

O Level Mathematics Syllabus For 2014

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Singapore Math and Science Education Innovation Oon Seng Tan 2021-09-05 This edited volume explores key areas of interests in Singapore math and science education including issues on teacher education, pedagogy, curriculum, assessment, teaching practices, applied learning, ecology of learning, talent grooming, culture of science and math, vocational education and STEM. It presents to policymakers and educators a clear picture of the education scene in Singapore and insights into the role of math and science education in helping the country excel beyond international studies such as PISA, the pedagogical and curricula advancements in math and science learning, and the research and practices that give Singaporean students the competitive edge in facing the uncertain and challenging landscape of the future.

Corpus Linguistics and Cross-Disciplinary Action Research Joanna Baumgart 2021-11-30 In this book, Joanna Baumgart offers a detailed and innovative account of how a mixed methods approach, combining corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, can shed light on educational practice. Corpus Linguistics and Cross-Disciplinary Action Research is based on a 22,000-word corpus of mathematics lessons in a multicultural secondary school in Ireland with the analysis of classroom data supported by insights from reflective meetings with the participating teacher. It demonstrates how examination of video recordings of lessons and reflective conversations facilitate discursive changes in the classroom and increase teacher awareness of classroom interaction. Throughout, the role of teacher talk is used as a model in the subject-specific discourse into which students are socialized. Baumgart also relates the story of a successful interdisciplinary approach to action research, thereby providing an example of how talk and interaction can be examined within wider educational contexts. Building on the premise of the key role which language, and talk in particular, plays in teaching and learning processes, this book will be of keen interest to teacher-educators as well as researchers in the fields of corpus linguistics, discourse analysis and educational linguistics.

Big Ideas In Mathematics: Yearbook 2019, Association Of Mathematics Educators Toh Tin Lam 2019-05-21 The new emphasis in the Singapore mathematics education is on Big Ideas

(Charles, 2005). This book contains more than 15 chapters from various experts on mathematics education that describe various aspects of Big Ideas from theory to practice. It contains chapters that discuss the historical development of mathematical concepts, specific mathematical concepts in relation to Big Ideas in mathematics, the spirit of Big Ideas in mathematics and its enactment in the mathematics classroom. This book presents a wide spectrum of issues related to Big Ideas in mathematics education. On the one end, we have topics that are mathematics content related, those that discuss the underlying principles of Big Ideas, and others that deepen the readers' knowledge in this area, and on the other hand there are practice oriented papers in preparing practitioners to have a clearer picture of classroom enactment related to an emphasis on Big Ideas.

Values and Valuing in Mathematics Education Philip Clarkson 2019-04-24 This engaging open access book discusses how a values and valuing perspective can facilitate a more effective mathematics pedagogical experience, and allows readers to explore multiple applications of the values perspective across different education systems. It also clearly shows that teaching mathematics involves not only reasoning and feelings, but also students' interactions with their cultural setting and each other. The book brings together the work of world leaders and new thinkers in mathematics educational research to improve the learning and teaching of mathematics. Addressing themes such as discovering hidden cultural values, a multicultural society and methodological issues in the investigation of values in mathematics, it stimulates readers to consider these topics in cross-cultural ways, and offers suggestions for research and classroom practice. It is a valuable resource for scholars of mathematics education, from early childhood through to higher education and an inspiring read for all mathematics teachers.

Mathematics Education in Singapore Tin Lam Toh 2019-02-07 This book provides a one-stop resource for mathematics educators, policy makers and all who are interested in learning more about the why, what and how of mathematics education in Singapore. The content is organized according to three significant and closely interrelated components: the Singapore mathematics curriculum, mathematics teacher education and professional development, and learners in Singapore mathematics classrooms. Written by leading researchers with an intimate understanding of Singapore mathematics education, this up-to-date book reports the latest trends in Singapore mathematics classrooms, including mathematical modelling and problem solving in the real-world context.

International Practices to Promote Budget Literacy Harika Masud 2017-06-28 Budget literacy is defined as 'the ability to read, decipher, and understand public budgets to enable and enhance meaningful citizen participation in the budget process'. It is comprised of two main parts - (i) a technical understanding of public budgets, including familiarity with government spending, tax rates and public debt and; (ii) the ability to engage in the budget process, comprising of practical knowledge on day-to-day issues, as well as an elementary understanding of the economic, social and political implications of budget policies, the stakeholders involved and when and how to provide inputs during the annual budget cycle. Given that no international standards or guidelines have been established for budget literacy education to date, this book seeks to address this gap by taking stock of illustrative initiatives promoting budget literacy for youth in selected countries. The underlying presumption is that when supply-side actors in the budget process -- governments -- simplify and disseminate budget information for demand-side actors -- citizens -- this information will then be used by

citizens to provide feedback on the budget. However, since citizens are often insufficiently informed about public budgets to constructively participate in budget processes one way to empower them and to remedy the problem of "budget illiteracy" is to provide budget-literacy education in schools to youth, helping them evolve into civic-minded adults with the essential knowledge needed for analyzing their government's fiscal policy objectives and measures, and the confidence and sense of social responsibility to participate in the oversight of public resources. This book elaborates on approaches, learning outcomes, pedagogical strategies and assessment approaches for budget literacy education, and presents lessons that are relevant for the development, improvement, or scaling up of budget literacy initiatives.

2014 International Conference on Advanced Education and Management (ICAEM2014)

2014-02-13 The ICAEM2014 aims to bring together researchers, educators and students from around the world in both industry and academia for sharing the state-of-art research results and applications, for exploring new areas of research and development, and for discussing emerging issues on education and management fields. We received a total of 312 submissions from various parts of the world. The Technical Program Committee worked very hard to have all papers reviewed before the review deadline. The final technical program consists of 92 papers. There are one keynote speech and 2 invited sessions. The proceedings were published by DEStech Publications, Inc. and will submitted to Ei Compendex databases for indexing. We would like to mention that, due to the limitation of the conference venue capacity, we are not able to include many fine papers in the technical program. Our apology goes to those authors.

Syllabus Design Of English Language Teaching Prof. Dr. Abd. Hakim Yassi, Dipl., TESTL., M.A. 2018-01-03 This book is entitled Syllabus Design for English Language Teaching which was written and developed based on a research "Communicative Competence Based Syllabus Design for Speaking Course One for Students of The English Department". It mainly provides detailed elucidation of the process of designing a syllabus as one of systematic steps of curriculum development in language teaching. Curriculum development in language teaching should be done since it implies an effort carried out by the language teachers to improve the quality of language teaching through some stages of systematic planning such as a needs analysis, formulation of learning objectives, development of syllabus and teaching materials, teaching materials' implementation as well as evaluation to find out the effectiveness of the curriculum by taking into account the achievement of learning goals in language teaching program. This book generally includes some information on the discussion of: (1). The status of English in the education system of Indonesia and the outcomes of English teaching all this time according to researchers in the field of language teaching; (2). The distinction between the terms of curriculum and syllabus therewith the syllabus design theory from the standpoint of ESP and Language Program Development; (3). Theory of needs analysis as the main cornerstone in the development of syllabus design; (4). The concept and the theory of communicative competence based syllabus design; (5). The systematic stages in designing a competency-based syllabus ranging from preliminary stages with the needs analysis, the stage of teaching materials development, as well as the stage of reviewing the learning outcomes; (6). A practical example of a study which is presented to make the readers clearly understand how to apply the stages of developing the communicative competence based syllabus design Buku Persembahan Penerbit PrenadaMedia

Cognitive and Affective Aspects in Science Education Research Kaisa Hahl 2017-07-10

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This edited volume brings forth intriguing, novel and innovative research in the field of science education. The chapters in the book deal with a wide variety of topics and research approaches, conducted in various contexts and settings, all adding a strong contribution to knowledge on science teaching and learning. The book is comprised of selected high-quality studies that were presented at the 11th European Science Education Research Association (ESERA) Conference, held in Helsinki, Finland from 31 August to 4 September, 2015. The ESERA science education research community consists of professionals with diverse disciplinary backgrounds from natural sciences to social sciences. This diversity provides a rich understanding of cognitive and affective aspects of science teaching and learning in this volume. The studies in this book will invoke discussion and ignite further interest in finding new ways of doing and researching science education for the future and looking for international partners for both science education and science education research. The twenty-five chapters showcase current orientations of research in science education and are of interest to science teachers, teacher educators and science education researchers around the world with a commitment to evidence-based and forward-looking science teaching and learning.

The Mathematics Enthusiast Bharath Sriraman 2014-12-01 The Mathematics Enthusiast (TME) is an eclectic internationally circulated peer reviewed journal which focuses on mathematics content, mathematics education research, innovation, interdisciplinary issues and pedagogy. The journal exists as an independent entity. It is published on a print-on-demand basis by Information Age Publishing and the electronic version is hosted by the Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Montana. The journal is not affiliated to nor subsidized by any professional organizations but supports PMENA [Psychology of Mathematics Education, North America] through special issues on various research topics.

Mathematics Instruction: Goals, Tasks And Activities - Yearbook 2018, Association Of Mathematics Educators Toh Pee Choon 2018-05-18 The book, the tenth volume in the series of yearbooks by the Association of Mathematics Educators in Singapore, comprises 14 chapters written by renowned researchers in mathematics education. The chapters offer mathematics teachers a cache of teaching ideas and resources for classroom instruction. Readers will find various task design principles, examples of mathematical tasks used in classrooms and teaching approaches to implement the tasks. Through these discussions, readers are invited to reflect and rethink their beliefs about mathematics teaching and learning in the 21st century, and reexamine the tasks and activities that they use in the classroom, in order to bring about positive impact on students' learning of mathematics. This book contributes towards literature in the field of mathematics education, specifically on mathematics instruction and the design of mathematical tasks and activities. Contents: Tasks and Activities in the Mathematics Classroom (Boon Liang CHUA and Pee Choon TOH) From Task to Activity: Noticing Affordances, Design, and Orchestration (CHOY Ban Heng) Affordances of Typical Problems (Jaguthsing DINDYAL) Mathematical Tasks Enacted by Two Competent Teachers to Facilitate the Learning of Vectors by Grade Ten Students (Berinderjeet KAUR, Lai Fong WONG and Chong Kiat CHEW) Use of Comics and Its Adaptation in the Mathematics Classroom (TOH Tin Lam, CHAN Chun Ming Eric, CHENG Lu Pien, LIM Kam Ming and LIM Lee Hean) Designing and Implementing Scientific Calculator Tasks and Activities (Barry KISSANE) Engaging the Hearts of Mathematics Learners (Joseph B W YEO) Developing Interaction Toward the Goal of the Lesson in a Primary Mathematics

Classroom (Keiko HINO) Designing and Implementing Activities in the Flipped Classroom in the Singapore Primary Mathematics Classroom (CHENG Lu Pien, NG Swee Fong, TAN Bee Kian Jasmine Susie and NG Ee Noch) Designing Mathematical Modelling Activities for the Primary Mathematics Classroom (Chun Ming Eric CHAN, Rashidah VAPUMARICAN and Huanjia Tracy LIU) Extending d104book Exercises into Short Open-Ended Tasks for Primary Mathematics Classroom Instruction (YEO Kai Kow Joseph) Integrating Problem Posing into Mathematical Problem Solving: An Experimental Study (JIANG Chunlian and CHUA Boon Liang) A Vicennial Walk Through 'A' Level Mathematics in Singapore: Reflecting on the Curriculum Leadership Role of the JC Mathematics Teacher (Weng Kin HO and Christina RATNAM-LIM) Probability: Theory and Teaching (YAP Von Bing) Readership: Graduate students, researchers, practitioners and teachers in mathematics. Keywords: Mathematics; Instruction; Task Design; Singapore; Teachers; Instruction Review: Key Features: Firstly it has a focused theme: Mathematics instruction and task design, which is of prime concern to mathematics educators Secondly it is written by university scholars who work closely with classroom mathematics teachers thereby drawing on their research knowledge and classroom experiences Lastly, the book is rich resource, of tried and tested practical know-how of approaches that promote mathematics learning, for mathematics educators in Singapore schools and elsewhere

Credential Market Quentin Maire 2021-09-22 This book makes an original contribution to credential sociology by analysing how high school certificates become and remain valuable in a context of mass high school participation (i.e. credentialism). Building on a detailed analysis of the International Baccalaureate (IB) Diploma, a senior secondary school certificate offered in over 150 countries, Quentin Maire argues that the advent of new private credentials can be understood as a phenomenon of credential stratification in a context of intensified academic competition. Using original data on high school credentials in Australia and internationally, the author makes a strong case for certificates to be studied relationally, by locating them in the credentialing structures in which they are inserted. He systematically applies the comparative method to explain the role of the curriculum, family resources, school segregation and higher education selection in creating a credential hierarchy. His robust combination of theoretical construction and detailed empirical work allows him to offer new insights into social inequality in education systems, credential theory and the IB Diploma.

International Perspectives on Mathematics Curriculum Denisse R Thompson 2018-01-01 Curriculum can be defined in a variety of ways. It might be viewed as a body of knowledge, a product, or a process. Curricula can differ as they are conceptualized from various theoretical perspectives to address the needs of teachers, students, and the context of schooling. One reason to study curriculum is “to reveal the expectations, processes and outcomes of students’ school learning experiences that are situated in different cultural and system contexts. ... further studies of curriculum practices and changes are much needed to help ensure the success of educational reforms in the different cultural and system contexts” (Kulm & Li, 2009, p. 709). This volume highlights international perspectives on curriculum and aims to broaden the wider mathematics education community’s understandings of mathematics curriculum through viewing a variety of ways that curricula are developed, understood, and implemented in different jurisdictions/countries. Within this volume, we define curriculum broadly as the set of mathematics standards or outcomes, the messages inherent in mathematics curriculum documents and resources, how these standards are

understood by a variety of stakeholders, and how they are enacted in classrooms. The focus is on the written, implied, and enacted curriculum in various educational settings throughout the world.

O-level Mathematics Challenging Drill Questions (Yellowreef) Thomas Bond 2015-06-19 • new questions from top schools & colleges from 2003 - 2015 • complete and true encyclopedia of all question-types • expose all “surprise & trick” questions • complete answer keys • most efficient method of learning, hence saves time • arrange from easy-to-hard both by topics and question-types to facilitate easy absorption • full set of step-by-step solution approaches (available separately) • advanced trade book with teachers’ comments • buy online at www.yellowreef.com to enjoy attractive discounts • complete edition and concise edition eBooks available • also suitable for • Cambridge IGCSE • Cambridge International GCE OL • Books available for other subjects including Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Mathematics, Economics, English • Primary level, Secondary level, GCE O-level, GCE A-level, iGCSE, Cambridge A-level, Hong Kong DSE • visit www.yellowreef.com for sample chapters and more

PISA 2012 Results: Creative Problem Solving (Volume V) Students' Skills in Tackling Real-Life Problems OECD 2014-04-01 This fifth volume of PISA 2012 results presents an assessment of student performance in problem solving, which measures students’ capacity to respond to non-routine situations in order to achieve their potential as constructive and reflective citizens.

Integrating Touch-Enabled and Mobile Devices into Contemporary Mathematics Education Meletiou-Mavrotheris, Maria 2015-07-13 Despite increased interest in mobile devices as learning tools, the amount of available primary research studies on their integration into mathematics teaching and learning is still relatively small due to the novelty of these technologies. *Integrating Touch-Enabled and Mobile Devices into Contemporary Mathematics Education* presents the best practices in mathematics education research and teaching practice by providing an account of current and future trends and issues in mobile mathematics learning and associated technologies and educational methodologies. This edited volume approaches a broad audience including researchers and practitioners interested in the exploitation of mobile technologies in mathematics teaching and learning, as well as mathematics teachers at all levels. This premier reference source compiles the best practices and recommended processes for effectively utilizing the vast capabilities of mobile technologies in the mathematics classroom through a collection of chapters covering topics including, but not limited to, touch-enabled virtual mapping, perceptual learning technologies, mobile teaching, statistics apps for mobile devices, smartphones for the visually impaired, pedagogical and instructional design, and touch screen interfaces in algebraic instruction.

50 Years Of Science In Singapore Lim Hock 2016-12-12 As part of the commemorative book series on Singapore's 50 years of nation-building, this important compendium traces the history and development of the various sectors of Singapore science in the last 50 years or so. The book covers the government agencies responsible for science funding and research policy, the academic institutions and departments who have been in the forefront of the development of the nation's scientific manpower and research, the research centres and institutes which have been breaking new ground in both basic and applied science research,

science museums and education, and the academic and professional institutions which the scientific community has set up to enable Singapore scientists to serve the nation more effectively. Each article is chronicled by eminent authors who have played important roles and made significant contributions in shaping today's achievement of science in Singapore. Professionals, academics, students and the general public will find this volume a useful reference material and an inspirational easy read.

Mathematics Teaching In Singapore - Volume 1: Theory-informed Practices Lee Ngan Hoe
2020-04-30

Global Citizenship Education in Teacher Education Daniel Schugurensky 2020-05-10
Global Citizenship Education and Teacher Education brings together scholars and practitioners from all continents to explore the role of teacher education in formulating a practice of citizenship that has a global scope and is guided by critical and emancipatory approaches. By considering educational responses to global challenges —such as global warming, rising levels of inequalities, intensification of armed conflicts, growing streams of international migration, and the impact of neoliberal policies—this book provides valuable analyses for researchers, teacher educators, and educators. The volume examines historical and conceptual issues relating to the incorporation of global citizenship education in teacher education, and presents examples from across the world that showcase main trends in research and practice from across the world. This book is of great interest to graduate and postgraduate students, researchers, and libraries in the fields of citizenship education, global education, teacher education, international and comparative education, and education policy and politics.

Science Education Research and Practice in Asia Mei-Hung Chiu 2016-06-10 This book discusses the scope of science education research and practice in Asia. It is divided into five sections: the first consists of nine chapters providing overviews of science education in Asia (China, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia, Mongolia, Oman, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand). The second section offers chapters on content analysis of research articles, while the third includes three chapters on assessment and curriculum. The fourth section includes four chapters on innovative technology in science education; and the fifth section consists of four chapters on professional development, and informal learning. Each section also has additional chapters providing specific comments on the content. This collection of works provides readers with a starting point to better understand the current state of science education in Asia.

August 2019 Monthly Current Affairs with MCQs for Competitive Exams Disha Experts
2019-08-04

Mathematics Education in the Age of Artificial Intelligence Philippe R. Richard

Empowering Mathematics Learners: Yearbook 2017, Association Of Mathematics Educators Kaur Berinderjeet 2017-04-12 This book contributes towards the literature in the field of mathematics education, specifically on aspects of empowering learners of mathematics. The book, comprising eighteen chapters, written by renowned researchers in mathematics education, provides readers with approaches and applicable classroom strategies to empower learners of mathematics. The chapters in the book can be classified

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into four sections. The four sections focus on how learners could be empowered in their learning, cognitive and affective processes, through mathematical content, purposefully designed mathematical tasks, whilst developing 21st century competencies. Contents: Empowering Mathematics Learners (Berinderjeet Kaur & Lee Ngan Hoe) Empowering Learning in an Algebra Class: The Case of Expansion and Factorisation (Chua Boon Liang) Facilitating Students' Mathematical Noticing (Tan Liang Soon & Hang Kim Hoo) Empowering Junior College Students through the Educational Use of Graphics Calculators (Barry Kissane) Understanding Future Teachers' Mathematical Knowing to Overcome Double Discontinuities (Hyungmi Cho & Oh Nam Kwon) Developing Student Voice in the Mathematics Classroom (Glenda Anthony & Roberta Hunter) Empowering Mathematics Learners through Effective Memory Strategies (Wong Khoo Yoong) Empower Primary School Pupils to Use Representations to Solve Process Problems (Yeo Kai Kow Joseph) Empowering Mathematics Learners with Metacognitive Strategies in Problem Solving (Loh Mei Yoke & Lee Ngan Hoe) Mathematical Problem Solving: An Approach to Empowering Students in the Mathematics Classroom (Toh Tin Lam) Empowering Mathematics Learners through Exploratory Tasks (Ariyadi Wijaya) Use of Open and Guided Investigative Tasks to Empower Mathematics Learners (Joseph B W Yeo) Using Representations to Develop Mathematical Thinking (Palanisamy K Veloo & Parmjit Singh) Empowering Teachers to Use Open-Ended Real-World Tasks in Primary Mathematics Classrooms (Ng Kit Ee Dawn) ACISK Framework — A Tool for Empowering Mathematics Learners to be Self-Directed (Wong Lai Fong & Berinderjeet Kaur) Empowering Students through Inquiry (Steve Thornton) Developing Self-Regulated Learners in the Primary Mathematics Classroom (Cheng Lu Pien & Teong Ying Xi Theodora) Empowering Students' Learning through Mathematical Modelling (Chun Ming Eric Chan, Rashidah Vapumarican, Kaiwen Vanessa Oh, Huanjia Tracey Liu & Yew Hwee Seah) Readership: Graduate students, researchers, practitioners and teachers in mathematics.

Mathematics Instructional Practices in Singapore Secondary Schools Berinderjeet Kaur 2021-01-06 This book offers a detailed look into the how and what of mathematics instruction in Singapore. It presents multiple aspects of mathematics instruction in schools, ranging from the unique instructional core, practices that promote mastery, development of conceptual knowledge through learning experiences, nurturing of positive attitudes, self-regulation of learning and development and use of instructional materials for making connections across mathematical ideas, developing mathematical reasoning, and developing fluency in applying mathematical knowledge in problem solving. The book presents a methodology that is successful in documenting classroom instruction in a comprehensive manner. The research findings illuminate instruction methods that are culturally situated, robust and proven to impact student learning. It demonstrates how a unique data source can be analysed through multiple lenses and provides readers with a rich portrait of how the school mathematics instruction is enacted in Singapore secondary schools.

Concept-Based Mathematics Jennifer T.H. Wathall 2016-01-14 Give math students the connections between what they learn and how they do math—and suddenly math makes sense If your secondary-school students are fearful of or frustrated by math, it's time for a new approach. When you teach concepts rather than rote processes, you help students discover their own natural mathematical abilities. This book is a road map to retooling how you teach math in a deep, clear, and meaningful way to help students achieve higher-order thinking skills. Jennifer Wathall shows you how to plan units, engage students, assess understanding, incorporate technology, and there's even a companion website with additional

resources.

Computer Supported Education Bruce M. McLaren 2019-06-19 This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Computer Supported Education, CSEDU 2018, held in Funchal, Madeira, Portugal, in March 2018. The 27 revised full papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 193 submissions. The papers deal with the following topics: new educational environments, best practices and case studies of innovative technology-based learning strategies, institutional policies on computer-supported education including open and distance education.

Mathematical Modelling Education and Sense-making Gloria Ann Stillman 2020-05-14 This volume documents on-going research and theorising in the sub-field of mathematics education devoted to the teaching and learning of mathematical modelling and applications. Mathematical modelling provides a way of conceiving and resolving problems in people's everyday lives as well as sophisticated new problems for society at large. Mathematical modelling and real world applications are considered as having potential for cultivating sense making in classroom settings. This book focuses on the educational perspective, researching the complexities encountered in effective teaching and learning of real world modelling and applications for sense making is only beginning. All authors of this volume are members of the International Community of Teachers of Mathematical Modelling (ICTMA), the peak research body into researching the teaching and learning of mathematical modelling at all levels of education from the early years to tertiary education as well as in the workplace.

Teaching for Numeracy Across the Age Range Peter S. Westwood 2021 This book provides an introduction to what it means to be numerate, and how numeracy can best be developed and nurtured in children and in adults. It also presents a cohesive coverage of numeracy development from early childhood to adulthood. This book draws on international research and practice to provide a comprehensive overview on the topic. It depicts and draws connections with the National Curriculum in the United Kingdom, the Australian Curriculum, and the Common Core State Standards in the United States. This book identifies skills and concepts involved in achieving functional numeracy, and provides practical advice on effective teaching, learning and assessment. It serves as a valuable guide to educators who teach mathematics in primary and secondary schools, but who are not specifically trained in the subject.

Learning Experiences to Promote Mathematics Learning Pee Choon Toh 2014-05-27 This sixth volume, in the series of yearbooks by the Association of Mathematics Educators in Singapore, entitled Learning Experiences to Promote Mathematics Learning is unique in that it focuses on a single theme in mathematics education. The objective is for teachers and researchers to advance the learning of mathematics through meaningful experiences. Several renowned international and Singapore scholars have published their work in this volume. The fourteen chapters of the book illustrate evidence-based practices that school teachers and researchers can experiment with in their own classrooms to bring about meaningful learning outcomes. Three broad themes, namely fundamentals for active and motivated learning, learning experiences for developing mathematical processes, and use of ICT tools for learning through visualizations, simulations and representations, shape the ideas in these chapters. The book makes a significant contribution towards the learning of mathematics. It is a good resource for mathematics teachers, educators and research students. Contents:It

Matters How Students Learn Mathematics (Berinderjeet KAUR)M_Crest: A Framework of Motivation to Learn Mathematics (WONG Khoo Yoong)Designing Learning Experiences for Effective Instruction in Secondary Mathematics (TOH Tin Lam)Providing Students' Authentic Learning Experience Through 3D Printing Technology (Oh Nam KWON, Jee Hyun PARK and Jung Sook PARK)What Do Teachers Need to Know to Teach Secondary Mathematics (Kim BESWICK)Defining, Extending, and Creating: Key Experiences in Mathematics (Yoshinori SHIMIZU)Teaching for Abstraction through Mathematical Learning Experiences (CHENG Lu Pien)Making Sense of Number Sense: Creating Learning Experiences for Primary Pupils to Develop Their Number Sense (YEO Kai Kow Joseph)Learning Experiences Designed to Develop Algebraic Thinking: Lessons From the ICCAMS Project in England (Jeremy HODGEN, Dietmar KÜCHEMANN and Margaret BROWN)Learning Experiences Designed to Develop Multiplicative Reasoning; Using Models to Foster Learners' Understanding (Margaret BROWN, Jeremy HODGEN and Dietmar KÜCHEMANN)Learning Mathematical Induction Through Experiencing Authentic Problem Solving (TAY Eng Guan and TOH Pee Choon)Scaffolding and Constructing New Problems for Teaching Mathematical Proofs in the A-Levels (ZHAO Dongsheng)Learning Number in the Primary School Through ICT (Barry KISSANE)Learning Algebra and Geometry Through ICT (Marian KEMP) Readership: Graduate students, researchers, practitioners and teachers in mathematics. Key Features:Firstly it has a focused theme: Learning Experiences that Promote Mathematics Learning, which is of prime concern of mathematics educators in the 21st centurySecondly it is written by university scholars who work closely with classroom mathematics teachers thereby drawing on their research knowledge and classroom experiencesLastly, the book is rich resource, of tried and tested practical know-how of approaches that promote mathematics learning, for mathematics educators in Singapore schools and elsewhereKeywords:Mathematics;Pedagogy;Learning Experiences;Singapore;Teachers;Instruction

September 2019 Monthly Current Affairs with MCQs for Competitive Exams Disha Experts
2019-09-01

Education in Singapore Yew-Jin Lee

Mathematics Education in East Africa Anjum Halai 2016-03-08 *THIS BOOK WILL SOON BE AVAILABLE AS OPEN ACCESS BOOK* This book is a valuable resource for policymakers and practitioners as it brings insights mainly from developing countries where relatively less research activity takes place. It is also a valuable resource for courses in mathematics education in the teacher education colleges, and departments of education in the sub-Saharan Africa region. In the increasingly global and technological world mathematics is seen as a significant gatekeeper of opportunities for social and economic advancement and mobility. Hence, countries and development agencies in the broader sub-Saharan Africa region are looking towards increasing access to relevant and high-quality secondary education as a lever towards economic development. Policy makers and other key decision makers in education look towards improvement in mathematics teaching and learning as a key focus in education reform. In the East Africa region also a number of initiatives have been taken at the national level in the respective countries to improve the quality of mathematics education. This book provides an in-depth comparative analysis of the developments and issues in mathematics education in Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda, and advances our understanding of the state of secondary mathematics education in East

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Africa.

The Mathematics Education for the Future Project. Proceedings of the 13th International Conference Mathematics Education in a Connected World Alan Rogerson 2015-07-01 This volume contains the papers presented at the International Conference on Mathematics Education in a Connected World held from September 16-21, 2015 in Catania, Italy. The Conference was organized by The Mathematics Education for the Future Project - an international educational project founded in 1986.

Building on the Past to Prepare for the Future Janina Morska 2022-09-01 Abstract of Book This volume contains the papers presented at the International Conference Building on the Past to Prepare for the Future held from August 8-13, 2022, in King's College, Cambridge, UK. It was the 16th conference organised by The Mathematics Education for the Future Project - an international educational and philanthropic project founded in 1986 and dedicated to innovation in mathematics, statistics, science and computer education world wide. Contents List of Papers and Workshop Summaries Fouze Abu Qouder & Miriam Amit The Ethnomathematics of the Bedouin - An Innovative Approach of Integrating Socio Cultural Elements into Mathematics Education <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.001> First page: 1 Last page: 6 Abstract Our study attempted to address young Bedouin (desert tribes) students' persistent difficulties with mathematics by integrating ethnomathematics into a standard curriculum. First, we conducted extensive interviews w 35 Bedouin elders and women to identify: 1. The mathematical elements of their daily lives- particularly traditional units of length and weight, 2. The geometrical shapes in Bedouin women's traditional dress embroidery. Then we combined these with the standard curriculum to make an integrated 90 hours 7-8th grade teaching units that were implemented in Bedouin schools and in the Kidumatica Math Club for Excellent Students. Comparisons between the experimental groups (186) and the control group (62) showed that studying by the integrated curriculum improved:1.The cognitive aspects of the students 2.The affective aspects. Keywords: Bedouin Cultures, ethnomathematics.

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Nadine Adams & Clinton Hayes Why Everyone should know Statistics!
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.002> First page: 7 Last page: 11 Abstract "Decision is the central intellectual activity in our everyday lives" and statistics is central to these activities (Longford, 2021, p. xi). The ability to manipulate and interpret data is an important component in decision making. A misunderstanding or poor grasp of data distributions and statistical methods can lead to assumptions that are not accurate. When these inaccurate assumptions are presented as factual to decision makers also possessing little or no statistical knowledge, poor decisions can be made. This paper investigates how an interpretation of statistics played a role the decision to remove multiple-choice questions from invigilated examinations at a regional Australian university. The case is further argued that it is important for everyone to have a basic understanding of statistics.

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Anita N. Alexander The Perspectives of Effective Teaching and Learning of Current Undergraduate and Graduate Mathematics Students
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.003> First page: 12 Last page: 17 Abstract Some mathematics professors engage their students in discourse and explorations to promote a deep understanding of critical concepts. Still, lecture remains the norm in mathematics courses according to current mathematics students' survey responses (Mostly Lecture 52%;

Lecture & Discussions 35%; N = 89). Students were asked the best way for them to learn mathematics, whether their career plans are teaching related (Teaching Related: Yes 22%; Not Sure 36%; No 42%), as well as what they enjoy and want to change about their mathematics courses. Students requested “more discussions, and more questions to solve in class,” and described lecture as “an unacceptable way to teach,” and that “it is the worst way to learn.” Students’ perspectives on effective teaching and learning are critical for their continued passion to pursue STEM related fields, rather than stating that “I do not love mathematics anymore.”

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Clement Ayarebilla Ali & Ernest Kofi Davis Applications of Basketry to Geometric Tessellations <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.004> First page: 18 Last page: 23
Abstract We present applications of basketry to geometric tessellation in the primary school mathematics. Even though there are various forms of tessellations, we present three regular and Archimedean tessellations for conceptual analysis of the geometric concepts. With a case study design of 15 pupils through interviews and observations, the findings show that pupils can apply baskets to learn geometric tessellations. It was there recommended that baskets be used to extend learning as they play, game and fun.

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Nurten Alpaslan & Emre Alpaslan Mathematics for Everybody
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.005> First page: 24 Last page: 25

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Cynthia Oropesa Anhalt, Ricardo Cortez, Brynja Kohler & Will Tidwell Interrogation of Social Justice Contexts in Mathematical Modeling: The Use of Simulations of Practice in the Mathematical Preparation of Teachers <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.006>
First page: 26 Last page: 31 Abstract Research in prospective teachers’ development of mathematical modeling knowledge for teaching is gaining momentum. The Mathematics of Doing, Understanding, Learning, and Educating for Secondary Students [MODULE(S2)]* project developed a curriculum in modeling for teacher education that includes simulations of practice, in which prospective teachers reflect on and plan a discussion around student thinking, their models, and the contextualization of their results. We present an analysis of prospective teachers’ modeling work on the decreasing area of Indigenous reservation land in the U.S., and a simulation of practice which explores different methods for finding the area of land in connection to the injustice deeply rooted in the treatment of Indigenous people. This problem explores a critical social issue and calls for explicit attention to pedagogical knowledge in structuring discussions around the contextualization of the mathematical results.

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Takako Aoki & Shin Watanabe Find out Mathematics on a Football: Making a football with paper <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.007> First page: 32 Last page: 34
Abstract We are aiming for a workshop method as a way to teach mathematics in future school education. It is important to cooperate with each other and understand mathematics. In this workshop, we aim to discover the mathematics hidden in the footballs we handle every day. As an aid to thinking, I would like to make football by paper first and learn mathematics while looking at concrete things. You need 20 equilateral triangles. A regular hexagon is made from this equilateral triangle, and a regular pentagon uses the method of making a hole. In particular, pay attention to the four-color problem in mathematics, make sure that the colours of adjacent regular hexagons are different, and use three colours (red, green, yellow). For example, in a football, how many equilateral triangles of each colour are used is

one of the issues. I am looking forward to holding a workshop to see what kind of problems there are. Key words: football Introduction with paper, the truncated icosahedron, the color coding of the three colors, Euler's polyhedral formula

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Sarah Bansilal Analysing the Demands of an Assessment in a Geometry Pedagogic Content Knowledge Module <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.008> First page: 35 Last page: 40 Abstract With the onset of the pandemic, universities were forced to move to online platforms for teaching and for assessments. In this paper, I reflect on the use of multiple-choice questions in a geometry PCK module for pre-service mathematics teachers. The study involves a secondary analysis of the data generated by the responses of 92 students to an assessment consisting of 25 items. The aim of the study was to distinguish between, and if possible, characterise possible levels of demands of the test items. The results suggested that there are four distinct groups of items relating to common content knowledge of early and late high school respectively, PCK related to deductive reasoning skills and critical thinking in an open book setting.

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Mike Bedwell Three or Four numbers: A Teacher's Tale
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.009> First page: 41 Last page: 43

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Esther Billings & Lisa Kasmer Learning Experiences that Support Primary Teacher Candidates' Understanding and Enactment of Core Mathematics Teaching Practices <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.010> First page: 44 Last page: 49 Abstract In many teacher preparation programs, instruction focuses on learning about strategies and practices for teaching rather than directly enacting and honing these skills (Grossman, Hammerness, & McDonald, 2009): a corepractice approach in teacher education necessitates organizing coursework and fieldwork around practices of the teaching profession while simultaneously providing teacher candidates (TCs) ample opportunities to "practise" by enacting these teaching practices. In this paper, we share our corepractice instructional strategies, along with TC work used in our teacher preparation mathematics education courses (prior to student teaching) to engage TCs' understanding and development of their ability to enact core practices, specifically the mathematics teaching practices outlined in National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) (2014).

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Victoria Bonaccorso, Joseph DiNapoli & Eileen Murray Promoting Meaningful Conversations among Prospective Mathematics Teachers <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.011> First page: 50 Last page: 55 Abstract Recent circumstances due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on entering public schools have created barriers for prospective teachers (PT) to gain valuable exposure to real classrooms. As a result, we have transitioned some teacher preparation from in person experiences to video case study analysis. Our research seeks to determine how this transition can foster development of critical teaching skills by infusing a model of powerful teaching with video of real classrooms. Our findings suggest that with online video case analysis PTs were able to advance their discursive conversations to strategic conversations by building on and transforming each other's articulation of proposed teacher moves. This model for PT preparation has the potential to foster more meaningful discourse among participants by providing a space to build on and refine their understanding of mathematics teaching.

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Primo Brandi, Rita Ceppitelli & Anna Salvadori Elementary Dynamic Models: A Strategic

Bridge Connecting School and University <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.012>
First page: 56 Last page: 62 Abstract We present an innovative educational path thought as a link between High School and University studies. The topic is the introduction to dynamic models (both discrete and continuous) which represent a key tool in a wide range of disciplines: sciences, techniques, economics, life sciences and more.

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Simone Brasili & Riccardo Piergallini Introducing Symmetry and Invariance with Magic Squares <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.013> First page: 63 Last page: 68
Abstract Magic squares are key tools in mathematics teaching. They favor reasoning and creativity in problem-solving. As well, they bring students closer to the history of mathematics. Our work presents the magic squares in a learning progression introducing the symmetry linked with the idea of invariance “sameness in change” early at primary school in Montegranaro (Italy). Using the 3x3 magic square and manipulation games, a sample of 101 pupils (8 years) internalizes symmetries, reflections, and rotations associated with the square. The proposed activities provide tools and experience for geometric cognitive processes transferable from magic squares to main geometric shapes. The findings confirm that symmetry linked to the search for invariance is appropriate and accessible for primary school pupils through manipulation games.

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Angela Broaddus & Matthew Broaddus Assessing Mathematical Reasoning: Test Less - Explain More <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.014> First page: 69 Last page: 74
Abstract Mathematics educational researchers have long offered recommendations for effective mathematics teaching, learning, and assessment, yet educators still struggle to implement fair and practical assessments that promote engagement and inspire students. This study describes assessments that (1) reduced anxiety, frustration, and rote imitation of procedures; (2) increased accessibility, motivation, and psychological resilience; and (3) improved engagement, strategic competence, self-assessment, and depth of understanding. Writing assignments prompted students to explain their reasoning about problems or their understanding of main ideas. Students revisited assignments in response to feedback and resubmitted them later in the course, which motivated students to deepen their understanding over time. Sample assignments, responses, and lessons learned will be shared.

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Irena Budínová & Jitka Panáčová Children with Reduced Cognitive Effectivity, their Problems and Optimal Way of Education <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.015> First page: 75 Last page: 80 Abstract The contribution deals with children with reduced cognitive efficiency, their specific, and frequent difficulties in learning mathematics in the first years of education. Two examples of children with reduced cognitive efficiency will illustrate the specific ways in which reduced cognitive efficiency can manifest itself in mathematics, how children can be helped to overcome the mathematics curriculum. Problems in learning two basic arithmetic operations will be presented. The differentiation of teaching will be briefly introduced as an effective opportunity to work with these children.

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Gail Burrill Data Science and Mathematical Modeling: Connecting Mathematics to the World in which Students Live <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.016> First page: 81 Last page: 89 Abstract The increasing need for statistical and quantitative thinking and reasoning makes it more important than ever that using mathematics and statistics to make sense of the world should be a central component of schooling. Data have transformed the way we look at the world. Shouldn't this emphasis on data also impact what we teach both in mathematics

and statistics? Research suggests that engaging with real data can motivate students, encourage them to take an interest in STEM fields, and allows the interests of diverse communities to be used as opportunities for learning. This paper summarizes the research looking at why connecting mathematics to the world is important for student learning, describes the role of data science and modeling in doing so, and provides examples of opportunities for students to interact with the world in which they live and work. “The development of mathematics is intimately interwoven with the progress of civilization,..” (Ebrahim, 2010)

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Gail Burrill & Thomas Dick Connecting Mathematics to the World: Engaging Students with Data Science <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.017> First page: 90 Last page: 94
Abstract Mathematics and statistics can be used to describe, explore, and understand this complicated world in which we live. The workshop focus is on several potentially messy, real-world problems from predicting herd immunity, to exploring the quality of life across countries to modeling the change in CO2 levels. Each situation begins with a question and a set of data. The activities are open ended with multiple ways students might develop mathematical and statistical models, use technology to analyze the data, and make sense of terms such as herd immunity or vaccine efficacy or to investigate situations such as optimizing resources during a flood.

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Elizabeth A. Burroughs & Mary Alice Carlson Fostering Empathy in Mathematics through Mathematical Modeling <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.018> First page: 95 Last page: 100
Abstract Modeling, a cyclic process by which mathematicians develop and use mathematical tools to represent, understand, and solve problems, provides learning opportunities for school students. Mathematical modeling situates mathematical problem solving squarely in the middle of everyday experiences. Modeling engenders the habits and dispositions of problem solving and empowers students to identify critical issues important to them, use their mathematical tools to address these problems, and view mathematics as a force for societal good.

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Bernardo Camou The Adventure of Learning Mathematics and Lakatos’s Legacy <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.019> First page: 101 Last page: 104
Abstract Mathematics is normally described as abstract, exact, general and perfect. However, mathematics is a human creation and thus we can ask: How can humans with flaws and defects are able to create something perfect and infallible? Mathematics have its foundations in concrete problems, trials and errors approximations and representations. Learning mathematics is a fascinating trip, back and forth between concrete and abstract, between approximations and accuracy, between particular and general. Our poor representations are the road to conceptualize mathematical objects that then, seem to become perfect. In this workshop we will handle polyhedral and work with Euler’s Formula, with angular defects and its relation with surface’s curvature. In Lakato’s book Proofs and Refutations the author might have committed a mistake, though his book gives us a brilliant insight about the logic of mathematical discovery.

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Carrie Chiappetta, Christopher Walsh, Annie Smith & Javier Perez K-12 Schools after the Global Pandemic: How a Regional School District in the United States Accelerated Learning for Students, Teachers & Administrators <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.020> First page: 105 Last page: 110
Abstract After the global pandemic, Regional School District

15 will start the 2021-2022 school year by accelerating learning for students, teachers, and administrators. For teachers, the focus will be on “purposeful planning,” “differentiation,” and “formative assessment” to ensure that all students learn grade level content. For administrators, the focus would be on supporting teachers in these three areas of focus. The Assistant Superintendent, the Mathematics/Science Department Chair, and the elementary and middle school mathematics instructional coaches will share the plan that they have implemented to work with K-12 teachers and administrators to ensure that students were able to learn grade level content even after the interrupted education that occurred during the global pandemic.

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Kathleen Cotter Clayton Fractions of the Future

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.021> First page: 111 Last page: 116 Abstract
Explore the simplicity and beauty of fractions of the future with a linear model, not with circle sets. When fractions are approached with this linear perspective, fractions can be easily taught, explored, and applied in daily life. Learn how to ask the right questions to guide your pupils to a solid understanding. Children as young as five can see that $\frac{1}{3}$ is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ and more than $\frac{1}{4}$. They can also see why $\frac{9}{8}$ is more than 1, why $\frac{1}{4}$ plus $\frac{1}{8}$ is $\frac{3}{8}$, and why $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ is $\frac{1}{4}$. Fractions are a delight when they are taught the right way. Allow the children to explore the whole picture and relationships within the whole using the linear fraction model. Learn about activities and games to build confidence and develop a deep understanding of fractions. Uncover the joy of fractions!

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Joan A. Cotter Teaching Primary Mathematics without Counting and Place Value with

Transparent Number Naming <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.022> First page: 117 Last page: 122 Abstract
Counting - memorizing the sequence and coordinating pointing with recitation - is problematic for many children. Children with poor counting skills often struggle to learn their beginning math with various approaches. Yet, counting is unnecessary. Babies are born with the ability to subitize; that is, to detect quantities at a glance, up to three. By age 3, they can subitize up to five; by age 4 they can subitize up to 10 by grouping in fives, similar to their fingers. After children know the names for quantities 1 to 10, their next step should be place-value starting with temporary transparent number naming. For example, 11 is “ten-1”, 12 is “ten-2”, and 24 is “2-ten-4.” The counting words in Far Asian languages reflect this transparency, enhancing their pupils’ mathematics achievement. Place-value knowledge combined with subitizing gives pupils a way to master number combinations.

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Celisa Counterman M.A.T.H. = Making Algebraic Thinking Holistic

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.023> First page: 123 Last page: 127 Abstract
Students in mathematics often need more than just definitions and examples. The first step is leaving their anxiety at the door. Hands-on work engages students by utilizing group learning, discovery, and active learning both with and without technology lessening the fears of math. Faculty members will be given sample activities, rubrics, and sample student work. Special focus on creating Spirolaterals and quilting teach geometric movement and pattern recognition. Puzzles are created with mathematical problems in linear equations, linear inequalities, and compound inequalities bringing the focus on skills and historical facts. Faculty members will work in teams to recreate the materials themselves to see where issues in understanding come from. There will be time for both questions and answers.

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Scott A. Courtney The Impact of Remote Instruction on Mathematics Teachers' Practices <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.024> First page: 128 Last page: 133 Abstract The coronavirus pandemic has impacted all aspects of society. As the virus spread across the globe, countries and local communities closed workplaces, moved schools to remote instruction, limited in-person contact, cancelled public gatherings, and restricted travel. At one stage, over 91.3% of students worldwide, from pre-primary through tertiary education, were impacted by school closures. In the United States, many institutions continue to provide remote and hybrid learning options throughout the 2021-2022 academic year. Attempts to mitigate Covid-19 through mass remote instruction has provided unique opportunities for researchers to examine the resources teachers utilize to drive and supplement their practices. In this report, I describe remote instruction's ongoing impact on grades 6-12 mathematics teachers and their students in rural area and small-town schools in the Midwestern United States.

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Mili Das Building on the Past to Prepare for the Future - Impact of Teaching Skills and Professionalism to Reduce Mathematics Phobia <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.025> First page: 134 Last page: 138 Abstract In India mathematics is a compulsory subject for the primary, upper primary and secondary classes. In secondary school curriculum among the compulsory subjects MATHEMATICS is the most vital subject and at the same time it is the most difficult one as per the learners' opinion as well as the parents. So, the subject is neglected by many students and as a consequence Mathematics Phobia is often developed in the students' mind. There are many more factors which are connected to this growing distaste in learning mathematics like in appropriate curriculum organization, methodology of teaching, teachers' knowledge, assessment techniques [Das,M.2010] and management of classroom environment. The said problem is not a new one but in present teachers' training course special attention is given on it. In this paper author will discuss that how the teaching skills and teachers' professionalism can create a positive environment to motivate students. Keywords: Mathematics Teacher, Learners, Curriculum, Professionalism

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Thomas P. Dick Combining Dynamic Computer Algebra and Geometry to Illustrate "the most marvelous theorem in mathematics" <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.026> First page: 139 Last page: 144 Abstract Dynamic geometry software (DGS) allows for constructions and measurements that instantly update when a virtual geometric figure is manipulated. Likewise, dynamic computer algebra systems (CAS) enable symbolic calculations that instantly update when an expression or equation is altered. Linking geometric objects to symbolic parameters combines these two powerful tools together. We will illustrate a unique feature of "locked" measurement in a special DGS to create a Steiner ellipse. We then illustrate the use of a dynamic CAS to create dynamic first and second derivative zeroes of a cubic function whose zeroes can be graphically manipulated. Finally, we will link a dynamic geometric construction based on these zeroes to illustrate the Siebeck-Marden Theorem, an astounding result that has been justifiably called "the most marvelous theorem in mathematics."

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Hamide Dogan, Angel Garcia Contreras & Edith Shear Geometry, Imagery, and Cognition in Linear Algebra <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.027> First page: 145 Last page: 150 Abstract This paper discusses features of five college-level linear algebra students' geometric reasoning, revealed on their interview responses to a set of predetermined

questions from topics relevant to linear independence ideas. Our qualitative analysis identified three main themes (Topics). Each theme, furthermore, revealed similarities and differences, providing insight into technology's potential effect.

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Ann Dowker, Olivia Cheriton & Rachel Horton Age Differences in Pupils' Attitudes to Mathematics <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.028> First page: 151 Last page: 156 This study investigated children's and adolescents' attitudes to mathematics, with a particular focus on whether and how these are affected by age and gender. 216 pupils from Years 2, 6, 9 and 12 participated in the study. They were given (1) the Mathematics Attitude and Anxiety' questionnaire (Thomas & Dowker, 2000), which assesses levels of maths anxiety; unhappiness at failure in maths; liking for maths, and self-rating in maths; and (2) the British Abilities Scales Number Skills Test to establish actual mathematics performance. Age had a significant effect on both liking for maths and self-rating in maths: older children were lower than younger children in both. Gender had a significant effect on self-rating: boys rated themselves higher than girls, though there was no significant gender difference in mathematical performance. Self-rating, but not anxiety, predicted mathematics performance.

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Alden J. Edson & Elizabeth Difanis Phillips The Potential of Digital Collaborative Environments for Problem-Based Mathematics Curriculum <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.029> First page: 157 Last page: 162 Abstract In this paper, we present an overview of the design research used to develop a digital collaborative environment with an embedded problem-based curriculum. We then discuss the student and teacher features of the environment that promote inquiry-based learning and teaching.

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Belinda P. Edwards Learning to Teach Mathematics using Virtual Reality Simulations <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.030> First page: 163 Last page: 168 Abstract Researchers (Lampert, et al., 2013; Zeichner, 2010; Grossman, et al., 2009a) recommend the use of rehearsals in teacher education classrooms to help preservice teachers (PST) bridge theory to practice. Rehearsals enable PSTs to practice teacher moves, such as asking purposeful questioning and engaging students in mathematical discourse during an episode of teaching a lesson (NCTM, 2014). During a rehearsal, the PST's teacher education instructor provides coaching that helps the PST make flexible adjustments to their instruction. Using a phenomenological approach, this research investigates the use of Virtual Reality (VR) simulations to support PSTs learning to teach mathematics through rehearsals. The presentation will include samples of PSTs' mathematics teaching episodes with attention to successes, challenges, and lessons learned from the use of VR simulations in teacher education classrooms.

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Allison Elowson, Kristen Fye, Gregory Wickliff, Christopher Gordon, Alisa Wickliff, Paul Hunter & David Pugalee Student Research in a Mathematics Enrichment Program <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.031> First page: 169 Last page: 174 Abstract Increasing emphasis is placed on the development of research skills for students in STEM content areas. As part of a four-week summer enrichment program, 24 high school students participated in a mathematics course highlighting the historical development of mathematics through the lens of history and culture. Each student designed and conducted their own research study under the mentorship of instructors with expertise in mathematics, writing and technical communication, and student research. This paper presents a case study of one

project selected on the basis of strong performance in meeting course goals. Data demonstrates the mathematical understanding of the student researcher, their scientific literacy and research skills, and their mathematical communication. The student prepared both a paper and a poster to report their research study.

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Antonella Fatai Improving Relational and Disciplinary Competences by Rondine Method
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.032> First page: 175 Last page: 180 Abstract
The present work describes an educational experience, being implemented since 2015, based on the Rondine Method application in mathematics teaching. This experience has involved 135 students from State Schools throughout Italy. The general method was developed by an Italian research team aiming at resolving conflicts in situations of contrast. The goal of the work is highlighting how the care of relationships may be a means for overcoming difficulties in mathematics. Below we describe activities referring to the general principles of active education and of socio-constructivism, which are oriented to train students both in learning by action and participation, and in bringing their own contribution to the whole class work.

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Courtney Fox Integrating Mathematics and Science: A Plan for a High School Integrated Pre-Calculus and Physics Course <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.033> First page: 181 Last page: 185 Abstract This paper explores the integration of mathematics and science as a means to improve learning for high school students. Scholars have acknowledged the benefits of integration for over 50 years, but in the United States we have failed in large measure to adopt an integrative curriculum. This work provides a corrective to this problem by creating a practical curriculum for an integrated Pre-Calculus and Physics course with suggestions for implementation in any school.

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Kathy R. Fox Building an Understanding of Family Literacy: Changing Perspectives Regarding Authentic Learning Opportunities in the Home
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.034> First page: 186 Last page: 191 Abstract
Home to school engagement has often been a one-way path, with teachers seen as facilitators only. When schools were forced to rapidly switch to virtual instruction, teachers were suddenly entering kitchens, living rooms and other spaces to deliver virtual instruction. Findings from this qualitative study of eleven practicing teachers showed new teaching opportunities through virtual home visits. Doors were literally and figuratively opened as teachers became beneficiaries of cultural and academic practices in the home. Math instruction took on a real-world quality, as teachers were privy to home environments for authentic teaching materials. As schools open and teacher, parent, and caregiver relationships return to a more distant space, these participants described small but significant changes in the way they continued to engage parents and caregivers after the experiences of the virtual home visits.

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Grant A. Fraser Mathematics for Living: A Course that Focuses on Solving Problems in Today's World <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.035> First page: 192 Last page: 195 Abstract
The author has developed and taught a course for University students who are not specializing in mathematics, science, or engineering. In contrast to traditional courses of this type, this course focuses on topics from the real world that students will encounter in later life. The aim of the course is to provide students with mathematical tools that they can use to create meaningful, practical solutions to problems that arise in these topics. Students work individually on projects and present their solutions in class. Other students then

critique these solutions. With practice, students develop the skills necessary to analyze more complicated kinds of problems. A final project enables students to use their newly acquired techniques to deal with more realistic problems. The author discusses the content of the course and the impact it has had on students.

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Toshiakira Fujii Roles of Quasi-variables in the Process of Discovering Mathematical Propositions <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.036> First page: 196 Last page: 201 Abstract The purpose of this paper is to clarify roles of quasi-variables by focusing on the process of discovering mathematical propositions. For this purpose, the author analyzed the assignment reports of third-year undergraduate students. As a result, the author found that "looking back" is important in the generalization-oriented inquiry process, but it is not enough. It is important to "re-examine" the found matter and its form of expression from the perspective of a new concept. In the process of "looking back" and "re-examine", it was confirmed from the description of the metacognitive part of the students that the use of quasi-variables clarified the object of consideration and made it easier to clarify which numbers contributed to the generalization and expansion in what sense.

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Ben Galluzzo, Katie Kavanagh, Karen Bliss, Michelle Montgomery & Christopher Musco Math Modelling: Common Pitfalls and Paths for Student Success <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.037> First page: 202 Last page: 207 Abstract Mathematical modelling refers to the process of creating a mathematical representation of a real-world scenario to make a prediction or provide insight. There is a distinction between applying a formula and the actual creation of a mathematical relationship. Approaching open-ended problems can be challenging for students. In this two part workshop, we first share examples of how students can get off-track while creating models, in particular making choices or assumptions that undermine the solution quality. In the second part, we demonstrate how to facilitate authentic math modelling so that students can be creative and innovative in the modelling process while having ownership over their solution. Participants will assess real student modelling solutions from Mathworks Math Modeling Challenge (M3 Challenge), a program of Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM), and discuss ways that they would advise teams towards improvement.

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Parker Glynn-Adey & Ami Mamolo Modelling Beauty: Hands-on Experiences in Group Theory <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.038> First page: 208 Last page: 213 Abstract In the 19th century, geometric models were valued as tools for exploring complex mathematics. Quartic surfaces and hyperboloids elaborately modelled with plaster gave access to powerful ideas and brought alive wonderful new mathematics. In this workshop, we explore a diverse set of geometric models that capture mathematical beauty and we showcase how they can be used to bring alive wonderful new-for-students mathematics. We discuss the value of these experiences for fostering mathematical ways of being that can help disrupt preconceived notions about a homely, rote and rigid nature of mathematics, and capture some of the visual richness of older mathematical models.

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Gerald A. Goldin, Lisa B. Warner, Roberta Y. Schorr & Daniel Colaneri Exploring Prospective Mathematics Teachers' Motivating Desires during Group Problem Solving Activity <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.039> First page: 214 Last page: 219 Abstract Earlier research has characterized recurrent patterns of cognition, affect, and behavior during in-the-moment mathematical activity. Each pattern, termed an "engagement

structure,” is named by a specific motivating desire that evokes it: e.g., Get The Job Done, I’m Really Into This, Value My Culture, etc. This study explores prospective teachers’ motivating desires as they engage in small-group problem solving sessions. Participants were enrolled in courses required for teaching certification at two eastern U.S. state universities. Based on survey, individual interview, and focus group data, we identify the most frequently occurring desires, their perceived importance and accompanying emotional feelings. We present and discuss some findings briefly, including the motivating desire to Carry My Weight with a team of peers.

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John Gordon & Kehinde Emmanuel Adenegan Are Abstract Mathematical Thinkers Born or Can They Be Trained? <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.040> First page: 220 Last page: 224 Abstract Abstract mathematical thinkers in the fields of pure Mathematics and theoretical computer science have contributed significantly to the body of knowledge that has fundamentally altered the course of human civilization and technological advances. This paper explores whether these thinkers are naturally gifted or if there are pedagogical strategies that can be implemented that will bring about the same outcomes. Keywords: Abstract, critical, thinkers, Mathematics

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John Gordon Reuniting Exponents and Logarithms: Teaching Exponents, Inverse functions, and Logarithms, as one Cohesive Pedagogical Unit <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.041> First page: 225 Last page: 230 Abstract Exponents, inverse functions, and logarithms are fundamentally important concepts in almost every branch of technical science. However, they are not taught together as a cohesive, comprehensive, pedagogical unit in many instances. As a result, students lose deep insight into their meaning and applicability. Additionally, particularly in the concept of the inverse function, the richness, and beauty inherent in the concept are reduced to a purely mechanical process. This paper seeks to remedy this situation by outlining a pedagogical strategy that links exponents, inverses, and logarithms together in such a manner as to preserve their natural dependence, coherency, and logic. Keywords: Exponents, inverse, functions, logarithms.

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Debra Hydorn Infographics to Develop Graphical Literacy <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.042> First page: 231 Last page: 236 Abstract Tools for easily creating infographics are widely available, both online and through statistics, mathematics, and other programs. Determining the appropriate graphs to produce for different kinds of data is an important skill for students at all levels to learn, as is determining the best graph for a specific audience. With the increased availability of data comes the increased expectation that researchers in all disciplines can effectively communicate their findings to a wide range of audiences. Experts in graphical design have defined aspects of “graphical excellence,” but the effectiveness of graphically portrayed information depends a great deal on the needs and abilities of the intended audience. To create effective graphs, students not only need to be familiar with tools for creating graphs, they also need to be familiar with the communication, cognitive, and aesthetic principles associated with infographic design.

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Andrew Izsák Foregrounding Multiplicative Structure in Essential Calculus Topics <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.043> First page: 237 Last page: 242 Abstract Approaches to calculus have emphasized limits, derivatives, and integrals, among other

topics. Yet, across different approaches, the subject continues to pose significant challenges. The present study reports a new approach to calculus that takes multiplicative structure as an equally essential topic that is often overlooked or taken for granted. In an experimental course, 18 college students learned to reason about multiplication understood as coordinated measurement with two different units and proportional relationships understood from the variable-parts perspective. They then worked with piecewise linear functions and step functions to derive key calculus results. A first strand involved division, proportional relationships, slopes of lines, function composition, and the chain rule. A second strand involved multiplication, areas, inversely proportional relationships, and integration by substitution.

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Brian L. Johnson & Ioannis Gkigkitzis Interesting Facts about Terminating Decimals
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.044> First page: 243 Last page: 248 Abstract
The set of rationals is dense in \mathbb{R} . In fact, this is even true for the smaller family of terminating decimals. Unlike density ratios in the physical world, this is an absolute property implying that infinitely many such decimals exist in even the "smallest" intervals we can imagine. However, it is possible to construct this infinite density in an increasing sequence of finite "densities"--starting with the discrete set of integers. While the terminating decimals do not seem to receive as much formal discussion as \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} , they are an essential part of the mathematics curriculum, from elementary school through college. Keywords: integers, rational numbers, algebra, density.

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Iris DeLoach Johnson Exploring a Collection of Approachable, Stimulating and Thought-Provoking Problems: Face-to-Face or Virtual? Related or not?
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.045> First page: 249 Last page: 253 Abstract
Students thrive when engaged in solving problems that they find to be approachable, stimulating, and thought-provoking. This workshop includes many such problems with various real-world and contrived contexts. Participants will work in groups to find the solutions as well as identify similarities and contrasts among the problems. We will explore whether there are related mathematical concepts (e.g., algebra, discrete mathematics, geometry) or mathematical processes (reasoning, connecting, communicating, representing, problem-solving, selecting tools and strategies). Many of these problems are taken from resources published broadly for students from ages 11-19+. We will compare our findings and experiences with those of school students and discuss use of technology in both face-to-face and online settings: from the past to the future! Keywords: problem-solving, reasoning, communication, collaboration, algebra, representations, Chalk Talk, Thinker-Doer problems

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Gibbs Y. Kanyongo, Nandini Bhowmick & Erika Williams Structural Equation Modeling: Focus on Confirmatory Factor Analysis <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.046>
First page: 254 Last page: 255 Abstract This workshop will expose participants to the statistical technique of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), with a focus on confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), using the statistical software AMOS. Structural equation modeling is a multivariate statistical analysis technique that is used to analyze structural relationships. Confirmatory Factor Analysis examines whether collected data fit a hypothesized model of what the data are meant to measure. It is the measurement part of SEM, which shows relationships between latent variables and the observed variables.

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Anna Khalemsky & Yelena Stukalin Combining Various Data Mining Techniques in Binary
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Classification Teaching <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.047> First page: 256 Last page: 260 Abstract Binary classification is one of the most common data analytics tasks. It appears in a wide range of applications including finance, sociology, psychology, education, medicine, and public health. In statistical and analytics courses, binary classification is usually handled by logistic regression. Other alternatives, such as decision trees, neural networks, and Naïve Bayes are not commonly taught in traditional undergraduate programs. We suggest making these methodologies accessible as alternatives or complementary approaches to binary classification. We treat the teaching of the subject as a dynamic process that involves the understanding of the analytical task, understanding terms and concepts, visualizing, analyzing, interpreting the results, and decision making.

Richard Kitchen Leveraging Pólya's Heuristic to Support Mathematical Reasoning and Language Development <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.048> First page: 261 Last page: 266 Abstract An iteration of an instructional framework designed to provide emergent bilinguals (EBs) with opportunities to simultaneously engage in mathematical reasoning and learn the language of mathematics is illustrated in this paper. The "Discursive Mathematics Framework" (DMF) builds on Pólya's iconic problem-solving heuristic by integrating research-based "language practices" and essential teaching practices. Videotapes and student work from problem solving lessons were examined using grounded theory methodology to illustrate the development of the DMF. Theoretically, this study contributes to the literature by providing explicit examples of how practices that promote mathematical reasoning and the learning of the language of mathematics can be taught concurrently during problem solving lessons.

Sergiy Klymchuk An Innovative Way of Teaching and Assessing Critical Thinking in Mathematics <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.049> First page: 267 Last page: 272 Abstract This paper deals with the use of deliberately misleading mathematics questions in teaching and assessment as an innovative pedagogical strategy. The intention of using such questions is to enhance students' critical thinking. Critical thinking is understood here as "examining, questioning, evaluating, and challenging taken-for-granted assumptions about issues and practices" as defined by the New Zealand Ministry of Education. The study is based on a survey of 82 secondary school mathematics teachers who attended introductory workshops on the suggested pedagogical strategy at their regional conferences. Although the vast majority of the participants (96%) agreed to use such strategy in teaching, only 63% percent of the participants were willing to use it in assessment. Teachers' attitudes are analysed in the paper. Key words: critical thinking, assessment, school mathematics teachers.

Allison M. Kroesch & Albert Otto Magic Throughout the Years <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.050> First page: 273 Last page: 276 Abstract Too often teachers use the word "trick" in their mathematics lessons. There are no tricks in mathematics, but there are explanations for what appears to be a trick. Throughout this paper, we will address this history of magic, including the history of playing cards.

Aradhana Kumari Do not Teach the Symbols in Mathematics, Teach the Meaning of the Symbols <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.051> First page: 277 Last page: 282 Abstract Unnecessary use of symbols in introducing ideas in mathematics makes it difficult to learn. From a student's perspective, these symbols are the hurdle for them to understand the

concepts/ideas in mathematics. One example is when we ask students the following: What is the meaning of the square root of a number, often their reply is the symbol $\sqrt{\quad}$. This shows that they did not understand the actual meaning of the square root of a number, which is the number raised to power one-half. I will present many examples and show how we can avoid using unnecessary symbols and teach the ideas and concepts in mathematics.

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Sebastian Kuntze, Marita Friesen, Jens Krummenauer, Karen Skilling, Ceneida Fernandez, Pere Ivars, Salvador Llinares, Libuše Samkova & Lulu Healy Support for Mathematics Teachers through Representations of Practice - Vignette-based Approaches in the Project coReflect@maths <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.052> First page: 283 Last page: 288 Abstract Teachers' analysis of vignettes can be a key for connecting specific classroom situations with mathematics education theories. As vignettes are representations of practice with relevance for professional requirements of the mathematics classroom, vignettes also represent or portray meaningful theoretical elements. The use of vignettes in pre-service and in-service teacher professional development needs, however, conceptual and evidencebased exploration. Building on prior work with video, text, and cartoon vignettes, the project coReflect@maths aims at exploring the potentials of vignette-based work both for supporting professional learning and for research into aspects of mathematics teachers' expertise. Key aspects of the project work will be presented.

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Barbara H. Leitherer, Pankaj R. Dwarka, Entela K. Xhane & Jignasa R. Rami Undergraduate Research in a 2-Year College: Climate Change, Global Learning, Process and Observations <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.053> First page: 289 Last page: 294 Abstract In order to thrive and be successful in an increasingly interconnected world, 21st century students require multiple opportunities to engage with global learning (Landorf et al., 2019). Mathematics faculty guided 2-year college honors students in the US through an independent study analyzing real-world global climate change data supplied by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). This proposal will elaborate in depth about the undergraduate research process, lessons learned, and observations made. Presenters will reflect on strategies used to support both collaborative and independent learning; how students increased their awareness of climate change as a global problem; how this contributed to students' ownership, success and enhancement in undergraduate research leading to preparedness for further education and a successful career in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

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Hadas Levi Gamlieli, Alon Pinto & Boris Koichu Secondary-Tertiary Transition and Effective Ways of Coping with it: A Perspective of Lecturers <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.054> First page: 295 Last page: 300 Abstract The secondary-tertiary transition (STT) in mathematics education is a longstanding concern. This study explores university mathematics lecturers' perspectives on the challenges underlying STT and on the effectiveness of university-level coping measures currently employed. The analysis of 311 responses to an international survey suggests that there is considerable variability regarding the prevalent perspectives on STT among university lecturers. While most respondents recognized school-related factors, the coping measures they recommended were mainly university-related. The findings stress the need to improve communication, both between university mathematics lecturers and the school mathematics education community, and across universities, for promoting comprehensive initiatives to address STT.

Sigal Levy & Yelena Stukalin Introducing Main Statistical Concepts to Non-statisticians
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.055> First page: 301 Last page: 303 Abstract In this paper we present and discuss the results of an academic open-end mid-term statistics exam given to high-school teachers qualifying to teach Mathematics at a matriculation-exam level. The exam focused mainly on defining and understanding key terms and concepts in statistical inference. The purpose of this study is to identify what questions would be good predictors of the overall score, thus indicating a good understanding of statistics. Item analysis showed that the ability to properly define a parameter, state research hypotheses and interpret the findings were more inclined to do well in the exam. Keywords: Statistical concepts, teaching statistics, non-statisticians

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Nicole Lewis, Ryan Andrew Nivens, Jamie Price, Jennifer Price & Anant Godbole Pandemic-Driven Mathematical Initiatives within the East Tennessee State University Center of STEM Education <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.056> First page: 304 Last page: 309 Abstract We describe three Mathematics Education initiatives launched as a result of the global pandemic. (i) The Eastman-funded MathElites professional development (PD) program for K-8 teachers was offered online. Teachers were vastly more involved due to their greater autonomy. Old outcomes and those from 2020 will be compared. (ii) ETSU's Governor's School, which offers high school students Statistics and Biology college courses, went online too, and we used Columbia University Virology lessons and Covid19 data sets to make the courses more engaging to students. Student projects were assessed to be of a higher quality than in years past. (iii) With Niswonger Foundation support, we have launched a PD thrust for teachers in 2021, in the new areas of Epidemiology, Artificial Intelligence, and Statistics-with-R.

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Po-Hung Liu Students' Perceptions of Paradoxes of the Infinity
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.057> First page: 310 Last page: 315 Abstract Infinity is a significant element for understanding calculus, yet studies consistently suggest that its counter-intuitive nature confused college students. The purpose of this study was to investigate Taiwanese college students' perceptions of paradoxes of the infinity and observe how their perspectives shifted back and forth while facing contradictory facts. It was found the 1-1 correspondence was the most used criterion for comparing the cardinality of infinite sets, which is somewhat different from previous studies, and students' reasoning on Zeno's paradoxes was feeble. The study suggests future research of this line should pay attention to the dialectical process of students' discourse to detect their core beliefs about the infinity.

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Hong Lu & Xin Chen The Relationship between Teacher-student Relationship, Interest, Self-efficacy and Mathematics Achievement - Does Gender Play a Role in it?
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.058> First page: 316 Last page: 321 Abstract This study compared the mechanism by which the teacher-student relationship (TSR) affects mathematics achievement in different gender groups through interest and self-efficacy in mathematics. The results suggest that (1) in both samples, TSR positively predicted interest and self-efficacy, interest positively predicted self-efficacy, and self-efficacy in turn positively predicted mathematics achievement; (2) Gender differences were also detected; The positive relationships of TSR to self-efficacy, and interest to self-efficacy, were stronger among the male than the female students. Overall, the findings confirm that TSR have an important influence on Chinese students' mathematics academic motivation and achievement and that gender differences affect the patterns of these relationships. Possible explanations for the

results and practical implications are discussed. Key words: teacherstudent relationship, interest, self-efficacy, mathematics achievement, crossgender comparison.

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Cheryl Ann Lubinski & Allison Kroesch Developing, Not Teaching, Problem-Solving Strategies
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.059> First page: 322 Last page: 324 Abstract

Many teachers use explicit instruction to teach students how to solve a problem and then have their students practice a specific strategy. Research indicates this type of teaching does not necessarily improve problem solving skills. Students need to solve problems using their intuitive strategies which might include pictures and concrete materials. For a specific problem, we will share the strategies used by students in the United States, 17-year-old brothers and their family in Poland, and teachers of students ages 5-17 in Zimbabwe. Findings indicate that most people do not choose a picture strategy but a trial-and-error strategy using symbols. Most are unsuccessful at solving the problem. We will share teaching strategies that encourage developing, not teaching, problem-solving strategies.

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Jürgen Maaß Professional Mathematical Modelling: What we can Learn about Teaching Real World Mathematics from the Real Application of Mathematics in our World?

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.060> First page: 325 Last page: 330 Abstract
lessons, more motivation and a more sustainable learning success. Professional mathematical modelling is an important foundation for modern, technology-based societies. We are all significantly influenced by the results of mathematical modelling. The decisions for lock down, masks and travel restrictions in connection with Corona are a current example. This article drafts what we as teachers & researchers can learn about successful mathematical modelling from professional working mathematicians who are using & applying mathematics in the natural sciences, technology development, medicine, economics, social and humanities research & practice, consultancy for politics, the financial world & other economic sectors). The background for this article is my research on mathematics as a technology, its acceptance as a concept and ways of technology transfer, as well as decades of experience with colleagues from industrial mathematics (<https://www.indmath.uni-linz.ac.at/>) and the RISC

(<https://www.jku.at/institutfuer-symbolisches-rechnen-risc/anwendungen/risc-software-gmbh/>) who started their work here in Linz a long time ago. As a co-founder and co-organizer, I organized and enjoyed many lectures on mathematics and society, industrial mathematics, etc. at the Johannes Kepler Symposium (<https://www.numa.unilinz.ac.at/JKS/2020/>)

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Jodelle S. W. Magner & Susan McMillen Making Word Problems Accessible to All: Innovating through Meaningful Models <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.061> First page:

331 Last page: 332 Abstract Working with a large urban district over 14 years of Mathematics Science Partnership [MSP] grants, over 500 teachers of mathematics, special education teachers, mathematics coaches and administrators have come together to create engaging mathematics within grade 3 through 12 classrooms. Workshop participants will engage with an innovative use of a mathematical model and learn how it makes mathematics more accessible to students at all levels, especially to English Language Learners. Workshop participants will experience the use of the model in a variety of problem-solving contexts. Obstacles to teachers adopting these materials to use within their instruction and strategies used to overcome these challenges will be discussed.

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Rafael Alberto Méndez-Romero & María Angélica Suavita-Ramírez The mINNGa Labs: an

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Initiative of the Universidad del Rosario to Strengthen STEM Skills, Social Sensitivity and Youth Empowerment in Colombia <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.062> First page: 333 Last page: 337 Abstract The challenge of educating the generation of the digital age leads us to resort to pedagogical innovations that are sensitive, empathetic, analytical and multidisciplinary in nature. Additionally, these new student communities are characterized by appropriating causes, mobilize, manifest and are genuinely curious, which confronts us as educators with a greater and fascinating challenge. On the other hand, the historical moment of Colombia forces us to seek the unity of the country and generate a sum of forces from the specific talents of the people in the regions, to solve, as a body, the emerging needs of the moment. In this article we show a technological pedagogical innovation designed at the Universidad del Rosario, which is based on strengthening STEM skills and youth empowerment through the use of our mINNGa labs, a version of a living laboratory as a social an open innovation.

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Jennifer Missen A Process for Updating Mathematics Teaching for 21st Century Students <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.063> First page: 338 Last page: 343 Abstract It is inevitable and necessary that the curriculum, pedagogy, and school and classroom structures for the teaching of Mathematics will continue to change over the next 30 years. However, teachers are time poor, there are more and more who are teaching Mathematics when it is not their primary content area, and who may have knowledge of Mathematics but not the current pedagogical knowledge. Early career teachers need support in building a portfolio of tools and resources that work for them and their students. Experienced, traditional teachers are more comfortable with direct teaching and mastery practice and, understandably, are resistant to change. Inquiry based teaching and collaborative strategies, differentiated and tailored for the class and its individuals, combined with direct teaching and mastery practice, allow for greater equity and increased preparation of students for the ever-changing workforce. This two part workshop has participants work through the process of transitioning existing, traditional or textbook units of work to flexible, differentiated units with enough detail and resources to support any teacher to walk into the classroom knowing that they will serve all the students well.

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Shelby Morge & Christopher Gordon Using Squeak Etoys to Model Mathematical Ideas <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.064> First page: 344 Last page: 349 Abstract Effective mathematics instruction involves students in making sense of mathematical ideas and reasoning mathematically (NCTM, 2014). Unfortunately for many US students in grades 6-8 (ages 10-14), mathematics is a repeat of topics learned in elementary school with an emphasis on computation. For this reason, students start to see mathematics as something that is hard to understand and not enjoyable. In this workshop, we share how a technology tool, Squeak Etoys, was used in a lesson to engage grade 6-8 students in discovering the relationship between the number of sides and the angle measure in regular polygons. We describe a lesson implementation and engage participants in the development of a Squeak Etoys computer model. In addition, conclusions related to mathematics instructional practices are shared. Key words: Squeak Etoys, modeling, problem solving, lesson, geometry, polygons

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Janina Morska New Methods and Forms of Work during Online Maths Lessons <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.065> First page: 350 Last page: 353 Abstract In more than 38 years as a mathematics teacher, I have always tried to look for interesting

methods and new forms of work. I wondered how to explain the new material to students so that they would understand and be able to use the information in the future. The previous school year has been a huge challenge in the field of distance learning. From October 2020 to May 2021, all teachers in Poland conducted Online lessons. As a result, we had to switch from traditional classroom teaching to online teaching. So I decided to look for appropriate tools and solutions of how to conduct such lessons. Keywords: online learning, distance learning, applications, computer programs, teaching materials, virtual notes, IT tools, online mathematics.

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Patricia S. Moyer-Packenham Relationships among Semiotic Representational Transformations and Math Outcomes in Digital Games
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.066> First page: 354 Last page: 354

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Svenja Müller & Anna Fath-Streb Risk Literacy in the Context of Stochastics and Mathematical Education <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.067> First page: 355 Last page: 360 Abstract The purpose of this risk literacy study was to explore the ways of integrating examples of global challenges into mathematics education. The examples follow an approach to introduce risk literacy in teacher education along with a curriculum analysis for secondary education in Germany to include risk literacy within the given requirements and constraints. Two main examples, microplastic pollution and extreme events due to climate change, are analysed in the interdisciplinary context of global challenges and their understanding of mathematical knowledge for teaching and learning stochastics.

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M. Estela Navarro Robles Elementary Teachers Reaching a Quasi-complete Knowledge of Rational Numbers through an Online Course
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.068> First page: 361 Last page: 366 Abstract There is evidence that most of the Elementary Teachers in Mexico have various conceptual deficiencies in their knowledge about rational numbers; however, the deficiencies were not the same in all the cases. So, we decided to design a non-traditional-personalized online course, constructed as an adaptative system, in which it was identified if the participant covered each one of the different conceptual approaches in various contexts. When it was identified that a conceptual approach was not covered, interactive materials and videos were presented to them that allowed them to understand what they had not covered. The aim of the course is to enable teachers to reach a quasicomplete conceptualization, whose meaning for us it is to understand the topic from different conceptual approaches in a deep way. This paper presents the structure of one module of the course, one detailed example, and results of the pilot test of this module.

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Benita P. Nel Noticing through Self-reflection by Mathematics Teachers using Video Stimulated Recall <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.069> First page: 367 Last page: 372 Abstract Continuous professional development should be navigated in a teacher's own context, addressing their particular needs where timeous feedback can be of great benefit. However, the major teachers' union in South Africa hindered government officials to enter the classroom, limiting support. Most professional development (PD) initiatives are thus off-site and not always customised to the needs of the individual teacher. In this study, the use of Video-stimulated recall (VSR) was used as a PD tool where self-reflection is foregrounded, reporting on one teacher. The research question was: What did the teachers notice and act upon when VSR was incorporated as a PD amongst mathematics teachers?

Through Mason's discipline of noticing the teacher's noticing was investigated. Key Words: Video-stimulated recall, Mathematics education; continuous professional development; teacher noticing; in-house setting

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Zanele Ngcobo Evoking School Mathematical Knowledge among Preservice Secondary Mathematics Teachers through Error Analysis

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.070> First page: 373 Last page: 373 Abstract This article explores how attention to Specialised Content Knowledge (SCK) could evoke the development of school mathematics concepts among pre-service mathematics teachers (PSMTs). At the heart of the repeated debate about the delivery of professional mathematics teacher education curricula has been the reported lack of development of PSMTs knowledge for teaching. However, discussion of what mathematical knowledge for teaching is needed by PSMTs and how it should be developed had been uneven. In South Africa, attention to improving the status quo of learners' poor performances in mathematics has been directed toward improving in-service teachers' mathematical knowledge for teaching. However, research has shown that the problem does not only emerge when teachers become practitioners. The problem of low levels performance and of understanding of school mathematics by pre-service teachers has been identified by many studies but is often not addressed during teacher training. This article explores an under-examined strategy for addressing the repeated concerns about the quality of pre-service mathematics teachers' education. It examines how attention to specialised content knowledge (SCK) within a preservice teacher education curriculum could potentially influence deeper quality mathematical knowledge to pre-service mathematics teachers' professionalism. This is a qualitative study conducted in 2018 and 2019. Data was generated from (n=61) PSMTs that were enrolled for Bachelor of Education majoring in mathematics. Data was conducted using written task, open ended questionnaires and focus group interviews. The findings from this small-scale study showed that error analysis has the potential to influence the development of SMK. Furthermore, findings suggest that attention to SCK has the potential to evoke school mathematics concepts and the evolution of subject matter knowledge. Based on the findings it is recommended that future research should be conducted to determine the veracity of these conclusions and their generalization to other mathematical topics. Considering the suggestions made by in literature that the description of knowledge is only valid at the time of the investigation, there is a need of large scale to ascertain the effect of error analysis toward the development of PSMTs' SMK of other school mathematics topics. Keywords: Error analysis, Pre-service mathematics teachers, Specialised Content Knowledge.

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Jenna O'Dell & Todd Frauenholtz Recruiting Mathematics and Mathematics Education Majors to a University <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.071> First page: 374 Last page: 377 Abstract

This paper will present strategies used to recruit students to a four-year university to complete a double major in mathematics and mathematics education, then enter the teaching field. The recruiters are two professors who work in both the Mathematics and Education departments at a university in the United States. The mathematics department has been especially supportive of the initiative as it will double the number of mathematics majors in their programs for two years from four to nine students. The recruiting included contacting community colleges, professional organizations, word of mouth, the university marketing department, and visits to collegiate mathematics classrooms at the level of calculus and above. This project was supported by The National Science Foundation (NSF) as a Noyce project and will support students financially with full cost of attendance for the final

two years of the four-year program.

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Elizabeth Oldham & Aibhín Bray Undergraduate Mathematics Students' Reflections on School Mathematics Curricula after a Major Curriculum Change in Ireland

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.072> First page: 378 Last page: 383 Abstract After decades in which the Irish post-primary (grades 7-12) mathematics curriculum changed incrementally, a major innovation project was approved in 2008, and a "reform"-type curriculum was phased in over several years. The project was controversial, and some students developed negative attitudes to the change. This paper examines recent students' opinions: in particular, the opinions of mathematics undergraduates who had experienced the transition and who took a Mathematics Education module at one Irish university in 2019- 20. They studied old and new curriculum documents and examination papers, and watched videos of reform-type lessons; their reflective comments were posted to a discussion board. Thematic analysis of posts from the 18 (out of 25) students who gave permission for use of their work in research indicates that, by then, these students supported many aspects of the reformed curriculum.

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Nick Vincent Otuma Mismatch between Spoken Language and Visual Representation of Mathematical Concepts <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.073> First page: 384 Last page: 388 Abstract

This paper examines secondary students' mismatch in meaning between spoken language and visual representation of mathematical concept of a rightangled triangle. Forty-eight students, age 16-17years participated in the case study. Students were asked to select plane figures that matched the descriptions given on each questionnaire item. In group interview, participants were asked to give properties of selected plane figures and draw a diagram representing the same plane figures. The results of this research suggested that many students had similar imperfect conception of a right-angled triangle. Keywords: Mathematical language, conceptual understanding.

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Jenny Pange & Alina Degteva Project-based Learning in Statistics

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.074> First page: 389 Last page: 394 Abstract Online teaching process is triggered by the Covid-19, and project-based learning (PBL) goes through a new stage of development as it includes ICT tools and up-to-date teaching methods. We applied this approach in an online undergraduate course in statistics. This paper describes the process and evaluates the outcome of PBL in teaching statistics course to a group of undergraduate students at the University of Ioannina, Greece. Students had to attend the class and react to practical exercises according to the demands of the PBL. They were asked to use questionnaires and go through interviews to evaluate the teacher-to-student, student-to-student, and student-to-content interactions in PBL method. Data obtained from online questionnaire and were analysed. The results implied high level of interactions during PBL in statistics. Key words: project-based learning, statistics, ICT tools, interaction

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Andrea Peter-Koop School-Readiness in Mathematics: Development of a Screening Test for Children Starting School <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.075> First page: 395 Last page: 400 Abstract

The study reported in this paper involved the development of a screening test to be applied by teachers with the whole class at school entry. The goal of this screening instrument is the identification of children who are at risk with respect to their school mathematics learning and therefore need immediate support and intervention. The

paper reports the results of a study with 1757 children from 97 Grade 1 classes in 39 primary schools in Germany that have been tested with the new screening, one month after starting school.

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Maria Piccione & Francesca Ricci The Importance of Early Developing Symbol-sense
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.076> First page: 401 Last page: 406 Abstract In this paper we deal with the mathematical-objects symbolic representation, as a relevant educational problem. In particular, we refer to the semiotic approach, a teaching model caring the distinction among sign-meaning-sense, proposing its adoption since the very beginning of the school experience. Focusing on the development of symbol-sense means sharing relational learning principles, reconsidering usual instrumental learning ways. We aim at promoting students' awareness in managing mathematical language, taking into account its widespread weakness, also shown by our investigation. Awareness is a powerful mental attitude which enables facing difficulties and generating a proper conception of what mathematics and doing mathematics really are, then enhancing affect.

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Maria Piccione & Francesca Ricci Activities and tools for Early Developing Symbol-sense
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.077> First page: 407 Last page: 412 Abstract This work deals with practical aspects of semiotic and relational approaches in teaching/learning. It is based on the Early Algebra principle by which mental models of algebraic thought can be constructed starting with Primary School, by teaching Arithmetic "algebraically". Here, the problem of the symbolic representation of mathematical objects is tackled. The aim is to allow students to clearly distinguish between the two worlds - the one of signs and the one of meanings - and to use signs of mathematical language with full awareness rather than just manipulating them. We present activities and tools which take into consideration different semiotic fields (gestural, iconic, natural, ...) to achieve the mathematical field.

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Shelley B. Poole The "Yes, and..." Approach to Teaching Mathematical Modelling
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.078> First page: 413 Last page: 417 Abstract Mathematical modelling can be a particularly creative tool when students are asked to solve open-ended problems. As instructors, when implementing mathematical modelling in the classroom, we can build on the ideas of our students. Utilizing the concept of "yes, and..." from improvisational theatre, we can foster students' creativity and empower them to take ownership of the mathematics when solving open-ended problems. Using this approach allows us an opportunity to let go of the structure of old and embrace new approaches and ideas in the classroom.

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Jordan T. Register & Christian H. Andersson Analysing PSTs Ethical Reasoning in a Data Driven World
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.079> First page: 418 Last page: 423 Abstract The prevalence of Big Data Analytics as a proxy for human decision-making processes in globalized society, has catalyzed a call for the modernization of the mathematics curriculum to promote data literacy and ethical reasoning. To support this initiative, ten preservice mathematics teachers (PSTs) in Sweden (SWE) and the United States (US) were interviewed to identify what ethical considerations preservice teachers (PSTs) make in their mathematical analyses of data science contexts. Preliminary results indicate that teachers make a myriad of ethical considerations in their mathematical work that are tied to their critical mathematics consciousness (CMC), conceptions of data literacy, and experiences. As

a result, it is imperative that educators simultaneously design educational curricula to foster students' CMC and work to transform teacher held definitions of data literacy to reflect changes brought on by globalization.

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Sarah A. Roberts, Cameron Dexter Torti & Julie A. Bianchini A Mathematics Specialist Supporting District Shifts in Instruction for Multilingual Learners through Studio Days <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.080> First page: 424 Last page: 428 Abstract Mathematics specialists fill a gap in providing individualized professional learning for classroom teachers, including furnishing much needed professional learning related to multilingual learners. This qualitative study examines the role a secondary district mathematics specialist in the United States played in supporting shifts in instruction for multilingual learners through the enactment of studio days professional learning. Interviews across two years with a mathematics specialist were examined. Using a framework of multilingual learner principles and adaptive reasoning, we share instructional shifts around the adaptive reasoning categories of flexibility, understanding, and deliberate practice, as related to multilingual learners. We conclude with implications for both research and practice related to secondary mathematics specialists, multilingual mathematics instruction, and studio day professional learning.

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Keith Robins Applying Mathematical Thinking Principles to Real Life Situations to Create an Objective Thinking Strategy <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.081> First page: 429 Last page: 433 Abstract Teaching set thinking can make a great difference in teaching and learning mathematics as it demonstrates its relevance to real life. The following examples include how socialising is a mathematical process and how one can create a mathematical model for any experience or system rather than creating perceptions.

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Christine Robinson & Karen Singer-Freeman Digital Enhancements for Common, Online Mathematics Courses <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.082> First page: 434 Last page: 438 Abstract The University of North Carolina System Office (UNC System) established the Digital Enhancement Project to rapidly develop high-quality, online course materials to support faculty and student success in online courses. Content was created for Calculus I, a course that is critical to student progress, is in high demand, and has large enrollments. To evaluate the usefulness and impact of the materials, project evaluators developed assessment instruments that included a survey for students enrolled in classes being taught by early adopters. Overall, students rated the quality of classes using project materials to be high. However, underrepresented ethnic minority students were somewhat less positive than other students and all students were less positive about the alignment of course content with course assessments than they were about other aspects of the course design.

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Ann-Sofi Røj-Lindberg Trends in Mathematics Education in Finland <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.083> First page: 439 Last page: 444 Abstract Since PISA 2000 there has been a huge international interest towards education in Finland. Are there particular explanations to the PISA-success, a philosophers' stone, to be found? Is it possible to export innovative components found in Finnish schools to other countries and what exactly are these components? Is it about accessibility? Can the successful components be noticed and described? And why has the Finnish PISA-results in mathematics dropped lately? Questions like these have been asked over the years. In the paper I discuss trends in the Finnish public schooling that I find to be of particular importance and highlight changes

in the curriculum and trends in mathematics education generally. I connect my arguments to research findings as well as to anecdotal stories.

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Sheena Rughubar-Reddy & Emma Engers Video Tutorials and Quick Response Codes to Assist Mathematical Literacy Students in a Non-classroom Environment

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.084> First page: 445 Last page: 450 Abstract

This paper discusses effectiveness of video tutorials, accessed via Quick Response codes, on Grade 10 mathematical literacy students' ability to complete their homework. To assist them outside of the classroom, an intervention involving video tutorials explaining specific sections of work and how to go about solving problems, was devised. Students could access the relevant tutorials on a mobile device via the scanning of barcodes provided on the worksheets. The effectiveness of the intervention was assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively, through analysis of the participating students' homework submissions and interviews with the students after the intervention had ended. Feedback from students via focus group interviews and questionnaires revealed that they found the tutorials helpful. This would indicate that the intervention was potentially beneficial. Keywords: Quick Response codes, video tutorials, homework.

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Sheryl J. Rushton, Melina Alexander & Shirley Dawson Mathematics to Teacher Education

Persistence <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.085> First page: 451 Last page: 456 Abstract

In 2017, a university in Northern Utah's Teacher Education and Mathematics Departments moved from a two-course mathematics requirement to incorporate a three-course mathematics requirement for Elementary and Special Education Teacher Education majors to satisfy university and Utah State Board of Education Quantitative Literacy graduation requirements. The proposed research seeks to determine how persistence rates differ from the original two-course math series to the new three-course destination series.

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Robyn Ruttenberg-Rozen In-the-Moment Narratives: Interventions with Learners

Experiencing Mathematics Difficulties <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.086>

First page: 457 Last page: 462 Abstract Despite a significant amount of planning, so much of what occurs in mathematics teaching and learning intervention interactions, for both teacher and learner, are based on fleeting in-the-moment decisions and responses. At the root of these in-the-moment interactions are narratives that position the learner, teacher, and mathematics. In this paper I explore the interplay between in-the-moment decisions and responses, narratives, and positioning within a mathematical intervention for a learner experiencing mathematics difficulties. I use data from a mathematics intervention study of learners experiencing mathematics difficulties to show that interventions in mathematics can be a reciprocal and partnered activity. Importantly, since these narratives emerge in the reciprocal space of an intervention, narratives also evolve through the interaction.

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Tanishq Kumar Sah Extension of Theories <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.087>

First page: 463 Last page: 465 Abstract From an atom to this universe, from a bowl of water to the cosmic ocean this constant is present everywhere. This constant is π (periodicity of the tangent function). For tangent function we know that $\tan(\tan^{-1}(x))=x$, but the expression $\tan(\tan^{-1}(x))$ looks very complicated but is actually an expression of the type polynomial divided by another polynomial. The sine function is very important not only for graphs but for geometry too. There are some inputs whose behavior is very strange from the usual ones. Geometrical shapes and their relations are very important for many things such as for vectors

and many more but the triangle is very special because it is the least sided polygon. Riemann zeta function is very crucial for prime numbers. Infinite series related to them may be a game changer for it. Wallis's integral formula is a boon but its domain is very constrained and needs another solution to it.

Ishola A. Salami & Temitope O. Ajani Mathematics Songs to Hip-hop Music: Power to Engage Pupils and Improve Learning Outcomes in Primary Mathematics

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.088> First page: 466 Last page: 471 Abstract Song-based strategy has been one of the most effective approaches of making learners remembering rule-governed educational contents like that of Mathematics. But the extent to which learners enjoy Mathematics songs and get engaged in it within and outside the school system is limited. Besides, many of the available Mathematics songs are for preschool while research studies have shown that learners' scores in Mathematics started to decline from Primary IV class. One of the music types children love most is hip-hop and they easily memorize the lyrics. This led to the production of Mathematics hip-hop music with its lyrics being Mathematics principles, ideas, formulae and procedures for upper primary classes. This study determines the effectiveness of Mathematics Hip-hop music on improved Mathematics learning outcomes. Keywords: Hip-hop music, MATMUSIC, Upper primary Mathematics.

R Santhanam Teaching Mathematics using Storytelling and Technology

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.089> First page: 472 Last page: 475 Abstract Storytelling coupled with technology is an attractive method to teach geometry. The following story was told to a set of students of the age group 14 - 16 years, who are familiar with the GeoGebra software. A pirate hid his treasures in an island and left a note for the treasure hunt to his son. The instructions are as follows. "Find two palm trees in the island with markings of a heart (\heartsuit) on them. There will be a very small pond near them. From the pond go to one palm tree and turn 90 degrees and proceed equal distance to mark a point P on the ground. Do the same for the second palm tree to get another point Q. The treasure is hidden at the midpoint of PQ". When his son went there, he could find the two palm trees but there was no pond nearby. But with his geometric knowledge, he could find the treasure. How? The students tried and some found the solution. In this short paper, this is discussed.

Ipek Saralar-Aras & Betul Esen Designing Lessons for the 5th Graders through a Design Study on Teaching Polygons <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.090> First page: 476 Last page: 481 Abstract It has been argued by researchers that learning about polygons is important. Student performance on polygons, particularly at the middle school level, was found to be lower than expected. Thus, this paper presents brief summaries of RETA-based lesson plans on polygons. The RETA is a maths model, which supports realistic, exploratory, technology-enhanced and active lessons. The participants of the study were 60 middle school students. Data was collected through lesson recordings of 5 lessons, pre-tests and post-tests to measure students' performance on polygons, lesson evaluation forms and interviews. The findings show that students found the RETA-based lessons engaging but some of the parts were difficult for them. The lesson plans presented in this paper were the 2nd version of the plans, amended after the 1st cycle of designbased research. It is hoped that the lesson plans set an example for teachers and teacher candidates.

Stephanie Sheehan-Braine & Irina Lyublinskaya A Framework for Online Problem-Based

Learning for Mathematics Educators <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.091> First page: 482 Last page: 487 Abstract Research shows that problem-based learning (PBL) has the capacity to make mathematics culturally relevant, so there is a need to adapt this successful learning model to virtual environments. This study proposes the Framework for Online Problem-Based Learning for Educators (OnPBL-E) to add this challenge. The content components of the OnPBL-E framework were developed by unpacking PBL instructional principles and identifying interactions between the essential elements of PBL: the context, the educator, and the learner. Then, the Multimodal Model for Online Education was used to identify online modules for these interactions. This study also describes an example of implementing PBL in an online mathematics modeling course.

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M. Vali Siadat Keystone Model of Teaching and Learning in Mathematics

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.092> First page: 488 Last page: 493

Introduction Keystone model presents a holistic approach to math education at the college. It is a dynamic system of frequently assessing student learning and adjusting teaching practices. Its philosophy is based on the belief that all students can learn mathematics provided they are engaged in the learning process. Keystone views classroom as a learning community where through peer-to peer interaction and cooperation, all students achieve. Contrary to other programs that put the students in competition with one another, essentially pitting them against each other for grades, our program challenges students to cooperate so that all attain the standards of excellence. Keystone is an alternative model to traditional educational practices and its basic principles should be applicable to all disciplines.

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Parmjit Singh, Nurul Akma Md Nasir & Teoh Sian Hoon The Dearth of Development in Mathematical Thinking Among High School Leavers

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.093> First page: 494 Last page: 499 Abstract The prime rationale of the high school math curriculum is to develop the intellectual mind of learners who can think and apply learnt content into solving problems of different areas of learning. Thus, to assess this context, a mixedmethod approach was undertaken to assess the levels of the 640 High school leavers' mathematical thinking acumen in the context of their preparation in facing the challenges of tertiary level. The findings depict low-level mathematical thinking attainment regarding their dearth in critical thinking and creative thinking to solve higher-order thinking tasks. They lack a heuristics repertoire to use their contextual knowledge in solving fundamental nonroutine problems. This then begs the question: how are these students to face the upcoming hurdles and challenges bound to be thrown their way at the tertiary level? Keywords: Mathematical thinking, problem solving, non-routine, heuristics

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Praneetha Singh Mathovation- Creativity and Innovation in the Mathematics Classroom

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.094> First page: 500 Last page: 505 Abstract The 21st century is predicted as the century of rapid development in all aspects of life. People are creative, but the degree of creativity is different (Solso, 1995). The perspective of mathematical creative thinking expressed by experts such as Gotoh (2004) and Krulik and Rudnick (1999) refer to a combination of logical and divergent thinking, which is based on intuition but has a conscious aim and process. This thinking is based on flexibility, fluency and the uniqueness of mathematical problem solving. This paper will aim to assist the readers to find out the competencies that are required to assess the creative thinking ability and characteristic of mathematical problems that can be used in creative thinking.

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Charles Raymond Smith & Cyril Julie Towards Understanding Integrating Digital Technologies in the Mathematics Classroom

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.095> First page: 506 Last page: 511 Abstract In the context of ICT integration, a presentation by a teacher during a continuing professional development session is analyzed from the instrumental orchestration as well as the Technological Pedagogical (And) Content Knowledge (TPACK) perspective. The results indicate that some of the components of instrumental orchestration were used by the teacher during the presentation. In realising these orchestrations, the teacher had to delve into the different knowledge components that constitute TPACK. It is concluded that CPD providers need to take such complexities into account when delivering training programs. Keywords: GeoGebra, ICT integration, instrumental orchestration, TPACK, mathematics teacher practices

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Panagiotis Stefanides "Generator Polyhedron", Icosahedron Non-Regular, Discovered Invention <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.096> First page: 512 Last page: 517 Abstract The Invented [2017] Polyhedron, is a Non-Regular Icosahedron, it has 12 Isosceles triangles and 8 Equilateral ones. Its Skeleton Structure consists of 3 Parallelogramme Planes Orthogonal to each other, with sides' ratios based on the Square Root of the Golden Number [ratios of $4/\pi$ specially for $\pi = 4/T = 3.14460551\dots$, where T is the Square Root of the Golden Number ($\sqrt{\Phi}$) equal to 1.27201965..] and related directly to the Icosahedron, whose structure is based on the Golden Number and to the Dodecahedron, whose structure is based on the Square of the Golden Number. Its geometry relates to Plato's Timaeus "Most Beautiful Triangle", a proposed theorization by the author ["contra" the standard usual International interpretations], presented to various national and international conferences [the Magirus/ Kepler one is a constituent part of this triangle, similar to it, but not the same with it].

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Michelle Stephan & David Pugalee The Future of Mathematics Education in the Digital Age <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.097> First page: 518 Last page: 521 Abstract How do the mathematics content and processes taught in school today need to change in order to prepare students for participation in the digital and information age? We propose to stimulate a discussion about what mathematics education should aim for in preparing students for employment and local/global citizenship in this ever-changing technological world. Our group will develop a forward-minded agenda on implementation of mathematics content and practices. This will include detailing 1) what content/practices should be kept, changed or deleted from the curriculum, 2) potential impediments to teachers implementing them and possible strategies to address these, and 3) necessary research projects to study implementations in order to make ongoing recommendations. We will aim to start with middle school (ages 12-15) with a vision to continue this working group through multiple conferences.

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Yelena Stukalin & Sigal Levy Introducing Probability Theory to Ultra-Orthodox Jewish Students by Examples from the Bible and Ancient Scripts <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.098> First page: 522 Last page: 525 Abstract Cultural diversity in the classroom may motivate teachers to seek examples that reflect their students' cultural backgrounds, thus making the course material more appealing and understandable. In this context, the Holy Bible is a source of many stories and anecdotes that may be included in teaching probability theory to even ultra-Orthodox Jews. This paper aims

to demonstrate the use of stories from the Bible to introduce some concepts in probability. We believe that this approach will make learning probability and statistics more understandable to the Ultra-Orthodox students and increase their motivation to engage in their studies. Keywords: cultural diversity, biblical examples, non-statisticians

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Emily K. Suh, Lisa Hoffman & Alan Zollman STEM SMART: Five Essential Life Skills Students Need for their Future <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.099> First page: 526 Last page: 530 Abstract To be successful in a future STEM-focused world, students need to know more than content: students need to be STEM SMART. A STEM SMART student has the mindset of an intellectual risk taker, the tenacity to tackle tough problems while learning from mistakes, and the critical thinking skills to separate scientific information from opinions and beliefs. We use the SMART acronym (Struggle, Mistakes, All, Risk, Think) to introduce five essential life skills not obviously related to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) disciplines but necessary for success in STEM. For each of our five essential skills, we provide an explanation of its importance, connections to relevant educational research, and real-world applications.

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Janet (Hagemeyer) Tassell, Jessica Hussung, Kylie Bray, Darby Tassell & Haley (Clayton) Carbone Elementary Pre-Service Teachers' Beliefs about Mathematics Fluency: Transforming Through Readings & Discussions <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.100> First page: 531 Last page: 536 Abstract Teacher candidates continue to enter Elementary Math Methods with the belief that mathematics fluency is synonymous to speed and rote memorization -assessed best by timed tests. In the Elementary Math Methods 2018-2021 school years, fall and spring semesters, qualitative data were gathered from pre-service elementary mathematics teachers' pre/post-assessments of reading mathematics fluency journal articles, viewing video samples, and participating in full-class discussions. The pre- to post-assessment themes show that reading research articles may be a possible intervention to add to their clinical school observations in the K-6 setting.

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Eleni Tsami, Dimitra Kouloumpou & Andreas Rokopanos The Gender Gap in Statistics Courses: A Contemporary View on a Statistics Department <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.101> First page: 537 Last page: 541 Abstract Gender equality remains a strategic objective of the EU educational system. The present paper provides a contemporary view of the gender balance in the Department of Statistics and Insurance Science at the University of Piraeus. Our results indicate that a gender gap is prevalent in this specific department, although this gap is only marginal in terms of the statistics on students. On the other hand, statistics for the academic staff reveal that the department is clearly male dominated, thus stirring the discussion of gender preferences and systemic gender bias. Our findings support the notion that the institutional change currently taking place across departments and academic communities worldwide is yet to come to fruition and considerable effort is needed in order to bridge the gender gap in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) courses.

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Ching-Yu Tseng, Paul Foster, Jake Klinkert, Elizabeth Adams, Corey Clark, Eric C. Larson & Leanne Ketterlin-Geller Using Cognitive Walkthroughs to Evaluate the Students' Computational Thinking during Gameplay <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.102> First page: 542 Last page: 547 Abstract In this paper, we describe how a team of multidisciplinary researchers, including game designers, computer scientists, and learning

scientists, created a learning environment focused on computational thinking using a commercial video game Minecraft. The learning environment includes a Minecraft mod, a custom companion application, and a learning management system integration. The team designed the learning environment for students in Grades 6-8. Working with a group of educators, the researchers identified eleven high-priority Computer Science Teacher Association (CSTA) standards to guide game development. The team decomposed the standards into essential knowledge, skills, and abilities. In this study, we describe how we used a cognitive walkthrough with a middle school student to investigate: (a) the ways in which the game supports student learning (b) the barriers to learning, and (c) the necessary changes to facilitate learning.

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Ariana-Stanca Vacaretu GROWE in Math <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.103>
First page: 548 Last page: 553 Abstract Getting Readers on the Wavelength of Emotions (GROWE) is an Erasmus+ project initiated with the aim to develop all (including math) teachers' competences to address students' literacy and emotional learning needs. The GROWE classroom approach includes meaningful reading and writing learning activities and develops mastery of such strategies using diverse authentic texts (i.e. not `clean` textbook texts), while learning the discipline. Simultaneously, the students enhance their social-emotional skills by learning to recognise and manage their emotions, establish positive relationships, and make responsible decisions. This paper presents my experience in implementing the GROWE approach in my maths lessons with high-school students: the authentic texts I used and related tasks, and some implementation results.

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Shin Watanabe & Takako Aoki In School and Out School
<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.104> First page: 554 Last page: 559 Abstract
Currently, learning in developed countries is centred on school education. It is not only Japanese teachers who regret that few students enjoy learning mathematics under the current school system. And in the age of 100 years of life, everyone should continue to study academics even after graduating from school. Unfortunately, learning mathematics is difficult after graduating from school. It is clear that lifelong learning has now become an important learning venue for all. I decided to call this school education "In School", and to be released from the school system and call learning "Out School". I will describe the richness of the future of "Out School", which is a place for learning in the future. Out School is an important mathematical education that is an extension of In School. Key words: In School, Out School, Creativity, Mathematical Learning

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Laura Watkins, Patrick Kimani, April Ström, Bismark Akoto, Dexter Lim Representational Competence with Linear Functions: A Glimpse into the Community College Algebra Classroom <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.105> First page: 560 Last page: 565
Abstract Teaching and learning strategies that encourage students to develop the ability to use mathematical representations in meaningful ways are powerful tools for building algebraic understandings of mathematics and solving problems (American Mathematical Association of Two-Year Colleges [AMATYC], 2018). The study of functions in algebra courses taught at community colleges in the United States provides students the opportunity and space to make connections between important characteristics of various families of functions. Using examples of teaching and learning linear functions from intermediate and college algebra courses in community colleges, we explore the ways instructors and students use a variety of representations (visual, symbolic, numeric, contextual, verbal, and/or physical) in

teaching and learning linear functions, while connecting between and within these representations.

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Ian Willson Formative Assessment Activities for Introductory Calculus

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.106> First page: 566 Last page: 568 Abstract A hands-on workshop in which participants engage as beginning learners in an extensive range of stand-alone tasks, and in which some of the tenets and guiding principles of formative assessment are used to highlight what many consider to be the best kind of teaching practice—and that which is critically important if we are to improve the quality of instruction for all. The idea is that clear articulation of just what is meant by formative assessment is provided in the actual context of ready-to-use classroom tasks.

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Kay A. Wohlhuter & Mary B. Swarthout Number Talks: Working to Deepen and Grow Number

Sense Knowledge <https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.107> First page: 569 Last page: 573 Abstract Deep, flexible number understandings are foundational for mathematics learning. This workshop is based on two mathematics teacher educators' journey to better understand how to facilitate future teachers' development and use of number sense. Engaging preservice teachers in Number Talks enabled the educators to identify and to examine the strategies preservice teachers used during number talks while also providing a context for improving and expanding their own professional knowledge about number sense. Participant engagement includes experiencing Number Talks, examining preservice teachers' work samples, and responding to the educators' observations about number sense language (decomposition of numbers, fluency and flexibility with numbers, and mathematical properties).

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Ryan G. Zonnefeld & Valorie L. Zonnefeld Rural STEM Teachers: An Oasis in the Desert

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.108> First page: 574 Last page: 579 Abstract Teacher preparation programs for STEM education should prepare teachers for all settings, including rural schools. Students across geographic locales show equal interest in STEM fields, but rural students often lack access to highly qualified STEM teachers. UNESCO (2014) notes that the disparity in education between rural and urban schools is a concern of many countries. In the United States, the National Center for Educational Statistics confirms that twenty percent of students are educated in rural schools and the STEM teachers in these schools are often the only STEM expert. These teachers become backbone teachers that set the foundation and direction of STEM education in the entire school. This paper reviews the landscape of STEM education in rural schools, explores strategies for ensuring high-quality STEM education in rural schools, and outlines early successes of a university teacher preparation program in meeting these needs.

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Valorie L. Zonnefeld Pedagogies that Foster a Growth Mindset Towards Mathematics

<https://doi.org/10.37626/GA9783959872188.0.109> First page: 580 Last page: 584 Abstract Research demonstrates that a student's mindset plays an important role in achievement and that mindsets are domain specific. Carol Dweck claimed that mathematics needs a mindset makeover and has shown that teachers can foster a growth mindset through their pedagogical choices. This paper shares how one university trains preservice teachers in mathematics pedagogies that are key to fostering a growth mindset. These practices include educating students on brain function, equitable access, metacognition strategies, feedback practices, the importance of productive struggle, and learning from mistakes.

Contemporary Research in Adult and Lifelong Learning of Mathematics Katherine Safford-Ramus 2018-08-17 This book is a selection of 15 papers developed by participants in ICME 13 held in Hamburg , presenting insights from the latest research on the andragogy of adult and lifelong learning of mathematics. It also investigates open questions, such as numeracy and mathematics skills, social and psychological influences on learning environments, as well as economic and political demands. The chapters offer examples, while at the same time highlighting important directions for further research. The book is divided into four parts: The first section provides an overview on the concept of “numeracy”, and the second focuses on adult students who are learning mathematics; the third part presents a teachers’ focus and the final part covers overarching themes. The book is of interest to classroom teachers, university teacher educators, and professional development providers.

Developing 21st Century Competencies in the Mathematics Classroom Pee Choon Toh 2016-05-20 The aim of this book is to contribute towards literature in the field of mathematics education, specifically the development of 21st century competencies amongst learners of mathematics. The book comprising fourteen chapters, written by renowned researchers in mathematics education, provides readers with approaches and applicable classroom strategies to foster skills and dispositions that will enable learners to thrive in the fast-changing and complex world that we live in today. The chapters in the book can be classified into three broad themes. The first is an examination of what is meant by 21st century competencies and how they can be developed within the context of the mathematics curriculum. The second is an in-depth discussion of evidence-based practices aimed at fostering specific competencies like metacognition and reflective thinking, critical thinking and communication skills. The last and third theme is about teaching approaches that are likely to feature increasingly in the 21st century classroom, for example flipped learning or the use of comics and storytelling. Contents: 21st Century Competencies in Mathematics Classrooms (Pee Choon TOH & Berinderjeet KAUR) Mathematics Education, Virtues and 21st Century Competencies (Stephen THORNTON) Enriching Secondary Mathematics Education with 21st Century Competencies (WONG Khoon Yoong) Mathematics in 21st Century Life (Barry KISSANE) Mathematics Subject Mastery — A Must for Developing 21st Century Skills (Berinderjeet KAUR, WONG Lai Fong & Divya BHARDWAJ) Teaching in the 21st Century Mathematics Classroom: Metacognitive Questioning (Cynthia SETO) Listening and Responding to Children's Reflective Thinking: Two Case Studies on the Use of the National Assessment in Japan (Keiko HINO) Using Open-Ended Tasks to Foster 21st Century Learners at the Primary Level (YEO Kai Kow Joseph) Productive Talk in the Primary Mathematics Classroom (KOAY Phong Lee) Justification in Singapore Secondary Mathematics (CHUA Boon Liang) Examples in the Teaching of Mathematics: Teachers' Perceptions (Lay Keow NG & Jaguthsing DINDYAL) On the Efficacy of Flipped Classroom: Motivation and Cognitive Load (Weng Kin HO & Puay San CHAN) Use of Comics and Storytelling in Teaching Mathematics (TOH Tin Lam, CHENG Lu Pien, JIANG Heng & LIM Kam Ming) Game Theory: An Alternative Mathematical Experience (Ein-Ya GURA) Readership: Graduate students, researchers, practitioners and teachers in mathematics.

PISA Résultats du PISA 2012 : Trouver des solutions créatives (Volume V) Compétences des élèves en résolution de problèmes de la vie réelle OECD 2015-06-30 Le Programme international de l'OCDE pour le suivi des acquis des élèves (PISA) analyse non seulement les savoirs des élèves en mathématiques, en compréhension de l'écrit et en sciences, mais également leur savoir-faire.

Handbook on the History of Mathematics Education Alexander Karp 2014-01-25 This is the first comprehensive International Handbook on the History of Mathematics Education, covering a wide spectrum of epochs and civilizations, countries and cultures. Until now, much of the research into the rich and varied history of mathematics education has remained inaccessible to the vast majority of scholars, not least because it has been written in the language, and for readers, of an individual country. And yet a historical overview, however brief, has become an indispensable element of nearly every dissertation and scholarly article. This handbook provides, for the first time, a comprehensive and systematic aid for researchers around the world in finding the information they need about historical developments in mathematics education, not only in their own countries, but globally as well. Although written primarily for mathematics educators, this handbook will also be of interest to researchers of the history of education in general, as well as specialists in cultural and even social history.

School Mathematics Curricula Catherine P. Vistro-Yu 2019-04-26 This book sheds light on school mathematics curricula in Asian countries, including their design and the recent reforms that have been initiated. By discussing and analyzing various problematic aspects of curriculum development and implementation in a number of East and South Asian countries and offering insights into these countries' unique approaches to supplementing school mathematics curricula, it contributes to shaping effective policies for implementation, assessment and monitoring of curricula. The book covers a wide range of issues: curriculum design, localization of curricula, directions of curricular reforms, mathematics textbooks, assessment within the curriculum and teachers' professional development, which are of interest to a wide international audience.

Research on Mathematics Textbooks and Teachers' Resources Lianghuo Fan 2018-02-13 This book focuses on issues related to mathematics teaching and learning resources, including mathematics textbooks, teacher guides, student learning and assessment materials, and online resources. The book highlights various theoretical and methodological approaches used to study teaching and learning resources, and addresses the areas of resources, teachers, and students at an international level. As for the resources, the book examines the role textbooks and other curricular or learning resources play in mathematics teaching, learning, and assessment. It asks questions such as: Could we consider different types of textbooks and roles they play in teaching and learning? How does the digitalization of information and communication affect these roles? What are defining features of e-textbooks, and how could we characterize the differences between the traditional textbooks and e-textbooks? As for the teachers, the book discusses the relationships between teachers' individual and collective resources, and the way in which we could model such relationships. Specific questions addressed are: What is the role of teachers in developing textbooks and other teaching and learning materials? What are the relationships between resource designers and users? What are the consequences of these changing roles and relationships for the teaching of mathematics, and for teacher knowledge and professional development? As for the students, the book explores how students, as well as their teachers, interact through resources. It raises and addresses questions such as: What are the effects of modern ICT (particularly internet) on students' use and the design of resources? How do changing patterns of use and design affect student behaviour, learning, and relationships to the subject of mathematics?

