

Developing Multiplicative Thinking

More Assessing and Monitoring Multiplicative Thinking

Welcome



Your Host:

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KCM WEBSITE kentuckymathematics.org





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Good News!

The KCM is hard at work to ensure Kentucky teachers have access to innovative professional development from home.

Through the newly launched KCM Virtual site, mathematics teachers from all grade levels will have access to live zoom meetings, video records and corresponding materials. Read more.

Focus on Fractions - May 4 - May 8

Focus on Geometry - May 11 - May 15

More Multiplicative Thinking - May 18 - May 22



AGENDA

- Standards
- Research
- Assessment Task Groups
- Written Computation Methods
- Progression of Multiplication



STANDARDS

Operations and Algebraic Thinking Standards for Mathematical Practice				

Standards	Clarifications			
KY.3.OA.5 Apply properties of operations as strategies to multiply and divide. MP.3, MP.4	Students need not use formal terms for these properties. If 6 x 4 is known, then 4 x 6 = 24 is also known (Commutative property of multiplication). 3 x 5 x 2 can be found by 3 x 5 = 15, then 15 x 2 = 30, or by 5 x 2 = 10, then 3 x 10 = 30 (Associative property of multiplication). Knowing that 8 x 5 = 40 and 8 x 2 = 16, one can find 8 x 7 as 8 x (5+2) = (8 x 5) + (8 x 2) = 40 + 16 = 56 (Distributive property). A			
KY.3.OA.6 Understand division as an unknown-factor problem.	Find 32 ÷ 8 by finding the number that makes 32 when multiplied by 8.			
MP.2	Coherence KY.3.OA.6→KY.4.NBT.6			

Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

Students use strategies beyond skip counting to solve multiplication problems. They decide how to use known facts to solve facts like 6 x 9. Students use strategies like Adding a Group, thinking 5 groups of 9 (45) plus one more group (54) and Subtracting a Group, thinking 9 x 6 and reasoning 10 groups of 6 (60) minus one group of 6 (54) (MP.7). Students explain their selected reasoning strategy and listen and critique other students' strategies, considering which strategies make sense and are efficient (MP.3). Students think about 84 ÷ 4 as, "How many sets of 4 can be made from 84 items?" or "How many in a group, if there 84 items and 4 groups?" and use this relationship to solve the problem (MP.2).



STANDARDS

Operations and Algebraic Thinking				
Standards for Mathematical Practice				
MP.1. Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. MP.2. Reason abstractly and quantitatively. MP.3. Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. MP.4. Model with mathematics.	MP.5. Use appropriate tools strategically. MP.6. Attend to precision. MP.7. Look for and make use of structure. MP.8. Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning.			

Cluster: Multiply and divide within 100.

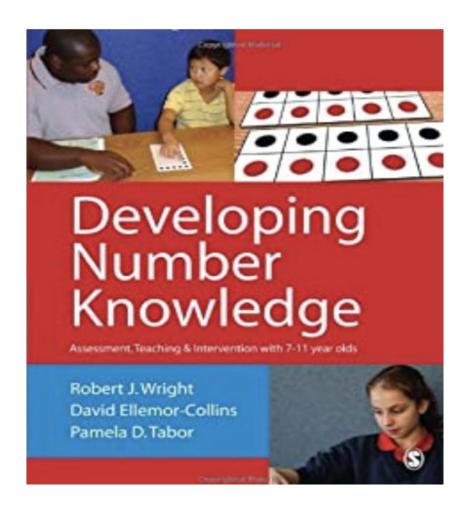
Standards	Clarifications			
KY.3.OA.7 Fluently multiply and divide within 100, using strategies such	Students determine multiplication and division strategies efficiently,			
as the relationship between multiplication and division or properties of	accurately, flexibly and appropriately. Being fluent means students choose			
operations.	flexibly among methods and strategies to solve contextual and			
MP.2, MP.8	mathematical problems, they understand and explain their approaches and			
	they produce accurate answers efficiently. Knowing 8 x 5 = 40, one knows $40 \div 5 = 8$.			
	Note: Reaching fluency is an ongoing process that will take much of the			
	year.			
	Coherence KV 3 OA 7→KV 4 OA 4			

Attending to the Standards for Mathematical Practice

By studying patterns and relationships in multiplication facts, students develop fluency for multiplication facts (MP.8). For example, students notice 4 \times 6 is equivalent to 2 \times 2 \times 6 (doubling strategy). They know 9 facts can be found by thinking of the other factor \times 10 and subtracting one group. For example, recognizing 9 \times 8 is equivalent to 10 \times 8 – 8. For each fact, the student thinks, "What reasoning strategy can I use that is more efficient than skip counting?" (MP.2).



Research





List of Assessment Task Groups

- 1. Multiplication with Repeated Equal Groups
- 2. Grouping Division with Repeated Equal Groups
- 3. Sharing Division with Repeated Equal Groups
- 4. Multiplication with an Array
- 5. Grouping Division with an Array
- 6. Sharing Division with an Array
- 7. Multiplication Basic Facts
- 8. Multiplication with Bare Numbers 2-digit X 1-digit
- 9. Division with Bare Numbers 2 digit Quotients
- 10. Inverse Relationship of Multiplication and Division
- 11. Commutative Principle
- 12. Distributive Principle



Distributive Principle

Materials: Cards as follows: 23x3=69, 2x3=6, 25x3, 49x3,

What to do and say: Display the first three cards. Read the first three cards. Can you use those to help you work out 25x3? Read this card (49x3). Can you think of an easy way to work this out?

The purpose of this task is to gauge the student's facility with the distributive principle.



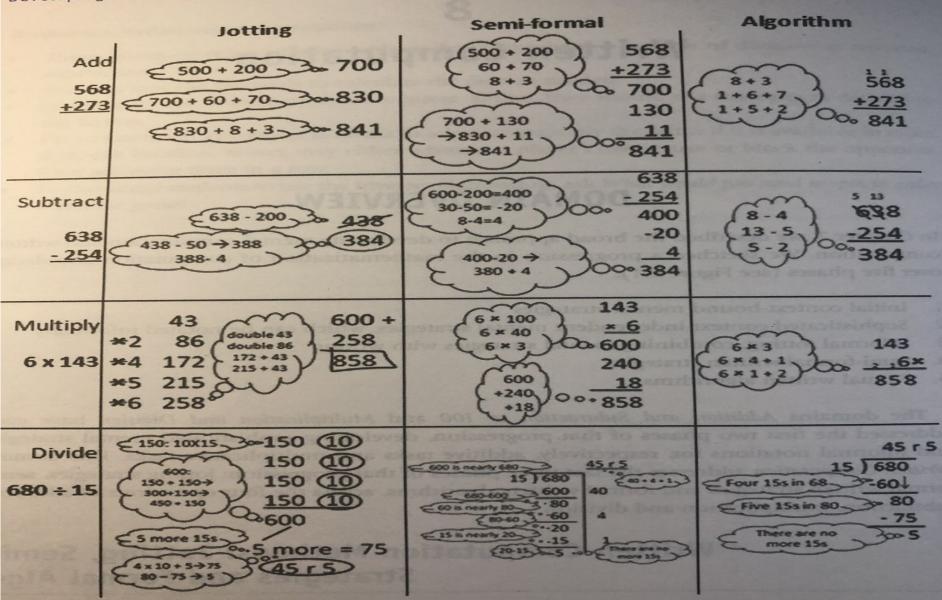
Observation Tool: Multiplication Strategy

Bay-Williams, J.M. & Kling, G.G (2019) Math Fact Fluency: 60+ Games and Assessment Tools to Support Learning and Retention.

Observation Tool: Multiplication Strategy

	Multiplication Strategy Selected						
Names Foundational Fact (known)	Doubling	Adding a Group	Subtracting a Group	Near Square	Break Apart Strategy	Other (e.g., skip counting)	





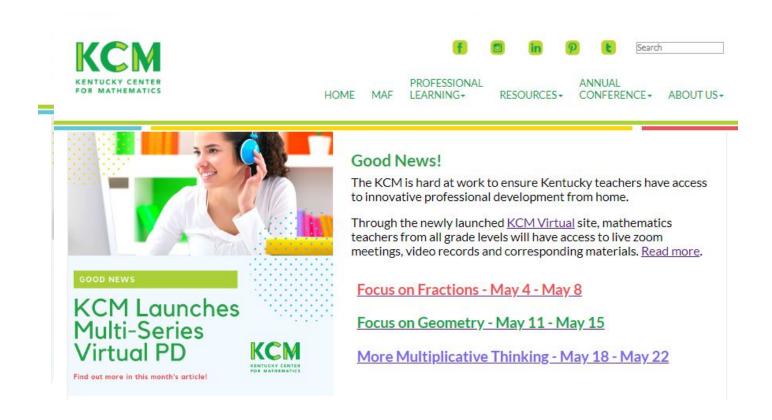
gure 8.1 An example of a jotting, a semi-formal strategy and a formal algorithm for each the four operations

Progression of Multiplication

https://youtu.be/M7T0zNCCOQQ



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