

Every Individual is Rooted in Culture





Two-Eyed Seeing

"Two-Eyed Seeing asks us to see our strengths, the best in our ways of knowing, while also asking us to respect and celebrate our differences. Two-Eyed Seeing acknowledges the necessity of formal structure yet that it must be preamble to and receptive of new understandings and opportunities, i.e., understandings associated with 'Spirit of the East' which brings the 'gift of newness, of transformation.'"





	CENTRAL DOMAINS				
	APPROACHES TO LEARNING	SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	LANGUAGE AND LITERACY	COGNITION	PERCEPTUAL, MOTOR, AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
▲ INFANT/ TODDLER DOMAINS	Approaches to Learning	Social and Emotional Development	Language and Communication	Cognition	Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development
PRESCHOOLER DOMAINS	Approaches to Learning	Social and Emotional Development	Language and Communication	Mathematics Development	Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development
			Literacy	Scientific Reasoning	

Math Stretches Across the ELOF Domains





- Cognition (Infant/Toddler)
 - Reasoning and Problem-Solving
 - Emergent Mathematical Thinking
- Cognition/Mathematics Development (Preschooler)
 - Counting and Cardinality
- Approaches to Learning
 - Cognitive Self-Regulation
- Language and Communication
 - Communicating and Speaking

Making It Work

The Making It Work Cycle



We were always trying to integrate culture into the curriculum—the science domain, the math domain, etc. Then we realized that culture should be at the base, serving as the foundation, the building block for curriculum development. It was an amazing paradigm shift! We are now making huge gains in integrating language and culture into our early childhood programming.

—The Red Cliff Early Childhood Center

Connect your cultural ifeway to tribal and/or state early learning guidelines (ELGs), HSELOF, Teach the activities and your school readiness you have chosen from Making It Happen Making the Connection knowing that those activities Determine the cultural skills are already aligned to your that support the early eway, the tribal and/or state development and school ELGs, or HSELOF, your readiness goals. ssessment, and your school readiness goals. STEP 2 Identify each child's CONNECTING TRADITIONAL interests to his or her Write your cultural skills CULTURAL SKILLS, VALUES, BELIEFS, needs in Making It Real that are aligned to tribal Choose activities from and/or state ELGs, HSELOF AND LIFEWAYS TO EARLY Making It Happen that align and school readiness goals DEVELOPMENT AND SCHOOL with your assessment to individualize for each Making It Happen READINESS GOALS Plan activities that teach Choose how to document the cultural skill(s), values, beliefs, or lifeway(s), and and assess progress in the selected cultural skills. goal(s) you selected. Choose activities to engage families and community members.



Language and Culture Matter

Without language, the canoe, paddle, water, seat, the birds you hear are different than what our ancestors experienced. If you know the language, then you know what our ancestors heard, saw, felt, and experienced.

—Zalmai "Zeke" Zahir, University of Oregon





Highly individualized teaching and learning

Implementing research-based curriculum and teaching practices

Parent/family engagement

Screening and ongoing child assessment

Nurturing, responsive, and effective interactions and engaging environments

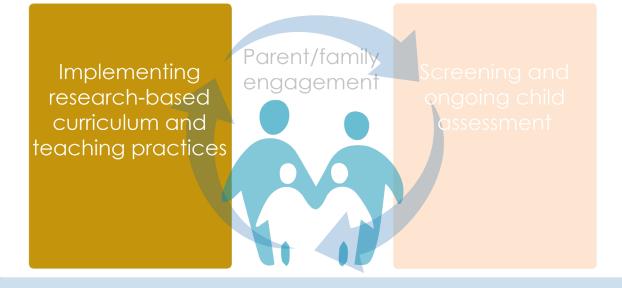
Parent, Family, and Community Engagement

Culturally and linguistically responsive environments can only be created by engaging and partnering with families, Elders, and the community. Establishing a partnership with families and the community is crucial for children's learning and later success in life.







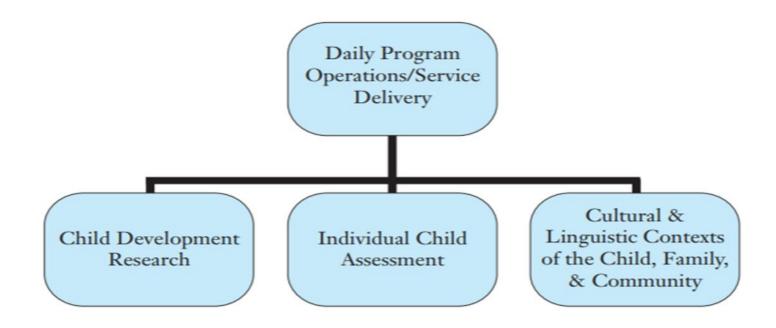


Nurturing, responsive, and effective interactions and engaging environments



Culturally and Linguistic Responsive Practices In-Service Suites

Sources of Developmentally Appropriate Practices



Session Objectives



- Explain *number recognition* and *subitizing* for young children (the goal)
- Identify the developmental progression for number recognition and subitizing
- List ways to incorporate subitizing into in everyday *educational activities*, routines, and instruction
- Use the Steps and Introduction to Making It Work Guide to integrate culture and language in lesson plans for math skills



Subitizing

"Subitizing is a fundamental skill in the development of [children's] understanding of number."

(Baroody, 1987)





Some Examples of Subitizing in the Classroom

- Simple but continuous teaching strategy
 - Use small numbers in everyday talk and cultural storytelling
- You can make a huge difference
 - planned curricular experiences
 - spontaneous experiences





Learning Trajectory

Three Parts:

- 1. Goal
- 2. Developmental Progression
- 3. Educational Activities





Part 1 of the Learning Trajectory

- 1. Goal
- 2. Developmental **Progression**
- 3. Educational Activities





LT Goal for Number Recognition / Subitizing

Children recognize and then subitize (recognize quickly) the number in a group without counting.

"Look! I have three blocks!"





Not this!

5



Number Recognition

- Early number recognition is not (yet!) subitizing.
- Subitizing is the *rapid* recognition of numbers without needing to count.
- Children can first recognize the number in small groups, then they get better and faster and can subitize.



Why Is this Goal Important?

- Number recognition builds upon the earliest developing number sense
 - Infants begin to notice the number of objects in a small group
- Supports learning how to count
 - Cardinality (knowing how many you counted)
- Supports learning arithmetic
 - Even after accounting for IQ and language



Part 2 of the Learning Trajectory

- 1. Goal
- 2. Developmental Progression
- 3. Educational Activities



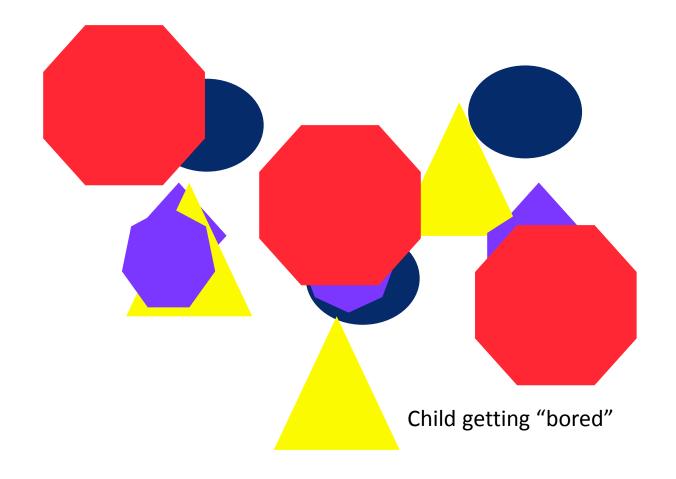


Young Children and Number

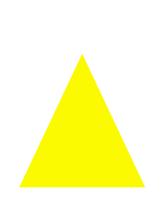
- Infant competencies
- "Habituation" research













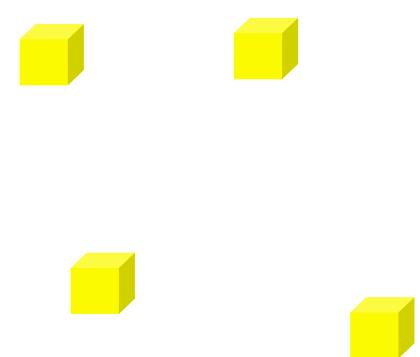


Perceptual Subitizing

- What is it?
 - The ability to "just see" how many objects in a small collection.
- Let's actually do some perceptual subitizing.
 - Ready?



What did you see?



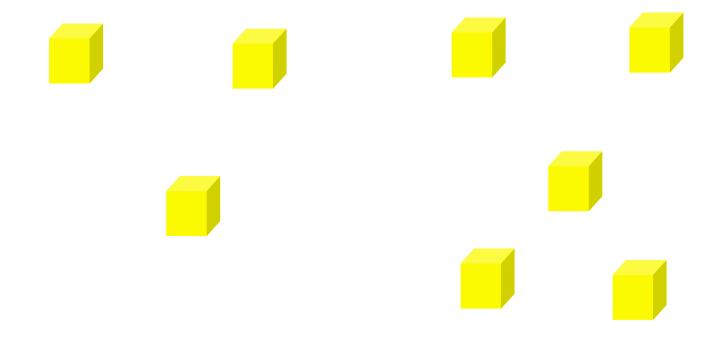


Conceptual Subitizing

- What is it?
 - The ability to see the parts of multiple small sets and putting together the whole.
- Now, let's try some conceptual subitizing.
 - Ready?



What did you see?





What Did You See?

- How did you know?
- Think-pair-share!



LT Level: Foundations

• Within the first year, sensitive (dehabituates) to number, but does not have explicit knowledge of number. For infants, this begins with very small numbers (1 or 2).

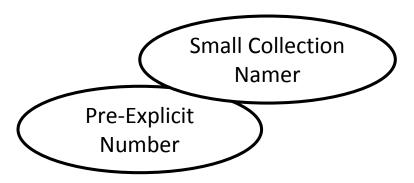
Foundations



LT Level: Small Collection Namer

• Names groups of 1 to 2, sometimes 3.

"Two fish!"

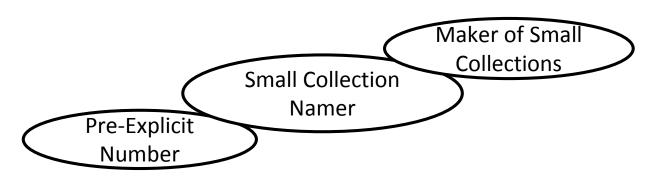


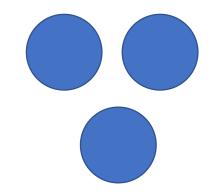




LT Level: Maker of Small Collections

• Makes a small collection (no more than 4, usually 1–3) with the same number as another collection or from the number word.



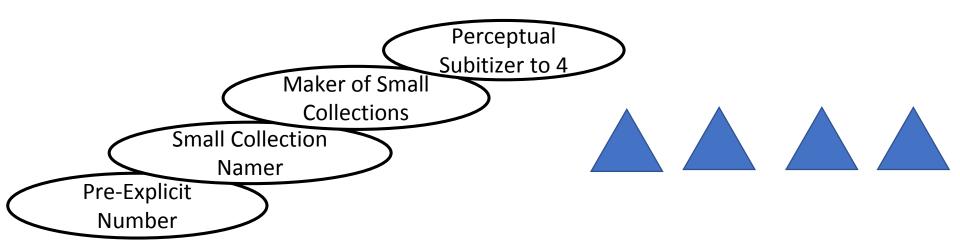






LT Level: Perceptual Subitizer to 4

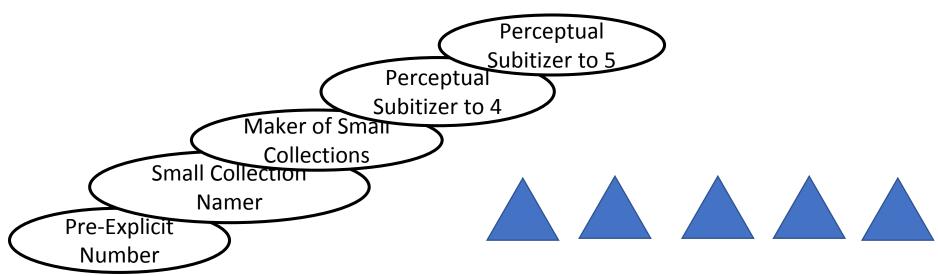
 Quickly recognizes collections up to 4 briefly shown and names the number.





LT Level: Perceptual Subitizer to 5

Quickly recognizes collections up to <u>5</u>
 briefly shown and names the number.

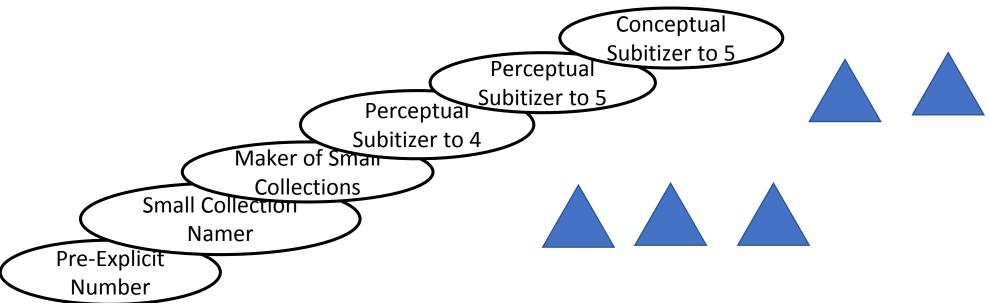






LT Level: Conceptual Subitizer to 5

 Names the total in all arrangements to about 5, when shown only briefly.





LT Level: Conceptual Subitizer to 10

 Extends to 10. For the advanced! Conceptual Subitizer to 10 Conceptual Subitizer to 5 Perceptual Subitizer to 5 Perceptual Subitizer to 4 Maker of Sman Collections **Small Collection** Namer

Pre-Explicit

Number



Part 3 of the Learning Trajectory

- 1. Goal
- 2. Developmental Progression
- 3. Educational Activities





Math Language

- When children make a math utterance, teachers:
 - 60% of the time ignore it
 - only 10% of the time respond mathematically

This has important implications for children, particularly children speaking or learning their tribal language.





- 1. Choose culturally meaningful and familiar materials
- 2. Connect math terms to child's tribal language
 - Learn if the child can subitize in their tribal language?
 - Embed language of child in activity
 - Use one or two words and phrases
- 3. Multiple representations
- 4. Emerging competence versus struggles with expressive vocabulary
- 5. Tiered levels of questions





What To Do?

Quick Images or Snapshots

- Show a set for 2 seconds or less, then hide it
- Ask children to say how many they saw

How would you need to alter these cards to play this game?





Rhythmic Subitizing

Subitizing can also be rhythmic

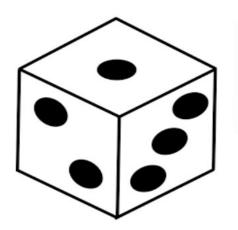


Supporting Children with Suspected Delays or Identified Disabilities



- Subitizing is *especially* important for the mathematical development of children with special needs.
- Follow the learning trajectory with patience!

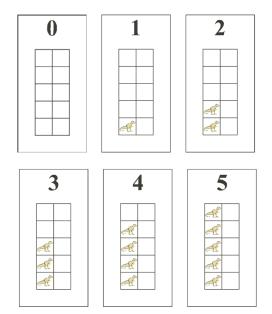
- Use number names *all day,* naturally but intentionally.
- Play a lot of dice and domino games.



Children with Disabilities



 Work toward use of fives and tens frames, a powerful representation (Flexer, 1989)



- For those with perceptual issues, such as visual impairment:
 - use manipulatives that can be held
 - include lots of *rhythmic* subitizing



Review





