Learning Difficulties Australia Learning Difficulties Australia is an association of teachers and other professionals dedicated to assisting students with learning difficulties through effective teaching practices based on scientific research. f @LearningDifficultiesAustralia www.ldaustralia.org enquiries@Idaustralia.org 🎔 @LD_Australia

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| ١ | Why Not? |
|---|--|
| I had no idea what the data told me | Inexperienced Lack of Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) Lack of guidance/support |
| The data I gathered wasn't very useful | Quality of assessments Too much data No clear links to instruction |
| l was too busy | Teaching is full on! Assessment= compliance= wasting time |
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Fast forward 5 years...

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- Started a PhD
- Needed to investigate a giant novel 'problem'
- Thought back to my classroom days...
- Wanted to 'fix' place value

Place value is critical

- Big Idea in Number (Siemon et al, 2012)
- Underpins almost every part of the maths curriculum
 Relates to counting, estimating, money, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, converting units, scientific notation & percentages.
- negatively impacts: sense of number (McIntosh et al., 1992) decimals (Moloney & Stacey, 1997)multi-digit operations (Fuson, 1990a, 1990b)
- Difficult to assess, teach and learn



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The 'gap' Some students could answer Q16 Stop when incorrect answer?
 Separation
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 W^s pital Cities Ordering Task number of signs for which the shells has here completely manufal to the point. [More up or down through the coult not depending upon manues a_{ij} , mores which 2 digits, $a_{ij} \in j$ or manuscript with A_i ary of ubigs and a_i . A_i (Add has had another difficulty with multing if slight manifest, there is listly pairs in contributing the ordering task.] 18 TA Ten Nore en C 10 One Hundred Less **W**** Q 14 and 15 were really challenging Numeracy Teachers Acade





We need to know what they know...





Quality Assessment is critical The most important single factor influencing learning is what the learner already knows. Ascertain this and teach him accordingly" (Ausubel, 1968, vi).

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An assessment can only tell you what you ask of it...

- $\ensuremath{\boldsymbol{\cdot}}$ It is never the 'end point'
- It doesn't determine good/bad
- It doesn't explain the 'why', just presents the 'what'
- Can provide a roadmap for us









Problem 2: Quality Assessment

- If place value is the 6 aspects- how do we accurately assess?
- Superficial place value items-standardized tests
- Not many Place Value items
- Don't address all six aspects

| Don't address all | six aspe | cts | | | 4 | Some ink is o | overing the ne | st page numl | er in this book. |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|---|---------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Interviews-Junior | students | only | | | | | | | |
| time consuming | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8 200 + 60 + 3 = | 2 | | | | 300 | | | £ |
| | | | | 100 C | | What is the p | sge number u | nder the ink? | |
| | 200 603 | 20 063 | 2 603 | 263 | | 301 | 310 | 400 | 3001 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ence: NAPLAN Assessment Items- AG | CARA | | | | | Nume | racy Te | eacher | s Acaden |
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PVAT Blueprint

Test Objective- develop a comprehensive whole number
 place value assessment tool

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- Test population- Year 2-8 students (Tier 1,2,3)
- Test administration- paper and pen
- Test evaluation- Rasch Analysis

Form A and Form B

- Trialed with over 900 students
- Form A downloaded over 8500 times
- Both parallel, valid and reliable measures of whole number place value in Year 3-6 students

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| PVAT Resources- 'PVAT+' course |
|--|
| Form A 8B What number is this dice showing? |
| Pre-PVAT |









What is Place Value?

- What words/activities/ideas come to your mind when you think of place value?
- Place value system
- Place value content

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The place value system

- $\ensuremath{\cdot}$ The conventions we use to $\ensuremath{\textit{say}}$ and $\ensuremath{\textit{record}}$ numbers.
- Base 10, only symbols are the **digits** 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
- The current system is derived from the Hindu system it is known as Hindu-Arabic system.
- Roman Numerals: <u>MMMCDLVII</u> is 3457!

• Zero is critical, a null value, not 'the place holder'. (Read: 'Nesta and the missing zero')



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Place Value Vocabulary

Place Value:

The place of a digit in the numeral determines its value.

• Digit:

0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 i.e., The digit 3 is in the tens place

Number vs Numeral:

A <u>number</u> is an idea, the <u>numeral is</u> how we write it. A **numeral** stands for a **number in a notation system**.

E.g., 12, twelve or XII are all numerals

Word amples Non-examples







To <u>teach</u> place value we need a shared definition of the <u>content</u>...

Key Ideas in Place Value

1.Base-ten Property: the values of the position increase in powers of ten from right to left

Composition of the digit in the numeral determines its quantity.
 Composition of the digit in the numeral determines its quantity.
 Composition is a numeral determines its quantity.
 Composition is a numeral digit is found by multiplying the face value of the digit by the value of an individual digit is found by multiplying the face value of the digit by the value of its position.
 E.g., 342, 3 by 100 is 300
 Additive Property: Inc.

4.Additive Property, the quantity represented by the whole numeral is the sum of the values of the individual digits
E.g., 333= 3hundreds + 3 tens + 3 ones

5.Use of zero: a symbol for zero (0) exists and allows us to symbolically represent the absence

of something E.g., 303. There are no tens in 303

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Are they even ready?

- Accurately count a collection to 20 and beyond
- Model, read and write numbers to 10
- Part-Part-Whole for numbers 1-10
- Starting to recognise numbers beyond 10 (1 ten and more)
- Two-digit place value- 6 aspects







Common Thinking Mistakes

- Adding extra zeros
- Omitting zeros
- Writing what they hearLosing track after thousands



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Investigate our Number System

- Don't be afraid of using big numbers!
- Children LOVE them!
- They show the pattern of our number system
- Let children investigate the names:
- Trillion, quadrillion, quintillion, sextillion, septillion, octillion, nonillion

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Nu

99,

Googol (100 zeros)

Conce students can read a three-digit number they are ready to move them onto larger numbers (think of reading) System structure becomes clearer Australia follows the international standard of using a space between periods. In many countries in the world a comma actually is a decimal marker.















Make/Represent

- Use **proportional**, **non-proportional** materials to represent quantities.
- Create and recognise **canonical and non-canonical** representations of quantities











| DO YOUR STUDENTS HAVE THE 600 BLOCK MISCONCEPTION? | The second states black is equal to 600. Is she |
|--|--|
| Provide the two the second sec | All says this MAB block is equal to doe. Is she correct 200 ~ 400 |
| $\label{eq:result} \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ | 600 × |
| Biochard 1990 The sector of th | 100 arr. a. represents love |

Teaching Tips

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- Approx. 24% of Year 3-6 students displayed 600 block thinking
- Use a variety of materials, consistently
- Continue throughout Years 3-6!
- Ensure the students are thinking
- Don't assume students understand how place value relates
- Use Wooden MAB
- Use non-canonical representations often!





Common Thinking Mistake

• Number Lines

- Don't attend to the first and last number
- Not sure how to calculate the increments.



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Common Thinking Mistake

- Independent Column Thinkers
- Look at each column separately
- Cannot see a link between columns
- Makes renaming near impossible
- 80% Year 3 • 48% Year 4
- 15% Year 5 & 6



Teaching Tips

- Column Locator
- In 27, which digit is in the tens place? How many tens are in 84?
- 35=__tens and __ones
- Canonical representations reinforce
- Be aware of PV worksheets/questions/apps

| 53 = | 5 tens + | 3 ones |
|------|----------|--------|
| 21 = | tens + | ones |
| 49 = | Tens + | ones |
| 72 = | tens + | ones |
| 86 = | tens + | ones |
| 50 = | Tens + | ones |
| 18 = | Tens + | ones |

Math Tere on

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• This is a really difficult concept but the most important! • Renaming requires multiplicative thinking • Build up the idea of renaming slowly • Use visualization to help them see the links between PV columns • "In 234 how many tens are there altogether?" • Renaming has important links with the count, calculate, make/represent -make the links explicit!











Teaching Tips

- Use number slide to model
- Digits move NOT decimal pointRelate x10 to moving up a place value column















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Review

- What is Place Value?- content/structure
- Thinking mistakes vs misconceptions
- 6 aspects of PV- thinking mistakes, teaching tips
- Be discerning: worksheets/apps/tasks/assessments
- Teach systematically- use the aspects as a structure

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Form A

- Year 2-6 students (pre-PVAT F-2)
- Items are presented in increasing difficulty
- 4 Practice items- go through these together
- 58 items
- Complete as many items as you can
- 60 minutes to complete
- Average 32 minutes to complete
- Range: 15-57 mins
 Teacher can read items

- When to administer?
- Purpose- guide teaching/ track cohorts?
- End of previous year (December/May)
- Students take paper to next teacher (transition)
- Marked by new teacher
- Ready to go at start of new school year
- Data will be mostly accurate (learning loss)
- Start of year/mid year







| Ray | w Sco | ore Translator- <mark>p.</mark> | <mark>19</mark> |
|-----|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| | PVAT Stage | Form A Raw Score (not including Practice items) | |
| | 1 | 1 to 20 | |
| | 2 | 21 to 31 | |
| | 3 | 32 to 44 | |
| | 4 | 45+ | |
| | | | |
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Recommendations- p. 23

• If students are at the following stages they are considered 'at risk' or ready for 'enrichment' in place value

| Year Level | PVAT 'at risk' Stage | Enrichment | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|--|
| 2 | Further Assessment | 3,4,5 | |
| 3 | Low Stage 1 | 3,4,5 | |
| 4 | 1 | 4,5 | |
| 5 | 1,2 | 5 | |
| 6 | 1,2,3 | | |







- 1. Item analysis
- 2. Value Added- Effect Size Improvement
- 3. Clarity around what students need
- 4. Clarity around what to teach
- 5. Guide to targeted teaching
- 6. Data driven decisions
- 7. Whole School Approach

| | 00110 0011111 | city |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | | |
| Year | Effect Size Improvement | |
| 2 | 0.96 | Best method is to |
| | 0.76 | compare to local |
| 4 | 0.87 | 0010 |
| | 0.68 | |
| | | |





