

AMY LIN

EYES ON MATH

A VISUAL APPROACH TO TEACHING  
MATH CONCEPTS

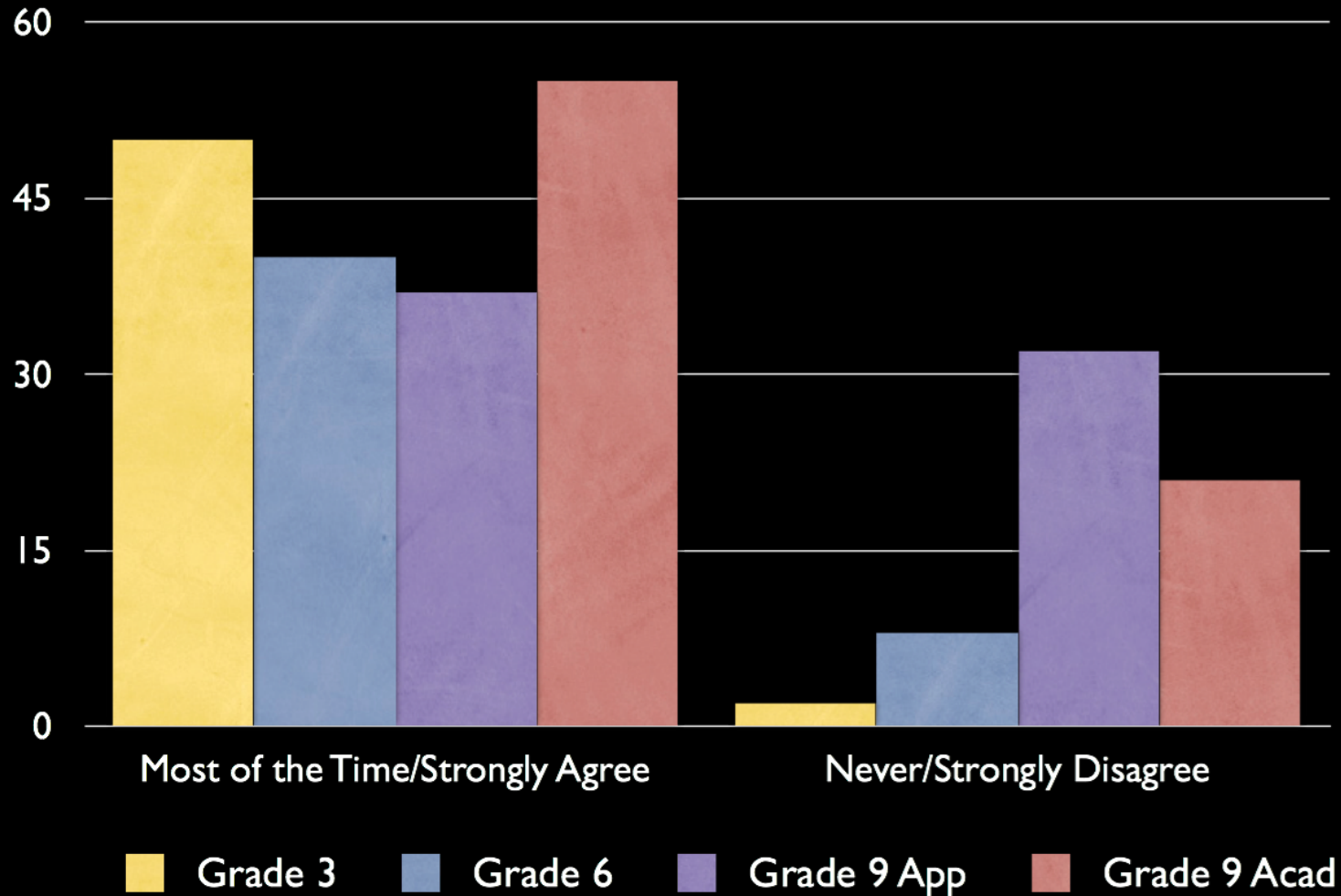


# OUR CULTURE



"I like math."

ONTARIO EQAO QUESTIONNAIRE



# WHAT DO YOU EXPECT IN A MATH CLASSROOM?



Coloring Page Page 8

$2 \times 8 = 16$  Shoe x Skate = Sick Queen	$2 \times 9 = 18$  Shoe x Sign = Aching
---	--

183 Memorize in Minutes: The Times Tables  
www.memorizeinminutes.com

A coloring page for multiplication. It features two columns. The left column shows the equation  $2 \times 8 = 16$  above an illustration of a queen who looks sick, with the mnemonic "Shoe x Skate = Sick Queen". The right column shows the equation  $2 \times 9 = 18$  above an illustration of a dog with a sign on its head, with the mnemonic "Shoe x Sign = Aching".





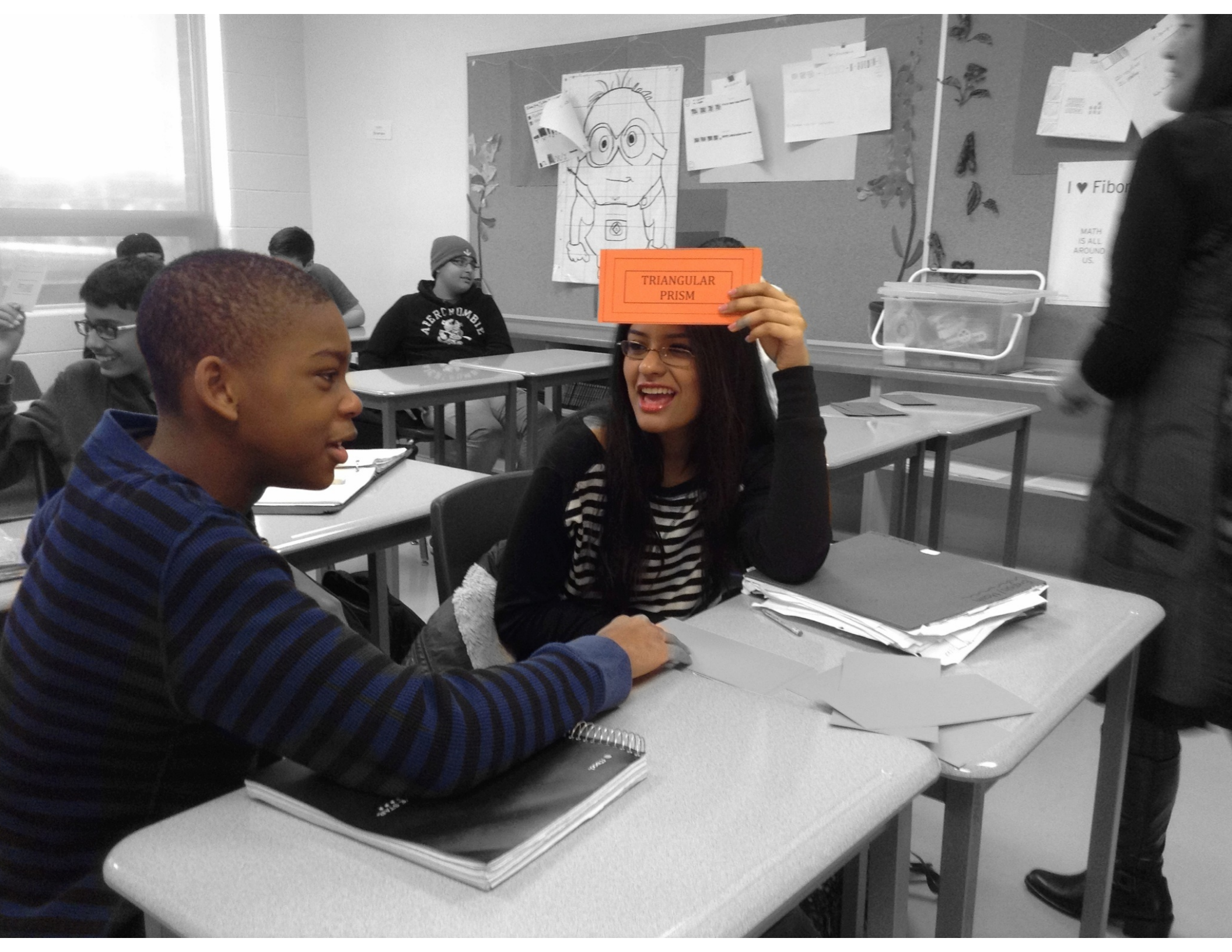
SURPRISE!











TRIANGULAR  
PRISM

I ♥ Fibonacci  
MATH IS ALL AROUND US.

“You can teach a student a lesson for a day,  
but if you can teach him to learn by creating  
curiosity he will continue the learning process  
for as long as he lives. ”

–CLAY B. APPLESEED



WHAT IS  $58 \times 38$ ?



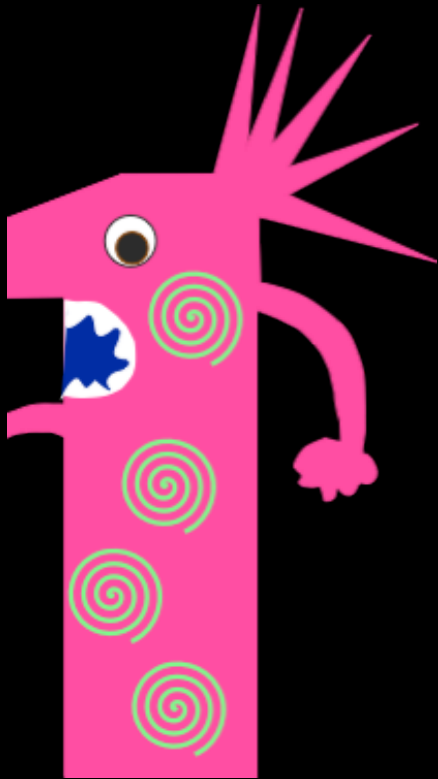
CHOOSE TWO NUMBERS  
AROUND 50 TO MULTIPLY.

MATH IS ABOUT  
REASONING AND THINKING

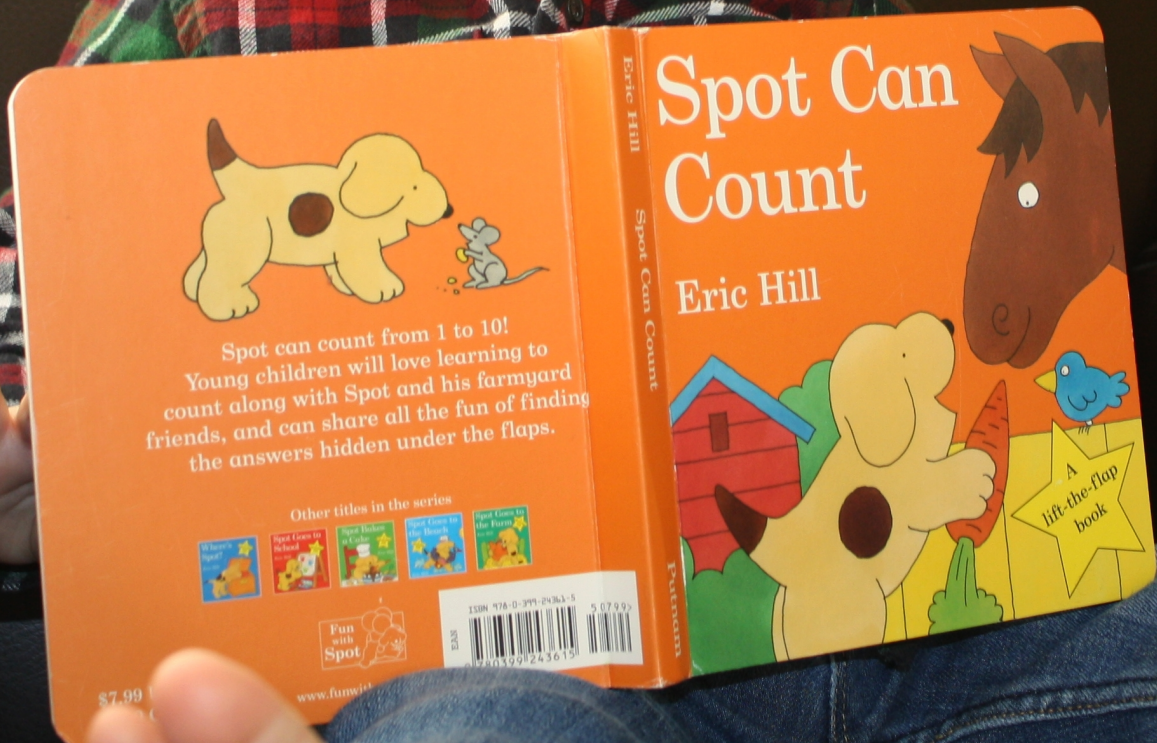
HOW DO WE  
KNOW WHEN  
STUDENTS ARE  
ENGAGED?



# VISUALISATION





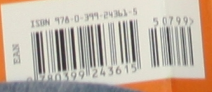


# Spot Can Count

Eric Hill

Spot can count from 1 to 10! Young children will love learning to count along with Spot and his farmyard friends, and can share all the fun of finding the answers hidden under the flaps.

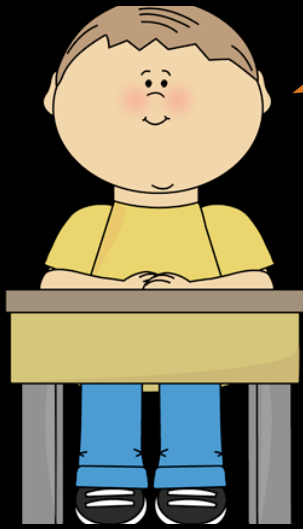
Other titles in the series



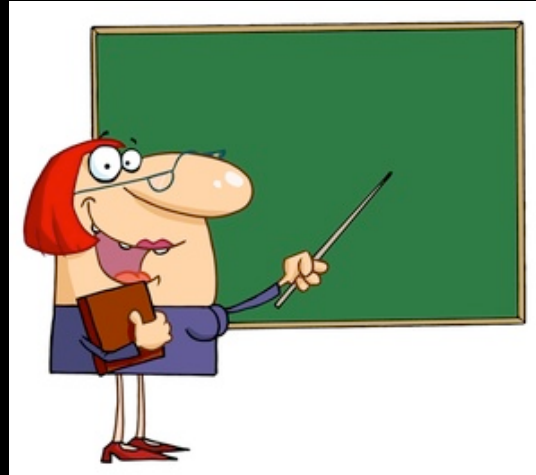
\$7.99

www.funwithspot.com





words



words

words



words



visual learners

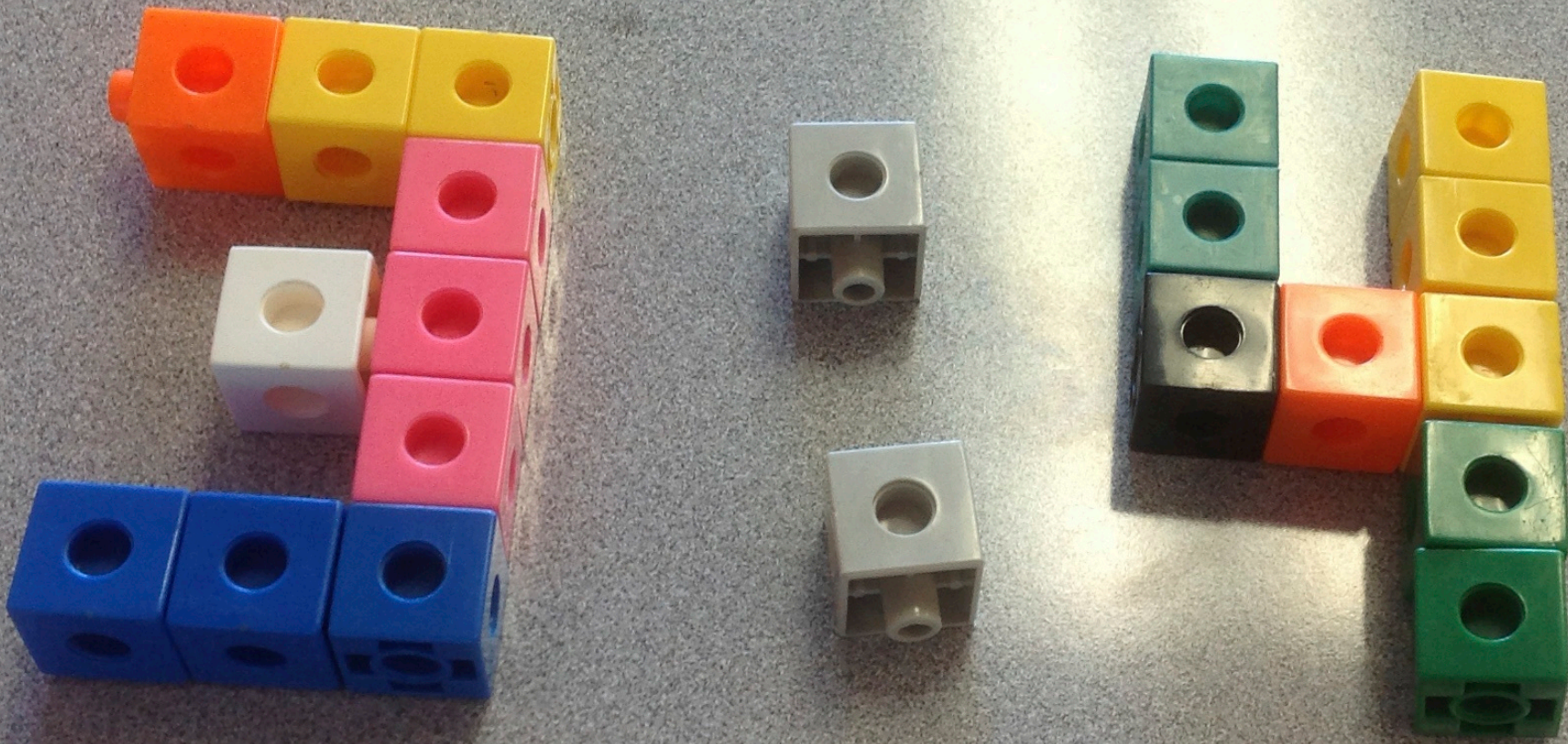
English  
Language  
Learners



language  
comprehension

language-based  
learning disabilities





# MANIPULATIVES



**A**

**B**

**C**

**D**

**E**

**F**

**G**

**H**

**I**

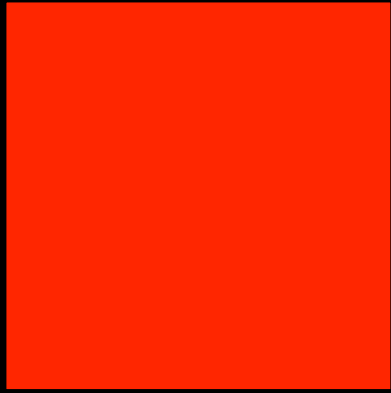
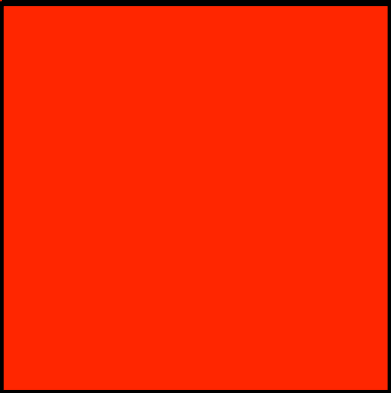
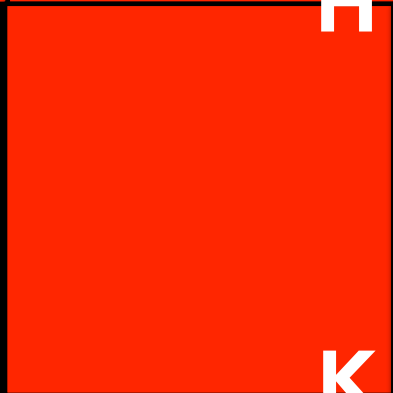
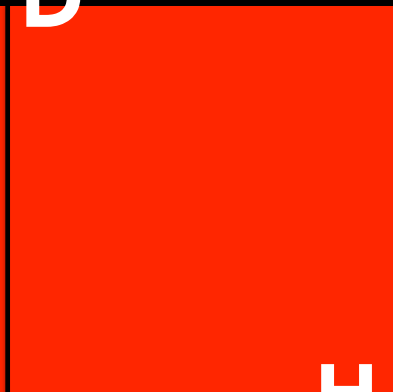
**J**

**K**

**L**

**M**

**N**



HOW MUCH BIGGER?



KIPPER'S COOKIE CAPER

VIDEOS







QUESTIONS?

Why is your dog so picky?

Is your dog a proportional thinker?

Can your dog do fractions?

Why is this math class?

How do we fix it so Kipper is happy again?

$$y = \text{sun}(x)$$



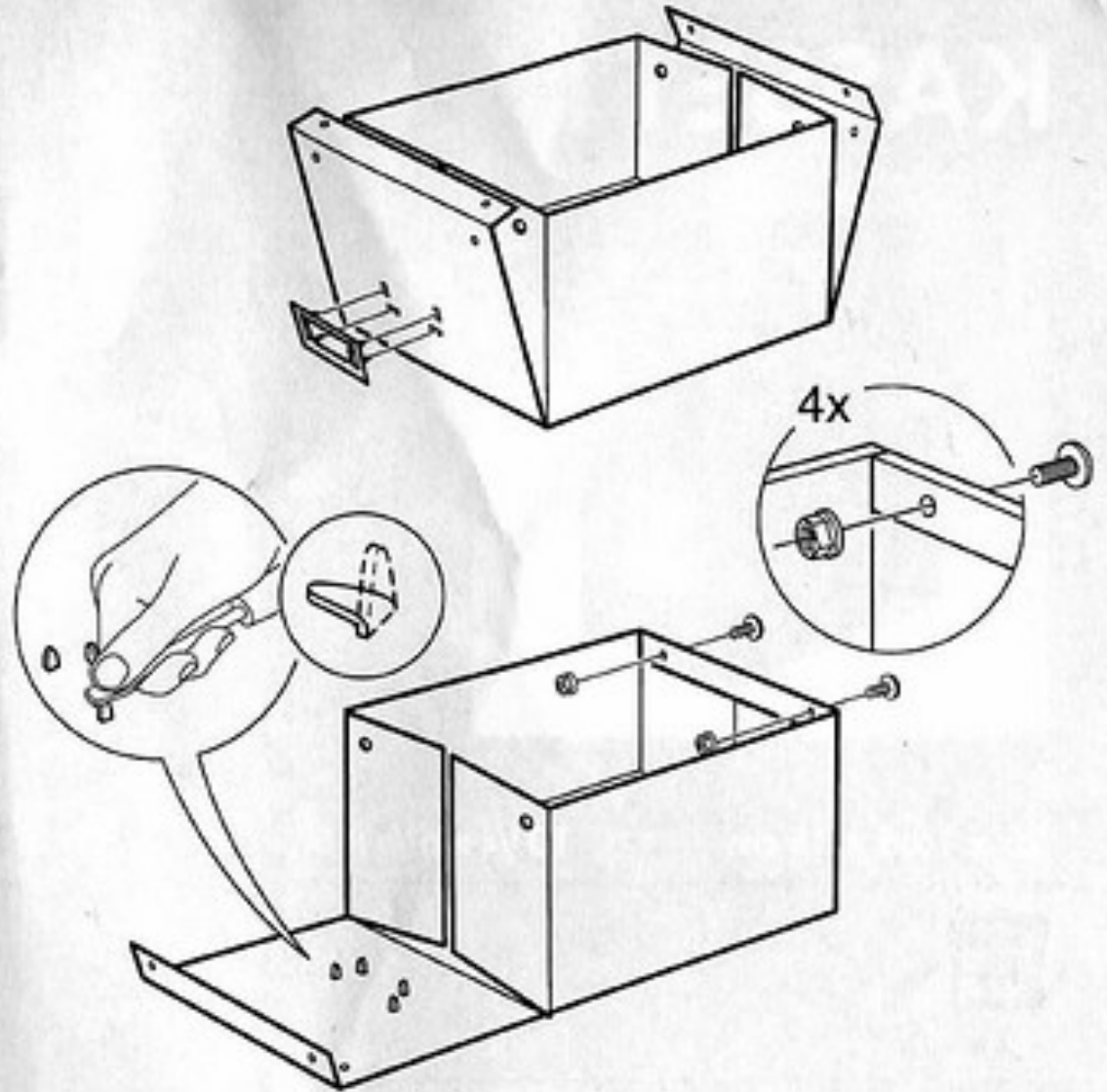
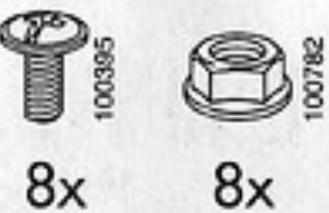
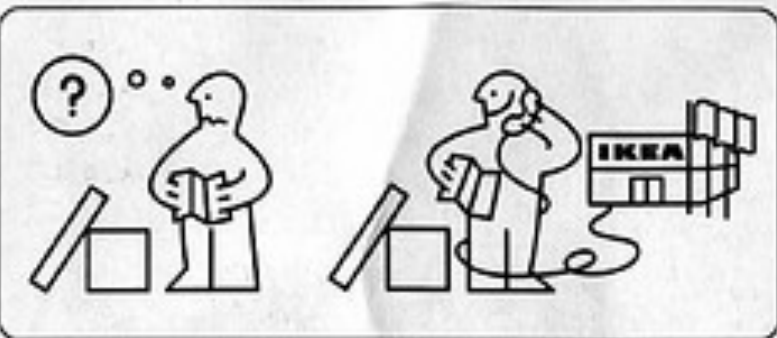
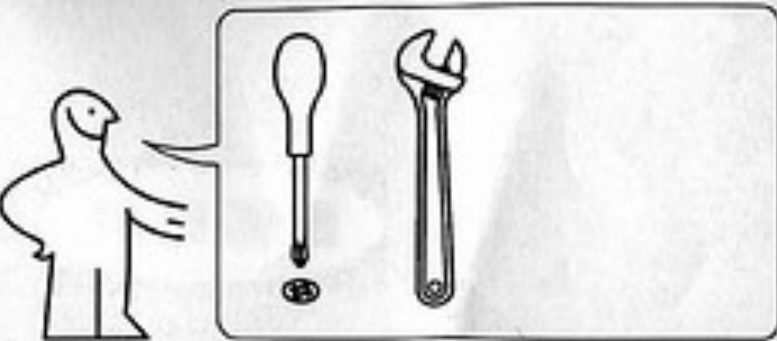


VISUALISATION

# MATH-TALK COMMUNITY



# WE LIKE VISUALS

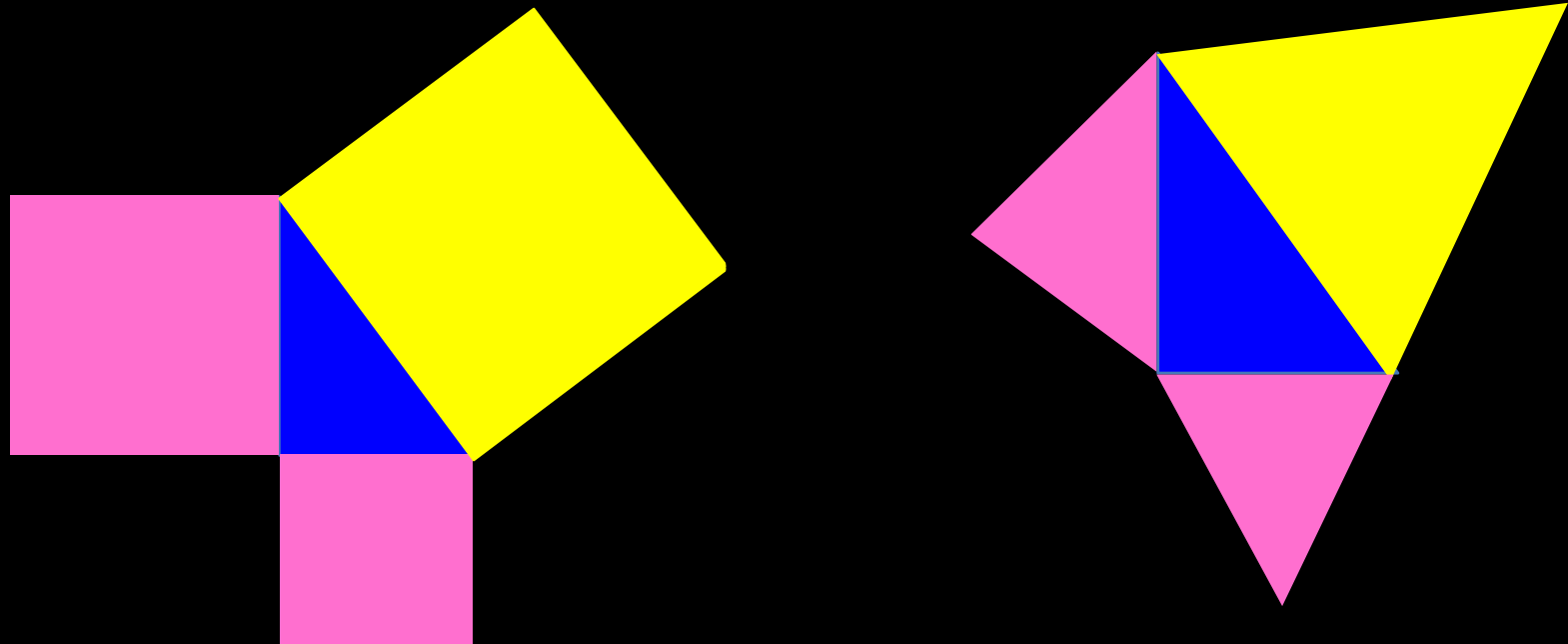




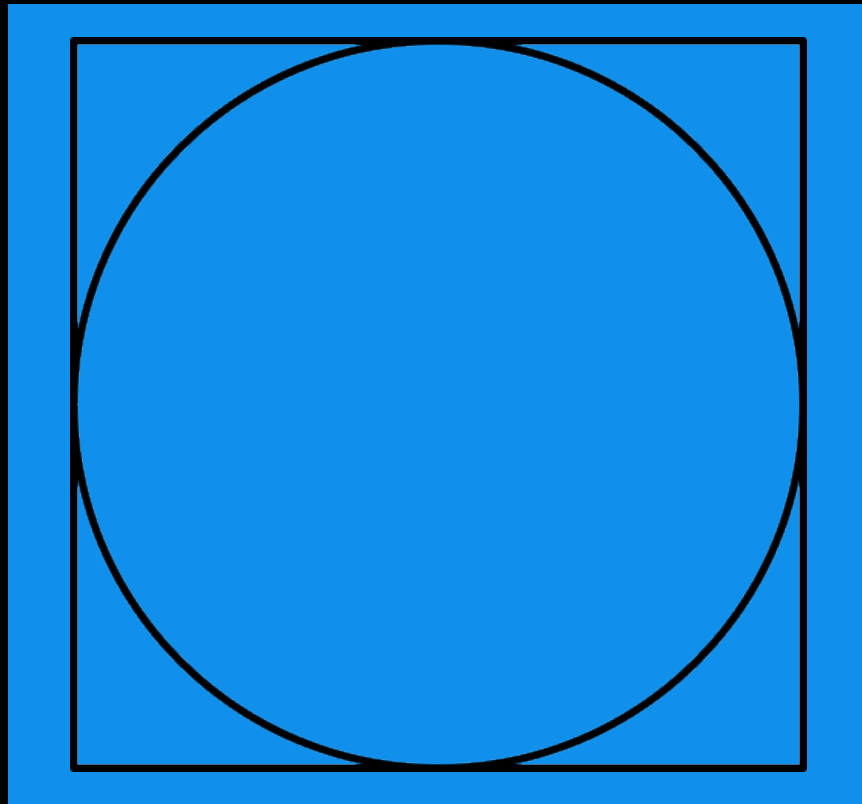
# USING VISUAL APPROACHES TO TEACHING MATH CONCEPTS



# PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM

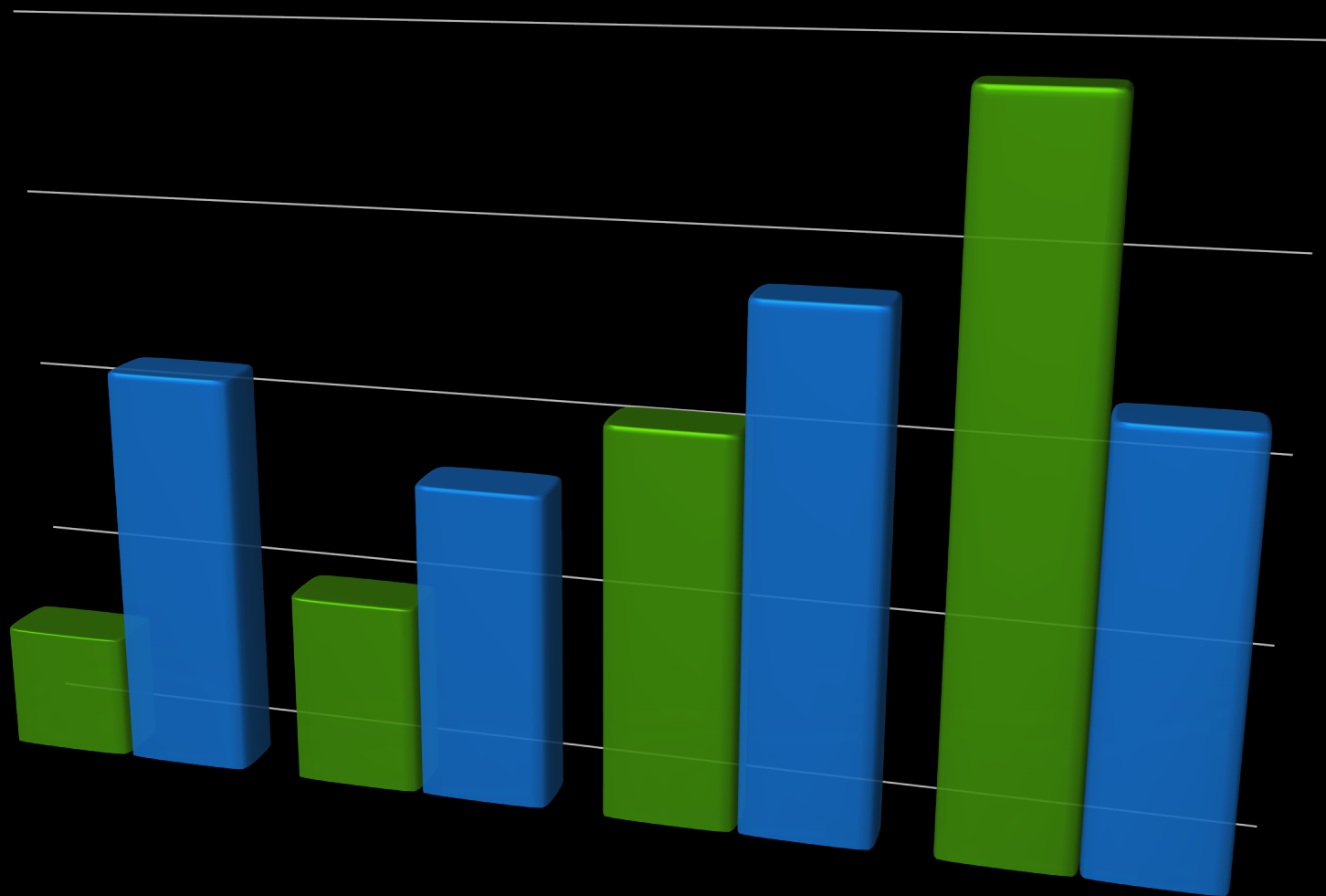


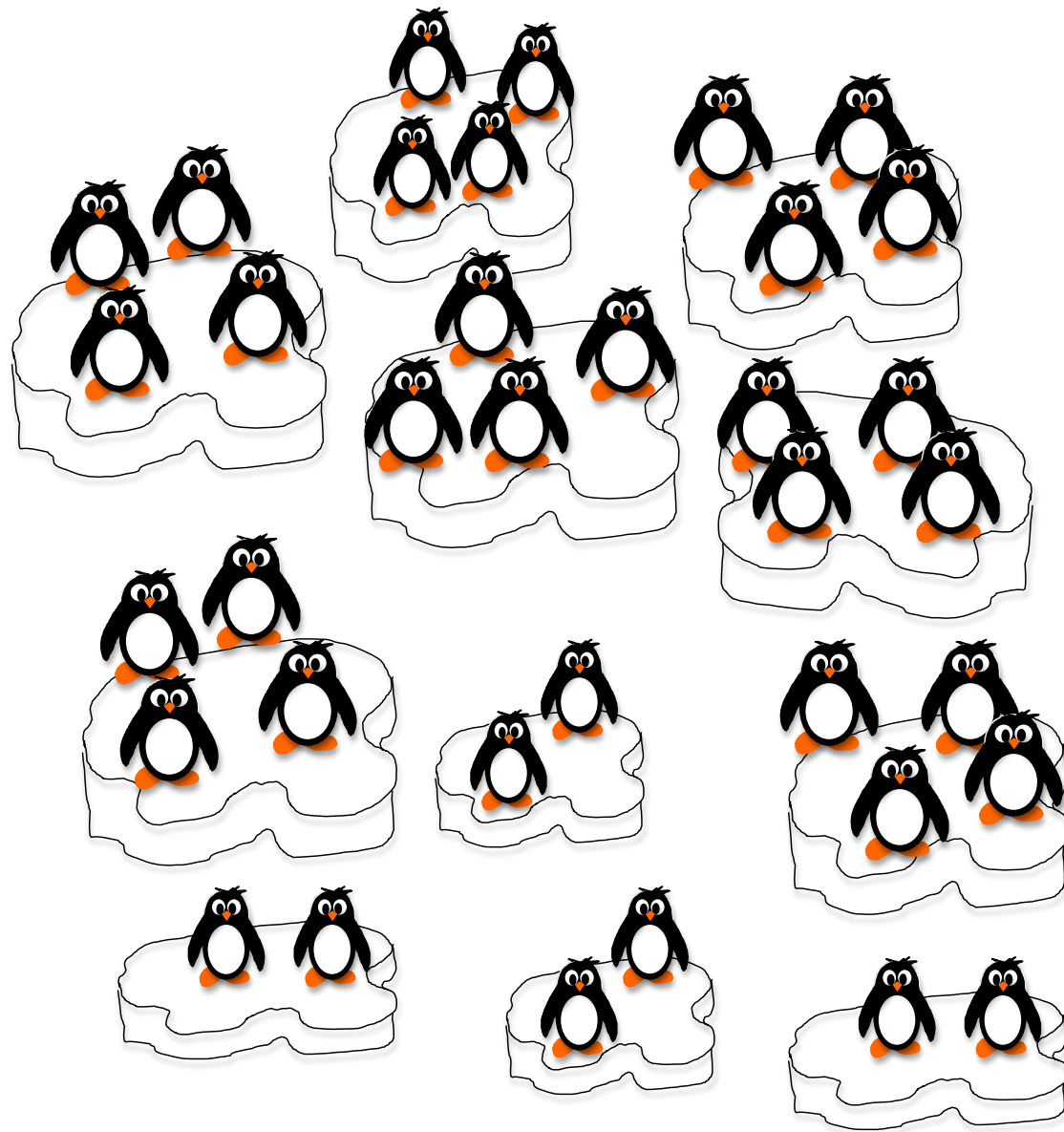
# PROOF WITHOUT WORDS





WHAT IS THIS GRAPH ABOUT?

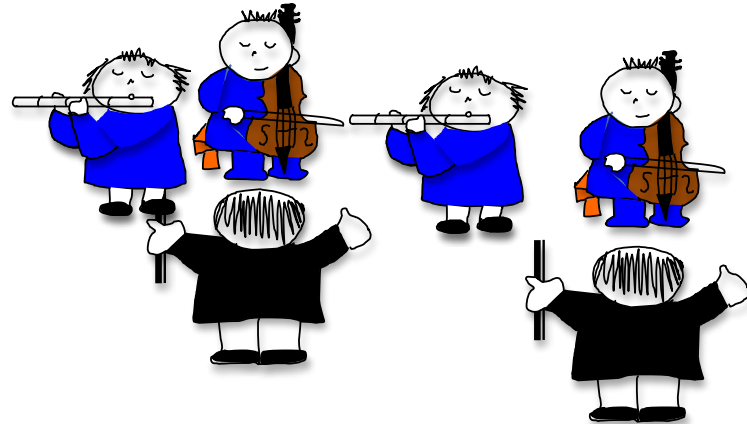
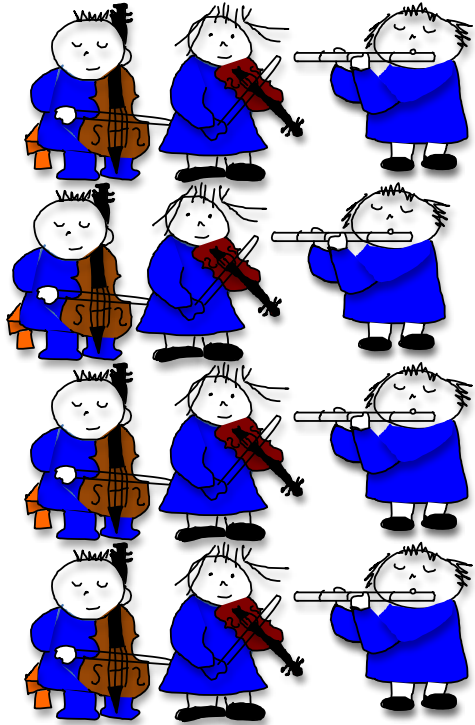
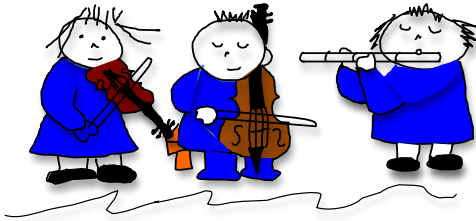
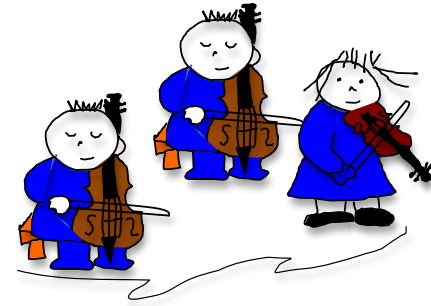
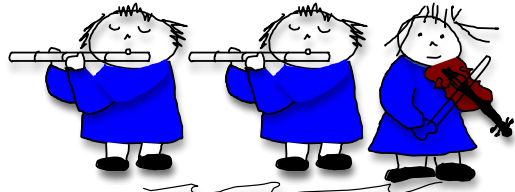




**Does this picture show multiplication?**

# QUESTIONS

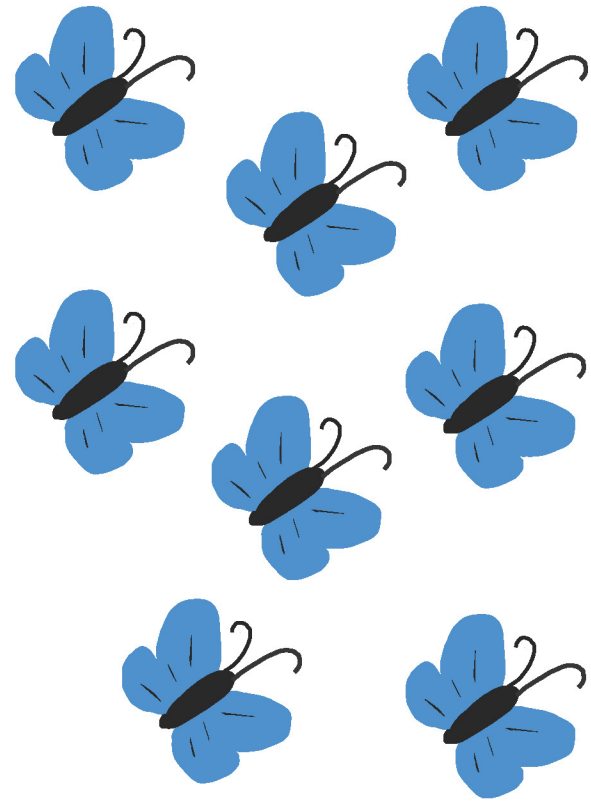
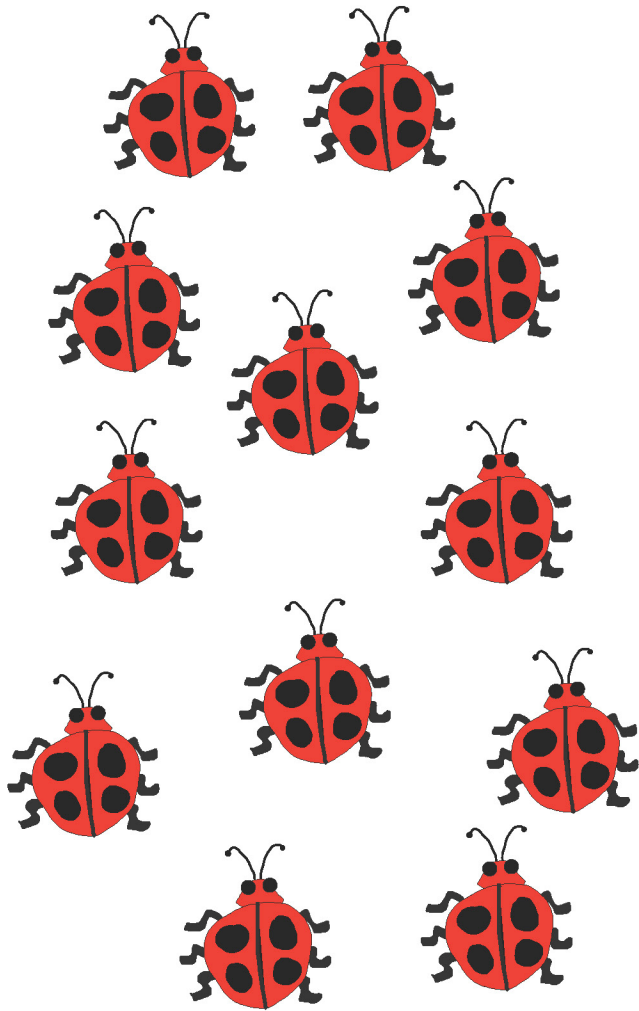
- When do we use multiplication?
- Are all the groups of penguins the same size? Does that matter when you are deciding if you can use multiplication?
- Could the penguins be rearranged into equal groups?



# QUESTIONS

- What does the 4 tell you about each picture?
- What does the 3 tell you about each picture?
- How are the pictures alike? Different?





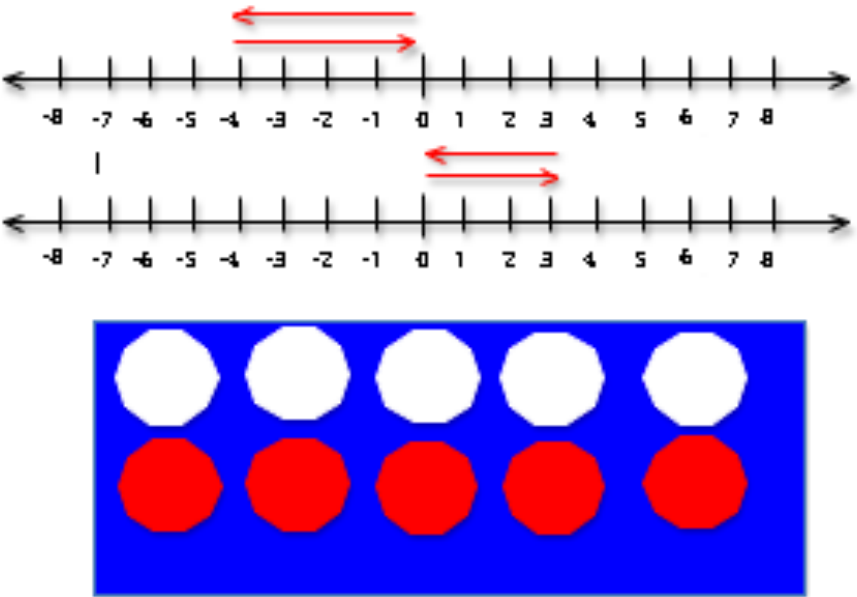
When does  $12 - 8$  tell you about the bugs?

# QUESTIONS

- Where do you see 12 in the picture?
- Where do you see 8?
- Why do you think a subtraction sentence was used?
- When you take 8 away from 12, you see the 8 items within the 12 items. Why does it make sense to show all 8 + 12 (or 20) items to compare the ladybugs to the butterflies?

ZERO PRINCIPLE

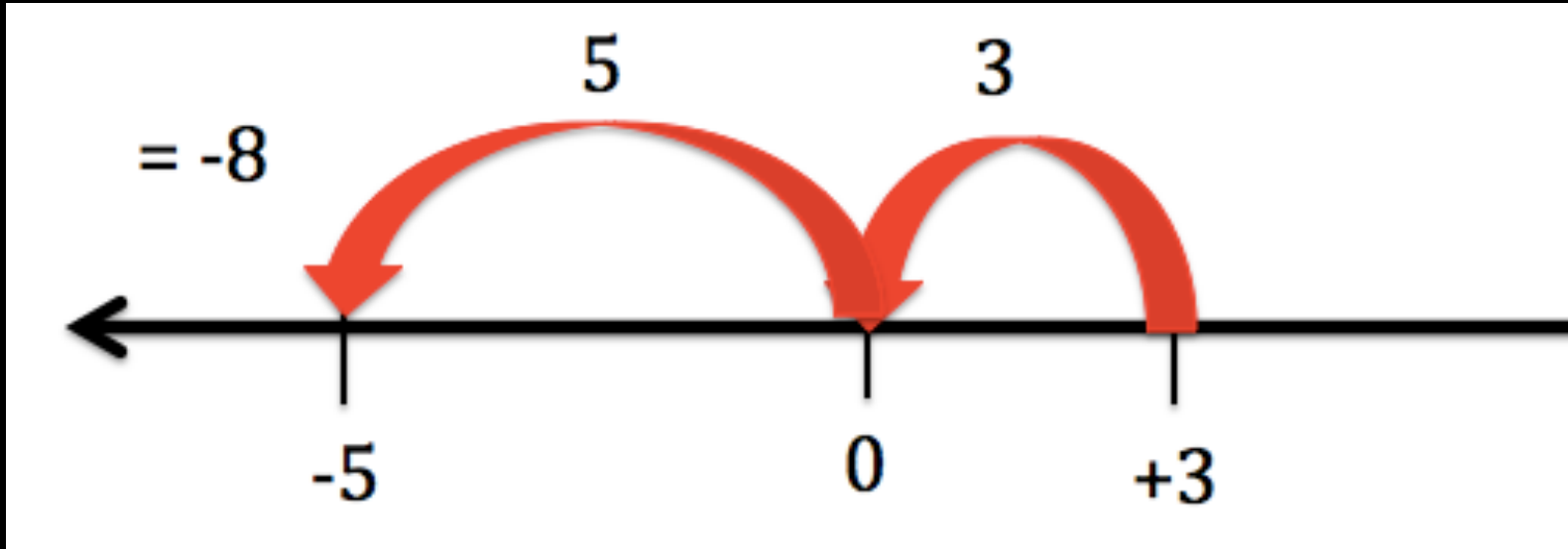
INTEGERS



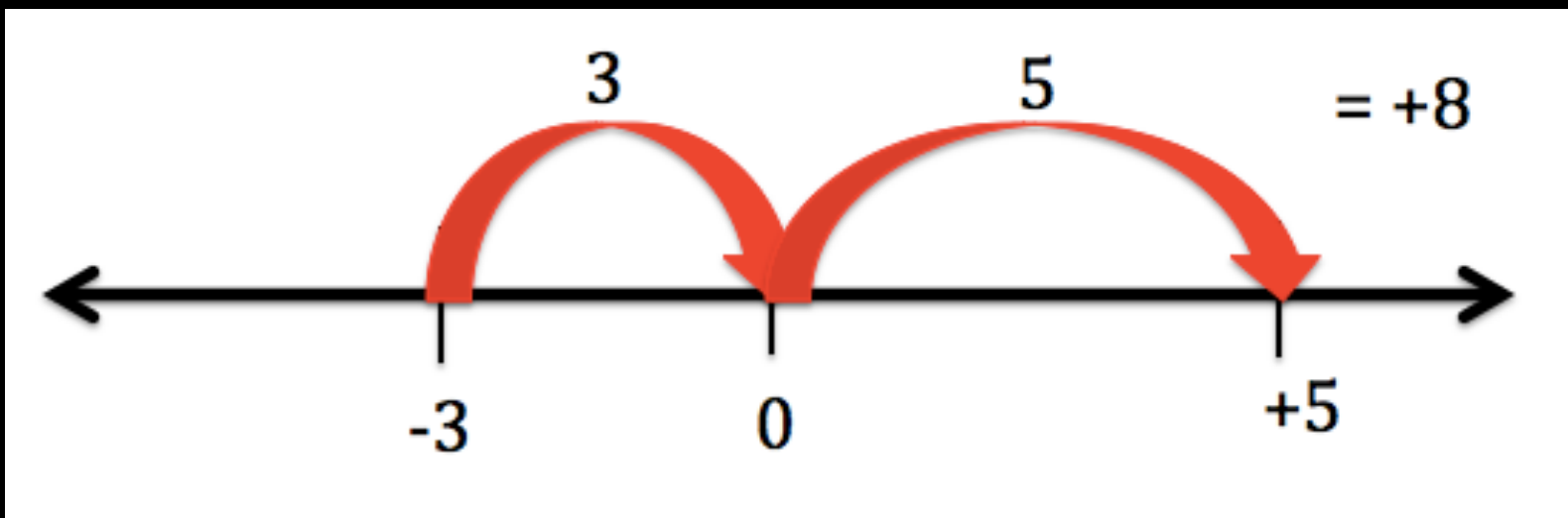
The image contains two number lines and a ten-frame. The top number line is labeled from -8 to 8. Red arrows show a jump from -4 to -1 and another from -1 to 0. The bottom number line is also labeled from -8 to 8. Red arrows show a jump from 0 to 3 and another from 3 to 0. Below the number lines is a blue ten-frame with five columns. Each column contains one white circle on top and one red circle on the bottom, representing a total of five units.

What do all these pictures show?

$$-5 - (+3)$$



$$5 - (-3)$$



# INTEGERS



# QUESTIONS

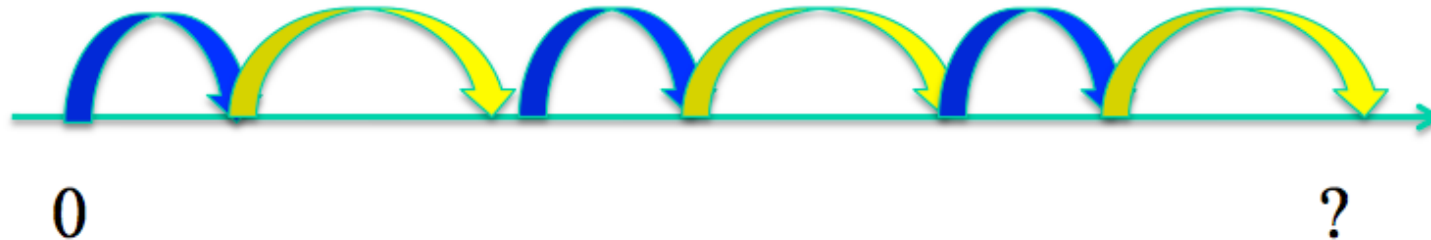
- Why would a multiplication sentence describe this picture?
- Why could you always write a division sentence if you could write a multiplication sentence?
- Why are there two possible division sentences? How are the sentences alike or different?
- Are there two possible multiplication sentences?



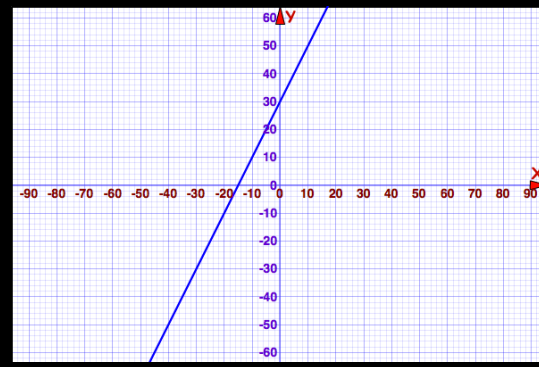
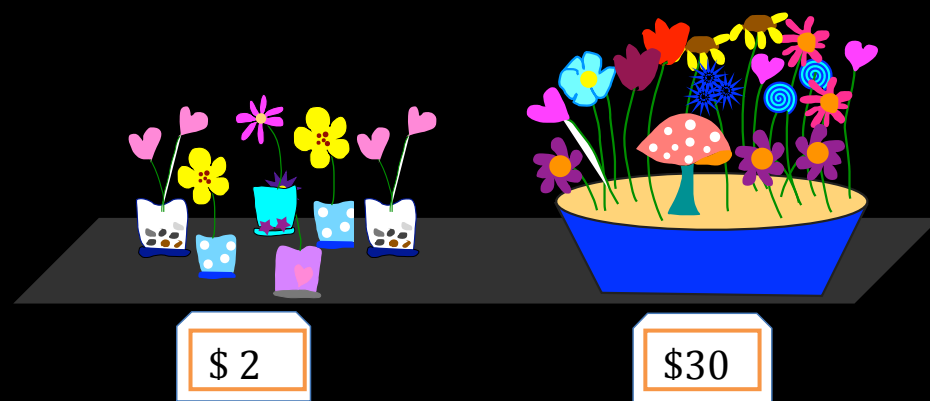
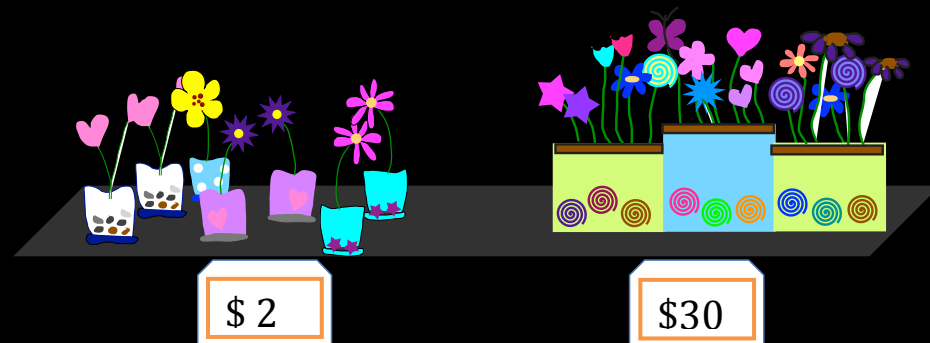
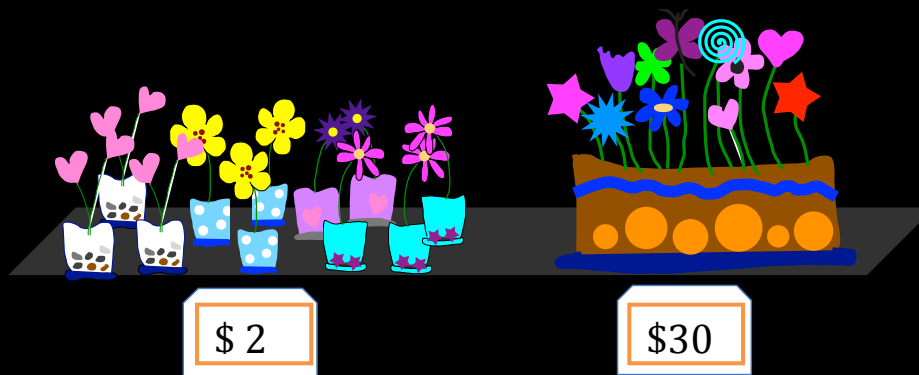
**You know that the yellow arrow is a little longer than the blue one.**

**Both are whole number amounts.**

**What could ? be? How do you know?**



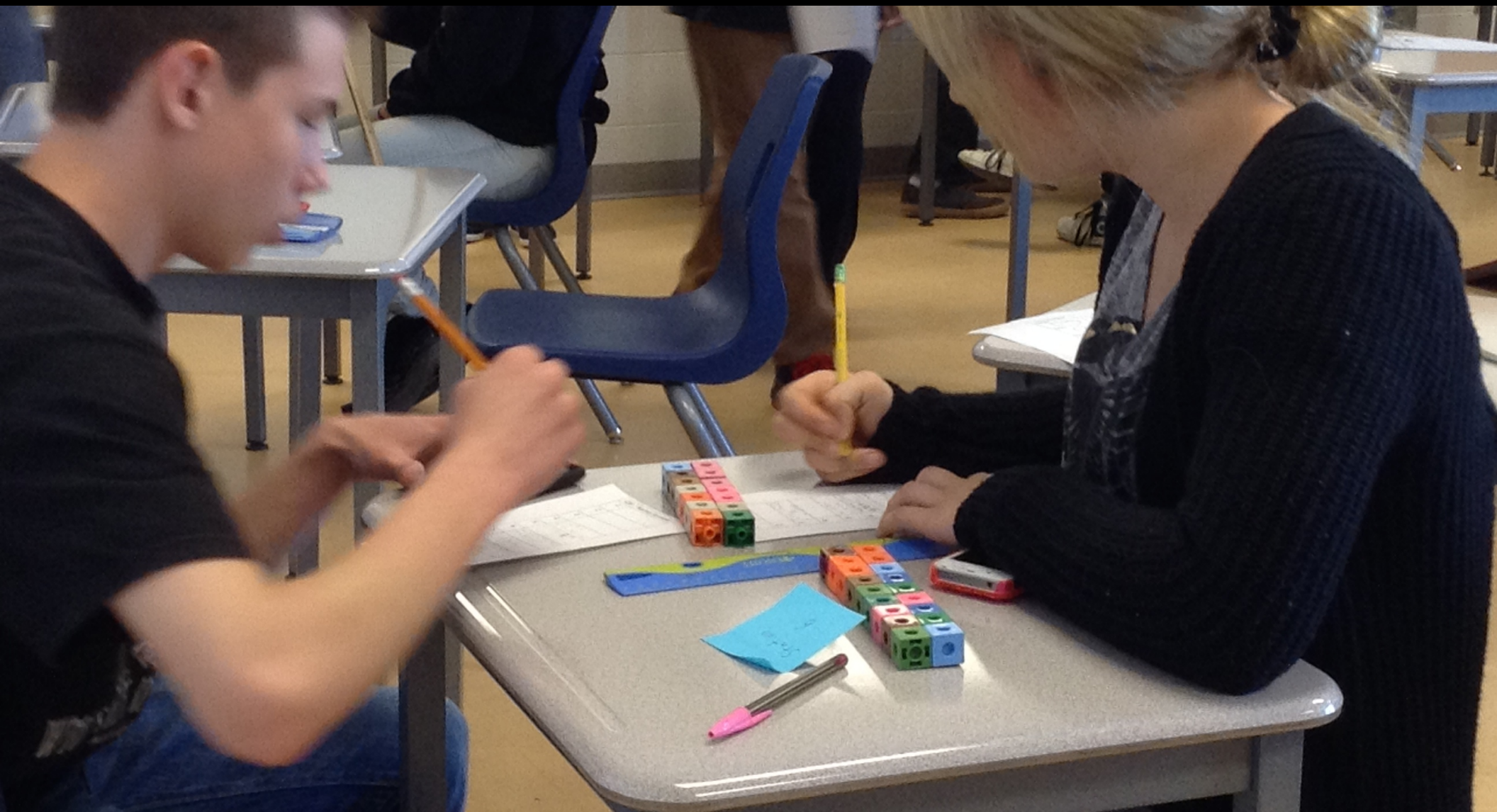
WHAT IS  
LINEAR?




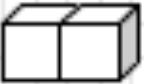

# QUESTIONS

- How could you predict the cost of a purchase of one \$30 item and a number of \$2 items?
- What table of values would describe the situation in the picture?
- Why might the equation of the line be  $y = 30 + 2x$ , if  $x$  tells how many \$2 plants are purchased?

# VISUAL APPROACHES IN THE CLASSROOM



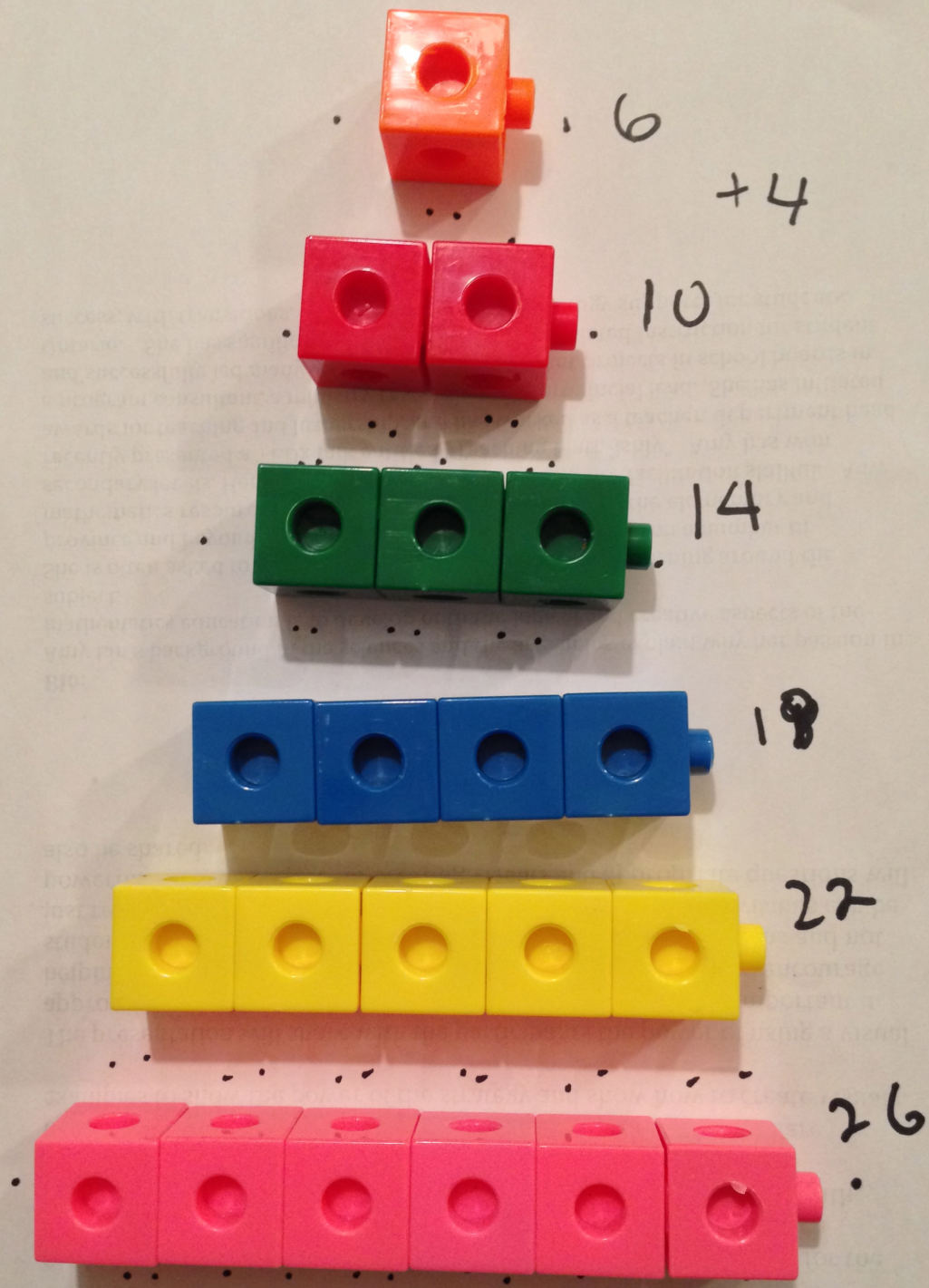
# Describing Relationships

Shape	Number of Cubes	Surface Area	First Difference
	1	6	
	2	10	
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		

WHAT IS THE SURFACE  
AREA OF A 100 CUBES?







VISUALISE  
 $4N + 2$



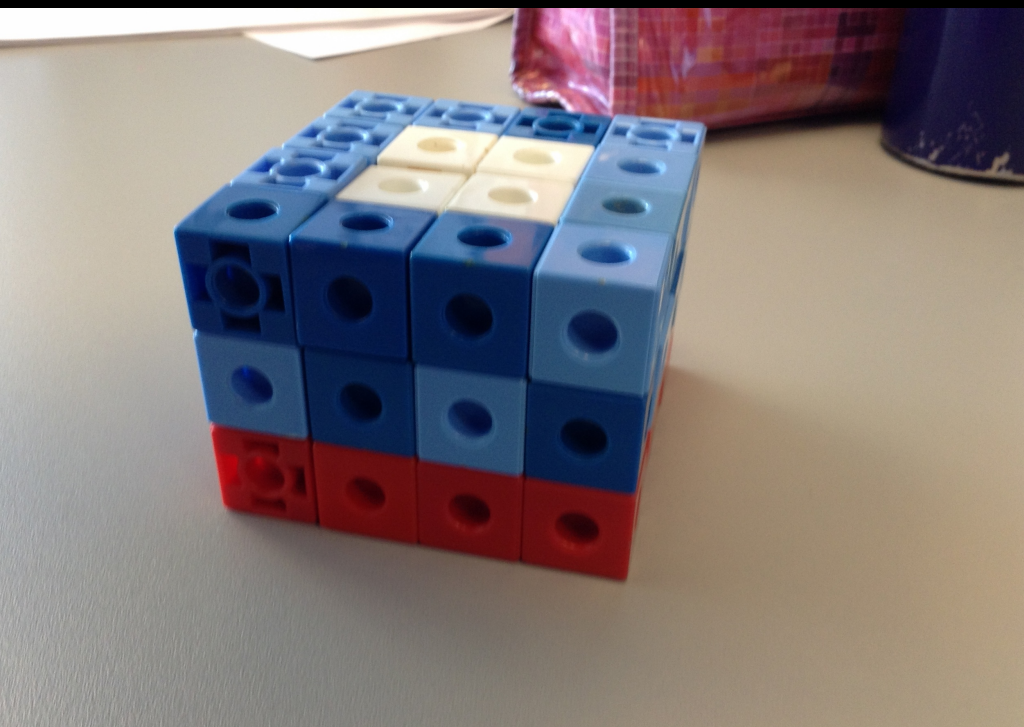
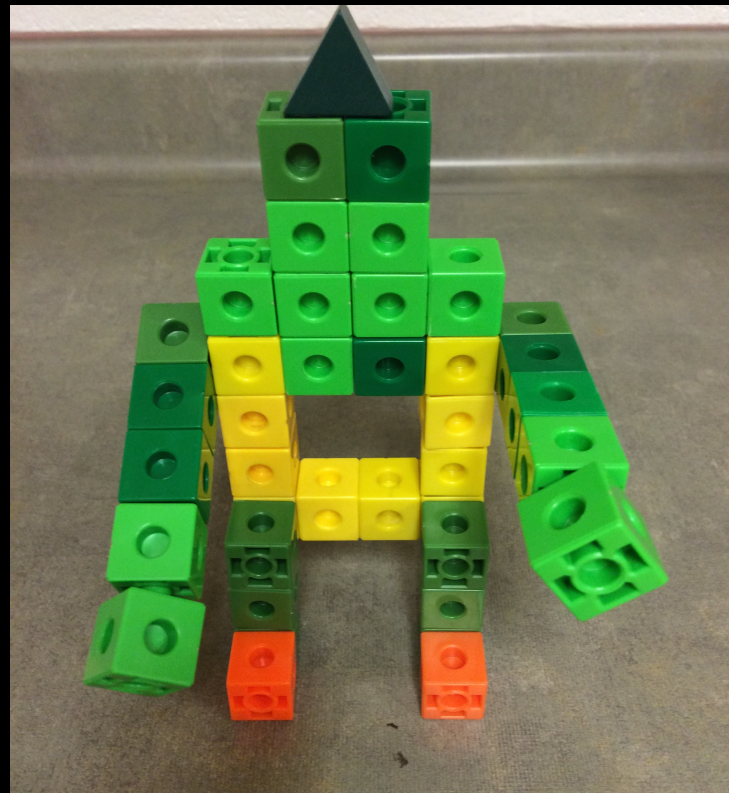
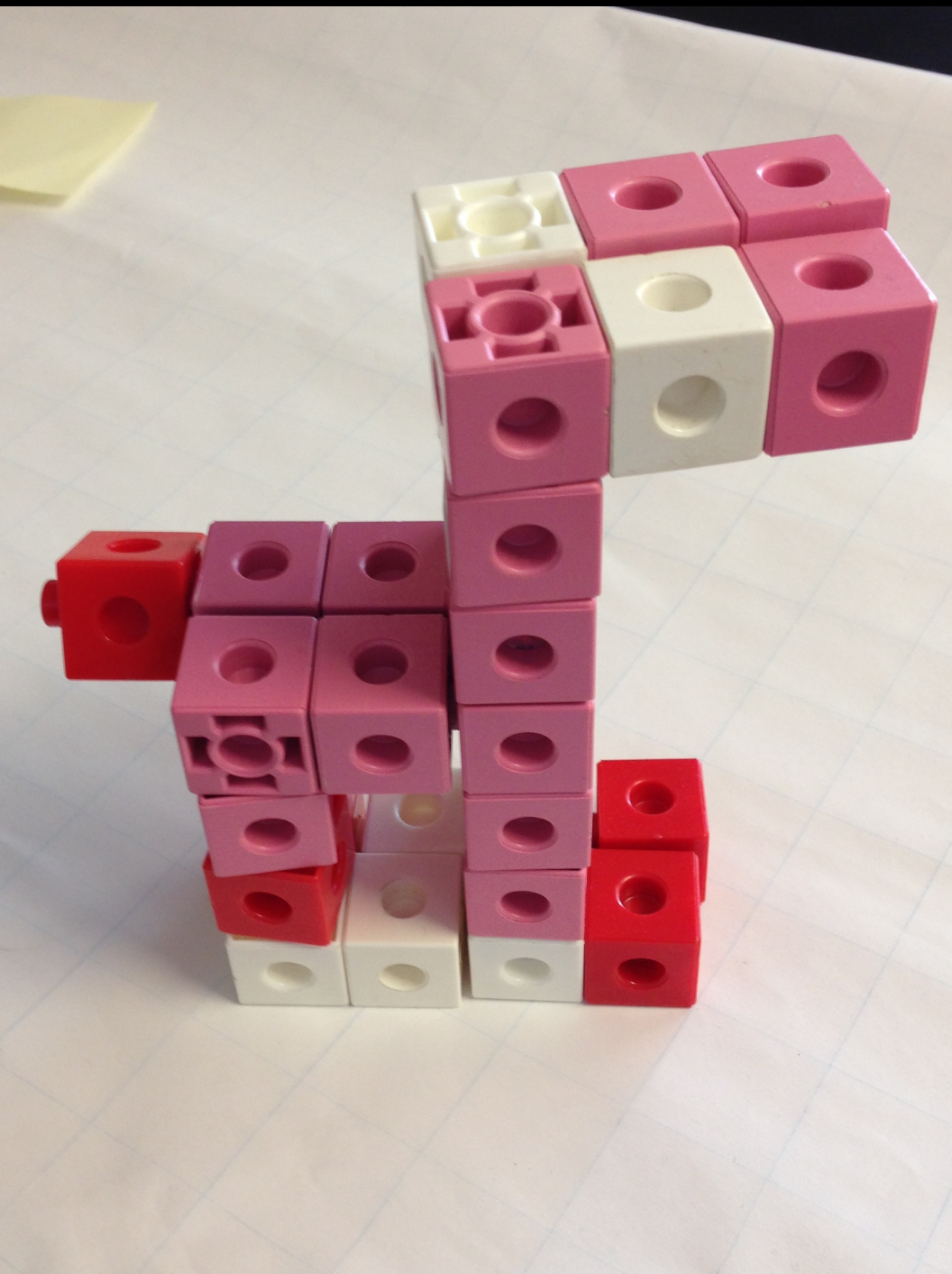
# Ratios

Using linking cubes...build a structure where the following are true:

There are twice as many cubes of colour 1 as colour 2.

There are  $\frac{1}{3}$  as many cubes of colour 3 as colour 1. For example, there are twice as many red cubes  as blue cubes  and there are a third as many yellow cubes  as red cubes. 







# ICE CREAM VIDEO





WHAT IS THE DIAMETER OF  
THE ICE CREAM PUDDLE?

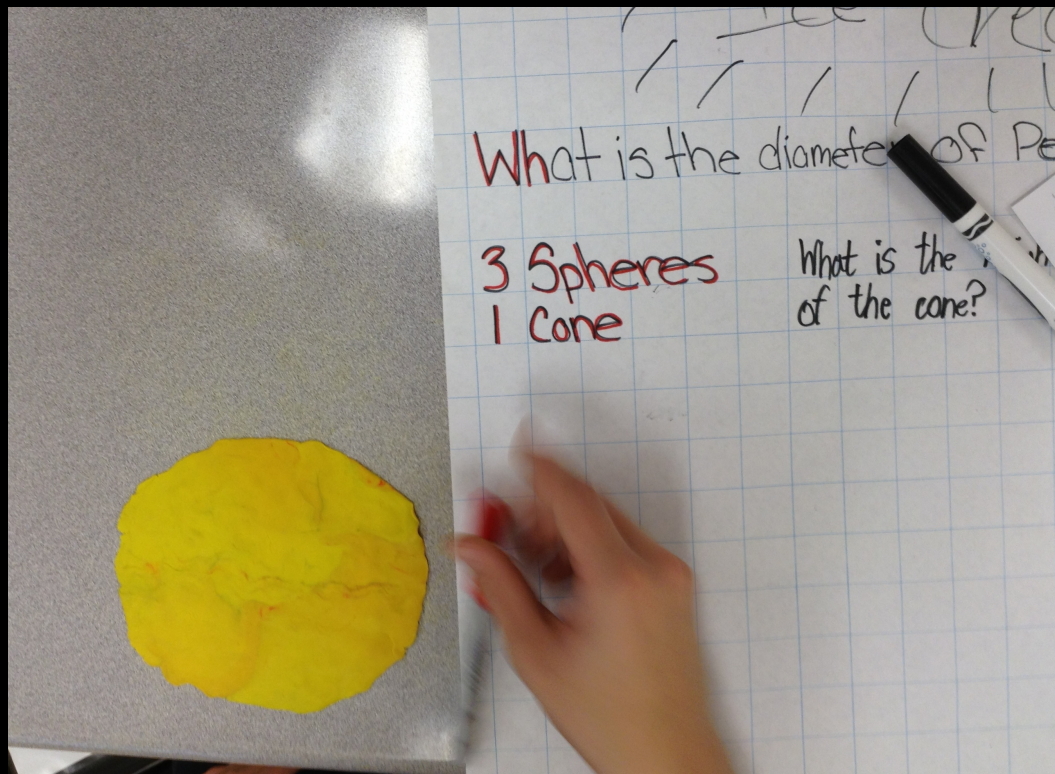
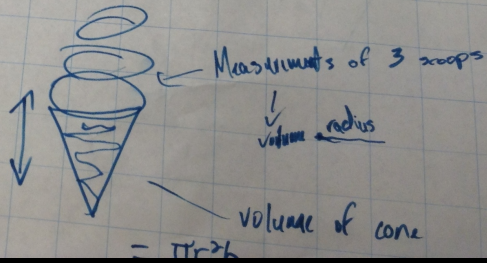
→ in order to find the diameter, you need to know the radius  
 $= r^2$

Scoops of icecream : 3 scoops

Questions:

- 1) What was the radius of all 3 scoops?
- 2) How big was the ice-cream puddle?

we knew how big ice-cream puddle we can figure the radius to find the diameter.



# STACKING CUPS



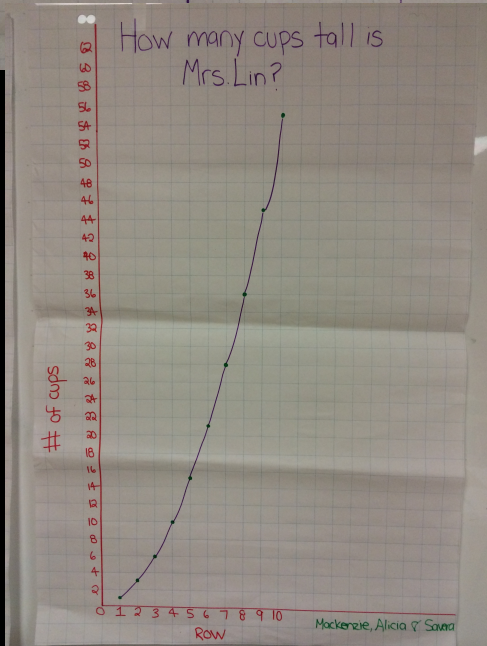




Mackenzie, Alicia & Savera

### Table of Values

# of cups	height	Row
1	11cm	1
3	22cm	2
6	33cm	3
10	44cm	4
15	55cm	5
21	66cm	6
28	77cm	7
36	88cm	8
45	99cm	9
55	110cm	10



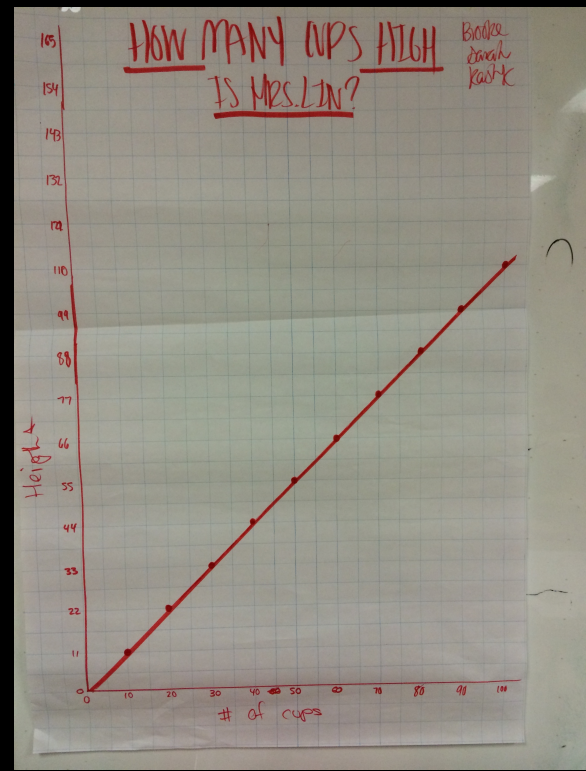




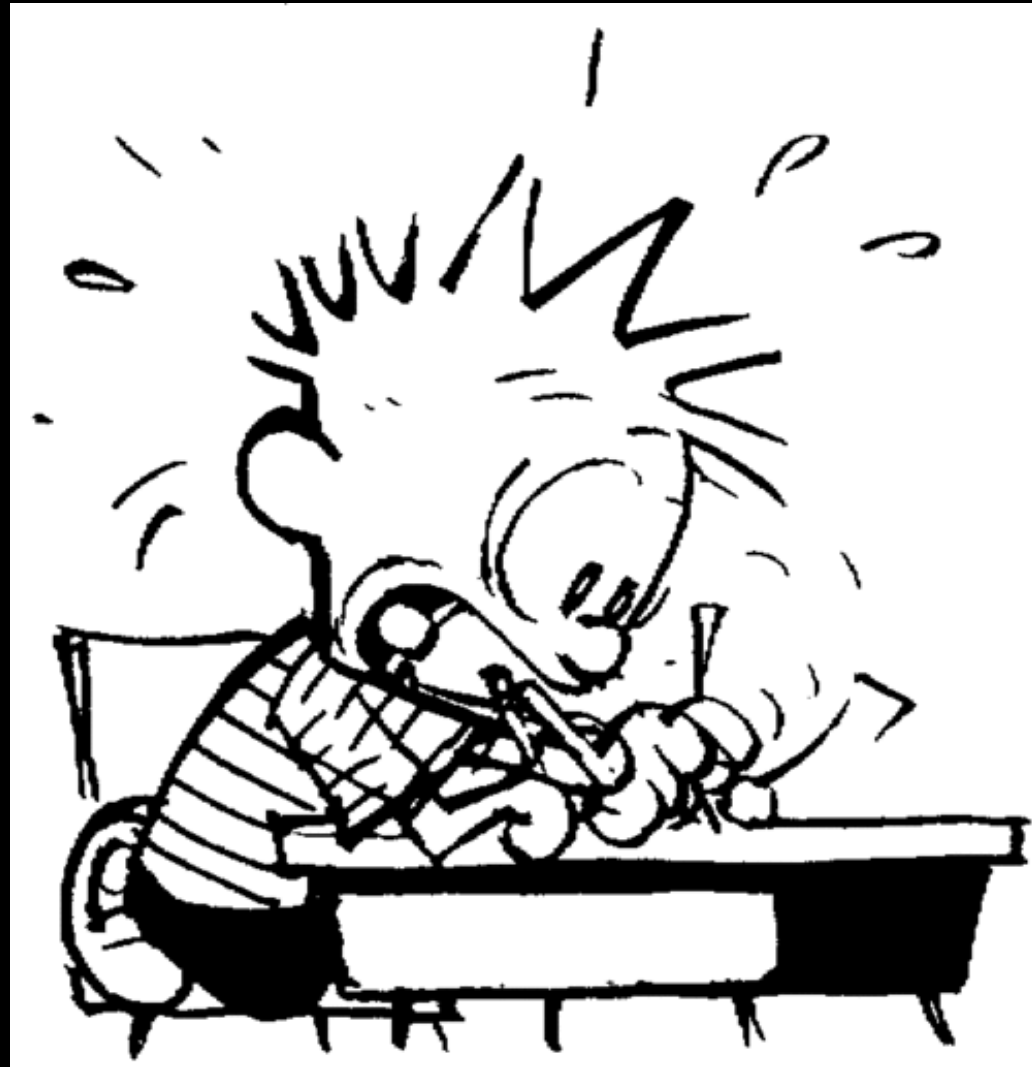
### HOW MANY CUPS HIGH IS MRS. LIN?

# OF CUPS	height (cm)
0	0
10	11
20	22
30	33
40	44
50	55
60	66
70	77
80	88
90	99
100	110
110	121
120	132

*Handwritten notes:* "first differences" with arrows pointing to the height column; "\*150\*" and "\*165\*" in the cup count column; "Height" written vertically on the right side.



WHAT IF THEY ARE STRUGGLING WITH  
LEARNING THE MATH CONCEPTS?



# CONTEXT?



# GAP CLOSING

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF  
EDUCATION

MATHGAINS

[WWW.EDUGAINS.CA/NEWSITE/MATH/](http://WWW.EDUGAINS.CA/NEWSITE/MATH/)

## Number Sense

**Grade 6**  
Facilitator's Guide



# GAP CLOSING RESULTS

	Non-Gap Closing Students	Gap Closing Students	Gap Closing Males	Gap Closing Females
Pre %	57.2	37.2	40.0	34.8
	← Gap of 20.0 →		← Gap of 5.2 →	
Post %	58.6	56.4	57.0	56.2
	← Gap of 2.2 →		← Gap of 0.8 →	
% Growth	1.4	19.2	16.8	21.3

## GRADE 9 ALGEBRA

	Algebra	
	Non Gap Closing	Gap Closing
Average Pre-Test Score	73.0%	54.9%
Average Post-Test Score	72.2%	67.2%
Percentage Point Change	-0.8	+12.3

Gap of 18.1 percentage points

Gap closed to 5.0 percentage points

The diagram illustrates the change in the performance gap between two groups: 'Non Gap Closing' and 'Gap Closing'. At the pre-test, the 'Non Gap Closing' group has a score of 73.0% and the 'Gap Closing' group has a score of 54.9%, resulting in a gap of 18.1 percentage points. At the post-test, the 'Non Gap Closing' group's score decreased to 72.2% (a change of -0.8 percentage points), while the 'Gap Closing' group's score increased to 67.2% (a change of +12.3 percentage points). This results in a new gap of 5.0 percentage points, indicating that the gap was closed by 13.1 percentage points.

# NUMBER SENSE

	Number Sense	
	Non Gap Closing	Gap Closing
<b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>	66.0%	57.3%
<b>Average Post-Test Score</b>	67.3%	65.9%
<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	+1.3	+8.6

Gap of 8.7 percentage points  
 Gap closed to 1.4 percentage points

# MEASUREMENT

	Measurement	
	Non Gap Closing	Gap Closing
<b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>
<b>Average Post-Test Score</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>47.5%</b>
<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	<b>+9.5</b>	<b>+21.0</b>

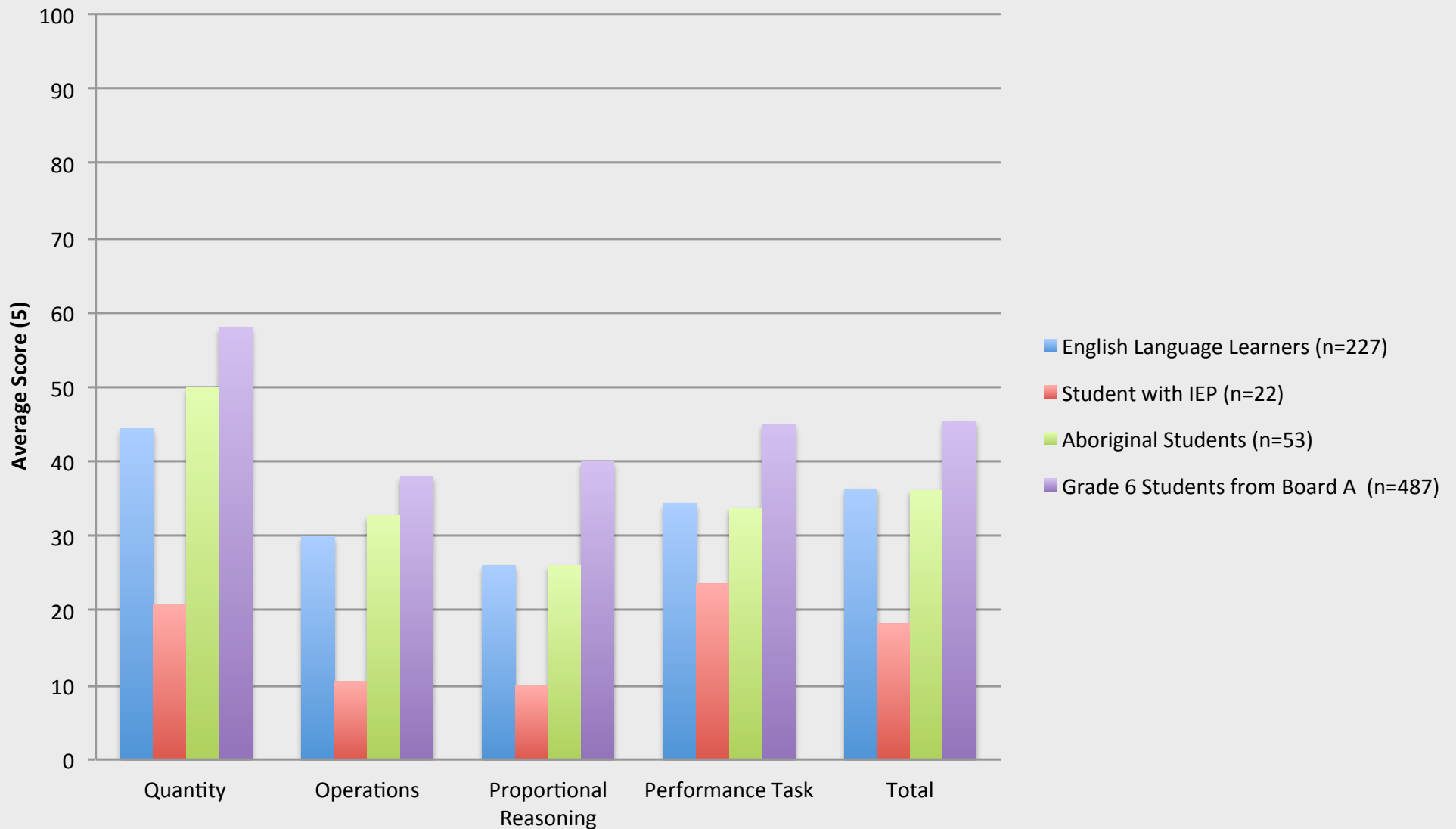
Gap of 3.5 percentage points

Gap reversed and a 8.0 percentage points gain



# PRE-TEST RESULTS

# EQUITY PROJECT



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNERS

	Grade 6 Students	
	No Gap Closing with Non-ELL N=36	Gap Closing with ELL N=51
<b>Students in the same classes</b>		
<b>Average Pre-Test Score</b>	42.2%	36.9%
<b>Average Post-Test Score</b>	41.1%	51.8%
<b>Percentage Point Change</b>	-1.2	+15.5

Diagram illustrating the gap between the two groups at pre-test and post-test:

- Pre-Test:** Non-ELL (42.2%) vs. ELL (36.9%). Gap of 5.3% percentage points.
- Post-Test:** Non-ELL (41.1%) vs. ELL (51.8%). Gap reversed and a 10.7 percentage point gain for the ELL group.

# STUDENTS WITH LD'S

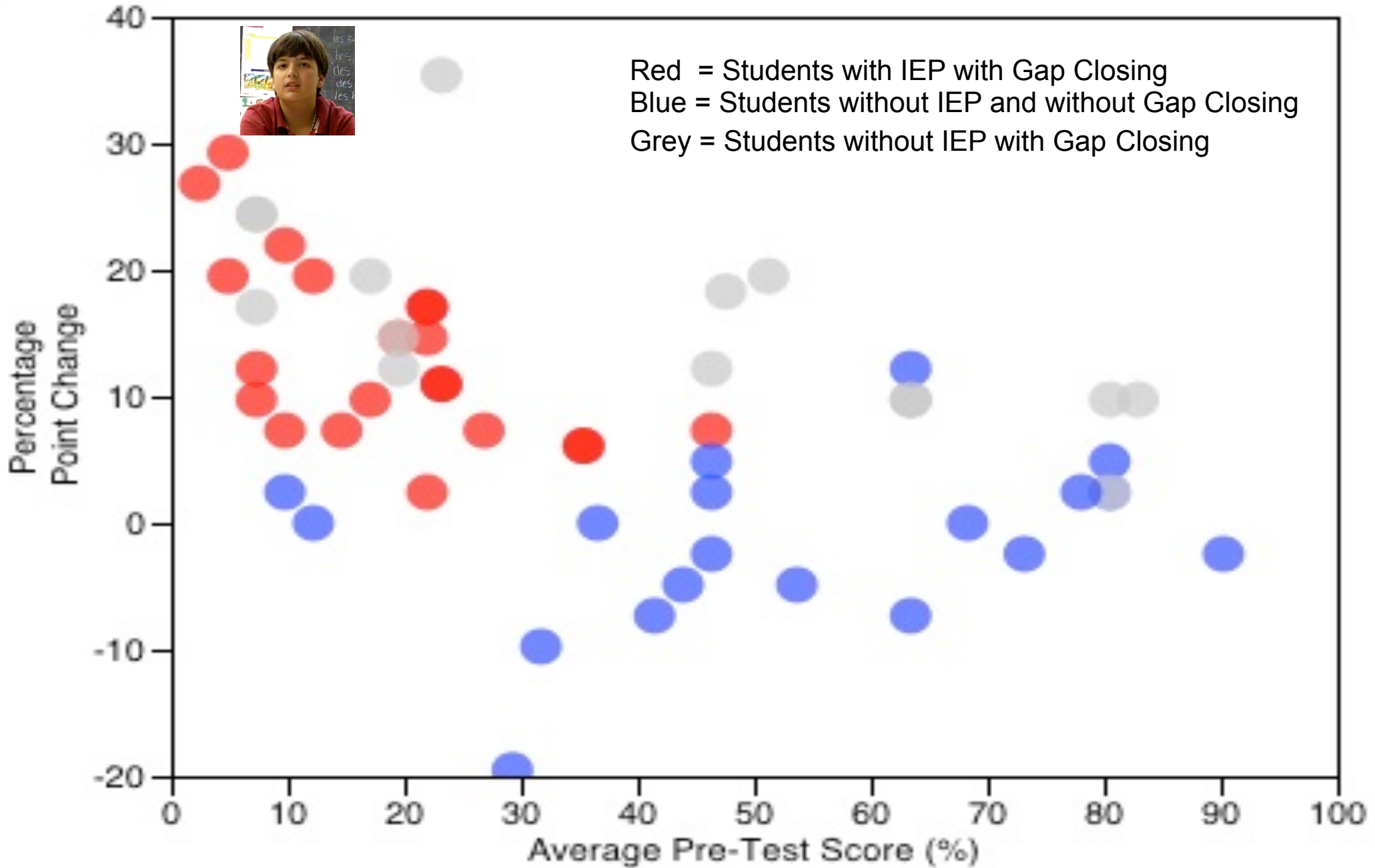
	Students with <u>IEP's</u>	
	Non Gap Closing <u>n = 26</u>	Gap Closing <u>n = 22</u>
Average Pre-Test Score	55.2%	17.8%
Average Post-Test Score	57.1%	32.3%
Percentage Point Change	+1.9	+14.2

Gap of 37.4% percentage points  
 Gap closed to 24.8% percentage points



Red = Students with IEP with Gap Closing  
Blue = Students without IEP and without Gap Closing  
Grey = Students without IEP with Gap Closing



# ABRAHAM



“I think it's really good for students to use Gap Closing in math because it helps you a lot... because of the Think Sheet and also the different kinds of math problems that you get to work on. It makes math easier.”

Completed 3 Modules (Fractions, Multiplying/Dividing) in a Guided Small Group

## Abraham's Math Teacher

“I can see it working because the kids in my class really do have gaps and if you can address those specific gaps than we are not wasting time anymore.”

“In my HSP (self-contained LD class), I have primary and juniors so it's like all the grades and then they are working at different grade levels as well. I used the think sheets – they were more direct and that was when they really started to get it and enjoy it. They were getting it as a group and then being able to do it on their own.”

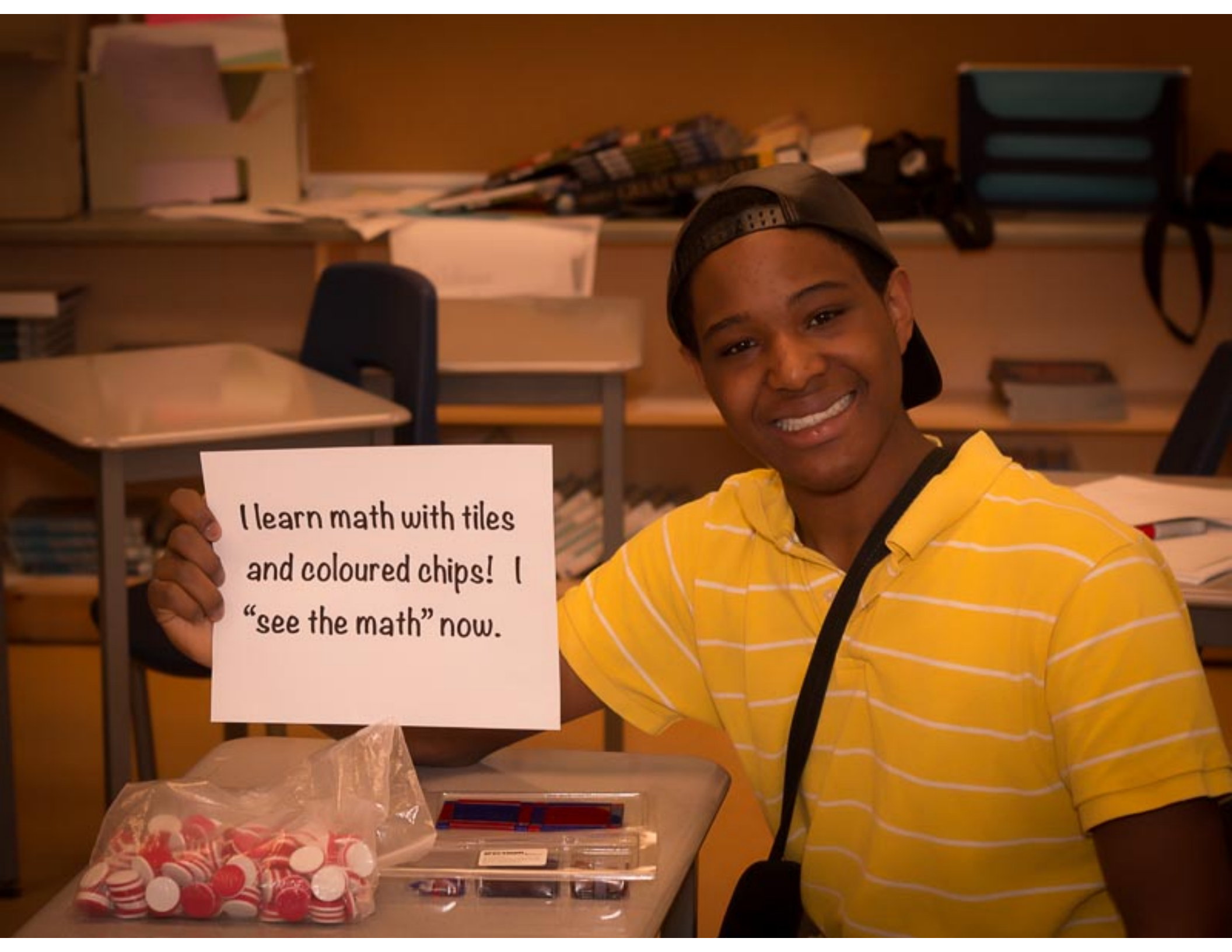
Pre-Test Total (%)	Post-Test Total (%)	Percentage Point Gain
9.8	43.9	+34.1



# VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS



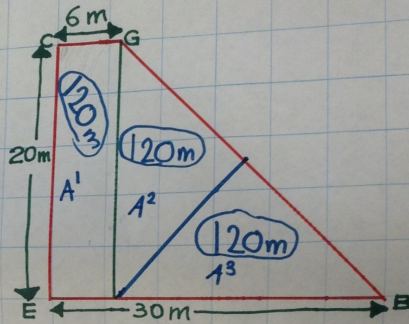
# REPRESENTATIONS



I learn math with tiles  
and coloured chips! I  
“see the math” now.

Solution: The 3 employees divided the parking lot into equal parts which leaves them with 120m to tar individual

Rectangle  
 $A^1 = L \times W$   
 $20 \times 6m$   
 $= 120m$



Triangle  
 $A^2 = \frac{b \times h}{2}$   
 $\frac{30m - 6m}{2} = 24m$   
 $\frac{b \times h}{2}$   
 $\frac{24m \times 20m}{2}$   
 $= 480m$   
 $\frac{480m}{2} = 240m$

Formula for a triangle is  $\frac{b \times h}{2}$

$A^2 = \frac{240}{2}$   
 $= 120$

Had to divide the triangle by 2 because split into 3 parts





AUTISM SPECTRUM  
DISORDER

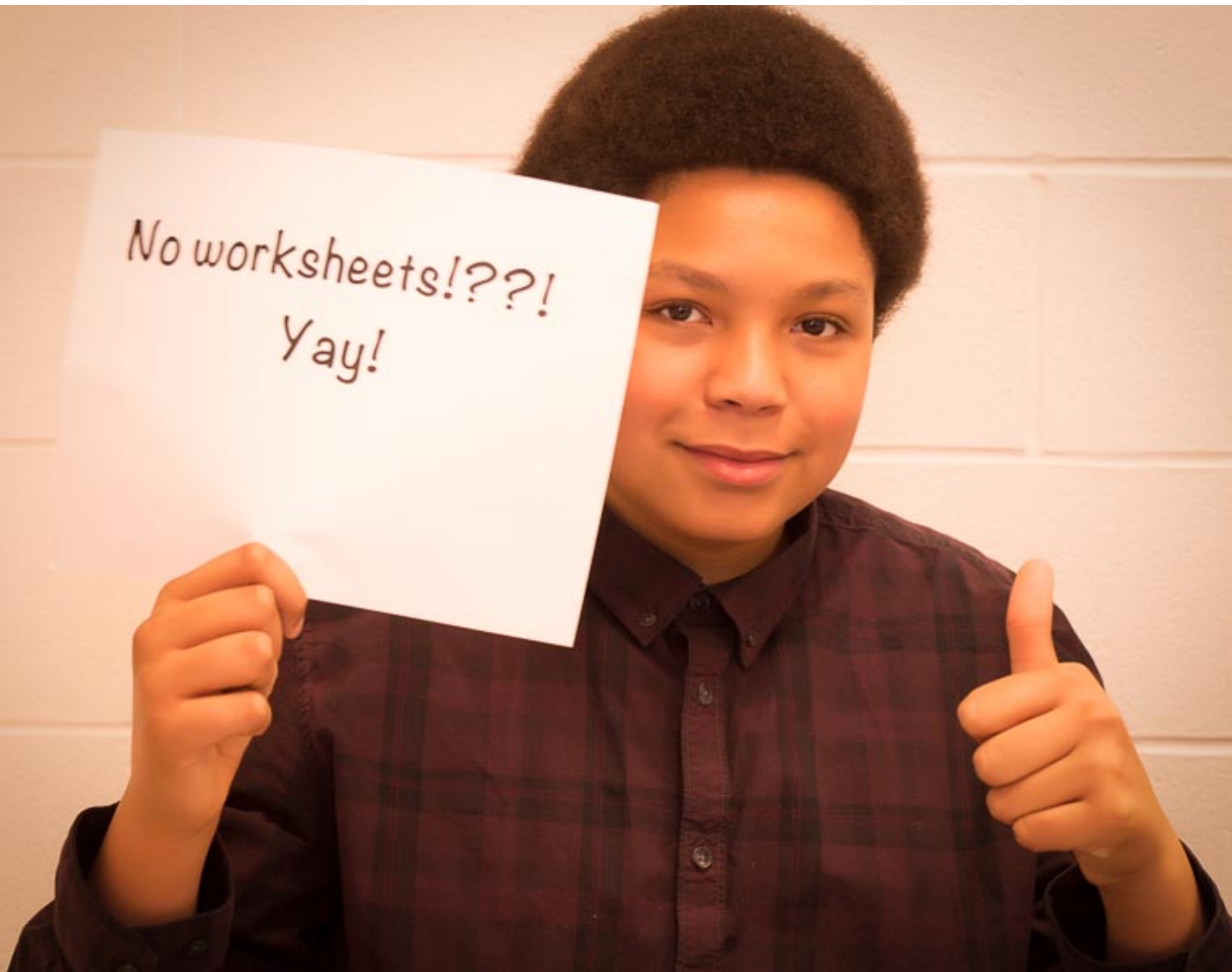
**Imagery** is a powerful force for perception and understanding. Being able to “see” something mentally is a common metaphor for understanding it.

**Visualisation** plays a vital role in teaching and learning mathematics. It provides the opportunities for high levels of communication and a focus on important mathematical concepts.



No worksheets!???

Yay!



AMY LIN

[www.amylin.me](http://www.amylin.me)

[amylin62@me.com](mailto:amylin62@me.com)

