Reimagining Fluency through Powerful Routines in the Secondary Math Classroom

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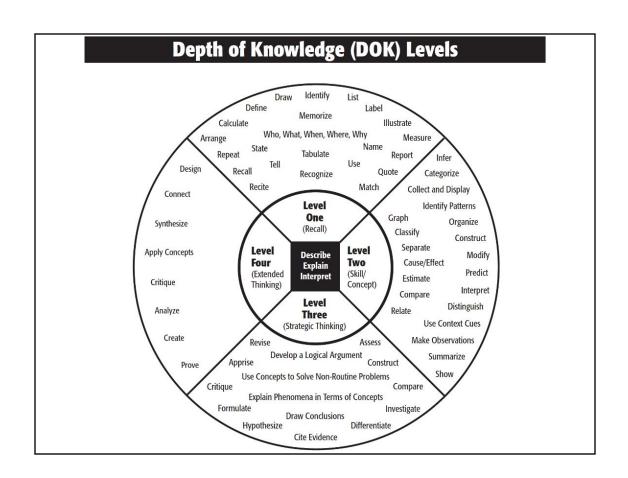


<u>NOTES</u>			

We encourage children to read for enjoyment, yet we rarely encourage them to "math" for enjoyment.

Rachel McAnallen, author and math teacher Somehow it's O.K. for people to chuckle about not being good at math. Yet if I said, 'I never learned to read,' they'd say I was an illiterate dolt.

Neil deGrasse Tyson, astrophysicist



According to NCTM

Procedural fluency is:

- ★ the ability to apply procedures accurately, efficiently, and flexibly;
- ★ to transfer procedures to different problems and contexts;
- ★ to build or modify procedures from other procedures;
- ★ and to recognize when one strategy or procedure is more appropriate to apply than another.



Reference: NCTM Position Statement on Fluency

Complete tasks with mathematical fluency.

Mathematicians who complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Select efficient and appropriate methods for solving problems within the given context.
- Maintain flexibility and accuracy while performing procedures and mental calculations.
- Complete tasks accurately and with confidence.
- Adapt procedures to apply them to a new context.
- Use feedback to improve efficiency when performing calculations.

Clarifications:

Teachers who encourage students to complete tasks with mathematical fluency:

- Provide students with the flexibility to solve problems by selecting a procedure that allows them to solve efficiently and accurately.
- Offer multiple opportunities for students to practice efficient and generalizable methods.
- Provide opportunities for students to reflect on the method they used and determine if a more
 efficient method could have been used.

Reference: Florida B.E.S.T. Mathematical Thinking and Reasoning Standards

Fluency Routines



Short, structured activities



Visible thinking



High-level thinking



Big math ideas & insights



Discussion focused



Confidence as mathematical thinkers

Five Practices for Facilitating Routines

Anticipating Monitoring Selecting Sequencing Connecting What are likely What are the What students What order Connect student responses that should the different types of should be responses to students will each other and to student selected to share responses be have to the task? responses their thinking shared in - from the mathematical DURING the task? with the whole least to most language and Include concept being class? complex? responses based on common What responses taught. show a wide misconceptions. variety of thinking?

Smith, Margaret, and Mary Kay Stein. 5 Practices for Orchestrating Productive Mathematics Discussions. The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, Inc., 2018.

Number Talk



 2.3×1.8

Mystery Number



$$\frac{1}{\Box} + \frac{1}{\Box} + \frac{1}{\Box} = \frac{9}{24}$$

Doesn't Fit

$$3^{5}(3^{1})$$
 $2^{3}(2^{2})$ $(2^{3})^{2}$ $2^{4} \cdot 2^{2}$

$$(2^3)^2$$
 $2^4 \cdot 2^2$

Number Riddle



- \rightarrow I am a mixed number addition expression.
- → My denominators are two different prime numbers.
- \rightarrow My sum is between -1 and -2.



- ightarrow I am a subtraction expression.
- ightarrow Both of my terms are negative integers.
- My difference is negative.

$$\square + 2 = |7|$$



5.99 + 0.99



- \rightarrow I am a rational number.
- \rightarrow I am greater than 0.5 and less than 1.
- ightarrow As a fraction, my denominator is a factor of 30.

$$-3 \times (-4)$$
 $2 \times (-3) \times 2$

$$-48 \div 4$$

$$-48 \div 4 \qquad 7 \times (-1)$$



$$\sqrt{16}$$
 200%

$$\sqrt[3]{-8}$$
 $-\sqrt{4}$

$$-\sqrt{4}$$



- \rightarrow I am a set of two ordered pairs.
- \rightarrow My slope is a positive number.
- \rightarrow My slope is an improper fraction.



$$\frac{9\times10^{\square}}{-3\times10^{\square}} = \square\times10^{4}$$



$$x^2 + 3 = 19$$

Resources for Fluency Routines

Open Educational Resources:

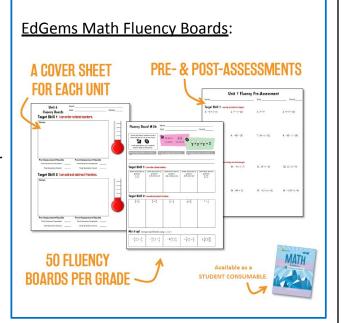
www.wodb.ca www.openmiddle.com www.stevewyborney.com

Fluency Books:

Making Number Talks Matter by Cathy Humphreys & Ruth Parker

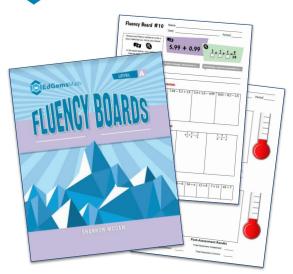
5 Practices for Orchestrating Productive Mathematics Discussions

by Margaret Smith and Mary Kay Stein





Thank you!



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Learn more at www.fluencyboards.com