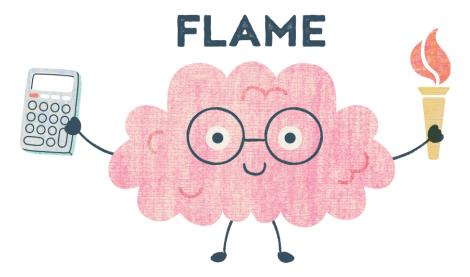


FLAME

Foundational Lessons to Accelerate Math Education (for all students)



Unit 1 Teacher's Guide

Grade 3





Foundational Lessons for Accelerating Math Education (FLAME)

Purpose

Foundational Lessons for Accelerating Math Education (FLAME) provides teachers with tools to build, track, and support the development of grade-level math fluency for students in grades K-5. Materials are organized into three units per grade level. Each unit provides teachers with various activities designed to support the development of the expected fluency skills at each grade level. Units also include guidance to help teachers identify students whose skills are fluent, progressing, or emerging. Each unit provides parent reports explaining how families can support their child's learning.

Activities are organized so that students have opportunities to build skill and fluency, supported by the teacher in preparation for more complex mathematics. FLAME activities are designed to be brief, no longer than 10-15 minutes, and include opportunities for students to practice fluency skills independently. Each activity includes formative assessment items to track students' progress toward fluency.

FLAME is not a substitute for strong classroom instruction provided through high-quality instructional materials or meant to replace the fluency-building activities within those materials. These activities complement high-quality instructional materials by building students' accuracy, efficiency, and flexibility with grade-appropriate <u>fluency skills</u>. FLAME activities offer additional support to students as they move through grade-level content.

Teachers should anticipate that some of their students will need additional practice with the skills beyond what is provided through the activities. By using the data collected through daily formative assessments and growing understanding of fluency development, teachers have the power to ensure that their students will build grade-appropriate <u>fluency skills</u>.

If you have additional questions or feedback on these lessons, please do not hesitate to contact the Louisiana Math team at STEM@la.gov.

Louisiana's Math Pillars







Mathematical Fluency

Students who are fluent in grade-level mathematics are able to compute with accuracy, efficiency, and flexibility using appropriate strategies chosen from a bank of approaches when engaging with various operations. Fluency develops along a concrete to representational to abstract progression. Early learners use manipulatives to build understanding, progress to visual representations, and eventually move into abstractions as they develop automaticity. Students move through the concrete-representational-abstract (CRA) progression continuously while developing skills with more complex numbers. Movement through the progression is not always linear. Concrete and representational strategies become part of the tools students reference and use when they are challenged. Students build comfort in choosing a strategy as they build confidence with multiple approaches.

K.OA.A.1 Represent addition and subtraction with objects, fingers, mental images, drawings*, sounds (e.g., claps), acting out situations, verbal explanations, expressions, or equations.

*Drawings need not show details, but should show the mathematics of the problem. (This applies wherever drawings are mentioned in the Standards.)

Concrete	Representational	Abstract
Students use manipulatives and counting to add.	Students use fingers to add or draw the following picture.	Solve the problem 3 + 2
3 + 2 = 5	3 + 2 = 5	3 + 2 = 5

4.NBT.A.2 Read and write multi-digit whole numbers less than or equal to 1,000,000 using base-ten numerals, number names, and expanded forms. Compare two multi-digit numbers based on the meanings of the digits in each place, using >, =, and < symbols to record the results of comparisons.

Concrete	Representational	Abstract	
Which number is larger? 4,942 or 4,492	Which number is larger? 4,942 or 4,492 4000 + 900 + 40 + 2 > 4000 + 400 + 90 + 2	Which number is larger? 4,942 or 4,492	
4,942 > 4,492	4,942 > 4,492	4,942 > 4,492	



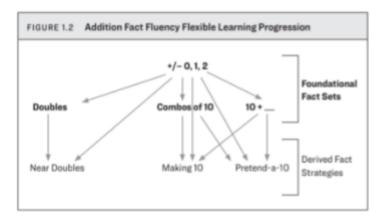


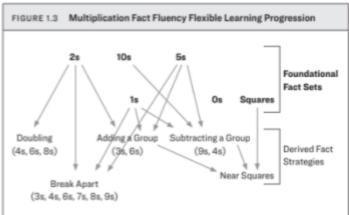
While speed is definitely a component of fluency, it is not necessarily speed in producing an answer; rather, fluency can be observed by watching the speed with which a student engages with a particular problem. The standards specify grade-level appropriate strategies or types of strategies with which students should demonstrate fluency (e.g., 1.OA.C.6 allows for students to use counting on, making ten, creating equivalent but easier or known sums, etc.). It should also be noted that teachers should expect some procedures to take longer than others (e.g., fluency with the standard algorithm for division, 6.NS.B.2, as compared to fluently adding and subtracting within 10, 1.OA.C.6).

Standards identified as targeting procedural skill and fluency do not all have an expectation of automaticity and/or rote recall. Only two standards, 2.OA.B.2 and 3.OA.C.7, have explicit expectations of students knowing facts from memory. Other standards targeting procedural skill and fluency do not require students to reach automaticity. For example, in 4.G.A.2, students do not need to reach automaticity in classifying two-dimensional figures.

Foundational Facts and Derived Facts

Number sense builds as student begin counting, derive specific facts and move to mastery and therefore automaticity of facts with any operation. Figures 1.2 and 1.3¹ below show the Foundational Fact Sets and those students derive using strategies.





¹ Bay-Williams, J., & Kling, G. (2019). Math Fact Fluency. Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.





FLAME and Diverse Learners

The <u>Special Education Playbook for School and System Leaders</u> (Louisiana Department of Education, 2023) identifies three key instructional best practices as the central drivers of all support provided to students who struggle.







FLAME resources can be used to support foundational learning for all students including those with diverse learning needs. As educators determine support plans and interventions for students, the following should be considered:

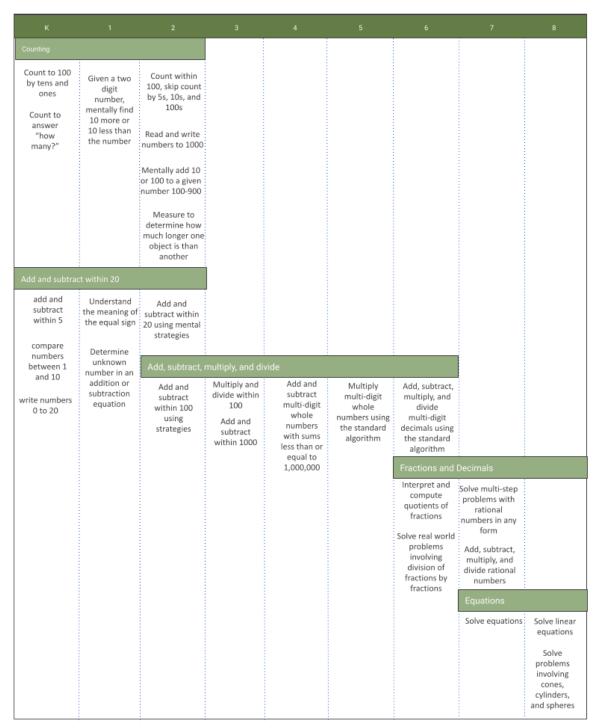
- FLAME does not replace core grade-level instruction.
- Developing fact proficiency does not prevent students from engaging in grade-level instruction.
- No students' engagement with math content should be limited to the resources within FLAME.
- Intervention experiences for all students should occur within a <u>coherent learning experience</u> (TNTP, 2022) including a balance of the three aspects of rigor; conceptual understanding, procedural skill, and fluency and application.

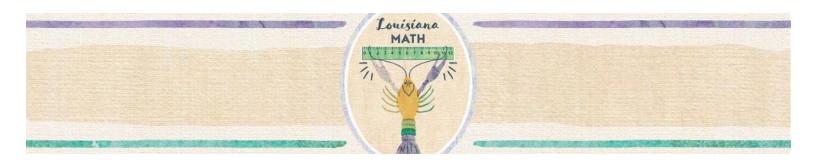




Fluency Across the Grades

Students develop fluency as they build an understanding of the standards. As educators monitor and support students as fluent math learners, it is important to focus on the appropriate expectations at each grade level. The table below lists the topics at each grade where fluency is expected.





Lesson Breakdown

3.OA.A.1	3.OA.A.2	3.OA.A.4	3.OA.B.6
Add Equal Groups	Divide Equal Groups Part 1	Familiar Facts Part 1	Count-By Method to Divide
Array Multiplication	Divide Equal Groups Part 2	Familiar Facts Part 2	Using Arrays to Find Relationship between Multiplication and Division
Forms of Multiplication	Division	Find the Unknown Factor	Using Number Bonds to Relate Multiplication and Division
Group Counting with the Number 2	<u>Division as Fair-Share</u>	Finding the Unknown in a Division Equation	Relate Multiplication and Division
Group Counting with the Number 3	Division: Pictorial to Abstract		
Group Counting with the Number 4	Division: Abstract to Pictorial		
	<u>Fish Tanks</u>		





Student Name				

FLAME Grade 3 Teacher Tracking Tool for Individual Students

Use this tracking tool to track individual students throughout each unit of FLAME.

Unit 1								
3.OA.A.1		3.OA.A.2		3.OA.A.4		3.OA.B.6		
Add Equal Groups		Divide Equal Groups Part 1		Familiar Facts Part 1		Count-By Method to Divide		
Array Multiplication		Divide Equal Groups Part 2		Familiar Facts Part 2		Using Arrays to Find Relationship between Multiplication and Division		
Forms of Multiplication		Division		Find the Unknown Factor		Using Number Bonds to Relate Multiplication and Division		
Group Counting with the Number 2		Division as Fair-Share		Finding the Unknown in a Division Equation		Relate Multiplication and Division		
Group Counting with the Number 3		Division: Pictorial to Abstract						
Group Counting with the Number 4		Division: Abstract to Pictorial						
		Fish Tanks						





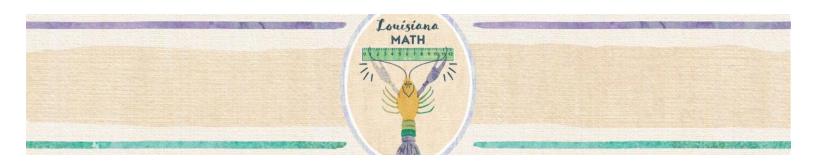
Performance Summary Key

Code

Beginning B Student's performance demonstrates that they are beginning to un		Student's performance demonstrates that they are beginning to understand the standard.
Progressing P Student's performance demonstrates they are progressing toward u		Student's performance demonstrates they are progressing toward understanding the standard.
Consistent	С	Student's performance demonstrates they are showing consistent understanding of the standard.

Standard	Additional Notes/Observations





FLAME Parent Report Grade 3 Unit 1

To the Parent of					
key below. Please different at differe	late you on's curn ndards addressed in this unit. Please review your keep in mind that some standards are listed in mu nt points in the school year. Please reach out to you e activities at the end of this report that you can	ultiple quarters be our child's teacher use to continue to	ce using the perfo cause the expecta if you have any q	rmance summary tion looks uestions or	
Beginning	Student's performance demonstrates that the	<u> </u>	understand the st	tandard.	
Progressing	Student's performance demonstrates they are	progressing towa	rd understanding	the standard.	
Consistent	Student's performance demonstrates they are	showing consiste	nt understanding	of the standard.	
		1			
Description of Standard Beginning Progressing Consistent					
Adding and Subtr	acting within 1000				
Relating Repeated	d Addition to Multiplication				
Multiplication usi	Multiplication using Pictures & Arrays				
Dividing Equal Gr	oups				
Division Using Pic	tures & Arrays				
Division with nun	nbers only				
Finding the Missi	ng Number in Multiplication				
Using Pictures &	Arrays to Relate Multiplication to Division				
Using Number Bo	onds to Relate Multiplication to Division				
Relating Multiplic	cation and Division				
See the Louisiana I	Department of Education Family Math Engagemen	nt Library for ideas	s on how to suppo	rt vour child in	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION Louisiana Believes

math at home.