



# Strategies to Support Procedural Fluency in Mathematics

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$$E = mc^2$$

# Outcomes

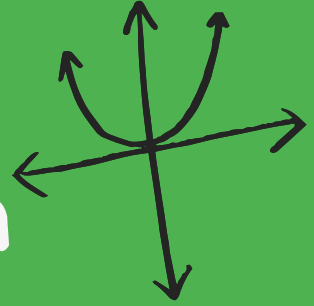


- Define and understand procedural fluency.
- Learn how Reveal supports procedural fluency for our students.
- Learn how to support our students at home.

# AACPS K-5 Mathematics Vision

Our vision is to ensure an accessible, high quality mathematics education through a community of mathematically proficient learners who continually find the beauty of mathematics and all the opportunities mathematics affords.

“The way in which  
fluency is taught either  
supports equitable  
learning or prevents  
it.”



$$A = \left( \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \right) h$$

NCTM Procedural Fluency

# Defining Procedural Fluency



# What is Procedural Fluency...

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

## Think, Write, Pair, Share



- **Think** about your definition of procedural fluency.
- **Write** your definition on a post-it note.
- **Pair** with a neighbor to share your definition.
- **Share** highlights from your discussion with the group.

# What is Procedural Fluency...

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

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

How can you find the total number of snack bars using mental math?







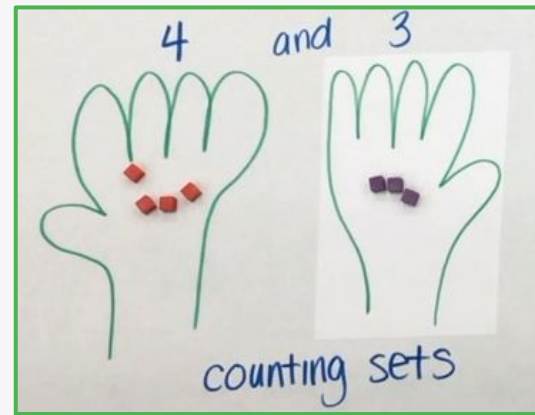
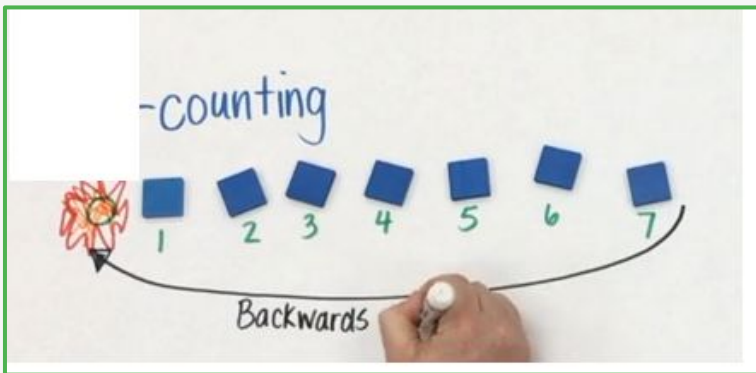
- The ability to apply procedures efficiently, flexibly, and accurately
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How is the progression of addition and subtraction rooted in conceptual understanding?



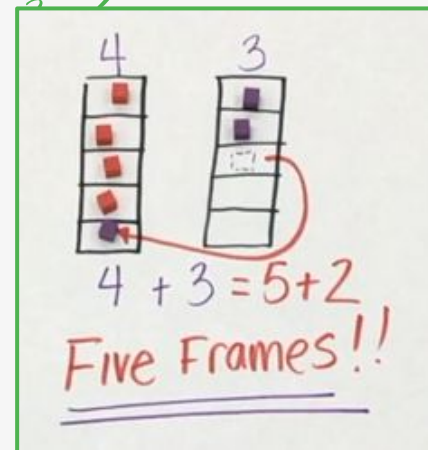
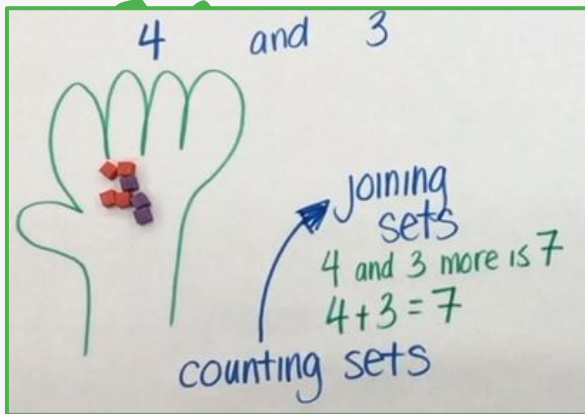
**Making Sense Series**  
the progression of addition & subtraction

created by Graham Fletcher  
 @gfletcher  
[www.gfletcher.com](http://www.gfletcher.com)



How do these  
strategies connect?

$$A = \left( \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \right) h$$



37-20?

see it conceptually!

48+33

make a 10

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 = 40 + 8 \\ + 33 = 30 + 3 \\ \hline (8+3) 11 \\ (40+30) 70 \\ \hline 81 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 70 + 11 = 81 \\ 70 + 10 + 1 = 81 \end{array}$$

How do these strategies connect?

$$A = \left( \frac{b_1 + b_2}{2} \right) h$$

83-29

Separate!

need 6 more

Place of 20

$$\begin{array}{r} 83 = 80 + 3 \\ - 29 = 20 + 9 \\ \hline 50 + 4 \end{array}$$

Place Value

423-185

238

185

300 110 13

400+20+3

- 100+80+5

200+30+8

Conceptual with Place Value

Let's explore some  
strategies your children will  
learn to support their  
procedural fluency.



# Strategies that Support Procedural Fluency

Counting on, Counting back

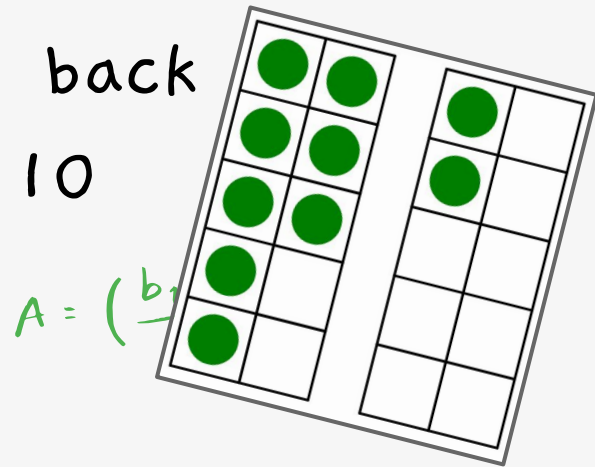
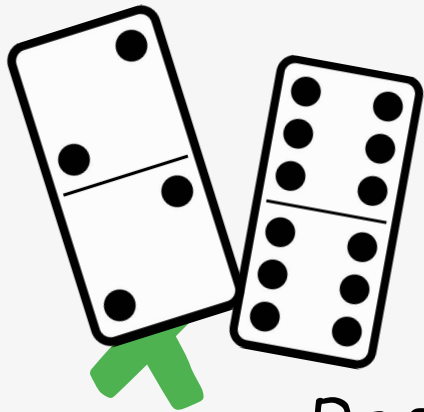
Make a 5, Make a 10

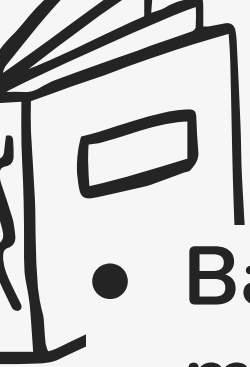
Doubles

Doubles plus 1

Decomposing/Breaking apart numbers

Regrouping





- Basic fact memorization
- Applying algorithms
- Applying procedures



What is  
NOT  
Procedural  
Fluency...

# How are strategies taught in school?



**Conceptual  
Understanding**  
must precede  
and coincide  
with  
instruction on  
procedures.



**Procedural  
fluency**  
requires having  
a **repertoire of  
strategies.**



**Basic facts**  
should be  
taught using  
**number  
relationships  
and reasoning  
strategies,**  
**NOT**  
**memorization.**

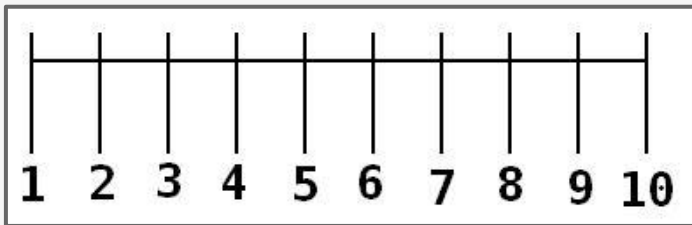
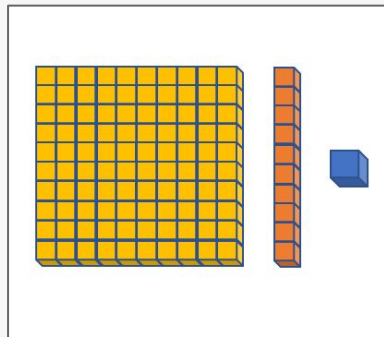
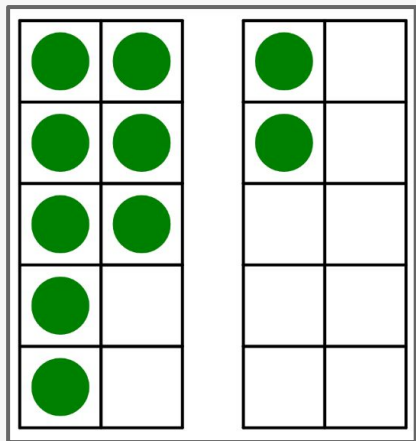


**Assessing**  
must attend to  
fluency  
components  
and the  
learner.



# How does my child learn strategies through the Reveal curriculum?

Through the use of manipulatives and tools.



Opportunities to practice on their own,

## On My Own

Complete exercises 1 through 7.

1. Choose the correct answer.

How can you decompose the second addend to make a 10?

$$7 + 6 = ?$$

☐  $3 + 3$

☐  $4 + 2$



How do I help my  
child practice these  
strategies at home?

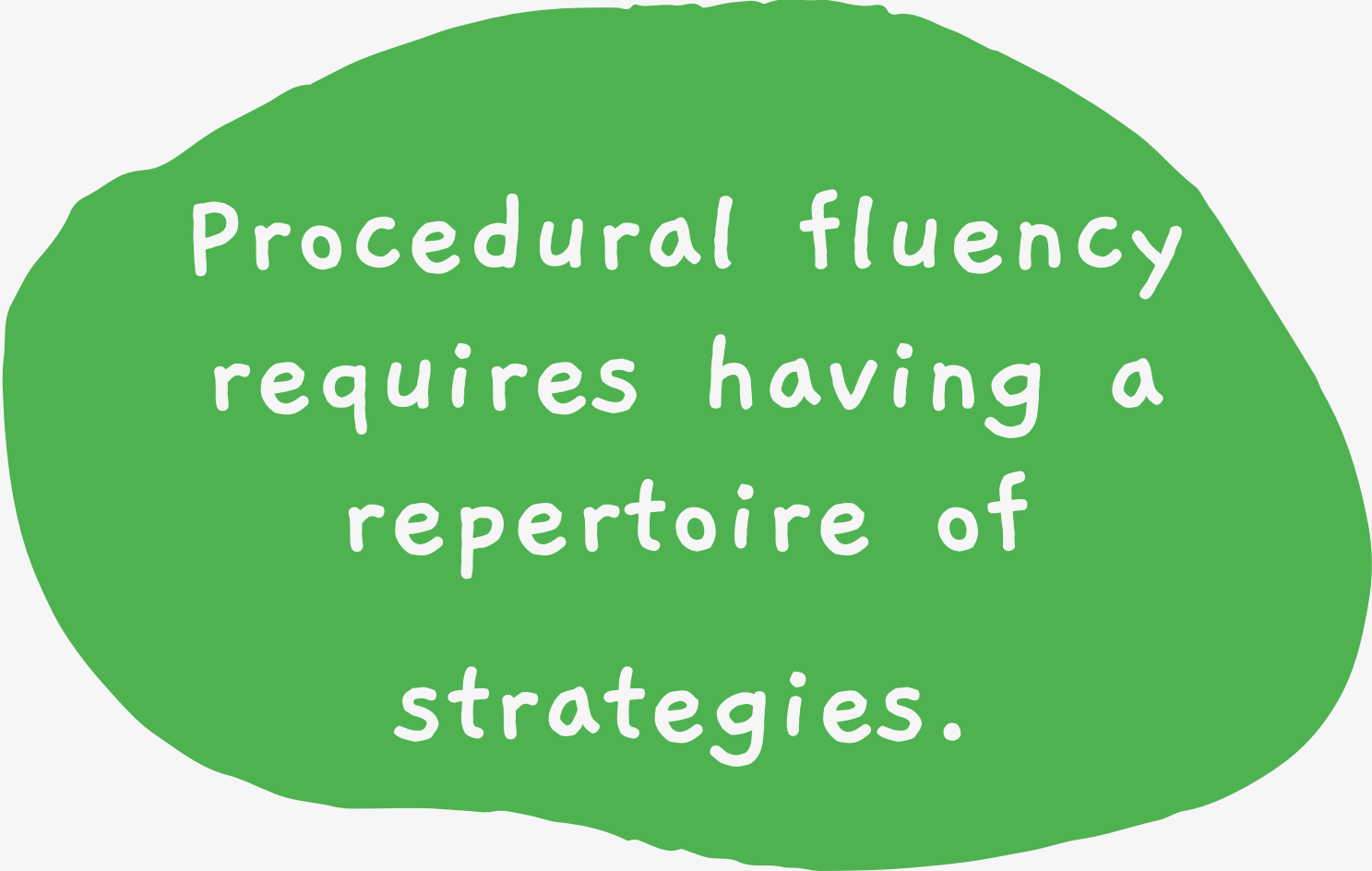


Strategies that support procedural fluency in primary grades.

Counting on	Start at a number and count forward or up to another number
Counting back	Start at a number and count back to a designated number
Make a 5	$0 + 5$ ; $1 + 4$ ; $2 + 3$
Make a 10	$0 + 10$ ; $1 + 9$ ; $2 + 8$ ; $3 + 7$ ; $4 + 6$ ; $5 + 5$
Doubles	$1 + 1$ ; $5 + 5$ ; $8 + 8$ , etc.
Doubles plus 1	$6 + 6 + 1$ : I know $7 + 6$ is 13 because $6 + 6$ is 12 and 1 more is 13.
Decomposing/Breaking apart numbers	I know $8 + 5$ is 13 because $2 + 3$ is 5. I can add $8 + 2$ which equals 10 and add 3 more to get 13.

How can I help my child at home?

- ☐ Have conversations with your child about what they learned at school.
- ☐ Access their books online and discuss the strategies they practiced at school.
- ☐ Have your child access the math replay in their online resource to learn the strategy they practiced that day.
- ☐ Set up a time with your child's teacher to have them teach you the strategies your child is learning.
- ☐ Play games. Many games require adding and subtracting to move places on the game board or to add and subtract money.
  - ☐ Dice, playing cards, and Uno cards are great for counting, adding, and subtracting numbers.
- ☐ Think about how you use numbers daily and share this with your child. This can include but is not limited to gardening, home repairs, cooking, shopping, paying bills, planning a party, etc.
- ☐ Have your children think about how they use numbers when they're not in school and share it with you.



Procedural fluency  
requires having a  
repertoire of  
strategies.



“Students should be able to flexibly use and adapt strategies and switch to a different strategy when their first choice is not working well.”



*NCTM Procedural Fluency*

# Moving from...

How did my teacher show me how to do this?



Which of the strategies that I know are a good fit for this problem?





# Questions??

Thank you for coming to  
our session!

