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1. Number Sense Routines:

- Number Sense Routines encourage the early student by emphasizing the value of daily warm-ups and describing how they help shape the developing math minds for long-term learning. It is a highly suggested method for kicking off math class. Before moving on to the lesson's topic focus, these fun exercises give students the opportunity to practice key number concepts, improve their computational fluency, and develop discussion skills.

Routines for Problem Solving and Reasoning:

- Students' thought processes can be organized with the aid of routines for problem solving and reasoning. With the aid of these resources, students can persevere and form useful problem-solving habits that they can apply repeatedly. Every time students work on word problems or other demanding assignments, these procedures are used.
- The problem-solving routines, in my opinion, will be the most difficult to maintain because not all students can maintain organization while still being able to solve their problems or even reason, therefore it might not be a daily regular.

2. Use and reinforce vocabulary.

We have to introduce and reinforce math vocabulary, use word banks, word walls that students can engage with, and personal dictionaries that are grouped by subject matter. As they come up in conversation and as you rephrase, we can draw attention to particular words.

Leverage the home language, and build on it.

Utilize and expand upon the native tongue. This advice will encourage pupils to use translation tools or glossaries to aid in the translation of their mathematical reasoning from one language to another. When feasible, try to provide students the chance to use their native tongue. Think about pairing bilingual students with peers who speak the same language so they may express their thoughts in both languages. Invite families to collaborate on this project and, if possible, have them reaffirm concepts and meanings in both languages.

3. Routines for Problem Solving and Reasoning: Students' thought processes can be organized with the aid of routines for problem solving and reasoning. With the aid of these resources, students can persevere and form useful problem-solving habits that they can apply repeatedly. Every time students work on word problems or other demanding assignments, these procedures are used.

4. Mathematical language routines give access to developing math content and language understanding. All pupils can engage in mathematical discussions thanks to the structure they

provide. These practices serve as a temporary foundation for the kids' long-term, independent approaches of understanding and performing math.

5. Math Doodles: Doodles are a great method to reflect. As a fast way to summarize the course, students create a brief doodle in this closing exercise. The context of a word problem or the bar diagram they utilized to answer an issue might be doodled. After learning about measurements, working with numbers to 20, or multiplication, they might draw an array, a double ten frame, or a ruler. Students may also draw something from their own experiences, such as playing a game with a partner, coming up with a solution as a group, or the class sitting on the carpet.

Glow and Grow: On a small sheet of paper that is provided to them, the students must fold it in half. They keep track of their glowing moments and areas that require more practice (their growth). Students present their thoughts to the class after taking some time to think and write. In addition to asking for ideas on how to support one another's growth, the class can also celebrate by glowing. To learn about student insights and how you may plan for the future, you gather the papers for review.

SanGiovanni, J. J., Katt, S., Knighten, L. D., & Rivera, G. (2022). *Answers to your biggest questions about teaching elementary math*. Corwin.