

# COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

## COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

### GRADE 2

- Introduce computational strategies for facts to 20 (eg doubles; doubles plus 1)
- Addition and subtraction to 100
- change in quantity (pictorial/symbolic)
- symbolic representation of equality and inequality

### GRADE 3

- Emerging computational fluency to 20
- Addition and subtraction to 1000
- Multiplication and division concepts
- one-step addition and subtraction equations with unknown number

### GRADE 4

- Developing computational fluency to 20
- Introduce computational strategies for multiplication and division facts to 100
- Addition and subtraction to 10 000
- Multiplication and division of two- or three-digit numbers by one-digit numbers
- Addition and subtraction of decimals to hundredths
- Algebraic relationships among quantities
- One-step equations with an unknown number using all operations

### Grade 5

- Extending computational fluency to 20
- Emerging strategies for multiplication and division facts to 100
- Addition and subtraction of whole numbers to 1 000 000
- Multiplication and division to three digits, including division with remainders
- Addition and subtraction of decimals to thousandths
- One-step equations with variables

### Grade 6

- Developing strategies for multiplication and division facts to 100
- Order of operations with whole numbers
- Multiplication and division of decimals
- One-step equations with whole number coefficients and solutions

### Grade 7

- Extending strategies for multiplication and division facts to 100
- Operations with integers (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and order of operations)
- Operations with decimals (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and order of operations)
- Two-step equations with whole number coefficients, constants, and solutions

### Grade 8

- Operations with fractions (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and order of operations)
- Expressions – writing and evaluating using substitution
- Two-step equations with integer coefficients, constants, and solutions

## CLASSROOM EXPERIENCES TO SUPPORT COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

- Number line routines (eg Clothesline Math)
- Number Talks
- Interactive Read Alouds
- Small group instruction
- Math Stations
- Vertical Surfaces
- Critical thinking problem-solving
- Land-based learning opportunities

## STAGES OF COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

### COUNTING

- Counts with objects or mentally
- Example:  $8+4$  make a group of 8 and group of 4 and count to 12

### DERIVING

- Uses reasoning strategies based on known facts
- Provide multiple strategies and students select
- Example:  $8+4=$  make 10 and then add 2 ( $8+2+2$ )
- Example:  $8+4= 6+6$

### MASTERY

- Efficiently produces answers
- Example:  $8+4=12$  student is able to select a strategy to efficiently produce an answer

## ASSESSMENT FOR COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

- [SNAP](#)
- [SNAP Zoom-Ins](#)
- Observation
- Conferences
- Observational Data Collection Sheet

## RESOURCES/SUPPORTS FOR MATHEMATICAL COMPUTATIONAL FLUENCY

- *Math Fact Fluency* by Jennifer Bay-Williams
- Math Games
- Fact Fluency Practice
- Small group instruction

# ADDITION, SUBTRACTION AND MULTIPLICATION PROGRESSIONS

## ADDITION/SUBTRACTION PROGRESSIONS

Add/subtract 0, 1, 2

6-1

Doubles

6+6

Combos of 10 (10 partners)

2+8; 7+3; 6+4

Near Doubles

6+7

Making 10

6+4+2

## MULTIPLICATION/DIVISION PROGRESSIONS

Multiples of 0, 1, 2, 5, 10 (skip counting)

5, 10, 15, 20...

Squares

4x4=16

Doubling

If  $2 \times 6 = 12$ , then  $4 \times 6 = 24$ , and  $8 \times 6 = 48$

Adding A Group

$6 \times 6 = 5 \times 6 + 6 = 30 + 6 = 36$

Subtracting A Group

$9 \times 8 = 10 \times 8 - 8 = 80 - 8 = 72$

Near Squares

$7 \times 6 = 6 \times 6 + 6 = 36 + 6 = 42$

Break Apart

$10 \times 4 = 5 \times 4$  and  $5 \times 4 \dots 20 + 20 = 40$

## Math Fact Fluency by Jennifer Bay-Williams

