

Representing and Comparing Fractions in Elementary Mathematics Teaching **Session 3 Slides**

Overview of Session 3

- Connecting representations of fractions
- Developing a working definition of a fraction





Connecting representations task

- Make connections between two of the representations from the ³/₄ activity
- Articulate connection between the pair of representations as if talking to a student and connect the pair back to the idea of ³/₄

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Making connections with representations

- Between student(s) thinking and a representation
 Explanation related to a particular aspect of a diagram
- Within representations of the same type
 Rectangular area models
- Across representations of the same type
 Rectangular area and circular area
- Across representations of different types
 Measurement model and area model
- Between representation and the problem statement
 Checking on the correspondence of what a problem asks and features of a representation
- Connecting mathematical language and ideas to representations

 Using subject matter terminology and ideas to name and describe aspects of representations

A working definition of a fraction

- Identify the whole
- Make d equal parts
- Write 1/d to show one of the equal parts
- If you have d of $^1\!/_d$, then you have the whole
- If you have n of $^1\!/_d$, then you have $^n\!/_d$
- n and d are whole numbers
- d ≠ 0

Summary

In this session, you continued to work on:

- The mathematics used in elementary teaching
 - Articulating key ideas about fractions
 - Formulating and analyzing definitions
- Teaching practices used to help elementary students learn mathematics
 - Making connections across representations in order to further understanding
- Considering the benefits of using multiple representations in the classroom

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