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Reason Abstractly and Quantitatively Mathematically proficient students make sense of the quantities and their relationships in problem situations.			
Key Idea	Description	Learn to ask yourself questions like	Notes
Attend to quantities and relationships	Using a variety of concrete and visual representations to highlight quantities, relationships between quantities, and the underlying mathematical structure of a problem situation	 What can I count or measure in this problem situation? i.e. what are the quantities? How do the quantities relate to each other? What's an effective way to represent the important information (i.e. quantities and relationships)? What "hidden" quantities and relationships are there? 	This math practice shifts our attention away from picking numbers out of a problem statement and focusing on the quantities to which those numbers refer
Contextualize	Decontextualize Abstracting a problem situation <u>and</u> manipulating that abstract representation without attending to referents Contextualize Recalling and considering the referents for the abstraction you are manipulating	 How can I represent this problem (e.g. using symbols, diagrams, numbers, manipulatives, etc.)? How will manipulating this, without worrying about what it represents help right now? What does this (symbol/ diagram/ number/ variable) stand for? What does this number represent in the problem context? And, does that number make sense given the problem context? 	"Abstracting" does not just mean using variables. Diagrams, numbers, manipulatives, invented symbols, etc. can all be used to decontextualize a problem situation.

PENNY'S MARBLES SAMPLE DIAGRAMS

Penny's Marbles Task

Penny had a bag of marbles. She gave one-third of them to Rebecca, and then one-fourth of the remaining marbles to John. Penny then had 24 marbles left in the bag. How many marbles were in the bag to start with?

DIAGRAM A



DIAGRAM B



DIAGRAM C



DIAGRAM D



DIAGRAM E



DIAGRAM F

