

CURRICULUM, PEDAGOGY AND BEYOND



THE MATHEMATICAL
ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

MAV24
CONFERENCE

**Supporting students
with mathematics
learning difficulties
(MLD).**

**Dr. Jennifer Sze
(she/her)**



Acknowledgement of Country

I acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Custodians of the land on which La Trobe University Bundoora Campus stands. I pay my respects to their Elders past and present and remain committed to working together to care for this land.



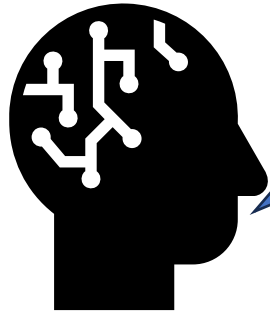
Key Take-aways

- Learn the overlapping nature of MLD
- How to use CRA model to teach students
- Introduce the Bar Model to solve word problems

**“We teach who we are”
(Palmer, 2019, p. 16)**

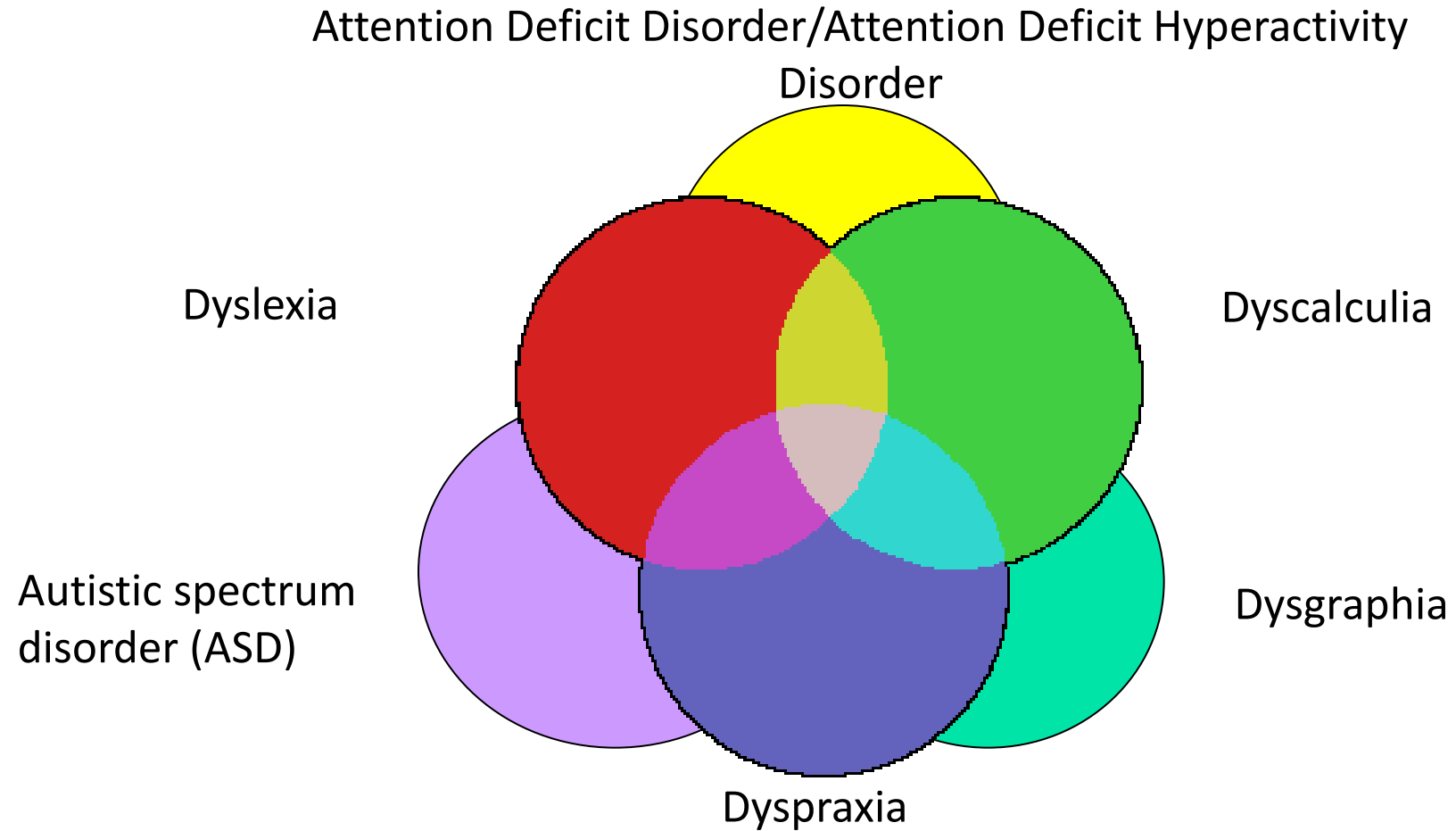
I am a Mum, Teacher and Academic





**Think Pair Share: Please explain
what you know about MLD in
your context.**

The overlapping nature of LDs (Grigorenko et al., 2020; Hendren et al., 2018)



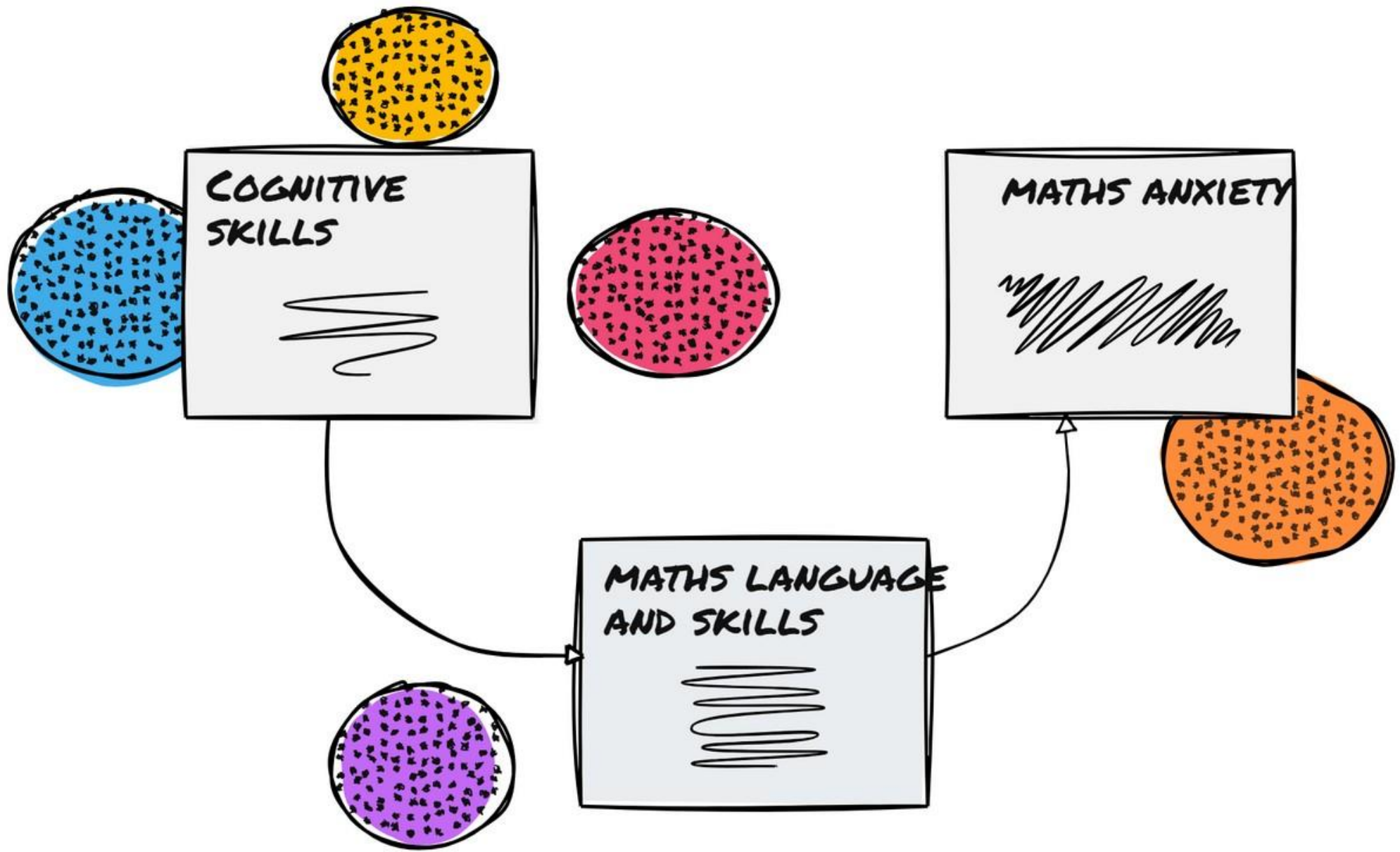


Image Size (2024)

what is DYSCALCULIA?

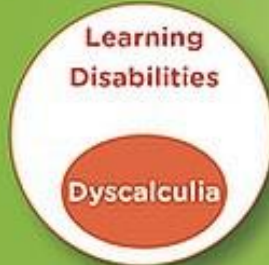


Dyscalculia is a type of learning disability characterized by poor math performance.

"dys" from the Greek, meaning "ill"
Dyscalculia = math learning disability
Dyslexia = reading learning disability
Dysgraphia = writing learning disability

Dyscalculia can be caused by deficits with one or more of the following:

working memory and attention
mapping symbols to quantities
executive functioning
visual or spatial skills



Up to 14% of students with learning disabilities have dyscalculia



1/3 of dyscalculics only have math difficulties

2/3 of dyscalculics have both math & reading difficulties

FACT

Dyscalculics have an average to above-average IQ.

FICTION

Dyscalculics are poor math students because they are "lazy."

Students have difficulty with a variety of math tasks, such as:

computation word problems
number sense math reasoning
telling time making change
counting geometry
interpreting math symbols



Think Pair Share: Please explain what you know about dyscalculia.

Image Orton Gillingham Academy (2024)



**Think Pair Share: Please explain
what you know about the
connection between dyslexia and
MLD.**

Image Sze (2024)

Dyslexia and MLD (Grant et al., 2020)

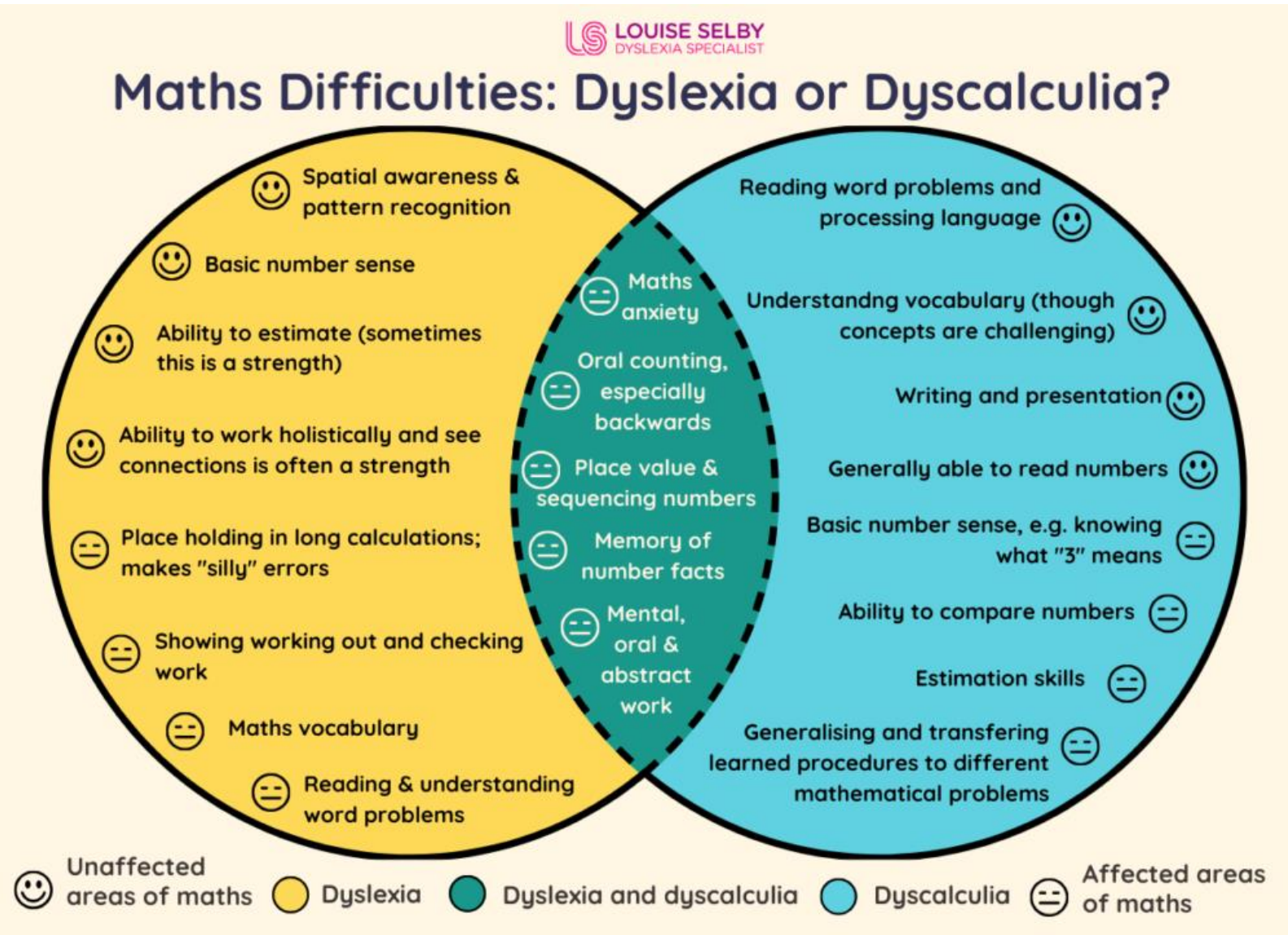
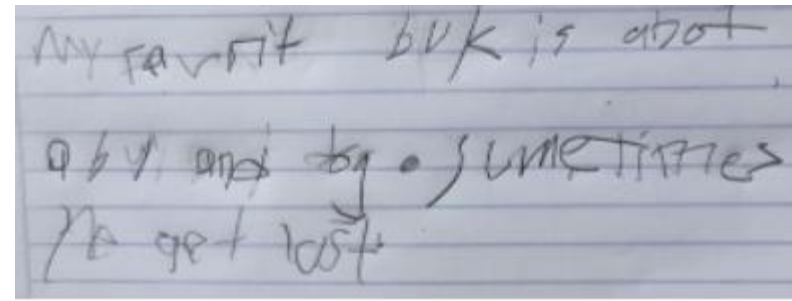


Image Louise Selby (2024)

Dysgraphia and MLD (Gomez et al., 2017)

Dysgraphia is a learning disorder in written expression.

It is estimated that 5 to 20 percent of all children have some type of writing deficit like dysgraphia (Dohla & Heim, 2016; McCarney et al., 2013; Rosenblum et al., 2010).



Dyspraxia and MLD (Gomez et al., 2015)

Dyspraxia and maths difficulties

NATALIE WILLIAMS -
THE BLOG WITH ONE
POST

Research has suggested that a large proportion (although not all) of individuals with dyspraxia struggle with maths.

Why is this?

Physical difficulties - drawing shapes/graphs, writing sums.

Working memory difficulties.

Visual-perception difficulties.

Difficulties with estimating numbers on a mental number line.

FACEBOOK.COM/THEBLOGWITHONEPOST

Image Natalie Williams
(2024)

ADHD and MLD (Kuzmina et al., 2021)

Is ADHD a Learning Disability?

Is ADHD a Learning Disability?

ADHD is not a learning disability. Instead, it is a neurodevelopmental condition resulting in symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, and/or impulsivity. These challenges can impact learning but do not directly cause deficits in academic skills, such as math, language, or writing.

Supporting Students with MLD

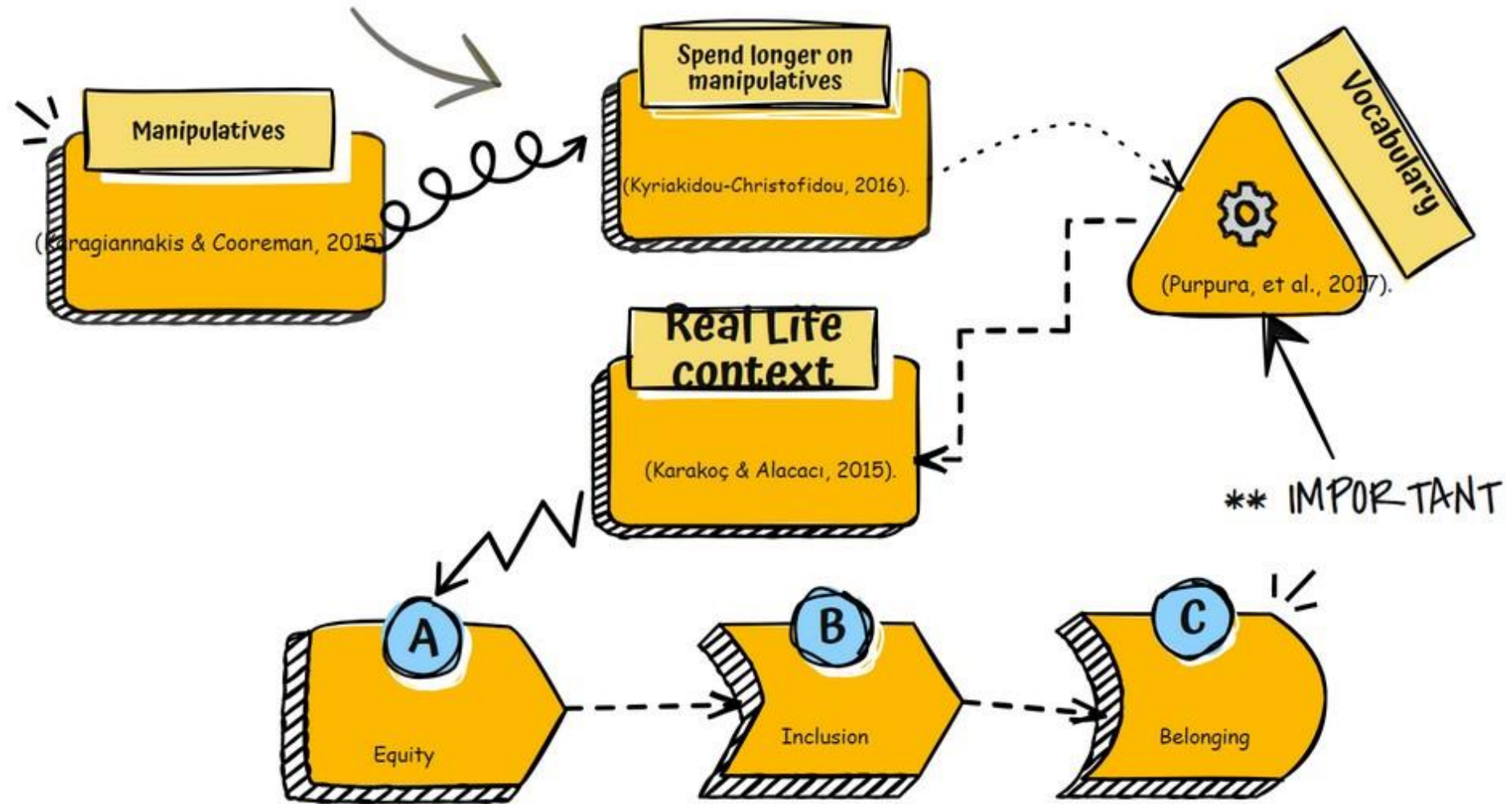


Image Sze (2024)

Explicit teaching of vocabulary

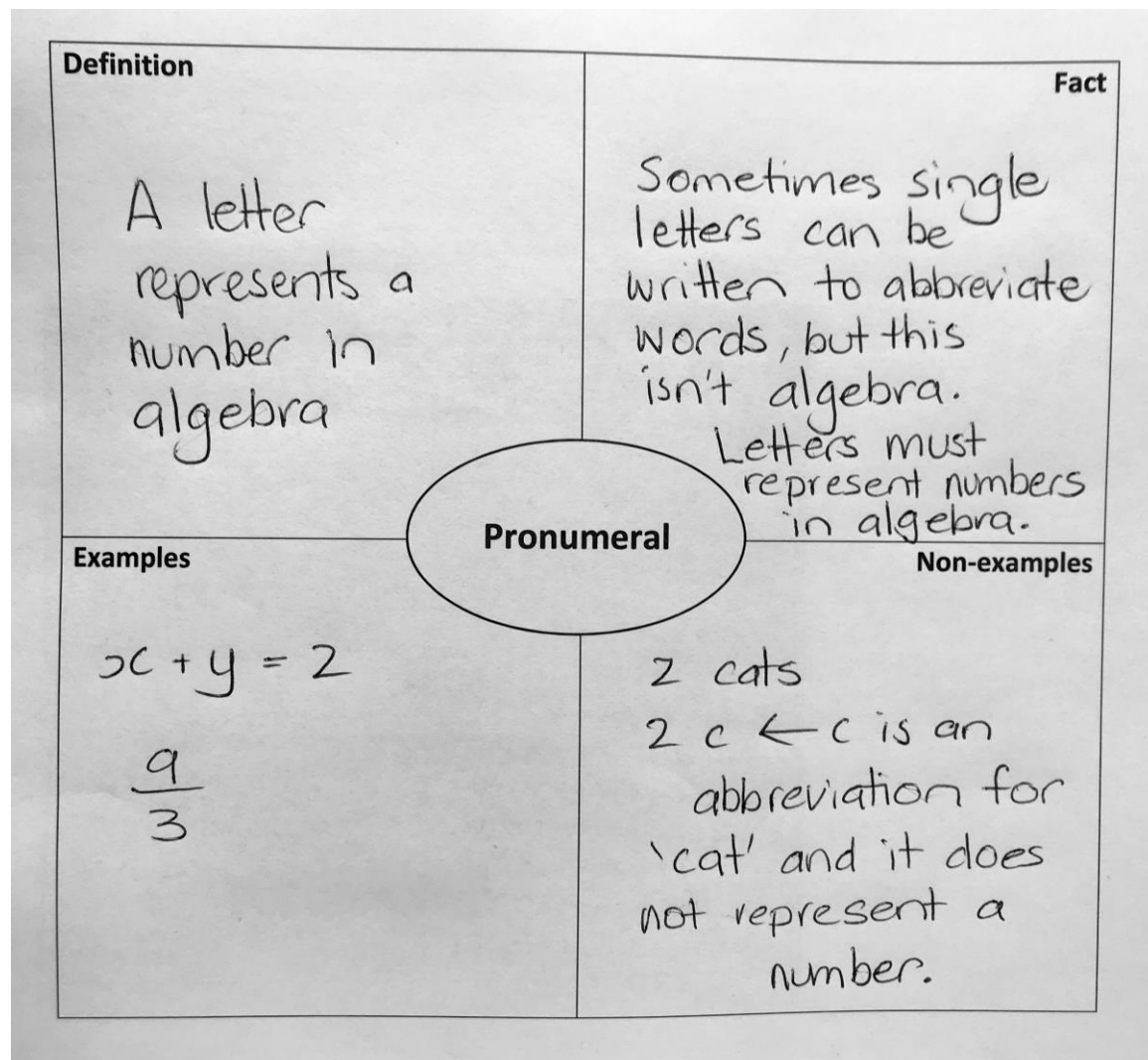


Image Sze (2024)

Explicit teaching of vocabulary




Etymology of Math Vocabulary

Perimeter

Peri + Metron

↓ ↓

Around (Greek) to Measure (Greek)

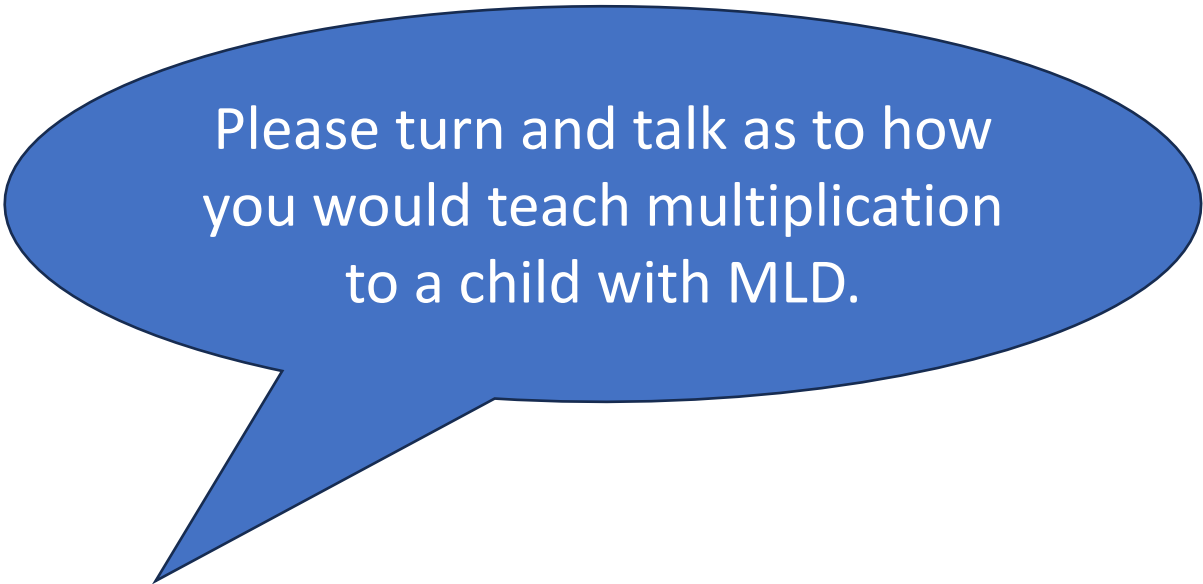


The diagram illustrates the etymology of the word 'Perimeter'. It shows the word broken down into 'Peri' and 'Metron', with arrows pointing to their meanings: 'Around (Greek)' and 'to Measure (Greek)'. Below this, a rectangle is shown with arrows indicating the path around its perimeter. To the right, two images are displayed: the top one shows a landscape viewed through a telescope's circular field of view, and the bottom one shows a person being measured with a tape measure.

Images from Made for Math (2024)

Multiplication

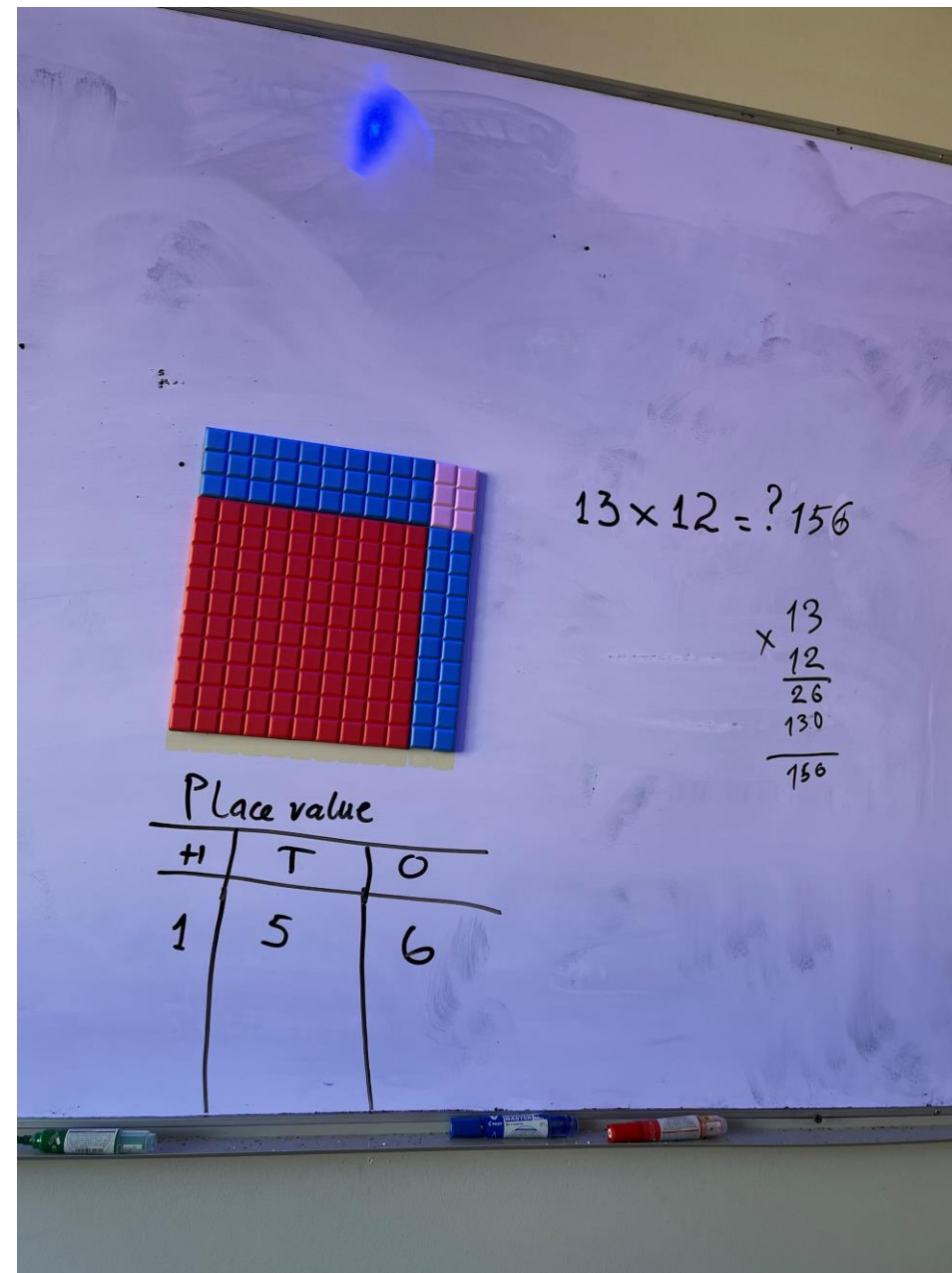
$$13 \times 12 =$$



Please turn and talk as to how you would teach multiplication to a child with MLD.

Multiplication

$$13 \times 12 =$$



Teaching Fractions

$$2/5 + 1/3 =$$



How have you taught
your students fractions?

Slide with two columns of content

- Step 1: Make the first fraction
- Step 2: Make the second fraction
- Step 3: Place the two fractions together



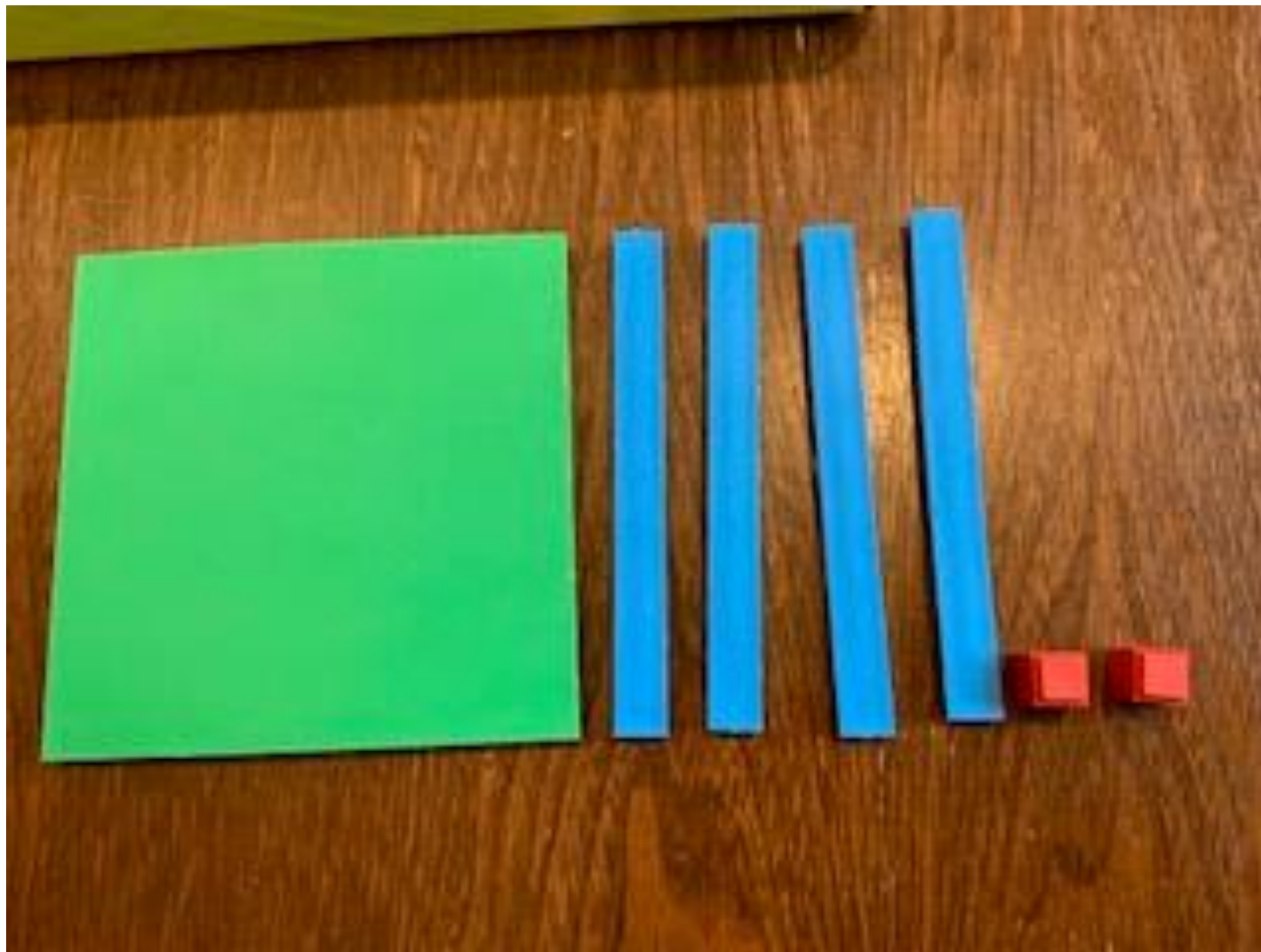
Teaching Decimals

$$1 + .4 + .02 =$$

How have you taught
your students decimals?

Teaching Decimals

$$1 + .4 + .02 = 1.42$$



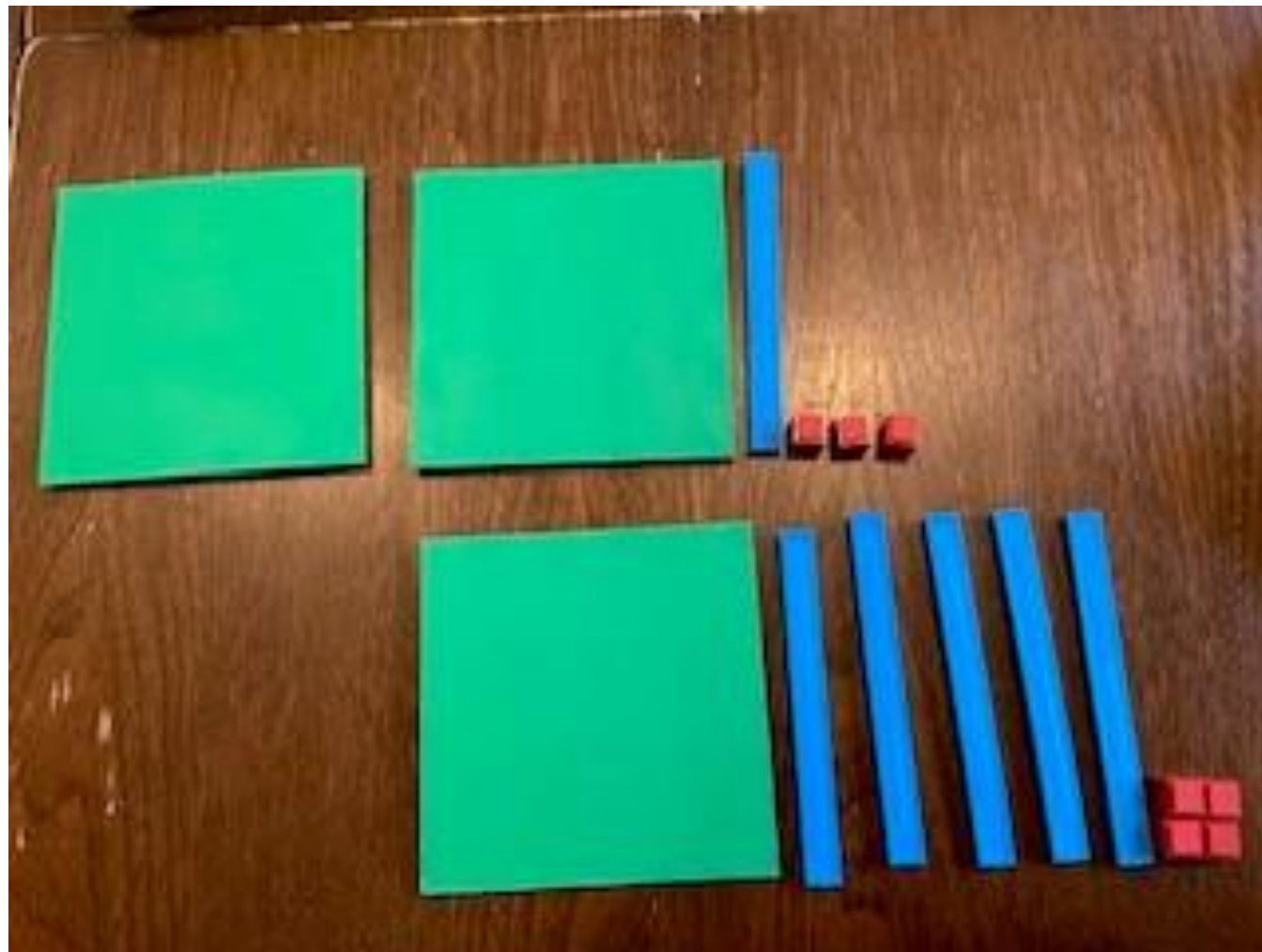
Teaching Decimals

$$2.13 + 1.54 =$$

How have you taught
your students decimals?

Teaching Decimals

$$2.13 + 1.54 = 3.67$$



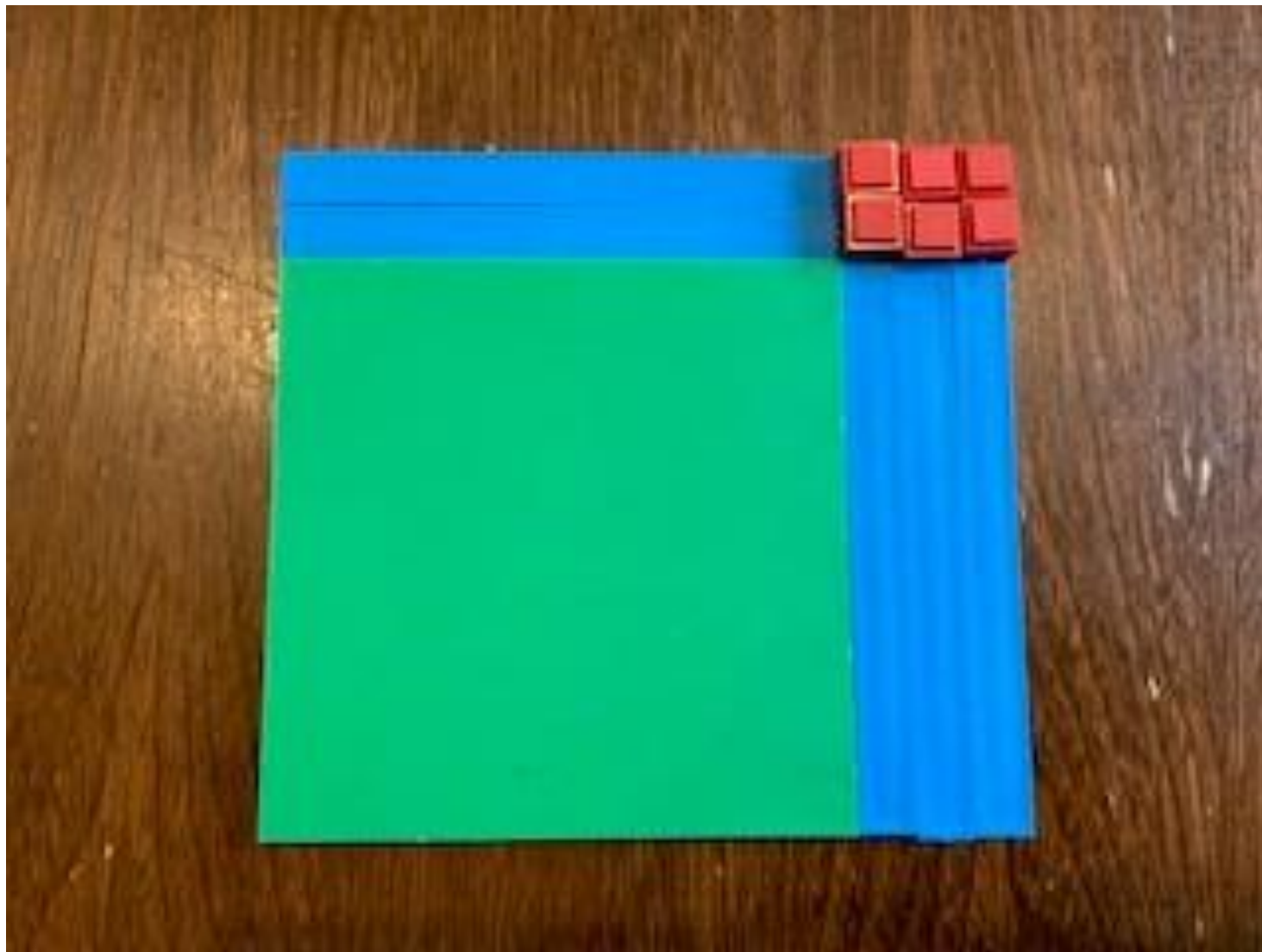
Teaching Decimals

$$1.3 \times 1.2 =$$

How have you taught
your students decimals?

Teaching Decimals

$$1.3 \times 1.2 =$$

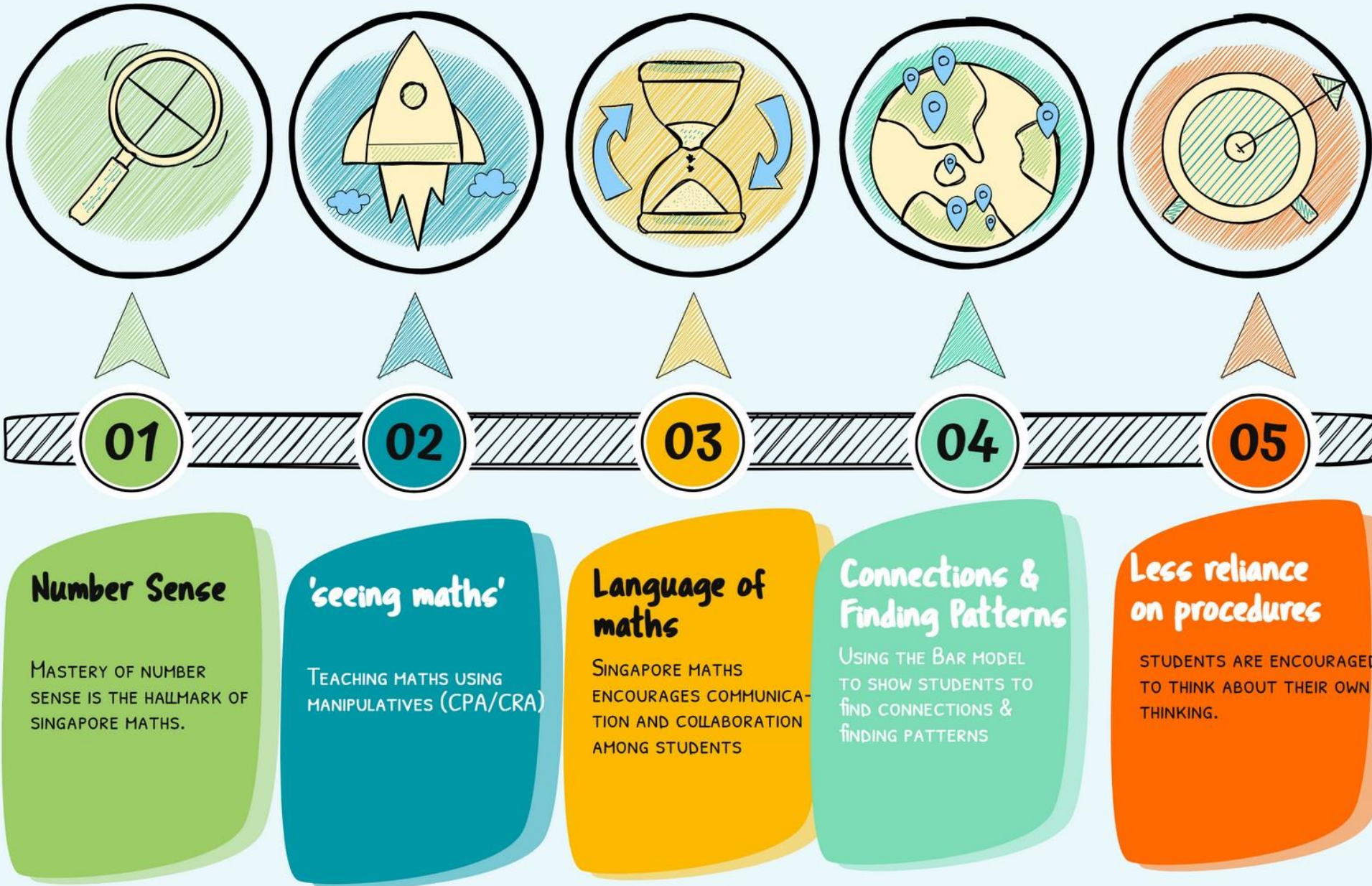


Multisensory Manipulative-based Mathematics (Dyscalculia UK, 2024; Yoshimoto, 2024)

- Warm up – maths facts (fluency), number talk etc.
- Review – review of previously learned concepts, skills or operations.
- New concept
- Word problem
- Summary

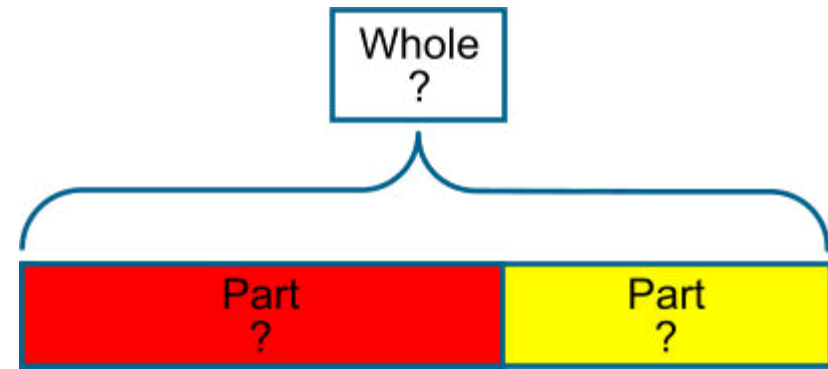


5 Singapore Maths and MLD



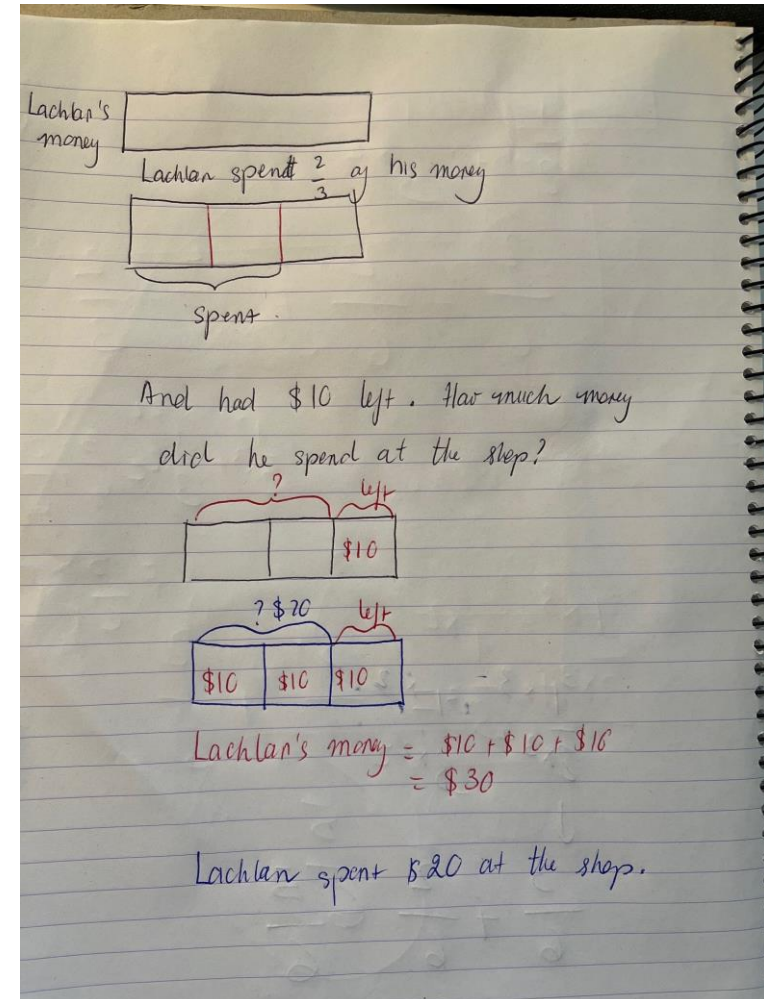
Bar Model (Osman et al., 2018)

- Bar modelling helps students to decide which operation to use (Bruner's pictorial part)
- Students learn to complete the calculation once the bar model has been constructed
- Can be used across different mathematical strands



Bar Model (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

- Step 1: Read the problem
- Step 2: Rewrite in a sentence
- Step 3: Who and What?
- Step 4: Draw the unit bar
- Step 5: Chunk the problem
- Step 6: Solve
- Step 7: Write in a full sentence



Example (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

- Mariko spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of her money at the shopping centre and had \$10 left. How much money did she spend at the shopping centre?



Example (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

- Step 1: Read the problem
- Step 2: Rewrite the question as a sentence
- *Markiko spent \$10... at the shopping centre*

A method of representing maths problems pictorially. It has been popularised by the Singapore Maths teaching method.

Example (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

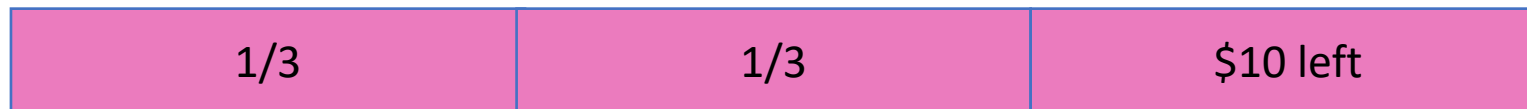
- Step 3: Who and What?
- Step 4: Draw the unit bar
- Step 5: Chunk the problem

The first sentence tells us Mariko spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of her money and had \$10 left. What is our first chunk?

Mariko's money

Example (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

- Mariko spent $\frac{2}{3}$ of her money at the shopping centre. She had \$10 left. How much money did she spend at the shopping centre?



Example (Aust. Academy of Science, 2022)

- Step 6: The final unit has a value of \$10.
- $\$10 + \$10 + \$10 = \30
- Step 7: Write the answer in the sentence:
 - *Mariko spent \$20 at the shopping centre*

\$10	\$10	\$10 left
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What you can do for your school...



Diversity is a fact.
Equity is a choice.
Inclusion is an
action.
Belonging is an
outcome.

- Arthur Chan

Staying in touch

Please stay in touch with me and let me know what you are doing with your students in your maths class.



Dr. Jennifer Sze PhD

Lecturer in Learning Intervention |
Dyslexia & Dyscalculia | Foundatio...



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Be in it to WIN!

F10 – THIS SESSION IS FULL
(Year 3 to Year 8) Support
students with mathematics
learning difficulties (MLD)

Pedagogy

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ℹ Description >

👤 **Speaker**



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