

Welcome back to Erikson Early Math iNNOVATIONS!

Please place your name card
somewhere in
our attendance rack.

***How many people
are here today?***

Content Focus

- October: *Numerosity & Number Sense*
- November: *Counting, Cardinality & Number Sense*
- January: *Number Composition*

Strategy Focus

- October: *Turn & Talk*
- November & January: *Learners rephrase other learners' thinking*

Focus for Today

- Content: ***Number Operations***
- Strategy: ***Sharing multiple solutions or strategies without comment***

What are *operations*?

All operations tell a story.

Basic Types of Addition & Subtraction Number Stories

- Change Situations

- Join

- Separate

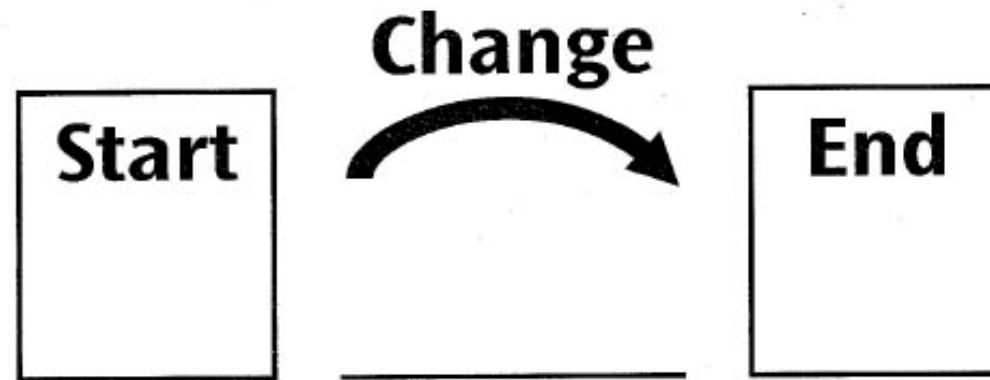
- Relationships

- Compare

- Part-Part-Whole

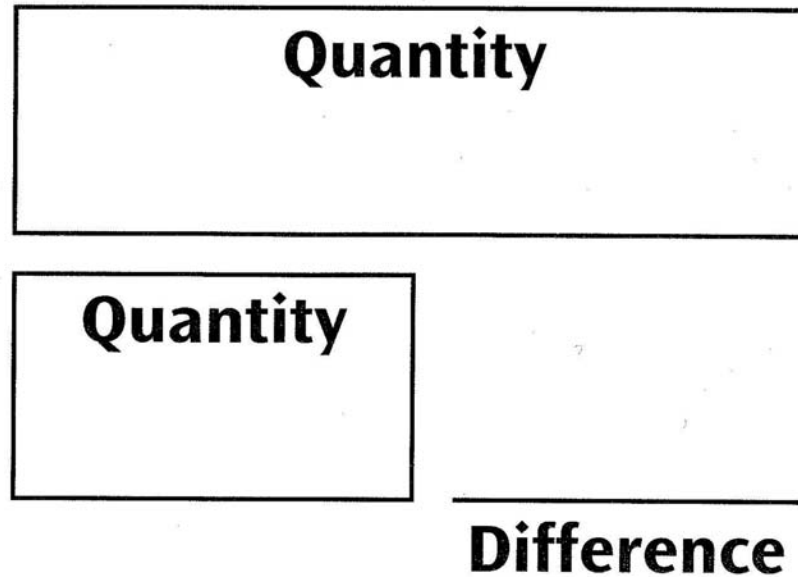
By varying the unknown within each type of number story, many different problem situations can be constructed.

Change Situation



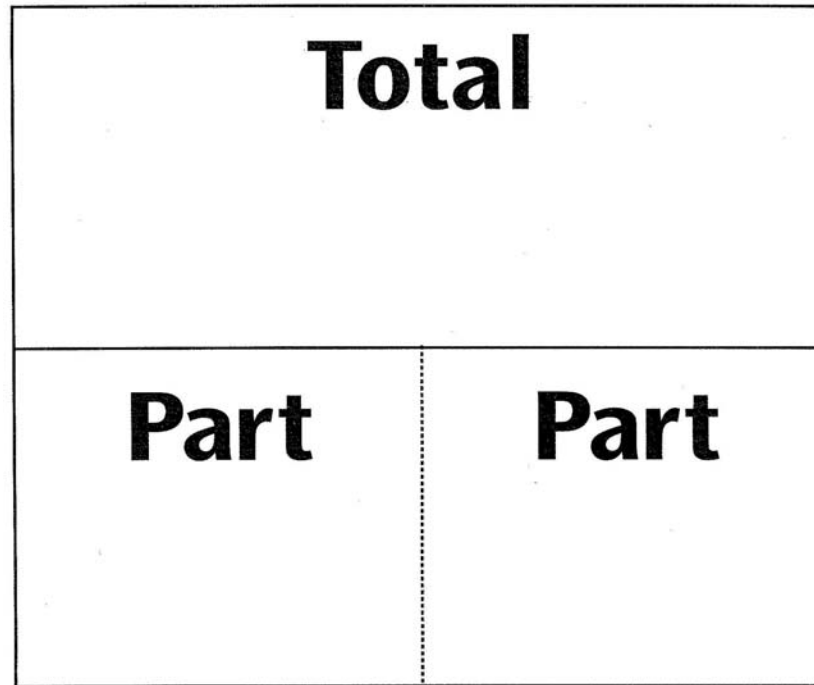
- Result Unknown - *How many in the end?*
- Change Unknown - *How many were added or taken away?*
- Start Unknown - *How many were there at first?*

Comparison Situation



- Difference Unknown - *How many more or less?*
- Quantity Unknown - *How many in the set?*

Part-Part-Whole Situation



- Whole Unknown - *How many altogether?*
- Part Unknown - *How many to complete the whole?*

Children's Solution Strategies

- Direct Modeling Strategies

- Use of objects (manipulatives), fingers or drawings to directly model the action or relationship described in the problem

- Counting Strategies

- Use the counting sequence itself to figure out the solution
- Usually involves a strategy to keep track of counts

- Derived Facts Strategies






- Use “friendly” numbers first: doubles, sums of tens
- Over time, children learn many number facts at recall level

Focus Strategy:

Sharing multiple solutions or strategies without comment

- Why is it effective?
- How does it develop children's thinking, problem solving & communication?
- How can you make it work for mathematics in your classroom?

Big Ideas about Operations

Topic	Big Ideas	Examples
Joining & Separating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A collection can be made larger by adding items to it and made smaller by taking some away from it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •You have 2 balls and I have 3 balls. How many balls do we have altogether? •You had 60 cards, and you gave your friend 5. How many do you have now?
Grouping & Partitioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •One can quantify a collection by grouping items into equal sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chris has 2 boxes of crayons with 4 in each box. How many crayons does Chris have altogether? •There are 20 children in the 2nd grade class. Sandy brings 40 cookies so each child can have two. •How many hands does it take to show 20 fingers? •How can 3 children share 9 toy cars fairly?
Composing & Decomposing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •A quantity (whole) can be “broken apart” (decomposed) into parts, and the parts can be combined (composed) to form the whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •How many ways can you show 5 with fingers on both hands? •100 can be 50 & 50 or 70 & 30 or 90 & 10.
Comparing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •When comparing quantities, there are two possible results – equality or greater than/less than. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •I have a handful of raisins; Chris has a bowl-ful. Chris has more! •I have 1 pear and 1 peach; you have 2 apples. We have the same number of fruits. •Avery has 3 dirty plates, and Tracy has 4 dirty bowls. Who has fewer dishes to wash? •There are 6 fish and 3 snails in our aquarium. We have twice as many fish as snails.
Solving Problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The four arithmetic operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication & division) are tools for solving problems about numbers. •In order to choose which operation to use, the solver must understand what is happening in the problem situation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There is usually more than one way to solve the same problem. For example, subtraction or counting up are equally valid ways to find the difference between two numbers. •All word problems tell a story.

Using good books to help students explore numerosity & number sense

- Where's the math in the book?
 - What are the Big Ideas?
- How can you bring the math out of the book?
 - What kind of activities could you use to develop children's thinking about the math of the book?