

Facilitator Guide: Estimation with Fractions

Lesson Overview:

Big Idea: Estimation tasks help build students conceptual understanding of fractions. In this lesson, they begin developing strategies for visualizing fractions of a whole and benchmarking fractions to 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1.

Lesson Flow: Have students play the *Beaker Game* to estimate filling a beaker based on a given fraction, then play a few puzzles together as a class. Students then solve a set of problems independently in their problem sheet, trade papers with a partner and discuss the problems as a whole class using prompts on the teacher's screen. Teacher then poses a multiple choice problem and leads a discussion about which fraction best matches the visual model. Wrap up the lesson by having students match fractions to visual models on a problem sheet and discuss solutions as a class.

Warm Up: Beaker Game

Students estimate filling a beaker given a fraction prompt. The feedback models the meaning of fraction notation in the context of filling up a beaker (7 min)

- This estimation activity is meant to build students' visual intuition about the relative size of fractions, they do not need to be exact
- *Monitor* for understanding:
 - "How do you decide where to fill the beaker to?"
 - "What helps you figure out about how far up/down to fill the beaker?"
 - "What patterns do you notice?"
- Encourage benchmarking to 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 to estimate
 - "Do you have to have the exact amount?"
 - "Since we are estimating, what fraction seems reasonable? Is this close to 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 whole?"

Activity One: Beaker Game as a Class

Solve and discuss puzzles as a class. Students raise their hands when the beaker shows the fractional amount filled close to the prompt (7 min)

- *Focus Discussion* on reasoning behind the estimate

Activity Two: Beaker Game Problem Set

Part 1: Students solve **Beaker Problem Sheet** independently (7 min)

- Estimate the fraction that names the part filled. (Problems 1-3)
- Fill the beaker based on fraction given: $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{6}{11}$ (Problems 4-6)
- Create your own. (Problems 7-9)

Activity Two: Beaker Game Problem Set (continued)

Part 2: Students trade **Beaker Problem Sheet** with neighbor and discuss prompts on the teacher's slide as a class (5 min)

- The larger the denominator the smaller the part $\frac{1}{8}$ is smaller than $\frac{1}{2}$
- There is more than one correct answer: estimation includes numbers that are close. A beaker with only a small part could be filled $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, or even $\frac{1}{8}$ full
- Encourage benchmarking to $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 whole
 - $\frac{8}{9}$ is close to a whole because $\frac{9}{9}$ is a whole
 - $\frac{6}{11}$ is a little more than half: one-half of 11 is more than 5 but less than 6.

Activity Three: Beaker Game Multiple Choice

Discuss and answer Beaker Game Multiple Choice puzzles as a class (10 min)

- Give students time to consider which fraction best describes the beaker
- Poll students which fraction best matches visual (use fingers to show 1-4)
- Students discuss with a partner then justify their thinking as a whole class
- Reason about the relative size of the fractions and benchmark to 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1

Activity Four: Beaker Pairs Worksheet

Students solve **Beaker Pairs Worksheet** individually, then compare and discuss with partner (10 min)

- Give students 5 minutes to work on their own matching fractions to visual models
- Focus discussion on which pairs of visuals-fractions are likely matches and which are unlikely and why
 - If time is limited discuss problems #1, 3, and 5