

Further Examples of Differentiating

- More of the counting learning trajectory.
- Let's start with more of the developmental progression.

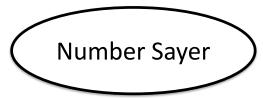


Number Sayer

- Children begin connecting small quantities to number words to form an initial idea of cardinality, or how-many-ness.
- Following their first birthday, children often learn the number word *two*.



- Other general terms such as many and less usually follow. After that, children often learn one, and for some children, three.
- Only over time do they begin to understand that all groups labeled with the same number word...actually have the same amount.



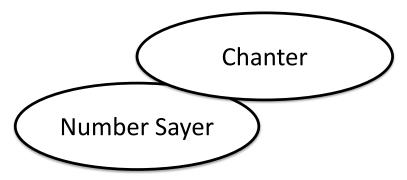




Chanter

Says numbers in sequence but may run together.



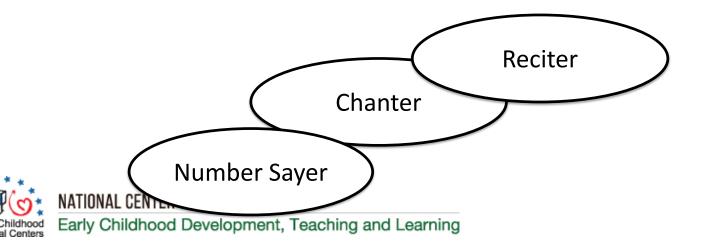




Reciter

Verbal counting to 5, then 10.



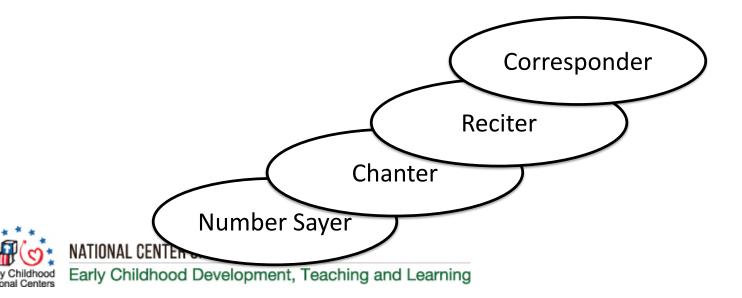




Corresponder

Counts correctly using 1-1 correspondence, up to 5 objects in a line.



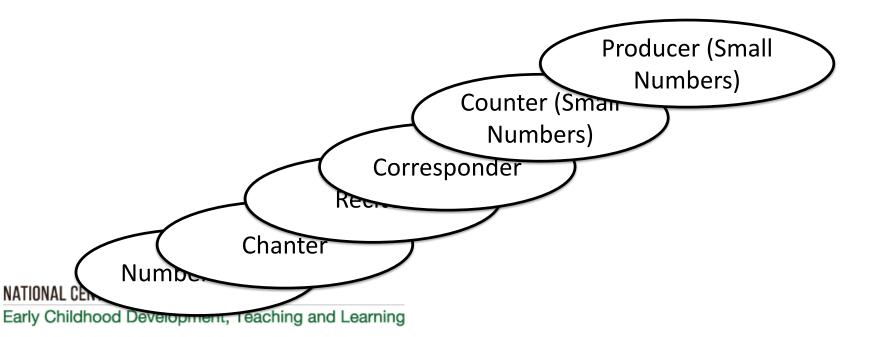




Counter/Producer

Counts out a collection up to 5.





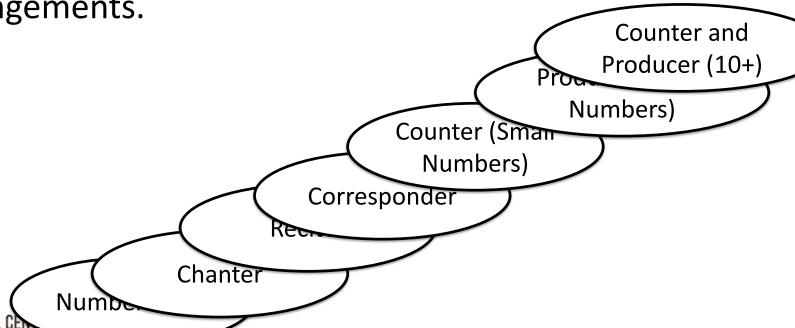


Counter & Producer

 Counts and counts out objects accurately beyond 10 (usually to 30 or more). Keeps track of objects that have and have not been counted, even in different arrangements.

Early Childhood Development, Teaching and Learning





LT²: A Counting Example



- LearningTrajectories.org
- Example...click <u>here</u>





Differentiating Teaching

- Notice and encourage children's natural development through the developmental progression.
- Count in rhymes, finger plays, stacking blocks—emphasize one or two numbers past where children are.
- Don't underestimate! Higher numbers helps.
 - Mothers use two more than three and three more than four.
 - From ages 1-9 and 3-9, children used the word *two* 158 times, *three* 47 times, *four* 18 times, and *five* only 4 times!



- Small Groups
- Naturalistic Observation
 - Templates for differentiation
 - Support from LT²
- The Role of Feedback Cycles



Small Groups

- Research suggest small groups are the most effective teaching strategy.
- There are benefits and misuses of grouping by children's level of thinking.
- Use small group work to differentiate teaching, based on children's needs and learning trajectories.



Free Explore—With Observation

- 4-year-olds explore manipulatives, interacting with each other and the teacher.
- Example of teacher's notes:

Child	Numbers Counted/Produced	LT Level
Nita	VC "2 43"; C 2 some corr.; P 1	Number Sayer
Ming	None in English	? Check first language
Maria	C 1-5 (card.); P 1, 2, 3	Counter Small Numbers
José	C 3, 4 corr., no cardinality	Corresponder





<u>Making Number Pizzas</u>

- 1. Verbal counting with guided correspondence to 3 or 4. [Repeat informally throughout week.]
- 2. Count 1-4, emphasis on cardinality. [Repeat on Friday, increasing numbers.]
- 3. Produce to 5, explore larger numbers.
- 4. Explore with interpreter.

Child	Numbers	LT Level
1. Nita		
2. José		
3. Maria		
4. Ming		





Assessment from Making Number Pizzas

- 1. Verbal counting with guided correspondence to 3 or 4. [Repeat informally throughout week.]
- 2. Count 1-4, emphasis on cardinality. [Repeat on Friday, increasing numbers.]
- 3. Produce to 5, explore larger numbers.
- 4. Explore with interpreter.

Child	Numbers	LT Level
1. Nita	VC 1-4; C 2 corr.	Reciter
2. José	C 1-5, some cardinality	Corresponder+
3. Maria	C to 6, P to 5	Producer (Small Numbers)
4. Ming	C to 8, possibly more; P to 6	Producer (Small Numbers)+





Formative Planning for Board Game

- 1. Cube with 1-2, then 1-3 dots.
- 2. Cube with 1-6 dots.
- 3. Cube with 1-6, then 3-8 dots.
- 4. Cube with 3-8, maybe numerals.

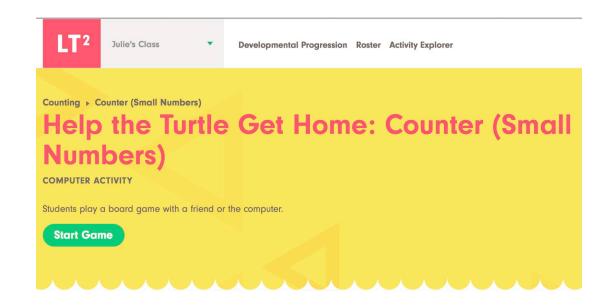
Child	Numbers	LT Level
1. Nita		
2. José		
3. Maria		
4. Ming		





At the Same Time...

- LT² games that adjust dynamically with the children's level.
- Immediate feedback, multiple representations.





LT²: An Instructional Example



- LearningTrajectories.org
- Example...click <u>here</u>

