## Integration of reading

comprehension with foundation phase mathematics

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## Roadmap

$\checkmark$ Reading comprehension
$\checkmark$ Reading comprehension strategies

$\checkmark$ Foundation phase mathematics
$\checkmark$ Practical strategies
$\checkmark$ Teacher is the agent of change
$\checkmark$ Enhance teaching and learning
$\checkmark$ Word sum-wheel
$\checkmark$ Practical implementation and examples

## Value of stories

$\checkmark$ Theme of the week
$\checkmark$ Types of texts
$\checkmark$ Drawings
$\checkmark$ Manipulatives
$\checkmark$ Props
$\checkmark$ Music
$\checkmark$ Dramatisation


## Value of stories

$\checkmark$ Know your learners
$\checkmark$ Multiple intelligence theory
$\checkmark$ Foster understanding
$\checkmark$ Demystify mathematics
$\checkmark$ Asking of leading questions


## Reading comprehension startegies



## Mathematics word problem solving

$\checkmark$ Mathematics word problem solving is a product of reading comprehension
$\checkmark$ Educational challenge around the world (Mellone, Verschaffel \& Van Dooren, 2017:1)
$\checkmark$ Reasoning mathematically is fundamental to learning mathematics with understanding (Kim \& Kasmer, 2006)
$\checkmark$ Complex process (Morales, Shute \& Pellegrino, 1985:41)
$\checkmark$ "Demon problems" (Weber, 1966:314)
$\checkmark$ Resistance against mathematics word problem solving

## Value of mathematics word problems

$\checkmark$ Meeting point for many different skills and processes
$\checkmark$ Related in some way to real-world experiences
$\checkmark$ Improves the learners' thinking ability
$\checkmark$ Teaches learners to apply procedures
$\checkmark$ Deepens conceptual understanding (Siagan, Saragih \& Sinaga, 2019:331)
$\checkmark$ Mathematics can be fun
$\checkmark$ Provide practice with real life problem situations
$\checkmark$ Motivate learners to understand the importance of mathematics concepts
$\checkmark$ Help learners to develop their creative, critical and problem-solving abilities (Chapman, 2006)

## Relationship bełween reading comprehension and

 mathematics$\checkmark$ Mathematics word problem solving is a product of reading comprehension (Light \& DeFries, 1995, Vilenius-Tuohimaa et al., 2008:409)
$\checkmark$ Elements needed for mathematics modelling: $\checkmark$ Reading fluency
$\checkmark$ Word recognition
$\checkmark$ Common ground
$\checkmark$ Reasoning skills

## Suggestions for integration of reading comprehension with

 mathematics

## Creativity in the classroom

$\checkmark$ Creativity is the heart of solving a problem, understanding the language used in a text and the ability to comprehend a text (Vuong \& Martin, 2014)
$\checkmark$ Creativity within reading comprehension assists as a way of making sense of the mathematics register and the vocabulary involved.
$\checkmark$ "Do schools kill creativity?" Sir Ken Robinson (2006)
$\checkmark$ Intelligence is diverse, dynamic and distinct (Robinson, 2006)
$\checkmark$ Total Physical response (TPR) is a method of teaching language or vocabulary concepts "where learners listen to instructions and respond by performing physical actions" (Joubert et al., 2019:332).

## Practical strategies (videos)

## $\checkmark$ Three reads approach

$\checkmark$ who and what
$\checkmark$ number information
$\checkmark$ what is the story asking

## Practical strategies (videos)

## $\checkmark$ CUBES

(C) circle
(U) underline
(B) box
(E) evaluate
(S) solve

## Practical strategies (videos)

$\checkmark$ Vocabulary development faster, larger, shorter, slower, higher and quicker

## Practical strategies (videos)

$\checkmark$ Four steps in solving a mathematics word problem
(1)Understand
(2)Plan
(3)Solve
(4)Check


## Application of the word sum-wheel

$\checkmark$ Peer and group instruction
$\checkmark$ Practical application
$\checkmark$ Play
$\checkmark$ Creativity
$\checkmark$ Real-life experiences
$\checkmark$ Including the MI theory
$\checkmark$ Knowledge of learners
$\checkmark$ Choice of text


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 word problem solving instruction
## Questions?

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