Computational Fluency

Computational fluency is defined as having efficient, flexible and accurate methods for computing. Students need to be fluent in mental math, paper and pencil methods and using technology such as a calculator in computing answers to situations involving numbers (both whole numbers as well as fractions and decimals). -NCTM, 2000

Computational fluency develops from a strong sense of number.

(BC Math Curriculum, Big Idea, K-9, 2015)

K-9 Big Idea:

Computational fluency develops from a strong sense of number

K: One-to-one correspondence and a sense of 5 and 10 are essential for fluency with numbers.

1: Addition and subtraction with numbers to 10 can be modelled concretely, pictorially, and symbolically to develop computational fluency.

2: Development of computational fluency in addition and subtraction with numbers to 100 requires an understanding of place value.

3: Development of computational fluency in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of whole numbers requires flexible decomposing and composing.

4: Development of computational fluency and multiplicative thinking requires analysis of patterns and relations in multiplication and division.

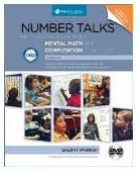
5: Computational fluency and flexibility with numbers extend to operations with larger (multi-digit) numbers.

curriculum.gov.bc.ca 2015

the continuum of computational fluency

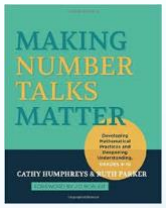
What does this look like for addition and subtraction?
What does this look like for multiplication and division?
What does this look like at your grade level/s?

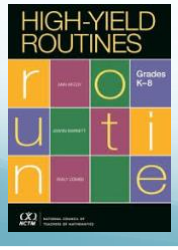
Recommended Resources:



- Number Talks

- Making Number Talks Matter





- High Yield Routines