| Description: Multiple representations for | Transcriber(s): Schmeelk, Suzanna |
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| equivalent fractions, Clip 1 of 1 | Verifier(s): Cann, Matthew |
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| Researcher: Carolyn Maher |  |


| Line | Time | Speaker | Transcript |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  | RT1 | Ok. Graham and Kelly had something very interesting to say about why um...one half should go in the same, is another name for two fourths and should go in the same place. Graham do you want uh to tell us? Graham told me. |
| 2 |  | Kelly | Well, one half plus one half equals a whole, and two fourths plus two fourths equals a whole. |
| 3 |  | RT1 | Well that's an interesting argument one half plus one half equals a whole, and two fourths plus two fourths equals a whole. Does that make sense? |
| 4 |  | Erik | Uh I think they're kind of off. It's true, but they're kind of off. It's true that one half plus one half equals one whole, but two fourths plus two fourths equals four fourths which is one whole. |
| 5 |  | RT1 | [Writing on the chalk board] OK, so we have one half plus one half equals one whole, two fourths plus two fourths equals one whole, or two fourths plus two fourths equals four fourths equals one whole. |
| 6 |  | RT1 | How many of you agree with that? Does that make sense? |
| 7 |  | RT1 | That's very neat. I hope you notice, Mrs. Phillips, that they're adding fractions. |
| 8 |  | RT3 | Yes, I noticed. |
| 9 |  | RT1 | That's very neat. That's very neat. Ok. That's very neat. David? Hold on let's hear what David has to say for a moment? |
| 10 |  | David | Well I was thinking. That uh that like four fourths equals one half which equals two halves. |
| 11 |  | RT1 | Say that one more time David |
| 12 |  | David | Uh, four fourths should be equals one half [ $R T 1$ writes on the board] |
| 13 |  | Erik | four fourths equals one half ? four fourths? Two fourths. |
| 14 |  | David | two fourths....oh wait one whole |


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| $\mathbf{1 5}$ |  | Erik | four fourths is equal to one whole |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ |  | David | Yeah that's what I mean. |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ |  | RT1 | [Continues to write on board.] You want me to change this? <br> four fourths equals one whole |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ |  | David | Yeah um and two fourths is equal to one half |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ |  | RT1 | Why? |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ |  | David | Because um...two fourths uh would be equal to right up <br> right next to is like in the middle of like one whole and um |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ |  | RT1 | In the middle between numbers? |


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| 34 | David | that's the one whole, um these are the one fourth, and that's the one half, and this would be zero and that would be one. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | RT1 | Let me ask you to do something here that might help me. I want these to be here. Can you place your numbers here now. [RT1 draws in lines to turn the rods into a number line.] |
| 36 | David | You mean like one half . |
| 37 | RT1 | Where zero go underneath, no underneath like the number line. [David draws in zero,1/4,two fourths, three fourths, one, one half on the number line.] |
| 38 | RT1 | Ok so what I'm imagining when you do that David, I'm imagining the rods and I'm also imagining the number line. That's very helpful to me. Is that helpful to you what he's done? [Class murmurs 'yes'] How many of you understand what David has done? Raise you hand if you understand it. If not, if you have a question David. I'm sure will be happy to answer it. Does anyone have a question for David? [No student on camera raises their hand.] Now what David is suggesting which um I think helps me a lot, I don't know if it helps you, that if you went to place numbers between zero and one imagining the rods, right? It helps you to place those numbers. |
| 39 | Class | Yes |
| 40 | RT1 | Now once you place the numbers and then once you imagine the rods it seems to be when the rods would end. Right, where the one half rod ends, is where you would place one half where it ended here he placed a one. Right? That's a very very nice notation. I like that a lot. What do the rest of you think of that? |
| 41 | Student | I like it. |
| 42 | RT1 | [To Alan] <br> What do you think? Thank you very much David |
| 43 | Alan | I agree with him. |
| 44 | RT1 | Isn't that nice. That's very nice. How many of you like that? Yeah, I like that a lot. Maybe we can adapt that as an |


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| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{4 5}$ |  | interesting notation. If we were inventing our own notation <br> that would be a very useful one. Jakki? |
| $\mathbf{4 6}$ |  | RT1 |
| It's sort of like the Cuisenaire Rods. |  |  |
| Y7 |  | Brian |
| $\mathbf{4 8}$ |  | It's supposed that helps me a lot doesn't it? <br> white and the half is like the red, or the purple I think. |
| $\mathbf{4 9}$ |  | Jessica? |$|$| Well, I think it is sort of a new way to make a number line. |
| :--- |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ |


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| $\mathbf{6 1}$ |  | RT1 | this both are one half. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 2}$ |  | Students | I agree. |
| $\mathbf{6 3}$ |  | RT1 | What do you think of that? How many of you understand <br> what James did here? We had another way of trying to <br> justify that one half was the same as two fourths. And that <br> would therefore enable you to put them in the same place on <br> the number line? |
| $\mathbf{6 4}$ |  | James | Yes |
| $\mathbf{6 5}$ |  | RT1 | Thank you very much James. Uh hah! Interesting. Jakki. |

