



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

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# Mathematics Teaching in K-5



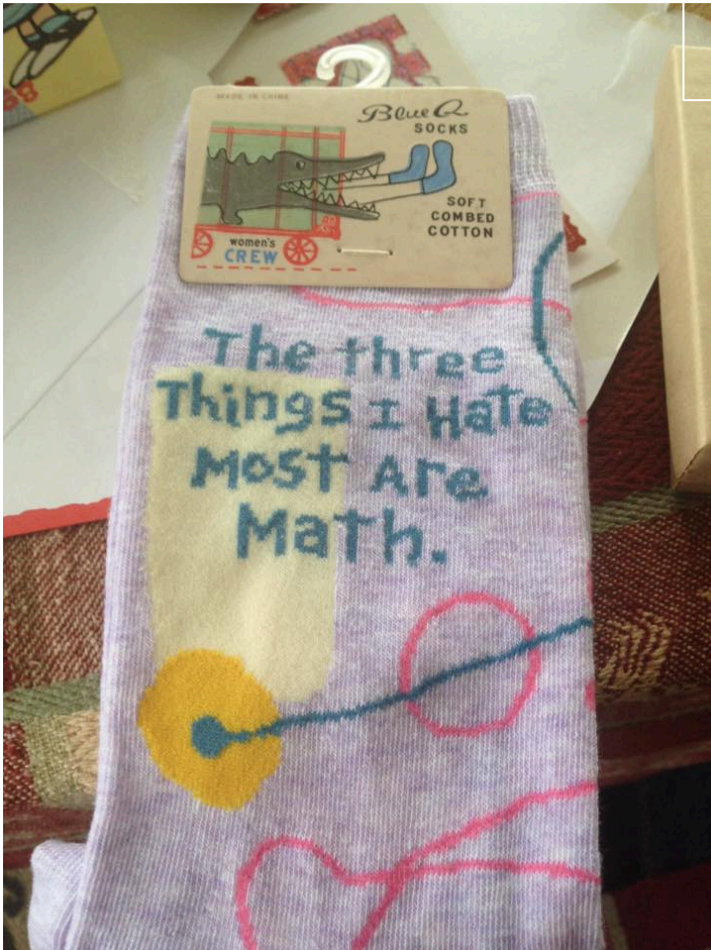
**Ohio** | Department  
of Education



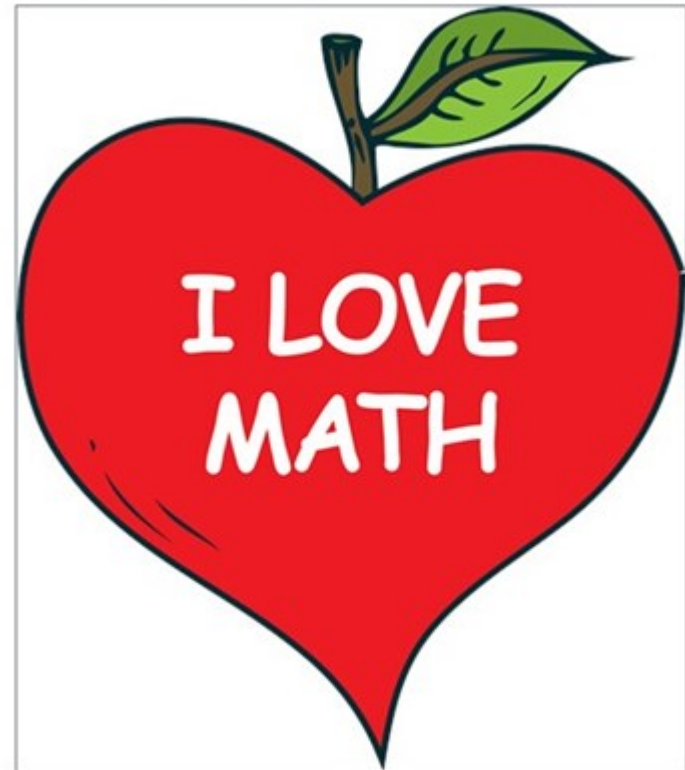
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# Welcome!



# No way!





Share with others at your table your first job in education:

1. Identify something shared with one or more others about that first job.
2. Identify something unique about that first job.





# Introductions:

- **Name**
- **School and District**
- **Role and grade level(s)**
- **The unique thing about your first job in education**





# Our Norms for the Week



At your table discuss and identify at least 5 norms that you would like to suggest for our meeting this week.

Consider

- Participation
- Collaboration
- Other

Post on the wall.





## Possible Meeting Norms (Center for Adaptive Schools)

**Demonstrate Mutual Respect** (Respect people and ideas—such respect does not represent agreement.)

**Employ Skillful Listening** (Seek first to understand, then to be understood.)

**Sufficient Consensus** (Each person has an equal voice; the group works to understand all views; distinguish between dialogue and discussion; and 80% agreement of those present constitutes consensus.)







**Our focus for  
the week:  
K-5 mathematics  
teaching and learning**



# What Is Mathematics?



What is “mathematics”?

In your group create and represent a definition on chart paper.

- Use words but may also represent graphically or with other visual elements





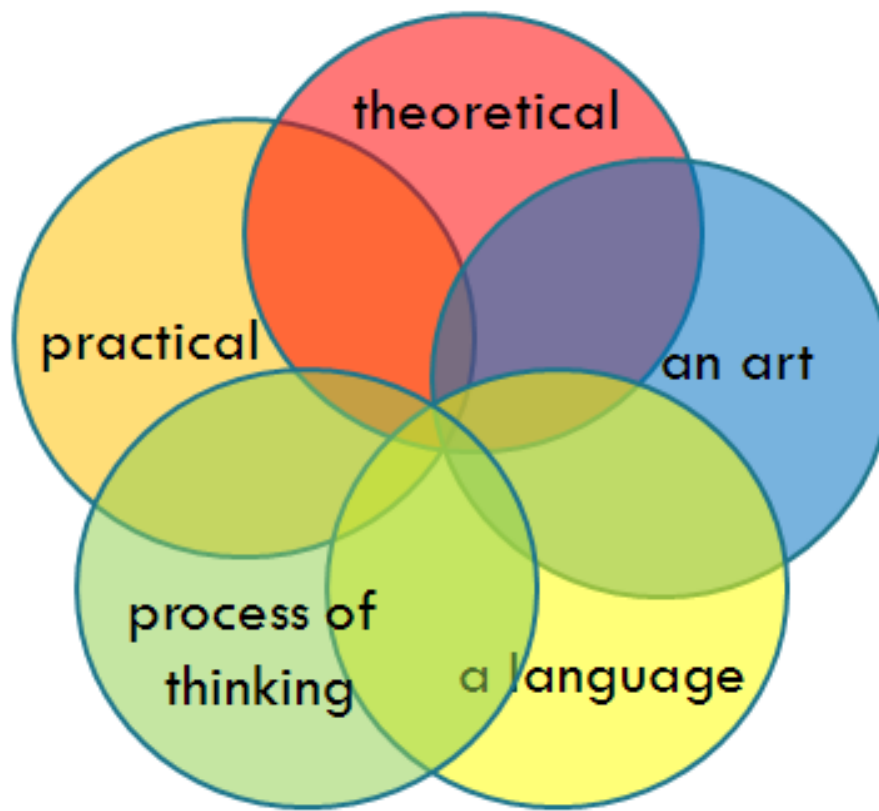
Here are some definitions:

- “Mathematics is the study of topics such as quantity (numbers), structure, space, and change” (Wikipedia).
- “The science of structure, order, and relation that has evolved from elemental practices of counting, measuring, and describing the shapes of objects” (Encyclopedia Britannica)
- “Mathematics is mental activity which consists in carrying out, one after the other, those mental constructions which are inductive and effective” (intuitionism)
- “Mathematics is the manipulation of the meaningless symbols of a first-order language according to explicit, syntactical rules” (formalism).
- “Mathematics is an aid to representing and attempting to resolve problem situations in all disciplines.”





# Mathematics is ...





Here is some more playful response:

- “The subject in which we never know what we are talking about, nor whether what we are saying is true” (Bertrand Russell).
- “Mathematics is about making up rules and seeing what happens” (Vi Hart).
- “A mathematician is a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat which isn't there” (Charles Darwin).
- “Mathematics is the art of giving the same name to different things” (Henri Poincaré).





**Why Do We Teach  
Mathematics in K-3?  
What are the Goals?**



**How many of you have encountered someone – maybe a fellow educator, maybe not, who commented about K-5 teaching, “How hard could it be?”?**





09/15/common-core-math-education-standards-fluency-column/15693531/

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Richard Button · Fort Scott Senior High School

I see no need to make solving a problem more complicated than it has to be. 10+5=15. Just take 10 add 5 and there's your answer. Why does it have to be more complicated than that?

Like · Reply · 19 · Sep 16, 2014 7:42am



Doug Larson yep, that is all that math is, simple second grade arithmetic

Like · Reply · 24 · Sep 16, 2014 11:04pm



Richard Button · Fort Scott Senior High School Doug Larson Tell me how taking a problem that should only take 5 seconds to solve and stretching it out to 30 is beneficial to kids?

Like · Reply · 33 · Sep 16, 2014 11:37pm

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a list of topics ch them (though it also not a test, update and not a

ays out the topics districts and state

y every major al Society and the te Standards an

in reaching these ematics have d math problems.



Here are some responses:

- It's important in everyday life and society.
- It's important in other curriculum areas.
- It's important in relation to the learner's intellectual development.
- It's important in developing the child's enjoyment of learning.
- It's distinctive place in human knowledge and culture.
- We do not want our kids lose at the starting line.





A mathematician, like a painter or poet, is a maker of patterns. If his patterns are more permanent than theirs, it is because they are made with ideas.

- G.H. Hardy



# Doing Mathematics



Dan Meyer's "Math Task in 3 Acts"

**3 "acts" for mathematical modeling and problem-solving activities.**

**- We'll do a version today and consider throughout the week about how such a structure might be adapted to elementary mathematics learning experiences.**



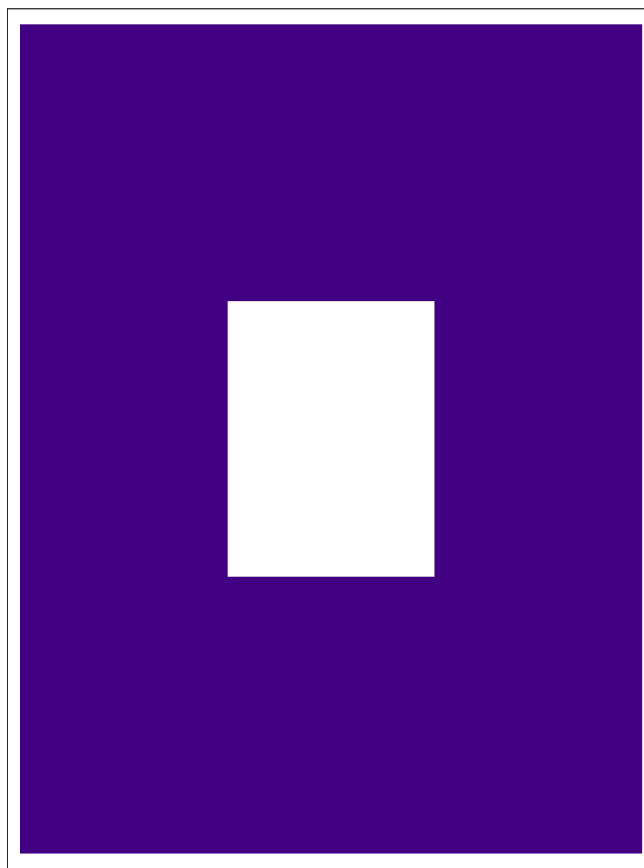


**Act 1: the video or image of a situation that generates questions that can be answered mathematically.**





"Animated Sierpinski carpet" by KarocksOrkav - Own work. Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Wikimedia Commons - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Animated\\_Sierpinski\\_carpet.gif#/media/File:Animated\\_Sierpinski\\_carpet.gif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Animated_Sierpinski_carpet.gif#/media/File:Animated_Sierpinski_carpet.gif)









**What are your  
questions from  
the images?  
What could be  
asked?**





**Act 2: gives  
further information  
that may help answer  
the question.**

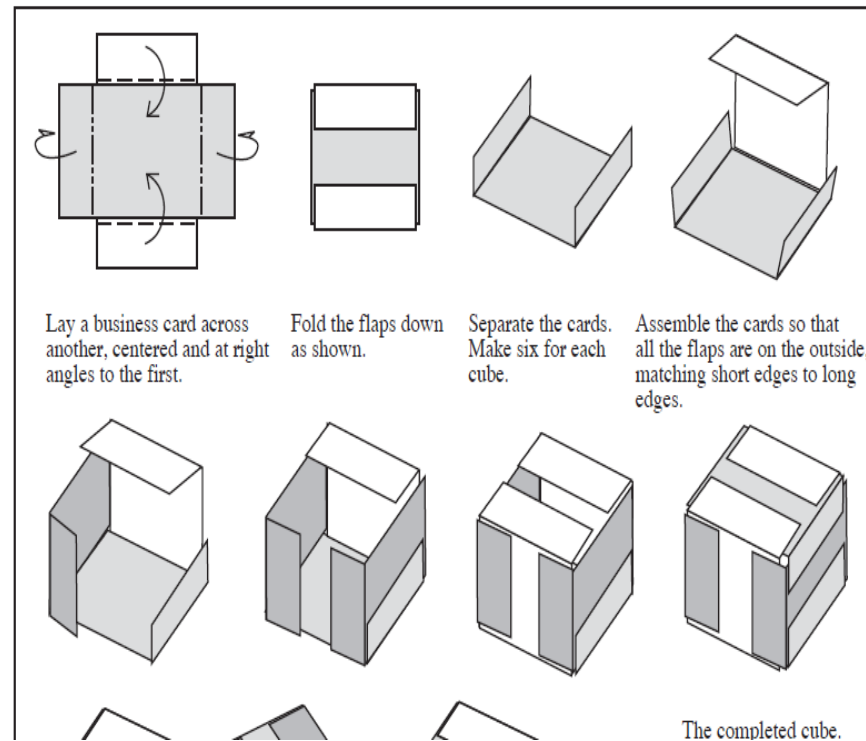




# Activity: Making a Menger Sponge

MTI: K-5

## How to Make a Cube for a Menger Sponge





- # Your predictions for how many cards to make:
- 1 small cube
  - 1 Menger sponge
  - How many cubes in that Menger sponge?





**As you build, also  
ponder how many  
cubes made out of how  
many cards would be  
needed for the next  
level Menger sponge.**





**Act 3: shows a video or image that answers the question.**





# Mega Menger Sponge





**Consider the patterns  
and regularity of the  
Menger sponge.  
- How is this similar  
to base-ten Place  
Value?**







**In counting and place value, learners need to learn and understand the structure and regularity of the counting system.**





To those who do not know mathematics it is difficult to get across a real feeling as to the beauty, the deepest beauty, of nature... If you want to learn about nature, to appreciate nature, it is necessary to understand the language that she speaks in.

(Richard Feynman)