

IT'S NOT JUST A CARELESS MISTAKE!

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Overview

- Introductions
 - What level do you teach?
 - Why did you choose to attend this presentation?
 - What do you perceive are common causes of student errors?
- Outline presentation
 - Student work samples
 - Identify error patterns
 - Plan remediation
 - One student's experience
 - Avoiding the development of errors
 - Future curricular directions

Incorrect Algorithm

(Student work sample)

$$10.3 \times 1.4$$

- What was she thinking?
 - Lined up decimal points
 - Answer: 144.2
- Why?
 - Addition algorithm
- What do we do?
 - Estimation
 - Does that make sense?

Incorrect Algorithm

Student work sample: Added fractions by adding numerators and denominators.

- Number sense!
- One-half + one-half cannot equal two-fourths because that's one-half!

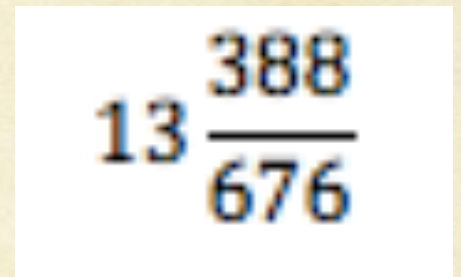
Misconceptions of Division

- Student work sample: $3.22 \div 1.4$
 - Quotient too small
 - Answer .113
- Student work sample: $22857 \div 19$
 - Answer 123
 - Missed 0 in quotient
- Student work sample: $22857 \div 19$
 - Answer 1203.1
 - Subtraction error led to remainder of 10, put .1 in quotient

Inefficient Algorithm

$$9126 \div 676$$

Final answer:



A photograph of a student's handwritten work on a piece of paper. The student has written the division problem $13 \overline{) 9126}$. The quotient 388 is written above the line, and the remainder 676 is written below the line. The numbers are written in blue ink.

Close! 13.5

4.NBT.6

5.NBT.6

Student work sample:
repeatedly multiplied 676 by numbers: 2, 5, 8, 12, 13

Good understanding of inverse relationship of multiplication and division.
Perseverance!

But very inefficient algorithm.

If at first you don't succeed...

- Student work sample: 763×87
 - Solved three different times using standard algorithm.
 - Got three different answers!

But how will he decide?

Misunderstanding in Algebra

- $8x - x = 8$

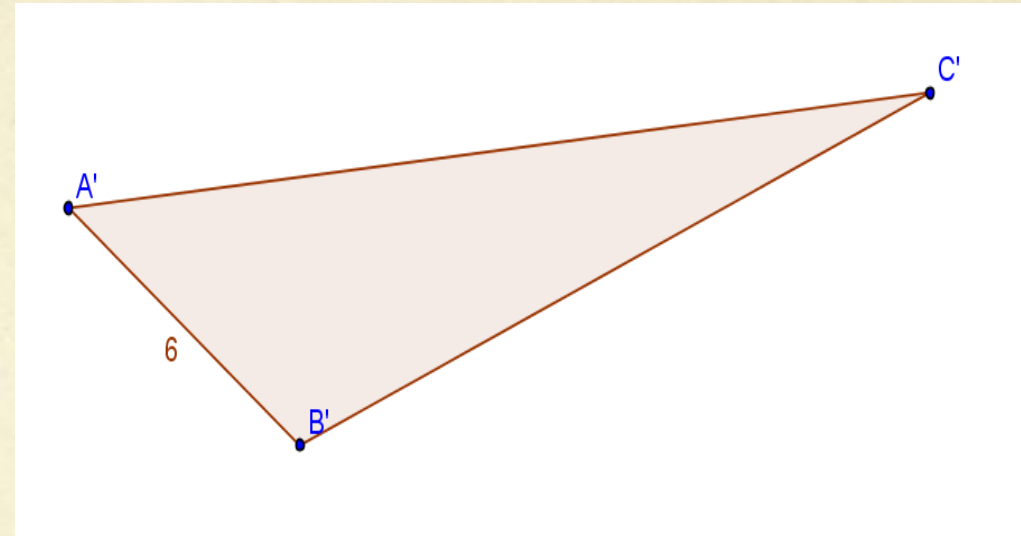
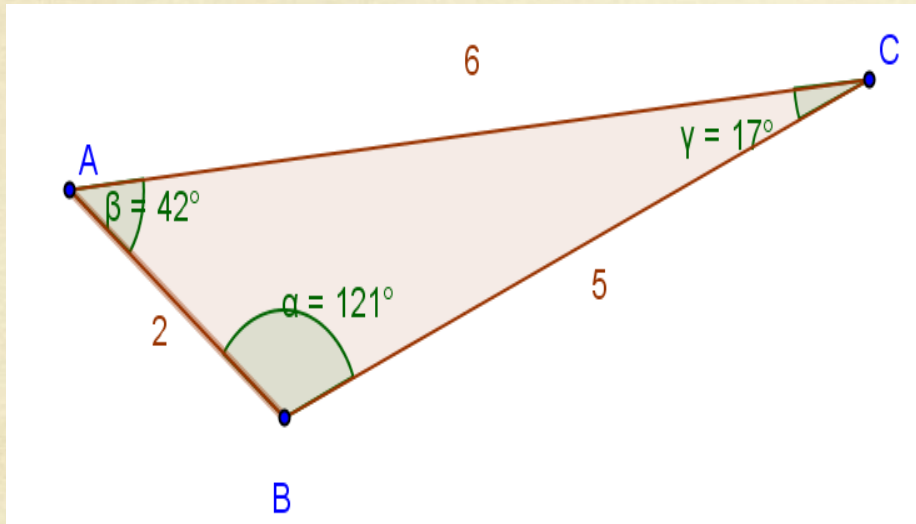
- $4y - 4 = y$

- $3 \times (a \times b) = (3 \times a) \times (3 \times b)$

- $(x + y)^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Overgeneralize

These triangles are similar. The measure of AB is 2 units; $A'B'$ is 6 units.



The measure of AC is 6 units. Find the length of $A'C'$.

The measure of angle CAB is 42° . Find the measure of angle $C'A'B'$.

Error: Multiply angles by scale factor.

S-M 8.G.4

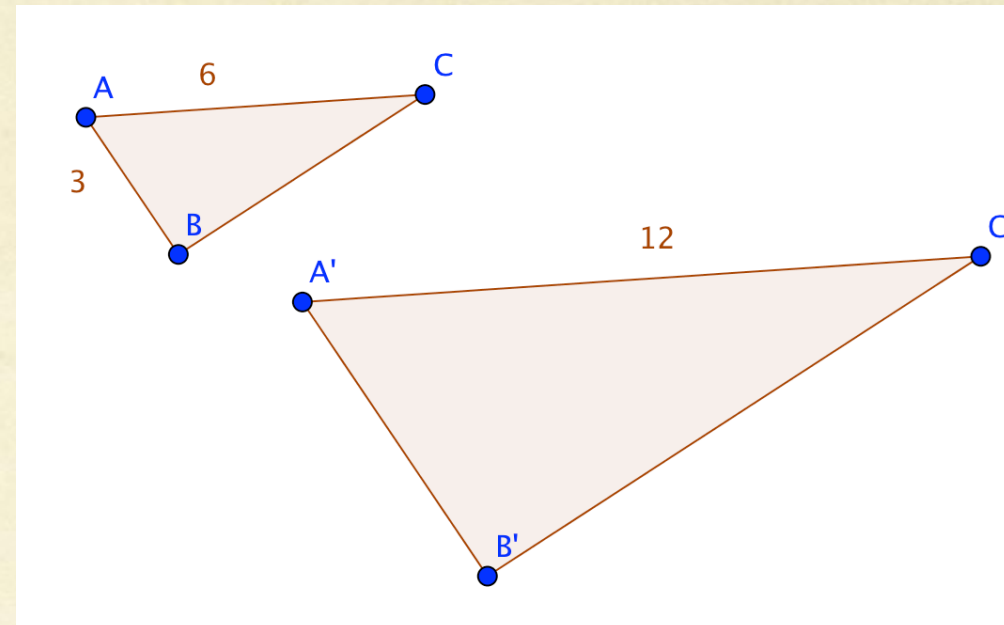
Overgeneralize

These triangles are similar. The measure of AC is 6 units; $A'C'$ is 12 units.

The area of ABC is 7 units.

Find the area of $A'B'C'$.

or: Multiply area by scale factor rather
than by square of scale factor.



WANTED



**AUNT
SALLY**

Problems with PEMDAS

- Student work sample)
- Think order is always M then D, A then S
 - Examine mnemonics from other countries
 - Should know order isn't rigid
 - Don't understand purpose of () and other grouping symbols (fraction bars)
 - Students learn without understanding!

Language for Algorithms

- Keep-change-change $16 - (-5)$
- Keep-change-flip
- Divide decimals by "moving the decimal point"
- Cross-multiply - When? Why?
- Cross-cancel - What does that even mean?

6.NS.1, 6.NS.3, 7.NS.1

My Experience

- I teach preservice teachers: Early Childhood, Elementary, Special Education
- Mathematics for Teachers courses to develop deep understanding of the content, but it's difficult when students don't know the procedures they will have to teach.
- Test, remediate one-on-one or very small group, using manipulatives, emphasizing reasoning.
- Then identify and analyze errors, discuss and write notes for themselves on methods and concepts.
- Then practice and check.

Avoiding Error Development

- Take time to teach with understanding: conceptual understanding before procedural fluency
 - CCSS Fractions: 3rd grade focus on meaning, 4th on add/subtr like denom, 5th unlike
- Help students see connections.
 - For example, Addition: join LIKE things
 - Ones, tens, hundreds
 - Tenths, hundredths (don't just line up decimal points)
 - Like denominators: 1 fifth + 3 fifths

Avoiding Error Development

- Have students develop algorithms – research supports this.
- Have students analyze and discuss errors.
- Compare/contrast algorithms.
- Use mathematically correct language.
 - CCSS Mathematical Practice 6: Attend to precision.
 - Mathematically proficient students try to communicate precisely to others.

Computational Skills

- What's important?
 - Understanding
 - Reasoning
 - Estimation
- As access to technology increases, what skills do students need?
 - Many young teachers don't know we used to find square roots by hand!
 - Do we need to teach students to do long division by hand?
 - What about other computational skills?

References

- Ashlock, R. B. (2006). *Error Patterns in Computation*. Pearson.
- Karp, K., Bush, S., & Dougherty, B. (2014). 13 rules that expire. *Teaching Children Mathematics*, 21 (1), 18-25.
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