

Mathematics Learning Episodes that Promote Reflective Thinking among Elementary Pupils

Prof. Auxencia A. Limjap
De La Salle University
Manila, Philippines

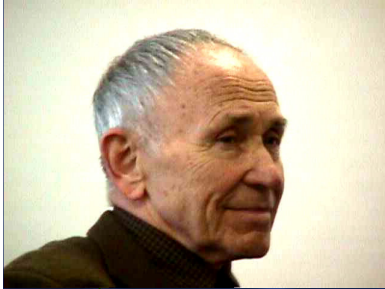


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TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING



Dr. Jack Mezirow

“Learning is the process of using a prior interpretation to construe a new or revised interpretation of the meaning of one’s experience to guide future action.”

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING

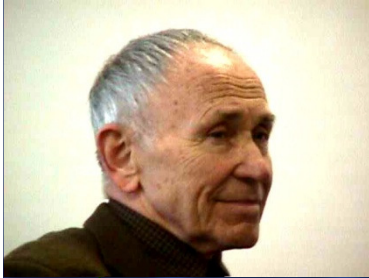


Dr. Jack Mezirow

Three common themes that characterized Mezirow's theory of the mechanism of transformational learning in the classroom:

- Student's life experience
- Critical Self Reflection
- Critical Discourse

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING



Dr. Jack Mezirow

Ten phases of transformative learning

- 1. A disorienting dilemma**
- 2. Self examination**
- 3. A critical assessment of assumptions**
- 4. Recognition of a connection between one's discontent and transformation**

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING

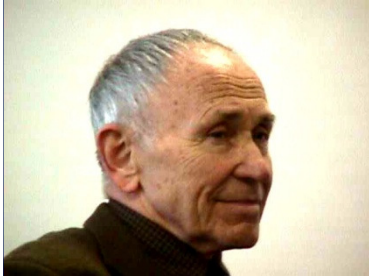


Dr. Jack Mezirow

Ten phases of transformative learning

5. Exploration of options for new roles, relationships and actions
6. Planning a course of action
7. Acquiring knowledge and skills for implementing one's plan
8. Provisional trying of new roles

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING



Dr. Jack Mezirow

Ten phases of transformative learning

9. Building competence and self-confidence in new roles and relationships
10. A reintegration into one's life on the basis of conditions dictated by one's new perspectives.

(Mezirow & Taylor, 2009)

Defining Reflection



**Reflective
Thinking**
John Dewey (1933)

Reflection is a complex, rigorous, intellectual, and emotional enterprise that takes time to do well.

It is an active, persistent, and careful consideration of a belief or supposed form of knowledge, of the ground that support knowledge, and further conclusions to which that knowledge leads.

Dewey's Criteria for Reflection



Reflection is a meaning making process that moves a learner from one experience into the next with deeper understanding of its relationships.

It is a systematic, rigorous, disciplined ways of thinking with roots in scientific inquiry.

It needs to happen in community in interaction with others.

It requires attitudes that value the personal & intellectual growth of oneself & of others.

**Reflective
Thinking**

St. John Baptist De La Salle



DE LA SALLE
PHILIPPINES



LASALLIAN

TRANSFORMATIVE
LEARNING

PEDAGOGICAL FRAMEWORK



PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION



Knowledge as
information
to be acquired
by students



Knowledge as
a result of
students' inquiry,
action or
experimentation

PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION ROLE OF THE TEACHER



Teacher is the
primary source
of knowledge.

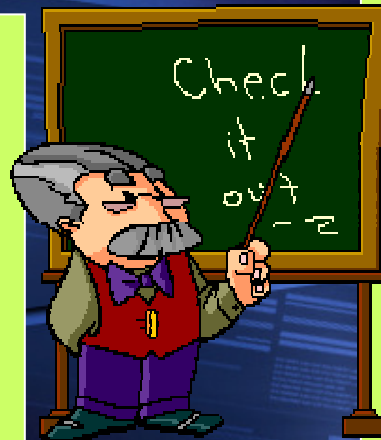


Teacher
facilitates
students'
identification
of questions
and develops
with them
inquiry plans

PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION ROLE OF THE TEACHER



Teacher is the
primary source
of knowledge.



Teacher
prompts
students
to take risks
& explore
multiple viewpoints
by interacting
& collaborating
with one another.

PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION TEACHING EFFECTIVENESS



Teacher is deemed effective if he or she is able to present information in a clear & comprehensive way.



Teacher is deemed effective if he or she is able to set the learning environment for collaborative inquiry, self-assessment & reflection.

PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION LEARNING ENVIRONMENT



Lecture format
is preferred
& students
appear passive
& hardly
encouraged to
question the
information



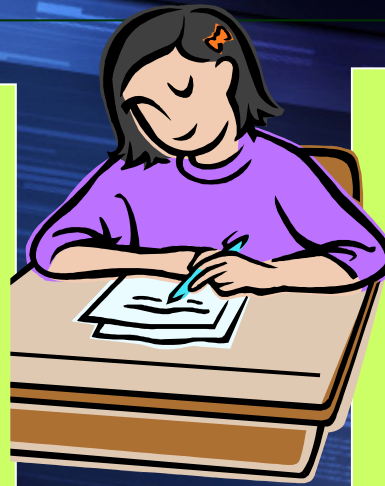
Teacher creates
a supportive
atmosphere &
encourages
critical & creative
thinking &
expression of
a variety of
viewpoints.



PERSPECTIVE TRANSFORMATION ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING



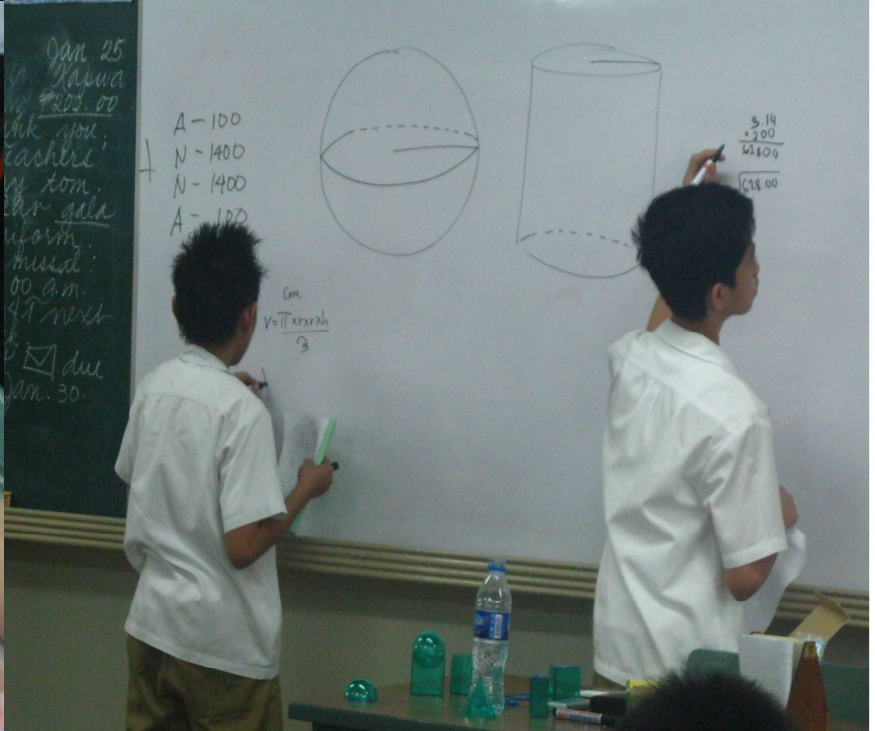
Tests require students to provide factual information and prescribed Procedures.



Tests indicate the kind of cognitive growth that has taken place in the students, thru conceptual representations, or problem solving.

LA SALLE GREENHILLS





KEY TEACHER ACTIONS



Teacher Cristine



Teacher Cristine



Everytime I write the lesson plan I see to it that it's all about understanding.

Identifying

They construct their own knowledge based on their understanding.... usually the boys ...they just memorize the steps and procedures.

I want them to realize the importance and I want them to understand why it came about the procedure po.

Teacher Cristine



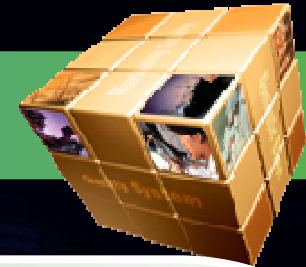
Identifying

Usually I give a very mind boggling question...
I keep on asking questions or give a word problem sa motivation.

During that motivation, you also want to know as a teacher what's their prior knowledge

So I can see their calibre, what they know and do not know .

Teacher Cristine



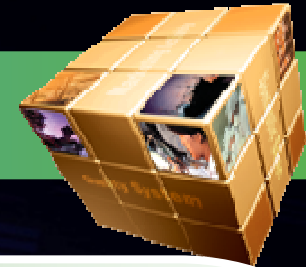
Engaging

To ensure understanding I use problem solving, visual representation, games are very effective like math olympics.

They will listen when you give the steps of the procedure.

Games engage. The teacher has to make sure she gives interesting problems.

Teacher Cristine



Engaging

To ensure understanding I use problem solving, visual representation, games are very effective like math olympics.

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Teacher Cristine



Coaching

Right after teaching I always give a two items or one item seatwork.

It's been my rule for four years that I will roam around & then look at the notebooks.

Then if I see someone has a problem I'll intervene. But there are certain limitations

Teacher Cristine



Coaching

If there are questions, then I conduct recitations.

Working groups, yes, but in certain ages like 10 yr old boys its always better to put them in pairs or triads.

Teacher Cristine



Coaching

Its so difficult to tell if students are thinking reflectively.

Using worksheets I think is the best. Its more objective Than looking at the physical appearance.

Teacher Cristine



Verifying

I see to it that I don't give test at knowledge level only.

I refer to the TIMSS for higher order thinking skills test items so I can measure their understanding.

I want them to really think. I also refer to books for the test items.

Identifying, Engaging, Coaching & Verifying



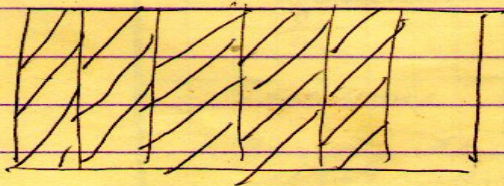
Asking Process Questions



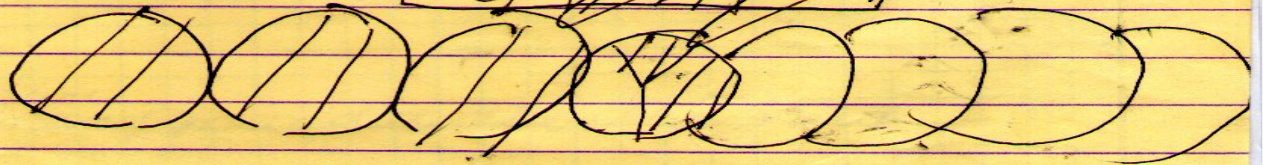
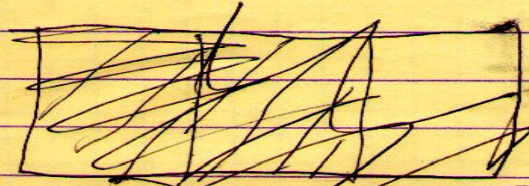
24 Seth Arcilla and Jose Enrique Reyes
4-C

1.

$$1 - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$



2. $8 - 3\frac{2}{3} = \cancel{4\frac{1}{3}} 4\frac{1}{3}$



3 In Question #1, what did you do to 1 whole before you subtracted?
We changed it into a fraction

Why did you ~~there~~ choose that fraction
because it is the equal fraction

In question #2, what did you do to 8? we subtracted

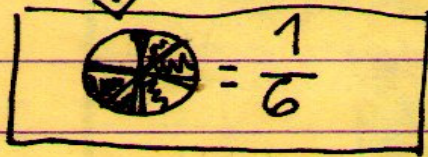
Do you subtract 8 and 3? Yes

How did you answer #2? She subtracted 1 whole
from 8 and changed the subtracted number
into a fraction.

6) ~~(answer not # 1)~~

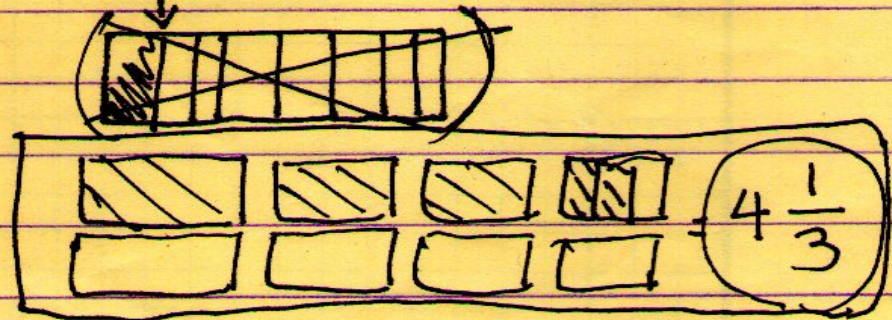
1. $1 - \frac{5}{6}$

$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$



2. $8 - 3\frac{2}{3}$

$7\frac{3}{3} - 3\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{1}{3}$



3.

ANS: A ~~Change~~ Change 1 to $\frac{6}{6}$ so we could subtract from $\frac{5}{6}$

ANS: B because that is in lowest terms

ANS: C we changed it into $7\frac{3}{3}$

ANS: D no we should turn 8 into $7\frac{3}{3}$ to subtract

① $1 - \frac{5}{6} =$

$$\frac{6}{6} - \frac{5}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$$

whole $\frac{6}{6} \rightarrow \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6}$

Turn 1 whole to $\frac{6}{6}$ (Fraction)

and then subtract $\frac{5}{6}$ from $\frac{6}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

② $8 - 3\frac{2}{3}$

$$7\frac{3}{3} - 3\frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{1}{3}$$

Turn 8 into 7 and $\frac{3}{3}$ so that you may have something to subtract for the whole number fraction. Subtract 3 from 7 and $3\frac{2}{3}$ from $\frac{3}{3}$.

Teacher Niño



Teacher Niño



First I look for the standards in the SPC (Skills Performance Chart), then I look at the capabilities of the pupils. Then I do my work.

Identifying

I determine the learning tools and design the learning sequence.

I follow the structured learning sequence. Sometimes I deviate by giving more time on games and processing the games

Teacher Niño



Identifying

Actually, in this school we follow a standard sequence. We start with brainteasers, then a little review on the previous lesson.

Then after that, if we still have time we conduct drills. Pupils really love drills, esp. mental math. They are very competitive.

Teacher Niño



Identifying

I believe that games are very helpful to them because it really helps them learn to cooperate as well as to generalize based on what they have done.

After the games, we generalize and process the games.

Teacher Niño



Identifying

Many pupils enjoy math but I must admit that some pupils do not because they think it is boring. But I try to motivate them.

Actually some strategies that I use is more on constructivism. I get their prior knowledge & use it to discuss my topic for the day.

Teacher Niño



Engaging

I believe that it should follow the 3 sequence from concrete to representation to abstract form.

I get their prior knowledge about the topic, then use and enhance them by exploring other situations.

Teacher Niño



Engaging

Actually teaching problem solving is very difficult. I start with familiar situations, then give them more challenging situations.

We are trying to promote group work. They will answer worksheets, then present their observation. Since they are competitive, they engage in the activity

Teacher Niño



Coaching

First we have what we call formative assessment. If they can generalize in their own words then I believe they have learned the topic already.

I just polish their generalizations.

Teacher Niño



Coaching

I sometimes give exercises that help them understand the topic. I let them draw figures to learn the area of plane figures, & infer the formula from one figure to another.

It is more experiential to help them generalize the topic.

Teacher Niño



Coaching

I give follow up questions. It is like ladderized questions that help them inquire some more and find out their own difficulty in understanding the topic.

Teacher Niño



Coaching

You may observe them while doing the task in the group work to tell if they are doing reflective thinking. You may interview them during the group activities.

Teacher Niño



Verifying

In order for students to understand the topic I sometimes give exercises.

After I evaluate the papers and at least 80% of the pupils get the drills, then I believe that mastery is already there.

Volume of Solids



Adding Integers

Read each problem carefully then solve.

1. Mother saved P 5000. She spent P 2500 to buy food and P 500 to buy things needed in the house. How much of the money was left?

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ + 5000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} L \\ 2500 \\ 500 \\ \hline - 3000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} B \\ + 5000 \\ - (-3000) \\ \hline + 2000 \end{array}$$

Answer: P 2000 money was left.

2. Mother lost 3 kg when she is ill. After recovering, she gained 9 kg and then lost 4 kg. How much weight did she lose or gain?

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ + 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} L \quad B \\ 3 \quad + 9 \\ 4 \quad - 7 \\ \hline - 7 \quad + 2 \end{array}$$

Answer: she gained 2 kg.

3. An elevator went up 7 floors from the first floor; went down 2 floors; went up 1 floor; and went down 2 floors. On which floor did the elevator stop?

Solution:
$$\begin{array}{r} A \\ + 7 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} L \\ 1 - 2 \\ - 2 \\ \hline - 4 \end{array}$$

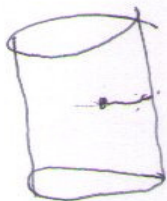
$$\begin{array}{r} B \\ + 8 \\ - 4 \\ \hline + 4 \end{array}$$

Answer: The elevator stopped at the fourth floor

A	L	B
5000	2500	+ 5000
	500	
	7500	- 3000

A	L	B	12000
9	3	+ 9	5000
	4	- 7	- 3000
	7	+ 2	+ 2000

A	L	B
+ 7	- 2	+ 8
+ 1	- 2	- 4
+ 8	- 4	+ 4



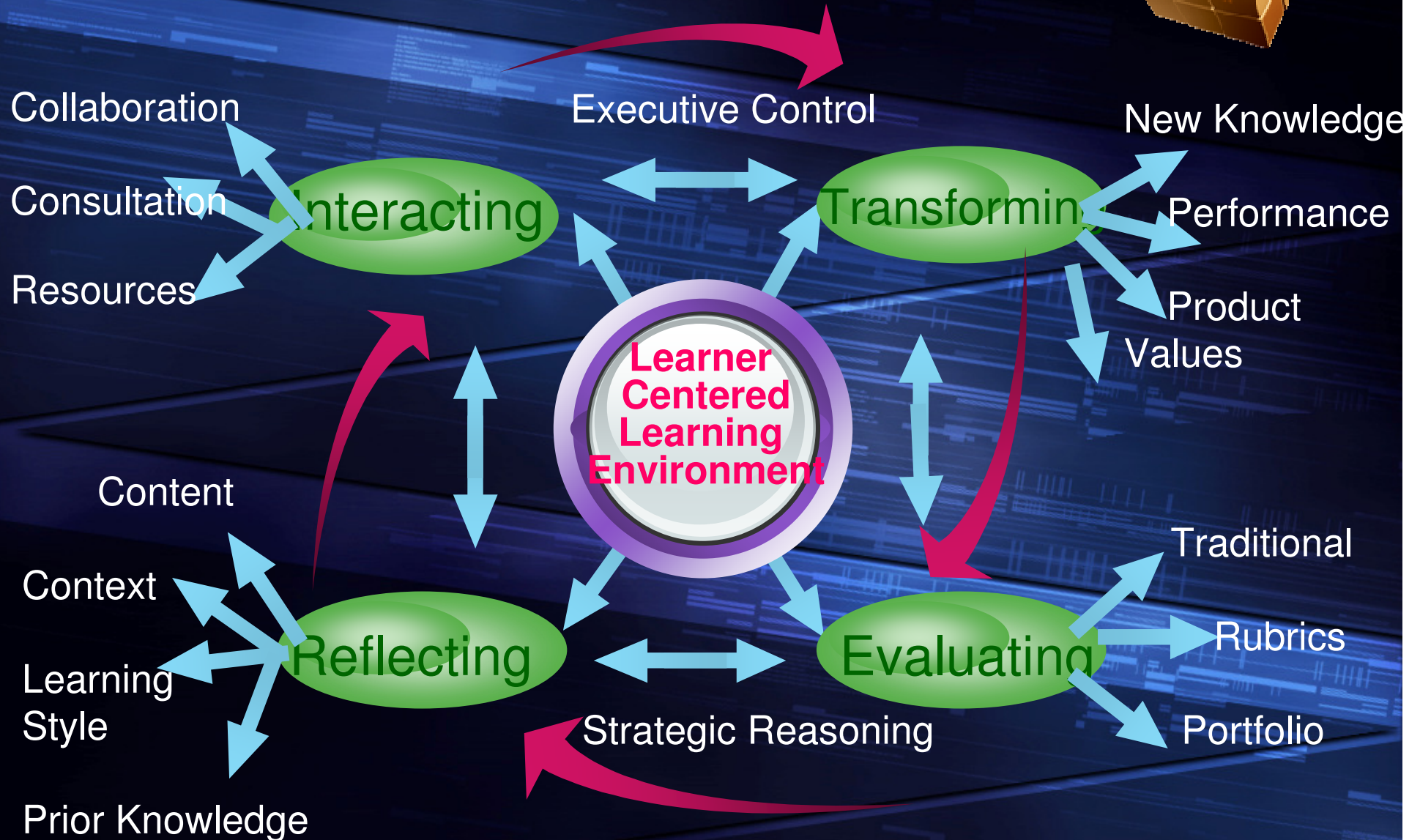
$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \\ + 8 \\ \hline -20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -12 \\ - 8 \\ \hline -20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 12 \\ - 8 \\ \hline +20 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} + 12 \\ + 8 \\ \hline +20 \end{array}$$

KEY STUDENT ACTIONS



Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Text

Text



Text

Text

Text

Grade 4C Student 1

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Text

Text



Text

Text

Text

Grade 4C Student 2

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Text

Text

Text

Grade 4C Student 2

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking

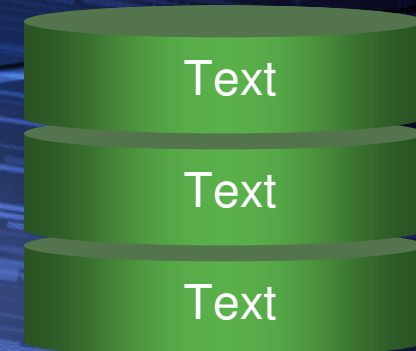


Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 4C Student 3

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Text

Text

Text

Grade 6F Student 1

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Text

Text

Text

Grade 6F Student 1

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 6F Student 2

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Can modify their understanding based on new information.

Text

Text

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 6F Student 2

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Can modify their understanding based on new information.

Text

Text

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 6F Student 2

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Can modify their understanding based on new information.

Text

Text

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 6F Student 3

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Can modify their understanding based on new information.

Can assess what they know, & what they need to know

Text

Manifestations of Reflective Thinking



Are able to think about their solutions in the worksheet

Can implement alternative solution strategy

Can draw generalizations and conclusions

Can verify correctness of their solutions



Grade 6F Student 4

Can interpret geometric concepts using precise model or representation

Can modify their understanding based on new information.

Can assess what they know, & what they need to know

Can transfer their learning to new situation.

Promoting Reflective Lasallian Education



Administrators

Teachers

Community

Set a clear pedagogical framework upon w/c learner centered teaching principles are anchored.

Exhibit openness to the learner centered principles of teaching & learning & assume their new role as facilitators of reflective learning.

Is supportive of the needs of both teachers & students to help them develop the skills they need to establish a learner centered environment.



TEACH MINDS

TOUCH HEARTS

TRANSFORM LIVES





Maraming Salamat!

www.themegallery.com

Harold Culala, FEU

Acknowledgement

“Add your company slogan”

The logo for LSGH is a blue square with rounded corners and a white border. It features a white folded-corner effect in the top-left corner and the letters "LSGH" in white, bold, sans-serif font centered within the square.

LSGH

Mr. Jose Ramelle E. Javier
Grade School Principal,
Mr. Noel M. Menor, Chair of Math Dept.
Teacher Ms. Cristine Ann P. Mallari
Teacher Mr. Jose Niño P. De Guzman

The logo for DLSU is a teal square with rounded corners and a white border. It features a white folded-corner effect in the top-left corner and the letters "DLSU" in white, bold, sans-serif font centered within the square.

DLSU

Dr. Myrna S. Austria
Vice Chancellor for Academics
Mr. Geoffrey Reuel J. Pasague
Research Assistant

The logo for NIE is an orange square with rounded corners and a white border. It features a white folded-corner effect in the top-left corner and the letters "NIE" in white, bold, sans-serif font centered within the square.

NIE

Prof. Berinderjeet Kaur
Math and Math Education, NIE
Head, Centre for International
Comparative Studies