



## Bridging for Math Strength Resources

### [Standards of Learning Curriculum Framework](#)

**Standard of Learning (SOL) 3.5** Solve practical problems that involve addition and subtraction with proper fractions having like denominators of 12 or less



Student Strengths	Bridging Concepts	Standard of Learning
<p>Students can name and write fractions represented by a set model showing halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, and sixths.</p> <p>Students can create and solve single-step practical problems involving addition or subtraction of whole numbers.</p>	<p>Students can apply whole number strategies for adding and subtracting (i.e., putting together/taking apart) to adding and subtracting fractions with like denominators.</p>	<p>Students can solve practical problems that involve addition and subtraction with proper fractions having like denominators of 12 or less, using concrete and pictorial models representing area/regions.</p>

### Understanding the Learning Trajectory

#### **Big Ideas:**

- The understanding of addition as putting together allows students to see the way fractions are composed of unit fractions.
- Prior knowledge of addition and subtraction of whole numbers allows for composing and decomposing fractions with the same denominator.
- Whole numbers can be represented as an equivalent fraction, thereby supporting addition and subtraction computations with whole numbers and fractions.

#### **Formative Assessment:**

- VDOE [Just in Time Mathematics Quick Check 3.5 PDF](#)
- VDOE [Just in Time Mathematics Quick Check 3.5 Desmos](#)


#### **Important Assessment Look Fors:**

- Student recognizes fractions represented by models.
- Student uses an appropriate operation to solve the problem.
- Student adds/subtracts numerators only while recognizing denominator remains unchanged.

- Student recognizes when a sum is an improper fraction and is able to convert it to a mixed number.

**Purposeful Questions:**

- Does your answer make sense? How do you know?
- Why did you add/subtract the numerators and not the denominators?
- Why did you add/subtract the numerators and the denominators?
- How did you come up with that fraction for your answer?

Bridging Activity to Support Standard	Instructional Tips
<p><b>Routine</b> Choral Counting with fractions</p> <p><a href="#">Math in Our World: Baking Bread</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Choral Counting with Fractions</a> example on YouTube. Choral Counting can be done with any denominator.</p> <p>Display the Math In Our World: Baking Bread image.</p> <p>Sophia loves to bake. She's been doing a lot of baking lately. Her measuring cups are dirty. Only the <math>\frac{1}{2}</math>-cup, <math>\frac{1}{3}</math>-cup, and 1-tablespoon measures are clean. She wants to bake wheat bread.</p>  <p>This is her recipe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 cups warm water</li> <li>• 2 packages yeast</li> <li>• <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> cup honey</li> <li>• 5 cups bread flour</li> <li>• 5 tablespoons butter</li> <li>• 1 tablespoon salt</li> <li>• 3 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> cups whole wheat flour</li> </ul> <p>Ask, "What do you notice? What do you wonder?"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What ingredients could be measured with the <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> cup? How do you know?</li> <li>• What ingredients could be measured with the <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> cup? How do you know?</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rich Tasks</b> <a href="#">Decomposing Fractions - Jelly Beans Activity</a> Henrico County Public Schools</p>	<p>This question could be changed to equal any fraction.</p>
<p><b>Games/Tech</b> <a href="#">Draw or Play (digital version)</a> Henrico County Public Schools</p>	<p>First slide can be used as an example. Encourage students to use notebooks or whiteboards to solve problems.</p>

[Desmos 3.5 Adding and Subtracting Fractions Like Denominators](#)

In this activity students use a visual tool for adding and subtracting fractions with like denominators

**Other Resources:**

- VDOE Mathematics Instructional Plans (MIPS):
  - [3.5 - Adding and Subtracting Fractions](#) (Word) / [PDF](#)
- [VDOE Word Wall Cards: Grade 3](#) (Word) and [PDF](#)

**Learning Trajectory Resources:**

Charles, R. (2005). Big ideas and understandings as the foundation for elementary and middle school mathematics. *Journal of Mathematics Education Leadership*, 7(3), NCSM.

Clements, D. H., & Sarama, J. (2019). Learning and teaching with learning trajectories [LT]2. Marsico Institute, Morgridge College of Education, University of Denver. <https://www.learningtrajectories.org/>

Common Core Standards Writing Team. (2019). [Progressions for the Common Core State Standards for Mathematics](#). Tucson, AZ: Institute for Mathematics and Education, University of Arizona.

Richardson, K. (2012). How Children Learn Number Concepts: A Guide to Critical Learning Phases. Bellingham: Math Perspectives Teacher Development Center.

Van De Walle, J., Karp, K. S., & Bay-Williams, J. M. (2018). *Elementary and Middle School Mathematics: Teaching Developmentally*. (10th edition) New York: Pearson (2019:9780134802084)

VDOE Curriculum Framework for All Grades - [Standard of Learning Curriculum Framework \(SOL\)](#)