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NCIDA 2008
Keep the Magic in Math

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Dyslexia/ Dyscalculia

- Are they related?

DYSLEXIA
DYS CALCULIA

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Dyslexia

- 'dys' - meaning poor or inadequate
- 'lexia' - meaning 'verbal language'

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Dyscalculia

- Dyscalculia = "difficulty in learning or comprehending mathematics" (Wikipedia)
 - Identified in patients suffering brain trauma resulting in math problems
 - Arithmetic difficulties in calculation and number memory deficits

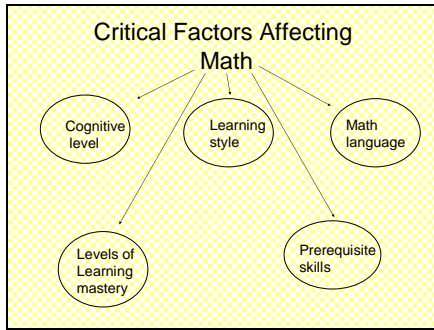
"dys" = Greek, "badly"
"calculia" = Latin, "calcularre", "to count"

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Characteristics of Dyscalculia

- Confusing signs, +, -, x, ÷
- Inability to tell which is larger
- Rely on 'counting on' strategies
- Difficulty with mental math, tables
- Inability to remember concepts, rules, sequences, formulas
- Rotate numbers, 56 as 65
- Difficulty estimating everyday time, money, comparisons in amount and measurement
- Difficulty with score keeping, rhythm-sequential processing; dance, cheerleading

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Levels of Learning Mastery

Sharma 1989

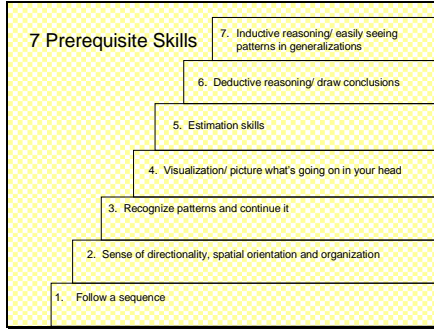
- Connect new concept to previous knowledge
- Concrete model/ hands on
- Pictures to represent concrete image
- Use numbers and symbols to mathematically represent concept
- Apply concept to real problems, like word problems
- Student teaches the concept to someone else

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All concepts have 3 key ingredients

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graph TD; Linguistics --> Concepts; Skills --> Concepts; Idea --> Concepts;
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Error Analysis

- Find the pattern for common errors
- Find the reason for the error
 - memory for facts
 - sequence of steps
 - understanding of process
 - carelessness or lack of attention to detail

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Samples of errors/What do the errors mean?

Refer to prerequisite skills needed!

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \ 10 \\ 3 \ 1 \\ - 2 \ 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Get out the manipulatives!
Next draw pictures

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Practice the steps in renaming

- After the concept is solid

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \ 12 \\ \cancel{6} \ \cancel{2} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 2 \ 14 \\ \cancel{3} \ \cancel{4} \end{array}$$


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Steps in multiplication

- Difficulty arises/ just going through the motions

Basic fact?
Look closer

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline 545 \\ 130 \\ \hline 675 \end{array}$$



Careless error/ or concept?

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Use color for emphasize

Step 1 Step 2


$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 23 \\ \hline 129 \\ +860 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 129 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 20 \\ \hline 860 \end{array}$$

Taa daa!

Add it and you are done...




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Look for patterns of errors

- Break down the steps
- Check sequence of steps
- Teach the student to **verbalize** the steps as he goes along


Key ingredients for concepts



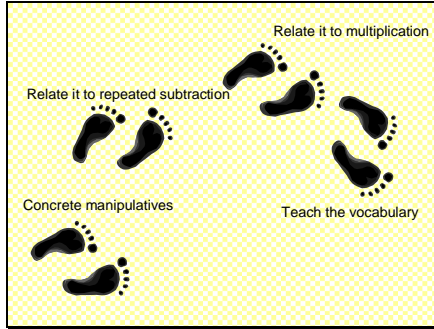
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Division

- How many different steps does it take to 'gazinta' ?



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Relate it to multiplication

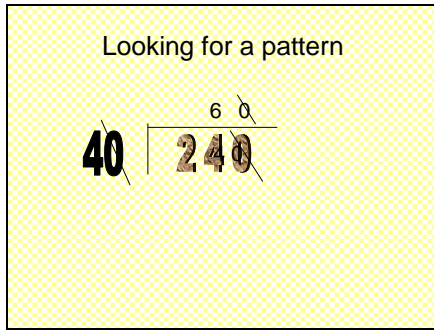
Relate it to repeated subtraction

Concrete manipulatives

Teach the vocabulary

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Looking for a pattern



~~40~~ $\overline{) 240}$ $\begin{matrix} 6 & 0 \\ \times & \\ \hline \end{matrix}$

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Which is easier to read?

Two delivery trucks start from Central City and Pottsdam City, which are thirty-nine miles apart, making deliveries along Route 7. The first truck leaving Central City makes 7 stops and the truck leaving Pottsdam City make 9 stops. When the trucks meet the truck from Pottsdam has traveled 11 miles farther than the truck from Central City. How far from Central City do the trucks meet?

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How far from Central City do the delivery trucks meet if:

- Central City and Pottsdam are 39 miles apart
- Central City truck makes 7 stops
- Pottsdam City truck makes 9 stops
- Pottsdam truck goes 11 miles farther than the other

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When in doubt, try humor!

2. A 3-kg object is released from rest at a height of 5m on a curved frictionless ramp. At the foot of the ramp is a spring of force constant $k = 100 \text{ N/m}$. The object slides down the ramp and into the spring, compressing it a distance x before coming to rest.

10 (a) Find x .

5 (b) Does the object continue to move after it comes to rest? If yes, how high will it go up the slope before it comes to rest?

$U = \frac{1}{2}(kx)(x) = 17.5$
 $U = \frac{1}{2}(kx)x = 50x$...?
NO, there is an error in the way.

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PETER 1.21

Expand

$(a+b)^n$ Jerry Jerry Peter

$= (a + b)^n$

$= (a + b)^n$

$= (a + b)^n$

etc

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Factors Influencing All Learning

- Attention difficulties
- Processing deficits
- Memory deficits
- Motor skills difficulty
- Language disorders
- Reading difficulty
- Accuracy
- Rate
- Repetition
- Learning Style

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Orton Gillingham Principles

- Individualized
- Multi-disciplinary
- Multi-sensory
- Alphabetic-Phonetic
- Synthetic-Analytic
- Linguistic
- Systematic
- Sequential
- Cumulative
- Cognitive
- Communication Emphasized
- Emotionally Sound



Symbols/meaning

Diagnostic/prescriptive

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Strategies

- **Text books** are often **less** useful with our students
- Provide **many opportunities** to practice and review

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Some Things to Remember:

Lange

- identify and analyze errors,
- master skills first, then review and practice to retain the skills,
- group students as homogeneously as possible,
- *don't get locked into groups---change them as kids progress.*
- provide appropriate and effective models for students:
 - be clear and direct
 - build basic pre-skills
 - provide lots of examples and practice opportunities,

And

-- **TEACH LESS MORE THOROUGHLY**

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Resources

- dlange@tridentacademy.com
middle school math coordinator
- www.dyscalculia.org
- www.wikipedia.com
- www.tridentacademy.com
choose smart board activities
- Handouts-- <http://marysilgals.tripod.com/northcarolinaida>
