

Number Talks:

Fractions, Decimals, and Percentages

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Fluency with Fractional Reasoning

Critical foundation for determining
success in higher mathematics

Siegler, et al, 2012

National Math Panel, 2008

Student Misconceptions

$.05 + .28 + 9 + 1.33$	Which is larger? .5 or .105
$2 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{7}{8}$	$\frac{2}{7} - \frac{1}{5}$
$\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{4}$



Standards for Mathematical Practices

- Make sense of problems and persevere
- Reason abstractly and quantitatively
- Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others
- Model with mathematics
- Use appropriate tools strategically
- Attend to precision
- Look for and make use of structure
- Look for an express regularity in repeated reasoning



Number Talks

A five to fifteen minute
classroom conversation
around purposefully crafted
problems that are solved
mentally



Computation Goals

Accuracy

Flexibility

Efficiency



Principles of Number Talks

- Logico-Mathematical Knowledge
- Safe Learning Community
- Purposeful Problems
- Purposeful Recording



3 Types of Knowledge

- Social
- Physical
- Logico-Mathematical

Social Knowledge

V

5

X



a (b)



Physical Knowledge

Science



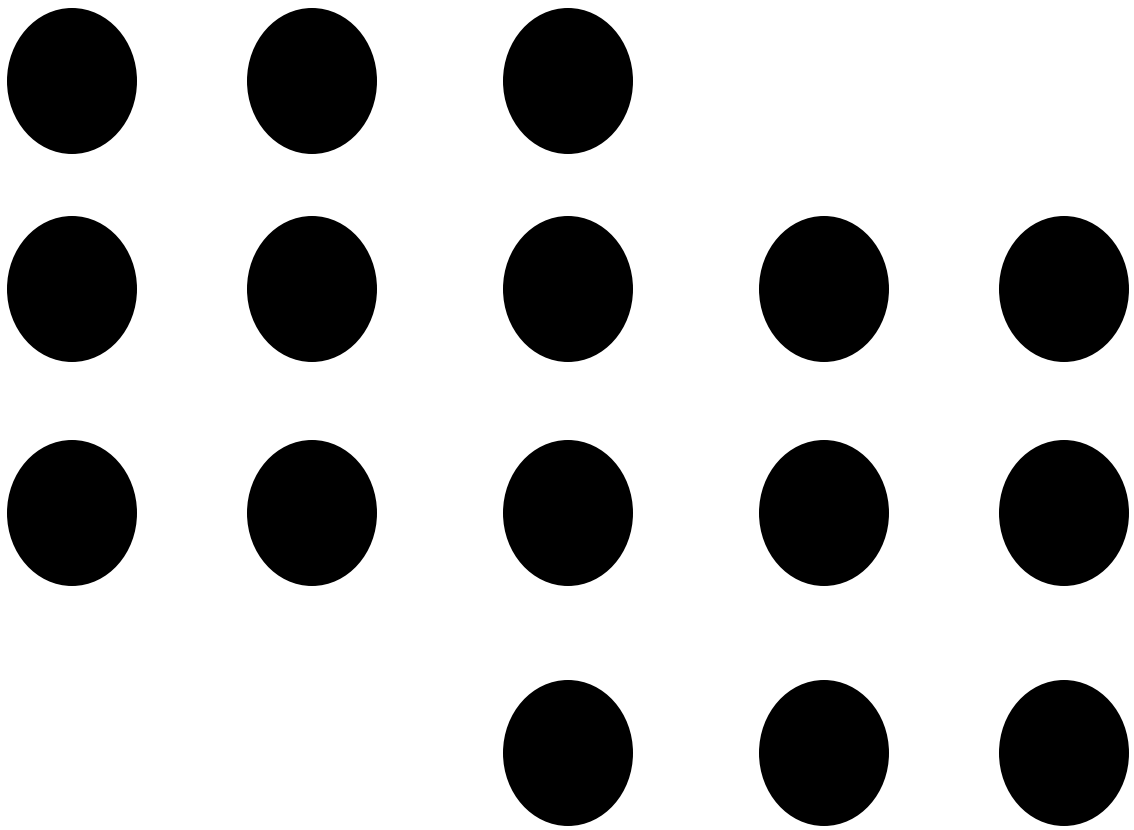
Logico-Mathematical Knowledge

Mental Relationships



How many do you see?

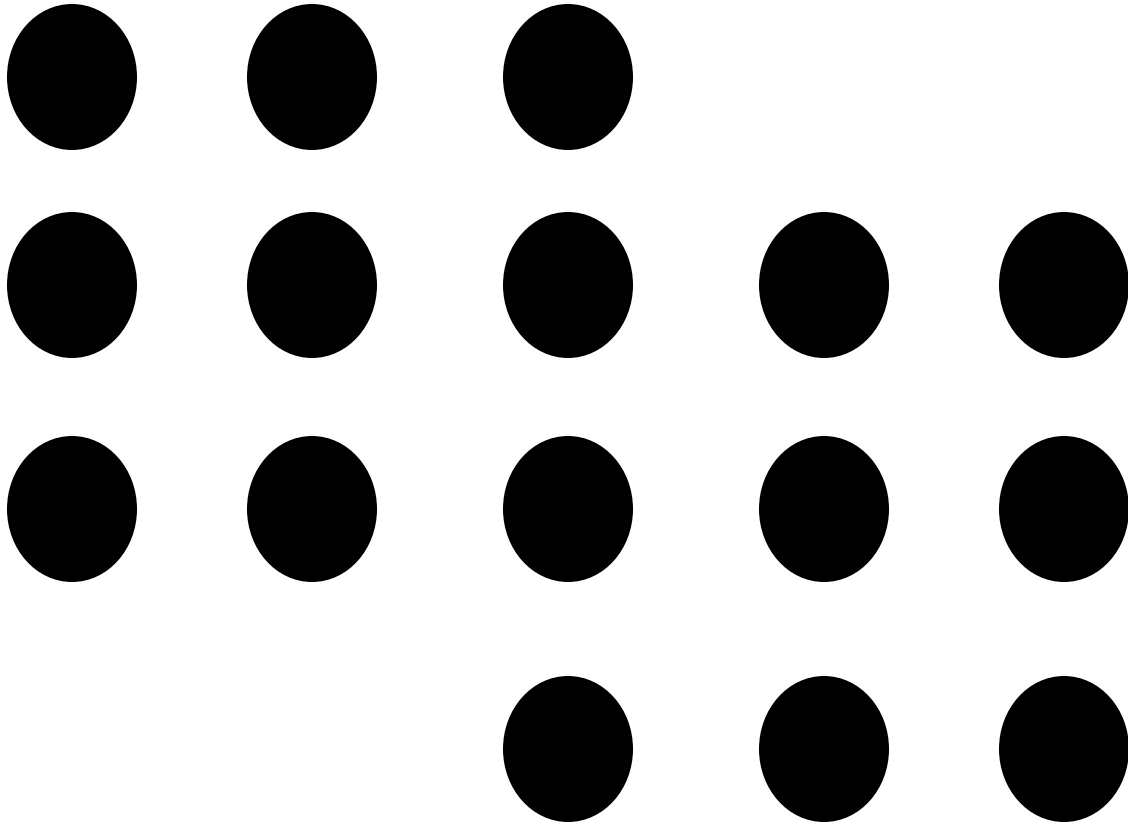
How do you see it?





How many do you see?

How do you see it?





Key to Number Talks

Use accurate language to
support mental relationships


$$1.5 \times 2.4$$

- Think about how you would solve this problem.
- Share your strategy while your partner records your thinking.

Purposeful Recording for 1.5×2.4

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \times 2.4 \\ &= (1 + .5) \times 2.4 \\ &= (1 \times 2.4) + (.5 \times 2.4) \\ &= 2.4 + 1.2 \\ &= 3.6 \end{aligned}$$

Distributive Property

Purposeful Recording for 1.5×2.4

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \times 2.4 \\ &= (1.5 \times 2) \times (2.4 \times 1/2) \\ &= 3 \times 1.2 \\ &= 3.6 \end{aligned}$$

Identity Property

Purposeful Recording for 1.5×2.4

$$\begin{aligned} & 1.5 \times 2.4 \\ &= 1.5 \times (2 \times 1.2) \\ &= (1.5 \times 2) \times 1.2 \\ &= 3 \times 1.2 \\ &= 3.6 \end{aligned}$$

Associative Property



Principles to Actions

Understanding
before
Procedures

(NCTM, 2014)



Strategies

Algorithms

Standard Algorithms



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6th Grade Number Talk String

$$1 \div \frac{1}{3}$$

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

$$2 \div \frac{2}{3}$$

Think About. . .

- How does the teacher create a safe learning community?
- How does the Number Talk string support student reasoning?
- Which student strategies surprised you?
- What problem would you pose next? Why?


Investigating Student Strategies

$$1 \div 1/3$$

$$2 \div 1/3$$

$$2 \div 2/3$$

$$5 \div 2/3$$



Developing flexibility among
fractions, decimals, and
percentages


$$.75 + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

- Think about how you would solve this problem.
- Share your strategy while your partner records your thinking.


$$.75 + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$.75 + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= .75 + (1 + 1/4 + 1/8)$$

$$= (.75 + 1/4) + 1 + 1/8$$

$$= 1 + 1 + 1/8$$

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


$$.75 + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$.75 + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

$$(.75 + .25) + 1 \frac{3}{8}$$

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

$$2 \frac{3}{8} - 1/4$$

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

5th Grade Multiplication String

$$1/2 \times 1/3$$

$$1/4 \times 1/3$$

$$1/4 \times 2/3$$

Student Responses for $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$$\frac{1}{12}$$

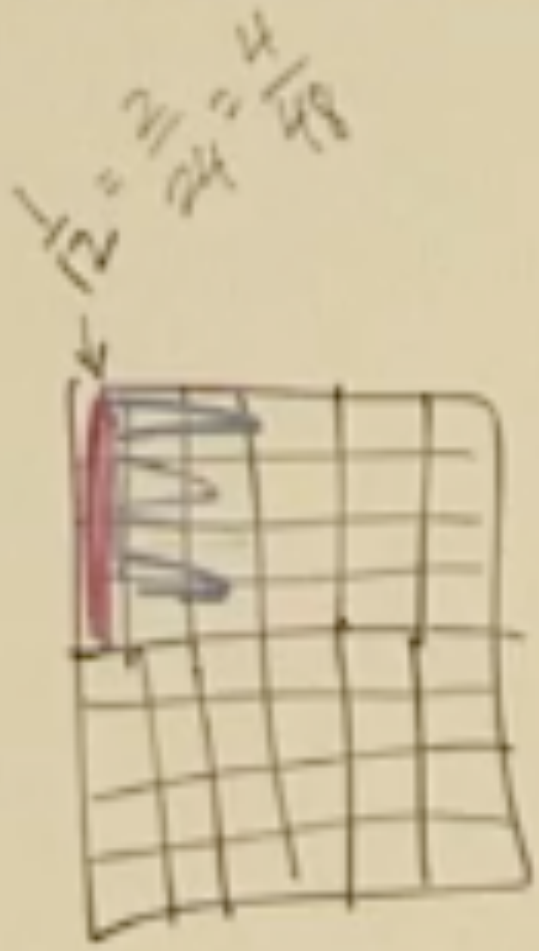
$$\frac{4}{48}$$

$$\frac{2}{24}$$

$$8 \frac{1}{3} \%$$

Using an Area Model to Justify

①



$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{12}$$

Using the Identity Property to Justify 2/24

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = \frac{2}{24}$$

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

Using a Previous Problem, $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1}{6} = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = 8\frac{1}{3}\%$$

Using Percents and Reciprocals

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

$$25\% \div 3 = 8\frac{1}{3}\%$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8\frac{1}{3} \times 3 = 25$$



Think About. . .

- What evidence supports the student's flexibility in thinking?
- When does the teacher ask and when does she tell?




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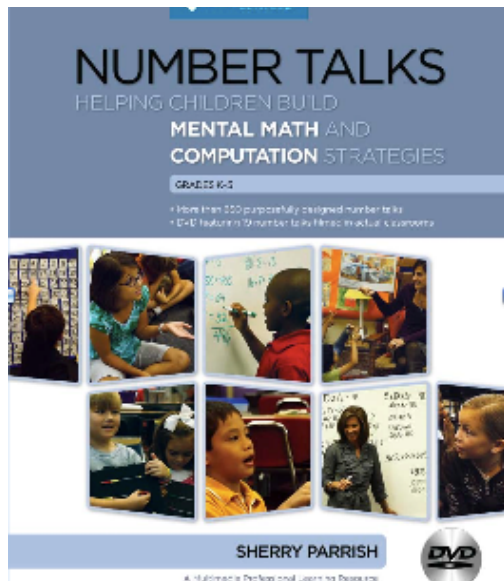
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*When you teach a child something
you take away forever his chance of
discovering it for himself.*

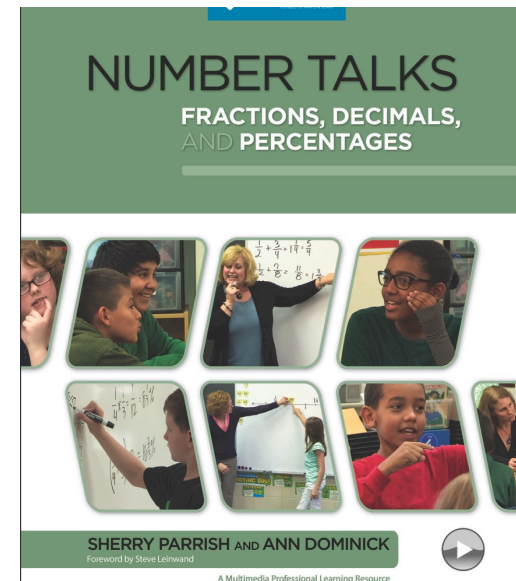
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