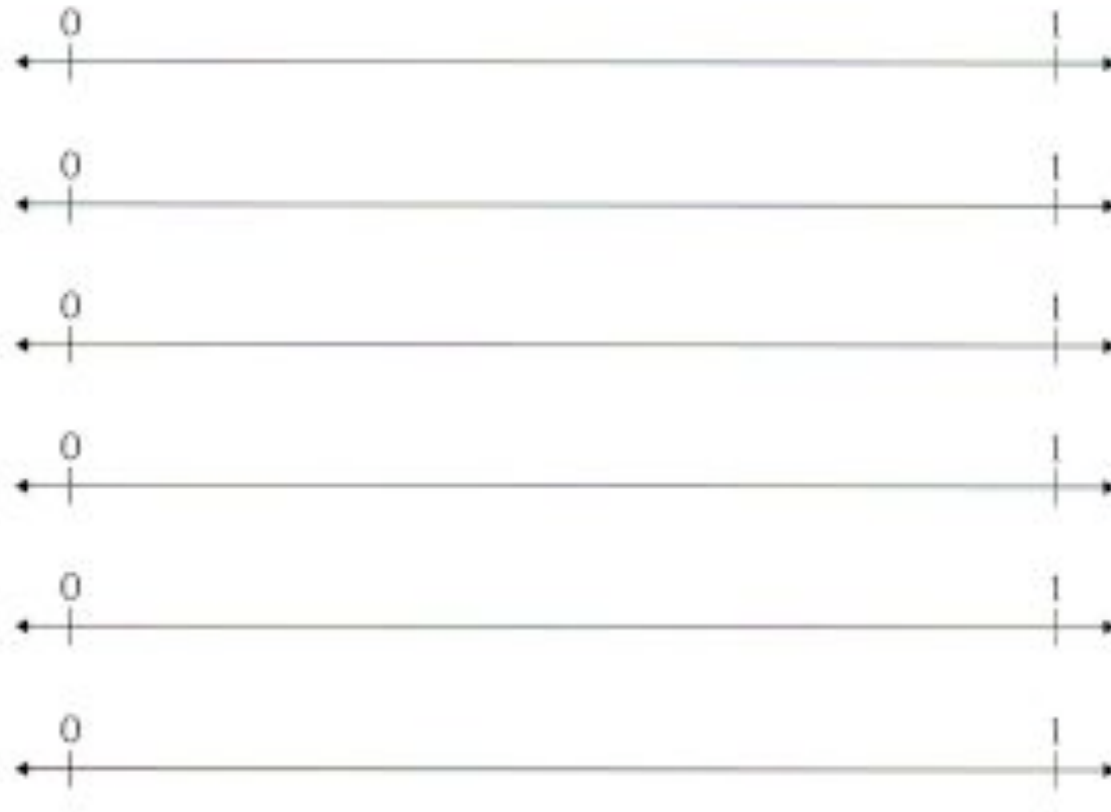


# Mark $\frac{1}{2}$ on the number line



Continue using the rods to mark thirds, fourths, sixths, and twelfths on the other lines.

# Investigating Benchmark Fractions



# Fractions Equal to $\frac{1}{2}$

- What do you notice about all of the fractions that are equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ?
- How does the numerator compare to the denominator?

Which of these fractions can be compared by using  $\frac{1}{2}$  as a benchmark?

$$\frac{2}{7} \quad \& \quad \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\frac{8}{9} \quad \& \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} \quad \& \quad \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{7}{6} \quad \& \quad \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\frac{5}{6} \quad \& \quad \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \& \quad \frac{15}{30}$$

# Using Benchmarks

- What other benchmarks could students use to compare 2 fractions?
- How could benchmarks help students with fraction operations?
- How does the use of benchmarks support the development of students' fraction sense?

# Fraction Sense Strategies for Comparing Fractions

Strategy	Example
More of the same-size parts (same denominators)	$3/4$ and $1/4$ $3 > 1$ , so $3/4 > 1/4$ .
Same number of parts but parts of different sizes (same numerators)	$2/8$ and $2/3$ Eighths are smaller than thirds, so $2/8 < 2/3$ .
More and less than one-half or one whole	$1/4$ and $2/3$ $1/4$ is less than $1/2$ ; $2/3$ is more than $1/2$ , so $1/4 < 2/3$ .
Closeness to one-half or one whole	$3/4$ and $4/5$ $3/4$ is $1/4$ away from 1 whole. $4/5$ is $1/5$ away from 1 whole. Fourths are $>$ than fifths, so $4/5$ is closer to one so $3/4 < 4/5$ .

# Thank you!

To access the slides for this presentation, please go to:

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# What is Fraction Sense?

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