Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Page: 1 of 7

8.2.157 T/R 2: Is I want you to compare two thirds and three fourths, I want you to think about which is bigger and by how much. Ok?

8.2.187	Alan:	Never mind. Ok, two thirds, [hums]	
8.2.188	Erik:	One brown,	
8.2.189	Alan:	Ah hah. [Hums]. Ok. The two thirds, oh, three fourths is bigger.	
Two thirds, [makes no	oise, tak	es a white rod from the next table.	
8.2.190	Daniel	le: Alan!	
8.2.191	Alan:	I need it. I don't have another case. [inaudible]	
8.2.212	Erik:	Alan, Alan should I do this one, too? recording	
8.2.213	Alan:	Yeah	
8.2.214	Parish:	Yeah?	
8.2.215	Erik:	Ok. Two thirds,	
8.2.216	Alan:	One model got wacky.	
8.2.217	Erik:	Well, wait	
8.2.218	Parish:	He's straightening up his models, right? [Erik sighs] Now can you	
build, now that you've	done th	hat, can you build another model for that?	
8.2.219	Erik:	Wait, Alan! I actually think that you can use the same model you	
did for this problem as for, as for this problem. Because see, all y- yeah, really all you need is,			
cuz you're only compa	aring th	e thirds and the fourths, but all you really need is divide it into	
fourths, thirds and the	n you c	an use the same model. Because look, that is	
8.2.220	Parish:	Well, you used this model, right, I mean you made the whole the	
same both times.			
8.2.221	Erik:	But you can also, I think that you can tell, you can tell the answer,	
that all you have to do	is drav	v it with the thirds and then you can tell the answer with the same	
models.			
8.2.222	Alan:	Yeah, you just have to put the thirds in there, and it would be the	
same answer as that, t	hen you	I'd have to draw the twelfths, twelfths	
8.2.223	Erik:	No, you wouldn't have to draw the twelfth rod, what for?	
8.2.224	Alan:	For the	
8.2.225	Erik:	What for?	
8.2.226	Alan:	These are how many? Look, those are two thirds and those are	
three fourths. That fits there so two thirds is smaller than three fourths			
8.2.227	Erik:	Hold on, hold on. Hold on, hold on.	
8.2.228	Parish:	That's your whole too?	
8.2.229	Erik:	Yeah, let me just take some of these. Ok.	
8.2.230	Alan:	Exactly	
8.2.231	Erik:	Ok, exactly.	
8.2.232	Parish:	Ok, you guys, where are your whole rods?	

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons	Page: 2 of 7
Date: 1993-10-06	
Location: Colts Neck Elementary School	
Researcher: Carolyn Maher	

8.2.233	Erik:	The whole, right there.
8.2.234	Parish:	Ok.
8.2.235	Erik:	And then it says two thirds and three fourths.
8.2.236	Parish:	Ok.
8.2.237	Erik:	Two thirds, three fourths.
8.2.238	Parish:	Which one's bigger?
8.2.239	Erik:	Three fourths.
8.2.240	Parish:	Three fourths yeah
8.2.241	Erik:	By, one white one which would probably have to place
8.2.242	Parish:	Well, how do you know it's one white one bigger, because Alan
told you?		
8.2.243	Erik:	Well, because, no, one two three [giggles] and then two and then
all you have to do is g	o like tl	hat, add that onto the thirds.
8.2.244	Parish:	I see, fair enough, I buy it.
8.2.245	Erik:	And then, you have to
8.2.246	Parish:	Find out how much those little white ones are?
8.2.247	Erik:	Yeah, just place it, now you need
8.2.248	Parish:	We can always get more.
8.2.249	Erik:	Now you need twelve. And now I only need three or four.
8.2.250	Alan:	I did, I was going to borrow three but I had to give back to them.
[Parish hands Erik mo	ore whit	e rods]
8.2.251	Erik:	Ok, there we go!
8.2.252	Parish:	So how much is one white one?
8.2.253	Erik:	.Two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve. One
twelfth.		
8.2.254	Parish:	One twelfth. So which one is bigger?
8.2.255	Erik:	Uh, three fourths.
8.2.256	Parish:	And how much bigger?
8.2.257	Erik:	One twelfth.
8.2.258	Parish:	Ok, so why don't you draw that model and we'll try to do another
model.		
8.2.404	Erik:	The halves, but we didn't use the halves really, we didn't diagram
the halves.		
8.2.405	Alan:	And then those were the thirds, the light greens
8.2.406	Erik:	No, the purples were the thirds, the purples were the thirds, the
light greens		-
8.2.407	Alan:	The light greens were the fourths
8.2.408	Erik:	were the fourths
8.2.409	Both:	And the whites were the twelfths.

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons	Page: 3 of 7
Date: 1993-10-06	
Location: Colts Neck Elementary School	
Researcher: Carolyn Maher	

8.2.410 Erik: We did the, we did the twelfths because what we did is, let's see, Alan can I use your model for a second? Well, because we said that the question was two thirds or three fourths. 8.2.411 T/R 2: Mmm hmm Erik: The three fourths, three fourths. 8.2.412 Alan: Now 8.2.413 8.2.414 Erik: Three fourths would be larger than the two thirds by one twelfth. 8.2.415 Alan: Whoops! 8.2.416 Erik: Because, wait, wait, well, because the three and then the two if you put this at the end of it, that would equal [intercom interrupts] Second grade? And then we just, and then I just can't think of another diagram. T/R 2: Ok, and the difference was how much? 8.2.417 8.2.418 Erik: One twelfth. 8.2.419 T/R 2: One twelfth, ok. 8.2.420 Alan: We've spent a lifetime on this. T/R 2: And you haven't come up with another one. 8.2.421 8.2.422 Erik: No, I can't think of one. T/R 2: I'm going to make one suggestion. Think big. 8.2.423 8.2.424 Erik: Oh, two browns. 8.2.425 Alan: Two oranges. 8.2.426 Yeah, the yellows fourth it. Remember we did that? Erik: 8.2.427 T/R 2: I'll give you your rods back, think big. 8.2.428 Erik: Alan, remember we did that? 8.2.429 T/R 2: See if you can come up with another one before we have to leave today. 8.2.430 Alan: Where are the yellows? One two, three, I have the half and I, no I have the fourths, all we 8.2.431 Erik: need is the thirds. 8.2.432 Alan: I'll keep this model, you make the other one. 8.2.433 Erik: Third it. 8.2.434 Alan: Bingo, dark greens. 8.2.435 Erik: Bingo, browns third it, I mean blacks 8.2.436 Alan: Uh, right, blacks blacks blacks. 8.2.437 Erik: No 8.2.438 Alan: I told you dark greens third it Erik: Browns maybe. 8.2.439 Alan: Look, see this? 8.2.440 Erik: Yeah, it's the dark greens, I bet. 8.2.441 8.2.442 Alan: I know what it is. Erik: What is it? 8.2.443

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan		ik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth		ee fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore		Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons) Explore	Page: A of 7
$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{A}} = 1002 + 10.02$			1 age. 4 01 /
Date: 1995-10-00			
Location: Colts Nec	ck Elem	entary School	
Researcher: Caroly	n Mahe	r	
8.2.444	Alan:	It's third two orang	ges, would mean you'd have to use the blacks.
8.2.445	Erik:	No, the blacks dor	i't work.
8.2.446	Alan:	What we should d	o is another problem.
8.2.447	Erik:	No it's the same pr	oblem. The blacks don't work, Alan.
8.2.448	Alan:	You're right, but w	what can third? Make a train out of the orange
again, look, add a			
8.2.449	Erik:	Add a white! No, b	because then we have to train the whole, these uh,
yellows. One bigger t	han the	yellows would be a	lark greens, wouldn't it? Yeah. Dark greens. So,
we add a white onto t	he oran	ges, change those to	o dark greens, two three,
8.2.450	Alan:	Imagine that.	
8.2.451	Erik:	No,	
8.2.452	Parish	: Well, you can mak	te the oranges bigger.
8.2.453	Erik:	Yeah, but then we	can't divide it into thirds. I know the half for
this, I know how to h	alve this	s, nana, and I know	how to fourth this, I just don't know how to third
it.			·
8.2.454	Alan:	Make another train	n, look.
8.2.455	Parish	: Well, maybe you o	can make it even bigger.
8.2.456	Alan:	Add a yellow onto	the two oranges and then fourth it using one up
from the yellows.		•	
8.2.457	Parish	: Oh, that's a good i	dea.
8.2.458	Alan:	One up from the y	ellows
8.2.459	Erik:	Is a dark green.	
8.2.460	Alan:	Using the yellow y	you can fourth it.
8.2.461	Erik:	Fourth it using the	se, one two three, another dark green
8.2.462	Parish	: Does it work?	
8.2.463	Alan:	Yes it does	
8.2.464	Erik:	No it doesn't	
8.2.465	Alan:	A light green! Mal	ke the light green train! Put a light green there
and then third it.			
8.2.466	Erik:	Purple purple	
8.2.467	Alan:	Purple, right, put i	n a purple.
8.2.468	Parish	: Ok	n a paipier
8.2.469	Erik:	Got it. There's the	fourths.
8.2.470	Parish	: So now you've got	t quarters, now you need to get what?
8.2.471	Alan.	Fourth it! Third it!	
8 2 472	Erik.	Third it!	
8 2 473	Alan.	Third it! Rlack it!	
8 2 474	Frib.	Black it! Veah	
8 2 475	Darich	· [laughs] Rlack it	
8 2 476	Frib	Whatever	
0.2.770		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons	Page: 5 of 7
Date: 1993-10-06	
Location: Colts Neck Elementary School	
Researcher: Carolyn Maher	

8.2.477	Alan:	Green it! Blue it, yellow it, red
8.2.478	Erik:	No, these don't third it.
8.2.479	Alan:	Blue
8.2.480	Erik:	Blue, yes blue it.
8.2.481	Alan:	The blue might be able to third it.
8.2.482	Erik:	Probably will. Yup. No.
8.2.483	Alan:	Brown.
8.2.484	Erik:	Yep, hold on let me just get this straight, the browns.
8.2.485	Alan:	The browns will do it, I can tell.
8.2.486	Parish	You can tell, without even touching it you can tell, that's an
amazing visual ability	, very i	mpressive.
8.2.487	Erik:	Perfect! It'll work.
8.2.488	Parish	Alright, so show me which one's bigger, three quarters or two
thirds.		
8.2.489	Erik:	Oh, no we have to do the twelfths. Reds. I think.
8.2.490	Parish	You think reds this time?
8.2.491	Erik:	Yep.
8.2.492	Alan:	Mmm hmm.
8.2.493	Erik:	One, two.
8.2.494	Alan:	You've got plenty of reds up there
8.2.495	Erik:	I know, one two three four,
8.2.496	Parish	You need some reds from them?
8.2.497	Erik:	Five, six, seven, eight, nine,
8.2.498	Parish	You're making him do all the work.
8.2.499	Erik:	Ten, your visual talent did not work
8.2.500	Alan:	Here.
8.2.501	Erik:	One two three four five six seven eight nine ten
8.2.502	Alan:	Eleven twelve
8.2.503	Erik:	Eleven twelve. Perfect
8.2.504	Alan:	Perfecto perfecto
8.2.505	Erik:	Now, the what is it? Three fourths or two thirds?
8.2.506	Parish	You show me three fourths
8.2.507	Erik:	One two three and then of course by
8.2.508	Alan:	By a twelfth. Yup. That's another model.
8.2.509	Parish	Sounds pretty good, now wait a minute, I'm going to ask you
another question, keep	o that of	her model.
8.2.510	Erik:	But how are we going to fit this on the paper? It's going to be way
too big!		
8.2.511	Parish	Turn the paper sideways.

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons	Page: 6 of 7
Date: 1993-10-06	
Location: Colts Neck Elementary School	
Researcher: Carolyn Maher	

8.2.512	Erik:	Ahhh, never thought of it! Never thought of it that way. [bangs on		
desk] Thank you, Uh	desk] Thank you, Uh oh, I don't think it still fits, unless we go from there. And add a purple.			
8.2.513	Alan:	Well, it just fits.		
8.2.514	Erik:	It's huge.		
8.2.515	T/R 2:	Did thinking big help?		
8.2.516	Erik:	Uh, yeah, we thought real big		
8.2.517	T/R 2:	Ok, so you're calling one two oranges and a purple?		
8.2.518	Alan:	Hey, maybe we can use three oranges!		
8.2.519	T/R 2:	Does this one work? Oh, here it is, oh here it is, here it is.		
8.2.520	Parish:	I wanted to ask them, what if you line up the whites!		
8.2.521	Erik:	Uh yah yah yah yah		
8.2.522	Alan:	No, that would be one twenty-fourths, because it takes two to make		
a red				
8.2.523	Erik:	One twenty-fourth?		
8.2.524	Alan:	Yeah.		
8.2.525	Erik:	One twenty-fourth. I gotta see, wait, hold on, I just got a brain-		
something just popped	d into m	ny brain.		
8.2.526	Alan:	Yeah		
8.2.527	Erik:	Two twenty-fourths		
8.2.528	Alan:	Yeah, two twenty-fourths makes one twelfth and one twelfth is		
these.				
8.2.529	Erik:	They gave me a brain buster here but I can figure it out.		
8.2.530	T/R 2:	Alan, while he's lining those up, so which was bigger, which		
fraction was bigger an	id by ho	ow much		
8.2.531	Alan:	Three fourths		
8.2.532	T/R 2:	By?		
8.2.533	Alan:	One twelfth. Or two twenty-fourths.		
8.2.534	T/R 2:	Are two twenty-fourths and one twelfth the same length of the		
Cuisenaire rods?				
8.2.535	Alan:	Mmm hmm. But wait, you couldn't make the twenty-fourths with		
anything else!				
8.2.536	Erik:	I know, exactly, but hey, it's the same answer.		
8.2.537	T/R 2:	Interesting		
8.2.538	Alan:	If you used three, you could still do the same answer as that, but		
you couldn't do it unle	ess you	had half of each of the little whites. what does this mean?		
8.2.539	Erik: C	One two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve		
thirteen fourteen fiftee	en sixte	en seventeen eighteen nineteen twenty twenty-one twenty-two		
twenty-three twenty-four. So it's either, ok, it's either one two three, one two, one two, it's either				
two twenty-fourths, it	's either	two twenty-fourths or one twelfth.		
8.2.540	Alan:	Why did you just do that, Erik?		

Description: Clip 7 of 7: Erik and Alan	Transcriber(s): Yankelewitz, Dina
compare two third and three fourth	Verifier(s): Yedman, Madeline
Parent Tape: Continuing to Explore	Date Transcribed: Spring 2009
Fraction Comparisons	Page: 7 of 7
Date: 1993-10-06	
Location: Colts Neck Elementary School	
Researcher: Carolyn Maher	

8.2.541 Erik: Why, look at this. Yeah, two twenty-fourths. 8.2.542 T/R 2: Without building, because it's getting to be a lot with the rods, can you think of any other model with the rods, in other words, something that you might call one that might work? 8.2.543 Alan: Another? Well, four oranges rod Erik: How many did we have before, well, we have one whole, fourths, 8.2.544 thirds, twelfths, and twenty-fourths. Alan: Twenty-fourths 8.2.545 Twenty-fourth 8.2.546 Erik: 8.2.547 Alan: Right, Twenty-fourths are the little whites. Twenty-fourths, twelfths, thirds, fourths, whole. Now the problem 8.2.548 Erik:

is fitting it on our paper.